

FODC103



Fermanagh & Omagh
District Council
Comhairle Ceantair
Fhear Manach agus na hÓmaí

**Local Development Plan 2030
SA Report: Sustainability Appraisal of the
LDP Draft Plan Strategy
Incorporating the Strategic Environmental Assessment
October 2018**



CONSULTATION



This SA Report is issued for consultation purposes alongside the Fermanagh and Omagh Local Development Plan Draft Plan Strategy 2030 for an 8-week period commencing on Friday 26th October 2018 and closing at 12 noon on Friday 21st December 2018.

We welcome your comments on any aspects of the SA Report, and in particular if you consider if any of the predicted effects are likely or if there are any significant effects which have not been considered or if there are any reasonable alternatives that have not been considered.

Comments received will be considered to help further drafting of policies or may lead to revisions or updated versions of this SA Report prior to an Independent Examination conducted by the Planning Appeals Commission (PAC) or other appointed Independent Examiner.

Commenting on the SA Report

To make comments on the SA Report, you can:

By mail

- Write to the Development Plan Team, Planning Department, Strule House, 16 High Street, Omagh, BT78 1BQ

By email

- E-mail the Development Plan Team at developmentplan@fermanaghomagh.com
(Please ensure the subject line says 'Draft Plan Strategy – SA Report')

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY



Introduction

This SA Report summarises the Sustainability Assessment (SA) incorporating the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Local Development Plan Draft Plan Strategy. This is published by Fermanagh and Omagh District Council for consultation in October 2018. Legislation requires an SA to be carried out for a Plan Strategy.

An SA is about promoting sustainable development as much as possible. This starts when the Council are exploring what policies and proposals should be in the LDP Plan Strategy, all the way through to when it's decided what those policies should say and then on to the monitoring of any impacts after the LDP Plan Strategy is adopted.

There are three pillars to Sustainable Development: economic, social and environmental. The SA tries to find and gauge the impact of the policies and proposals (of the Plan Strategy) on these three pillars. Where these impacts are serious this might lead to those policies and proposals being changed. The SA might also lead to policies and proposals being improved.

That is why it is important that the SA happens at the same time as the LDP Plan Strategy.

SA Process to date and how it interacts with the LDP Plan Strategy process

Scoping

The first part of the SA is 'Scoping'. You can read more about this in the SA Scoping Report.

Scoping included gathering evidence (such as data) to find out what the state of the Council area is now. This could be recording the changes in the Council area over time or perhaps compares this data with data some other areas. The SA Scoping Report summarises this and groups it by themes. This is the baseline. Knowing what the baseline is then allows the key characteristics of the district to be described.

This is important as it then allows the level of any effect to be measured against this baseline when we are looking at different options for policies or proposals. It's not always possible to do this as sometimes there is not the right type of data or it's just not possible to measure the impact.

Scoping is also about setting out a common set of rules and guidance for when we assess policies and proposals and measure impacts. This is called the SA Framework. It includes a list of objectives for the SA.

Another part of Scoping was to identify any other plan, policy, programme, or strategy (PPPSs) that might interact or influence the policies of the Plan Strategy. This is so we avoid policies in the Plan Strategy which would conflict with other PPPSs.

Assessing Strategic Options

This is the second part of the SA and you can read more about this in the SA Interim Report.

At a similar time as Scoping for the SA, evidence was gathered across a range of topics. This was to help identify key issues that are important to the Council area and which perhaps need a specific or different policy. This was summarised in a number of topic papers.

This led to the publication of the Local Development Plan Preferred Options Paper in October 2016. The POP identified what the important issues are, suggested options on how policy could be developed to address these, and then identified what the Council's 'Preferred Option' is and why. These tended to be 'strategic' options, which outlined the general direction-of-travel of policy but perhaps did not give all the detail. The SA helped when choosing the Preferred Option by assessing all of the different options and identifying any impacts, particularly negative impacts. It is important to remember that the SA is just one part of the appraisal of policies; there are other assessments to consider as well as what representations say. These might give a different answer for the Preferred Option and this all needs to be taken on board.

Further options, assessment of detailed policies and mitigation

This is the current part of the SA. This, and everything that has happened in the first and second part of the SA, is detailed within this SA Report.

Following consultation on the POP detailed policies were developed working towards the publication of the Draft Plan Strategy. As this happened the SA assessed these detailed policies against the SA Framework and identified any impacts. New options were also developed. These were also assessed and compared to assist in selecting options for policies.





This SA Report also partly provides an update to the information presented and considered in the SA Scoping Report. This includes a review of the PPPs and baseline. Finally, the SA Report provides an audit of how policies have been developed since the POP.

Consultation Process

This SA Report accompanies the LDP Plan Strategy which is a document that guides and informs decisions about planning and development within the Council area. Fermanagh and Omagh District Council has a statutory duty to produce a Local Development Plan under the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. Copies of the LDP Plan Strategy and the SA Report are available for download from the Council's website at www.fermanaghomagh.com or can be viewed at the Council's principal offices.

Both the SA Scoping Report and SA Interim Report were subject to consultation. Appendix 1 of the SA Report summarises the comments received in respect of the SA Interim Report and details how these have been addressed.

Purpose of the SA Report

The purpose of this report is to identify any potential social, economic or environmental impacts of the proposals and policies identified in the LDP Plan Strategy.

Contents of the LDP Plan Strategy

The LDP Plan Strategy covers the full extent of the Council area. The Plan contains the following:

- Part One – as set as an introduction and setting the context, this also outlines the Vision, Objectives, Spatial Growth Strategy and Strategic Policies.
- Part Two – comprises of development management policies which apply across the district and are arranged by topic.
- Part Three – appendices which include areas of guidance including the Council's Wind Energy Strategy.

Current State of the Council area

A summary of the current social, economic and environmental baseline data for the Council area is included within this SA Report (at Appendix 2). Future monitoring of the impact of planning policies and proposals will be based on this data.

Likely Significant Social, Economic and Environmental impact of the LDP Plan Strategy

This is fully detailed within this SA Report (within the matrices and discussion tables at Appendix 4) and this draws on the assessment provided within the SA Interim Report. The overall conclusion is that there are no anticipated significant negative effects of the policies or proposals of the LDP Plan Strategy either with regards to any individual policy or proposal or when considered cumulatively. This includes potential transboundary effects. This is mainly because of how the policies and proposals have been developed to mitigate any significant impacts i.e. either within any individual policies or when policies are read and applied together. It is recognised with the SA Report that there are some limitations in both the baseline data and how some effects can be measured. This means that there are still some unknown effects.

Otherwise, the assessment shows there will be a mix of predominantly positive or minor negative effects associated with the implementation of the LDP Plan Strategy. In many cases, particularly with respects to the development management policies, these effects would not be greatly different to the scenario without the plan, and as the policies follow similar approaches. Many of these minor negative impacts are unavoidable given that the LDP Plan Strategy allows for growth and therefore development. The main positive effect, particularly when compared to a scenario without the plan, will be realised by the strategic policies of the LDP Plan Strategy which will result in a more sustainable pattern of development.

Alternative Approaches

The main alternative approaches, particularly of a strategic nature, are detailed within the POP. As noted above, the SA Interim Report details how these were assessed and appraised. This SA Report draws on these conclusions and shows where these options have been developed into detailed policies. The SA Report also details where any new options have been identified and assessed as part of this process.





In summary, this was the case in the following:

- RCA01 'Rural Communities Areas' - is a new strategic option to allow more opportunities for development and to encourage growth. This was assessed against previous strategic options and shown to have a similar range of impacts.
- HOU10 'Replacement of Other Rural Buildings' and HOU11 'Replacement of former sites for dwellings' – these policies have been developed to allow more opportunities for residential development within the countryside, particularly for now-farming rural dwellers. There are currently no provisions for these policies and so this would be the alternative option. The assessment found some, but not significant, differences in the social, economic and environmental impacts between these options.
- MIN01 'Minerals Development - options were developed and assessed on the extent of the 'Areas of Constraint on Mineral Developments'. The options when assessed showed similar effects. Therefore, the decision was influenced on other factors.
- L02 'Special Countryside Areas' – options were developed and assessed on the number of SCAs. This found no difference and therefore a district-wide methodology was developed to identify new SCAs.

Mitigation

Overall, and given the conclusion that there would be no significant negative impacts associated with the LDP Plan Strategy, there is no need to change any policies. It must also be recognised that the LDP Plan Strategy is the first stage of a two-stage process. The next stage, the LDP Local Policies Plan, will detail site specific policies and proposals. This will also be subject to SA and assessment of sites against the SA Framework will allow for detailed mitigation. Furthermore, project level implementation will allow for mitigation measures to be introduced on a case-by-case basis.

Monitoring

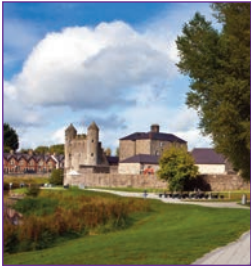
This SA Report details how any effect of any policies and proposals upon social, economic and environmental could be monitored. This draws on the Monitoring Framework that is included within the LDP Plan Strategy. This will be finalised once the LDP Plan Strategy is adopted.

Next Steps

The LDP Plan Strategy and this SA Report will be subject to consultation between 26 October and 21 December 2018. Representations received in response to this may lead to the modification of both the LDP Plan Strategy and this SA Report. As close as possible after the adopted of the LDP Plan Strategy (which will follow an independent examination) an SA Adoption statement will be produced. This will fully record how the SA has informed and influenced the LDP Plan Strategy in its preparation, how consultation on the SA was considered, the reason for selecting this plan as oppose to other reasonable alternatives, and the measures to monitor the effects of the plan.



1.0 INTRODUCTION



Introduction and Background

- 1.1.** This document is the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report incorporating the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Environmental Report of the Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Local Development Plan - Draft Plan Strategy (PS). It summarises:
- How the SA has informed the development of the PS to date;
 - The likely significant effects of the Council's PS on the society, the economy and the environment of the Council area; and
 - How the SA will continue to inform the implementation of the PS and the subsequent Development Plan Document, the Local Policies Plan (LPP).
- 1.2.** The SA process has been carried out in-house by Fermanagh and Omagh District Council to ensure it can be an iterative process alongside the emerging Local Development Plan (LDP) drawing on the support and expertise of a multi-disciplinary team at various stages.

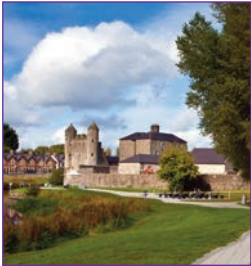
Structure of the Report

- 1.3.** This SA report has been structured as follows:
- Section 1 – Introduction to the Study Area, the Plan Strategy document and the SA process
 - Section 2 – Appraisal Methodology including when the SA was carried out, who has been consulted in the preparation of the SA and difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment
 - Section 3 – Sustainability objectives; the other policies, plans and programmes; baseline information and SA Framework
 - Section 4 – Appraisal of the PS against the SA Objectives
 - Section 5 – Summarising the identified effects of the PS
 - Section 6– Monitoring and Implementation of the PS and recommendations for monitoring effects
 - Section 7 – Next Steps
- 1.4.** A separate Non-Technical Summary accompanies this SA Report.

Table 1 - Overview - Key Facts about the Study Area and the LDP Plan Strategy

Name of Responsible Authority:	Fermanagh and Omagh District Council
Title of Draft Plan, Programme or Strategy:	The Fermanagh and Omagh Draft Plan Strategy
Geographical Extent:	Approximately 3,000 sq.km
Population:	113,161 (Census 2011)
Rural Population:	79,689 or 70.4%
Requirements of the Plan, Programme or Strategy:	<p>Legislative requirements are as set-out in the Planning (Northern Ireland) Act 2011 and the Planning (Local Development Plan) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015.</p> <p>Further details are outlined within the Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland (SPPS).</p> <p>In summary the Plan Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sets out the council's objectives in relation to the development and use of land in the district - Sets out the strategic policy framework for the plan area as whole including the local growth strategy - Sets out development management policies in line with the topics contained in the SPPS and as far as they relate to the district.
Period covered:	<p>15 years - from 2015 to 2030</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual monitoring - 5 year review
Vision of the Plan, Programme or Strategy:	<i>Our Vision is of a welcoming, shared and inclusive Fermanagh and Omagh district, where people and places are healthy, safe, connected and prosperous, and where our outstanding natural, built and cultural heritage is cherished and sustainably managed.</i>





The Study Area

- 1.5.** The Fermanagh and Omagh District has a population of 113,161¹ and covers approximately 3,000 square kilometres making it the largest council in terms of land mass and the smallest in terms of population. A high proportion of the population is scattered across a wide rural area in villages, small settlements and single dwellings, with more than two thirds (79,689 or 70.4%) living outside the two main towns of Enniskillen and Omagh. A significant portion of the area borders four County Councils in the Republic of Ireland – Cavan, Donegal, Leitrim and Monaghan. Therefore, if the Fermanagh and Omagh LDP is likely to have significant cross-border environmental effects, this will also need to be considered.
- 1.6.** The Council area is one rich in built, natural and landscape heritage and this is recognised in the significant number of international and regionally designated important sites including Ramsar, SACs, SPAs and ASSIs. Part of the Sperrin AONB falls within the area. The area also contains the Unesco Marble Arch Caves Global Geopark.
- 1.7.** Road transport links are primarily based on the two Key Transport Corridors, the A4 and A5, which along with other A-class roads such as the A32 and A505, are supported by an extensive network of B and C-class roads. Given the dispersed rural nature of the district, many residents are reliant on car use for commuting and accessing services.
- 1.8.** Key existing environmental, social and economic data about the Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Area has been collected from a wide range of sources, including the Census Data, NISRA statistics and relevant government websites as well as Fermanagh and Omagh Council's Position Papers. Data and indicators which describe relevant aspects of the environment have been organised according to SEA/SA topics against which the Draft Plan will be tested later in the SA process. This will aid the process as it relates to any future assessment and monitoring objectives.

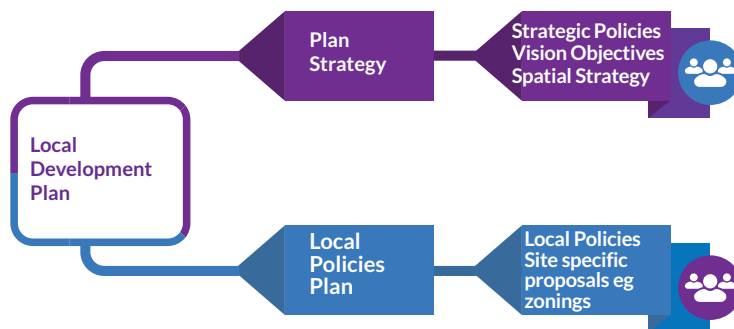
¹Census 2011, NISRA

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Local Development Plan

- 1.9.** The Local Development Plan (LDP) is a 'two-stage' plan, comprising of the Plan Strategy and the Local Policies Plan, and which together will make up the planning framework for Fermanagh and Omagh District Council. This will shape how development is delivered within the district until 2030, including the allocation of land for development, and will include policies that will be used for the determination of planning applications.



Figure 1: The Local Development Framework



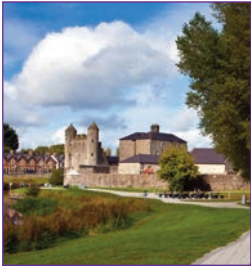
The Plan Strategy

- 1.10.** The Plan Strategy provides the strategic framework for the Council area as a whole including the spatial growth strategy and also addresses relevant policy matters set out within the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) for Northern Ireland. The period covered by the plan ('the plan period') is 2015 to 2030.

- 1.11.** The Plan Strategy also details the Vision for the district as:

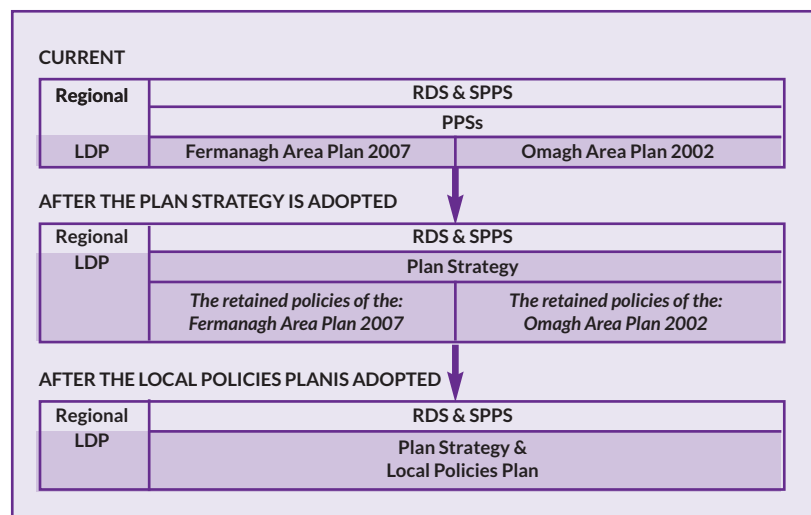
"Our Vision is of a welcoming, shared and inclusive Fermanagh and Omagh district, where people and places are healthy, safe, connected and prosperous, and where our outstanding natural, built and cultural heritage is cherished and sustainably managed."

- 1.12.** This spatial vision is supported by 18 objectives and which address the key themes of social, economic and environmental. These have been developed following consultation, including with Members of the Council, and to align with the themes and objectives of the Community Plan.



1.13. Following the adoption of the Plan Strategy, and prior to the adoption of the Local Policies Plan, the LDP will comprise of the Plan Strategy and the existing Fermanagh Area Plan and the Omagh Area Plan. As such, some of the allocations from these Area Plans will continue to be in place alongside the Plan Strategy. The LDP Regulations set out that where there is conflict between policies in the Plan Strategy and Area Plan it must be resolved in favour of the Plan Strategy. **Figure 2** below summarises the transitional phase.

Figure 2: The Transitional Stages of the LDP



The Plan Strategy process so far

1.14. The Local Development Plan process commenced in April 2015. This included the gathering of evidence on the key demographics and land use issues of the district. These were summarised and a range of ‘topic papers’ were produced for consideration by Members of the Council. Also around this time, a SA Scoping Report was produced which included the ‘baseline’ for the district, and also detailed the framework and objectives for the SA. This was subject to statutory consultation.

1.15. This was followed by the publication of the Preferred Options Paper (POP) in October 2016. This presented a summary of main issues for the district, a number of options for how these issues could be addressed within the LDP, as well as identifying the ‘preferred option’. The role of the POP, as a consultation document, was to encourage discussion and debate on these issues and so as to guide the planning framework of the LDP.

The Main Issues identified were:

- Spatial Growth Strategy;
- Housing Allocation;
- Economic Development Land Allocation;
- Development in the Countryside – Sustaining Rural Communities;
- Addressing Deprivation/Regeneration in Urban and Rural Areas;
- Minerals Development;
- Renewable Energy;
- Tourism; and,
- Supporting Good Design and Place Making.

1.16. The POP also suggested that the existing policy framework for the other relevant topic areas covered in the SPPS should be ‘carried-forward’ (i.e. as currently provided for within the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) but potentially modified). This was following a review of the existing policy framework by the LDP team, and these were the topics where it was considered that the policy framework was working well. As such, no alternative options were suggested in respect of these carried-forward topics.

1.17. The SA Interim Report was published at the same time. This provided an appraisal of all the strategic options (reasonable alternatives) on the key issues against the SA objectives and in line with the framework and methodology established within the SA Scoping Report. It was recognised that this would ‘front-load’ the SA process ahead of detailed policy formulation. As such, this SA Interim Report is an integral part of the SA process and should be read alongside this SA Report. A summary of the Plan Strategy to date, and the next stages in the timetable, is provided in Table 2.

1.18. Throughout the process there has been a continued gathering and refinement of the evidence base. This included the analysis of existing data sources, for example, analysis of single dwelling permissions in the countryside or updating the Annual Housing Monitor, or consultant-led studies such as the Retail and Commercial Leisure Needs Assessment (March 2017) or the Landscape Wind Capacity Study (January 2018).



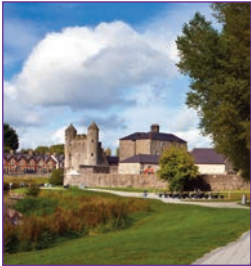


Table 2: The LDP Timetable

Stage	Local Development Plan	Key Dates	Sustainability Appraisal
1	Publication of Timetable and SCI	May 2016*	Scoping Report
	Preferred Options Paper (POP)	October 2016	SA Interim Report
2	Draft Plan Strategy	October 2018	SA Report
	Independent Examination	Q4 2019/20	n/a
	Adopted Plan Strategy	Q3 2020/21	SA Statement
3	Draft Local Policies Plan	Q2 2021/22	SA Report
	Independent Examination	Q3 2022/23	n/a
	Adopted Local Policies Plan	Q3 2023/24	SA Statement
4	Monitoring and Review	Ongoing	n/a

* The Timetable was updated in June 2018

What is a Sustainability Appraisal?

1.19. The aim of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through better integration of economic, social and environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. SA is a means to identify and evaluate the impact of a development plan document on economic, social and environmental objectives. It provides a systematic way of assessing and providing recommendations to improve plans as they are developed and identifying ways to mitigate against any negative effects of a plan.

1.20. It should be noted that SA cannot ensure that development will be sustainable in all aspects. It can only show how sustainable the effects of a policy (or site if the development plan document is allocating or zoning land) are likely to be and, where there are harmful impacts, how far they can be mitigated. A policy (or site) may also have negative environmental impacts but this can be outweighed by positive social and economic aspects of the policy (or vice versa), which in balance allow it to be regarded as sustainable.

1.21. The Council is not required to pursue the recommendations from this process. For example, there may be specific local circumstances that justify choosing an option that does not perform as well as others when appraised against the SA framework. If such instances arise, attention should be given to implementing recommended mitigation measures.

What is Sustainable Development?

1.22. Sustainable Development is defined in the Regional Development Strategy 2035 (RDS) as: “development that meets the need of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

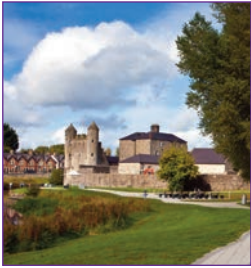
1.23. Section 5 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 outlines that in exercising the functions of the Planning Act this must be “*with the objective of furthering sustainable development*”. A function of the Planning Act is the preparation and adoption of the Local Development Plan and as such *furthering sustainable development* should be at the forefront of the process.

Legal Requirement

1.24. European legislation (the ‘Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive’ (SEA Directive)) requires local authorities to prepare a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of *the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment*, which includes development plans. The SEA Directive was transposed into law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (NI) 2004 (the EAPP Regs).

1.25. The Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 (the 2011 Act) introduced a requirement for local authorities to carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of the Plan Strategy - a *Sustainability Appraisal* - (Section 6(5)) and prepare a report of the findings of the appraisal – the SA Report.





1.26. Furthermore, the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) states that Council's "must carry out a sustainability appraisal (which will incorporate the Strategic Environmental Assessment) of LDPs to ensure that the Plan Strategy and Local Policies Plan are assessed against social, economic and environmental objectives. This should ensure that all key objectives of sustainability (i.e. social, economic and environmental) are fully taken into account in assessing the effect of the plan" (para 5.32).

1.27. As part of the preparation of the Plan Strategy, the Council is therefore required to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Guidance

1.28. Sources of guidance and good practice for undertaking a SA include the following:

- *Development Plan Practice Note (DPPN) 4 – Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (2015)* by the former Department for the Environment (DoE) for Northern Ireland.
- *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2005)* which provides guidance on SEA from the former Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) and the former DoE.
- *Strategic Environmental Assessment: Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of SEA/SA for land use plans (2018)* commissioned by the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) and written by Levett-Therivel.

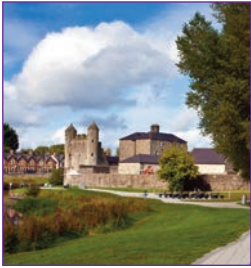
Requirements of the SEA Directive

1.29. Table 3 below lists the requirements of the SEA Directive (Schedule 2) and identifies where these requirements have been covered within the SA and the SA Report.

Table 3: Where the requirements of the SEA Directives are covered in the SA Report

SEA Directive requirements	Where this is covered in SA Report
1. An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan and programme, and its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Paragraph 1.10 to 1.18, and Appendix 3
2. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	Paragraph 3.8 to 3.10, and Appendix 2
3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Paragraph 3.6 to 3.7, and Appendix 2
4. Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (a) and the Habitats Directive.	Paragraph 3.6 to 3.7, and Appendix 2
5. The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Paragraph 3.1 to 3.5, and Appendix 3
6. The likely significant effects on the environment, on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factor. These effects should include short, medium and long-term effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects.	Section 5.0, and Appendix 4
7. The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Paragraph 5.5 to 5.6 and Appendix 4





SEA Directive requirements	Where this is covered in SA Report
8. An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	Paragraph 5.2 and 5.3, Table 4, and Appendices 4 and 5 Paragraphs 2.17 to 2.24
9. A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17.	Section 6.0 and Table 5
10. A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Separate Non-Technical summary provided

1.30. There are a number of other assessments that are also undertaken alongside the draft Plan Strategy and which are relevant. These are summarised below including their legal status.

Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA)

1.31. The Plan Strategy has been subject to and informed by a Habitats Regulation Assessment as required by The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (NI) 1995 (as amended). This transposes the Birds and Habitat Directives into NI legislation. The HRA relates to Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites. SACs and SPAs are designations which afford protection to habitats and species listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives. A Ramsar site is listed under the Ramsar Convention to protect wetlands of international importance. Collectively these are known as the Natura 2000 network. HRA aims to assess possible adverse effects on Natura 2000 sites as a result of the implementation of policies and proposals contained in the Plan Strategy and later the Local Policies Plan of the LDP.

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

1.32. Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998, Equality of Opportunity, places a statutory requirement on the Council to carry out their functions with due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity and to promote good relations between persons of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group.

1.33. To ensure that the LDP's Plan Strategy was prepared in accordance with Section 75 statutory obligations, the Council carried out an Equality Screening exercise to determine if there would be any potential impacts on Section 75 groups as a result of the policies and proposals contained in the Plan Strategy. This concluded that a full Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) was not required for the draft PS.

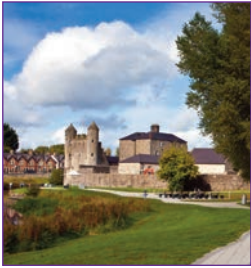
Rural Needs Impact Assessment (RNIA)

1.34. A Rural Needs Impact Assessment has been completed for the Plan Strategy in accordance with The Rural Needs Act (Northern Ireland) 2016. This ensures fair and equitable treatment of rural communities as part of the LDP policy making process and that a policy does not indirectly have a detrimental impact on rural dwellers and rural communities. Equitable means policies in the LDP should treat rural areas in a fair or reasonable way and be proportionate to need.

1.35. All of these other assessment are available to download from the Council's website: www.fermanaghomagham.com



2.0 APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY



Approach to the SA

- 2.1.** For SA to be effective, it is important to fully integrate the process into the development and implementation of the LDP. The LDP process can be divided into four main stages and as shown in figure 3 below. Stage 1 comprises agreeing the Timetable, publishing the Statement of Community Involvement and the Preferred Options Paper. Stage 2 then relates to the Plan Strategy(PS) (highlighted as the current stage) and Stage 3 relates to the Local Policies Plan (LPP) and both follow a similar linear process and with the PS needing to be adopted prior to publication of a draft LPP (consultation on the Draft; a Soundness Based Independent Examination; and, Adoption). Stage 4 relates to the on-going annual monitoring of the plan and the effectiveness of its policies as well as the need to undertake a periodic review to consider if the LDP should be revised (at least every five years and no later than five years from the date that the LPP was first adopted or approved).
- 2.2.** The SA aims to influence each stage, and there are five corresponding stages (A to F). These are shown in figure 1 below and to approximately correspond to the relevant Stage of the LDP Process. It should be noted that these are (in part) repeated to reflect the process of adopting the PS then the LLP.
- 2.3.** To correspond with Stage 1 of the LDP process, Stage A is split into two parts. A(1) (Scoping Report) is required to ensure that the statutory SEA consultation body (Northern Ireland Environment Agency) can agree the sustainability issues that will be covered by the assessment stage and the information proposed to be used to inform the assessment.
- 2.4.** This involves preparing a Scoping Report which sets the context and objectives, establishes the baseline and decides on the scope of the SA. The Scoping Report was published 9th May 2016 and issued to the statutory consultees. Prior to this informal consultation occurred with a number of other bodies. A number of changes were made to the baseline, the Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies and the SA Framework as a result of feedback from these consultees. It should be noted that there is no requirement to undertake any wider consultation (e.g. public consultation) at this stage.

²As Stage A (2) is only required in relation to the POP and is not repeated, whereas the SA Scoping Report will be subject to regular review and will again be issued to the Consultation Body at the time of preparing the LLP.

2.5. Stage A (2) (SA Interim Report) was progressed in combination with the Preferred Options Paper (POP), and was published alongside the POP for consultation purposes, including public and statutory consultation (October-November 2016). This included the Scoping Report as revised and also provided an assessment of reasonable alternatives ².

2.6. Stage B is the assessment stage of SA. Normally, the reasonable alternative options are assessed for their likely significant effects to the economy, society or the environment, and the result is used to compare the sustainability of options and inform the selection of a set of preferred options. However, it should be noted that in part this process has been 'front-loaded' - and as the POP included several options - and so the assessment and comparison of these were detailed within the SA Interim Report (see above). It should also be noted that as the PS addresses mainly strategic issues or policies for managing land use development (with few designations) there is limited opportunities to further develop and compare options at Stage B for the PS. There will potentially be more opportunities to develop options for assessment and comparison at the LPP stage and when land will be 'zoned' for development.

2.7. Also at Stage B, the draft policies are assessed in order to maximise beneficial sustainability effects and avoid, eliminate or reduce adverse effects as far as is practicable. This has been done through a process of assessing the policies during the drafting process and amending the policies to mitigate negative impacts. As the Plan progresses (including the LPP) there will be opportunity for further SA and recommend further policy change, which subject to other considerations, incorporates mitigation in the policies.

2.8. Stage C summarises the results of the scoping and assessment processes in an SA Report to aid in communication, particularly during consultation, and to provide an audit trail. The SA Report must contain the contents of an 'environment report' as required under the SEA Regulations - this is as shown in Table 3 above.

2.9. Stage D is informing the public, statutory consultation bodies and other interested parties of the results and recommendations of the SA and providing them with an opportunity to comment. Comments on the SA can lead to changes to the sustainability issues and information used to inform the assessment (Stage A), to the assessment results (Stage B), and/or to the way it is reported (Stage C). In turn, this can lead to changes to the plan

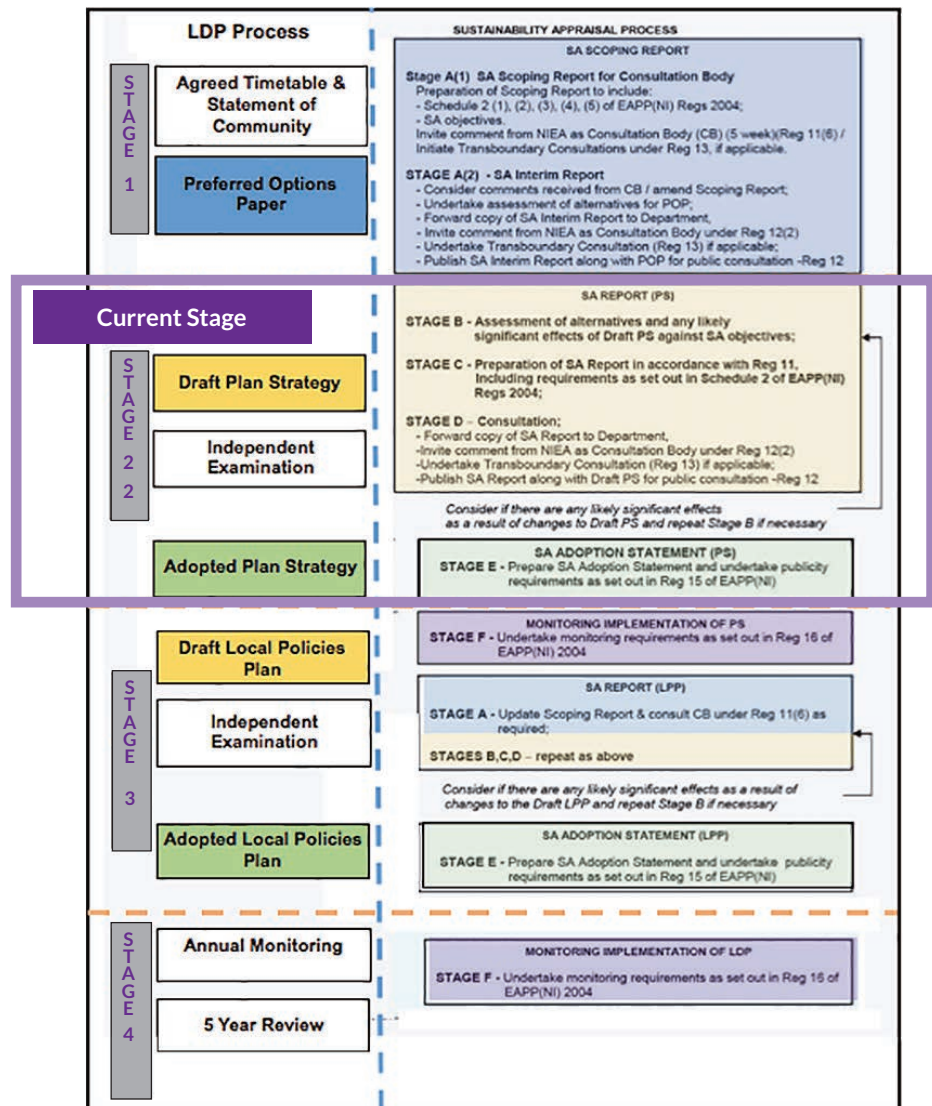




choices and development process, depending upon the nature of changes to the SA considered necessary.

- 2.10.** Stage E is monitoring for sustainability effects of the LDP. This monitoring is recommended during assessment once the sustainability effects and potential effects, are identified. Should the monitoring identify that sustainability effects are not occurring as forecasted, this stage could lead to changes to the way in which the plan is implemented.

Figure 3: The LDP Process and SA Process



When was the SA carried out?

- 2.11.** The preparation of this SA Report has been undertaken alongside the production of the Plan Strategy. Work on the SA started in April 2015 and has continued through to the preparation of the POP and Plan Strategy. This has included the regular review of: the SA Framework; baseline information; the plans, programmes and policies; and the methodology for undertaking the SA.



Who carried out the SA

- 2.12.** The SA of the Plan Strategy has been carried out in-house by a team of planning officers and to ensure an integrated and iterative approach. The team included officers with an understanding of the key policy issues and the refinement of those policies. In addition, a 'critical friend' was appointed to review outputs and provide advice. Representatives from external bodies/development planning professionals, with technical expertise related to the SA objectives, were involved at various stages as part of an assessment panel and to allow for a wider perspective to be considered on SA issues.

Who was consulted, when and how

Scoping Report

- 2.13.** The SA Scoping Report was published and sent out for consultation in May 2016 to the statutory consultation bodies. The consultation period was for 5 weeks and ended in July 2016. In addition transboundary consultation was undertaken at the same time.
- 2.14.** Comments were received from the statutory consultees suggesting amendments to:
- SA Framework,
 - baseline information
 - additions to the plans, programmes and strategies relevant to the SA.

The SA Scoping Report was amended accordingly.



Interim SA Report

- 2.15.** The Interim SA Report was published alongside the POP and therefore was subject to consultation at the same time. A summary of the consultation responses, as they specifically relate to the SA, is set out in Table 1 of Appendix 1. This also includes an analysis of these consultation responses and to identify key issues and trends (see Tables 2 and 3 of Appendix 1) and in particular if there were notable objections to any of the SA objectives or how the main issues were assessed against them.

Publication Draft

- 2.16.** This SA Report will be sent to the statutory SA consultees, placed on the council's website and will be available to view at the Council's principal offices.

Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment

- 2.17.** The following details issues encountered to date in the PS and SA process:

- 2.18. The nature of the PS and its policies** – The PS introduces strategic policies and must take account of the SPPS when meeting the requirement to provide operational policies. While some 'designations' are introduced at this stage the majority of local level site selection will occur at the LPP stage. Assessment against the SA Framework is therefore sometimes limited in terms of identified and measurable effects. As there are fewer measurable effects it is more likely that assessment against the SA Framework will be based on professional judgement. Within this context, the SA Framework will be more beneficial at the LPP stage (e.g. for site selection).

- 2.19.** Furthermore, as the PS is of a strategic nature, this makes it difficult to identify alternatives, determine if they are realistic, and measure their effects.

- 2.20. Changes in Regional Planning Framework** – There have been no changes in the Regional Planning Framework (RDS and SPPS) over the course of developing the plan. However, there may be future changes arising from DfI's 'Call for Evidence' relating to Renewable Energy and Development in

the Countryside. As such, there is the potential for this to be in place before the submission/adoption of the Plan Strategy. As the Plan Strategy must 'take account of' the SPPS there is a risk that policies developed could in fact end up being in conflict with the SPPS.

2.21. A New Planning System – The LDP process in NI is in its infancy. It represents a significant change from the previous 'Area Plans' system. Firstly, it will be led by the District council and secondly will be underpinned by 'soundness' tests (see Development Plan Practice Note 6 (May 2017)). The Council's POP was the first to be published and progress on the LDP has advanced further than many of the other district Councils. There has yet to be an Independent Examination of a PS and as such there is no 'template' to follow in terms of ensuring a plan meets the soundness tests. While guidance is in place (such as the Development Plan Practice Notes) this is open to interpretation. As such, there has been much debate (within the LDP Plan team but drawing on advice from, for example, DfI) on correct interpretation of the new plan process and how it should be implemented.

2.22. Incomplete or Unavailable Evidence – There is inconsistency across the topic areas covered within the PS on the detail and scope of evidence and data available. Some is held by the Council, some by NI Departments and some from other external sources. It may not be compatible or may require interpretation. There is a lack of monitoring of policy implementation at the district level (beyond basic information such as approval rates). Examples of limited evidence/data include:

- Minerals – there is no reliable, up-to-date information on mineral production in the district or across Northern Ireland. There is also no information on the export/import of minerals between districts or to the Republic of Ireland.
- Rural Single Dwellings– in the POP, this main issue was informed by an overall analysis of the number of planning applications approved over a 10 year period. However further analysis of these uncovered notable errors in how these had been recorded and on which policy basis they had been approved. There was also no reliable and consistent approach to recording the number of these permissions that had been implemented over this time.





2.23. Process and Record Keeping - The development of the PS and draft policies has been an iterative process. Revisions to policies have been influenced in many ways including informal consultation, both internal and external, and in consultation with Members. This has led to difficulties in keeping track of changes and consistency with the SA and other documents. The main appraisal of policies was undertaken at a point where there was confidence within the LDP Team that the 'direction of travel' of the policies was agreed (after they had been considered by the LDP Steering Group). However, subsequent consultation led to further revisions (including deletion or amalgamation of some policies). While this has been closely monitored (and is detailed within Appendix 5) this may lead to variation in detail and level of analysis.

2.24. Baseline Data - No baseline database for Fermanagh and Omagh District Council has been previously established. This means that the Plans, Programmes, Policies and Strategies and baseline evidence have demanded significant time and resources to assemble and create and to keep up-to-date the review of the baseline evidence has focused on fundamental changes only. It is however envisaged that this now provides a robust baseline that will need minimal input to maintain and update for the LPP or any future review of the LDP.

3.0 SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES, BASELINE AND CONTEXT

Links to other policies, plans and programmes and how these have been considered

- 3.1.** The preparation of the LDP must take into account the relationship between the Plan Strategy and other relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies (PPPSs). Other PPPSs may influence the content of the LDP and help to identify sustainability objectives that the SA of the PS needs to address.
- 3.2.** A review of all relevant PPPSs at International, European, National, Sub-Regional and district level has been carried out in order to identify how they may influence the approach and content of LDP documents. This also included a review of PPPSs of adjoining authorities including transboundary PPPSs.
- 3.3.** A table setting out the review of the PPPSs is included at Appendix 3. This provides the following information:
- Key objectives/requirements of the PPPSs
 - The implications of these for the LDP
 - The relevant SA/SEA Topic
- 3.4.** It should be noted that a table of PPPSs was also included in the SA Interim Report. This was subject to consultation and several of the responses identified PPPSs that should be included (see Appendix 1). These suggestions were considered for inclusion. At a similar time a wholesale review of PPPSs was undertaken (and as part of an area of work undertaken by Shared Environmental Services to provide a PPPS database for Northern Ireland).
- 3.5.** As required, relevant PPPSs will be kept under review. Any subsequent updates, and in particular ahead of the LPP, will be detailed within an Addendum.

Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and future baseline

- 3.6.** In order to assess the sustainability of the PS, the characteristics of the Council area are presented and described along the three themes of economic, social and environmental. This is provided in Appendix 3. The baseline was first established ahead of the SA Scoping Report and following





statutory consultation, which agreed the majority of the content, was updated accordingly. The baseline was subject to full consultation as part of the SA Interim Report. Appendix 1, which summarises consultation responses to the SA Interim Report, notes that there were no significant issues or concerns raised with the baseline data and description of characteristics at this time.

- 3.7.** The baseline data provided with this SA has been collated as part of the preparation of both the POP and PS (linked to the evidence gathering of the Position Papers). The baseline data was subject to review ahead of the PS and updated accordingly. None of this resulted in fundamental changes to the description of the baseline characteristics. Given the diverse nature of the baseline data required, the availability of the most recent data is determined by the source of the data and therefore varies.

Likely future without the plan

- 3.8.** The SEA Directive also requires that the likely evolution of the environment in the plan area is considered, and in the event that the Plan Strategy (LDP) was not implemented.
- 3.9.** In the event that the Plan Strategy was not implemented the policies of the SPPS and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) would remain in effect for development management purposes. Given that the operational policies proposed within the Plan Strategy take account of the SPPS or carry forward the same framework as the PPSs this would mean that in many respects sufficient protection would be affordable to the environment, and with particular regard to environmental assets within the Council area.
- 3.10.** The main difference without the plan would be with regards to the strategic policies and the spatial growth strategy. If these were not brought forward the Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035 would remain in place. While the spatial growth strategy is reflective of the RDS (e.g. a focus on growing the 'hubs' of Enniskillen and Omagh) the district level strategy would be absent. As such, there would be an increased chance of an unsustainable pattern of development being realised in the likely future without the plan. For example, policy SP03 and HOU01 seeks to resist the uptake of 'greenfield' land in settlements for housing while existing commitments exceed current housing need. This policy would not be in place and therefore it would be more likely that housing developments in settlements and on greenfield sites would be granted planning permission.

The SA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators

3.11. The SA Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. It consists of SA Objectives which cover the significant sustainability issues for the Council area and which were determined at the SA Scoping stage. The SA Framework was subject to review by the statutory consultees at this stage.

3.12. There was a further opportunity to comment on the SA Framework when the SA Interim Report was subject to consultation. Appendix 1, which summarises consultation responses, identified two requests to amend the SA Objectives. These were considered, in consultation with the SA Panel, ahead of the assessment of draft policies of the PS against the SA Objectives. It was concluded that it would not be necessary to amend the SA Objectives in response to these comments and as detailed in Figure 4 below.



Figure 4: Consultation Responses on SA Objectives

SUMMARY OF COMMENT	RESPONSE
<p>Section 6 of the SA Scoping Report - Developing the SA Framework</p> <p>Suggests Objective 16 should be amended to insert after "minimise the production od and....." "adopt a sustainable approach to....."</p>	<p>This would mean Objective 16 (Waste Management) would read:</p> <p><i>"To minimise the production of waste and adopt a sustainable approach to use of non-renewable resources"</i></p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: It is unclear as to how this will improve the understanding of this particular objective and so it will not be taken forward</p>
<p>Section 6 of the SA Scoping Report - Developing the SA Framework</p> <p>Suggests an additional SA Objective to address the key sustainable issues of the substantial gold and mineral reserves in FODC in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>"To utilise the substantial mineral assets of the district in a sustainable manner"</p>	<p>This would mean an additional Objective 23 (Mineral assets) and this would read:</p> <p><i>"To utilise the substantial mineral assets of the district in a sustainable manner"</i></p> <p>RECOMMENDATION: It is considered that this additional objective would not add to the overall SA objectives and their scope, and policies could be adequately appraised using other objectives. It would also promote this single issue to a point where it could distort its importance. As such this will not be taken forward.</p>

3.13. A subsequent request from the Historic Environment Division suggested a minor amendment to SA Objective 14 and that 'protect' be added prior to the phrase '...conserve, and where appropriate enhance...'. This was to ensure that this SA Objective would be more aligned to the RDS wording. Given the minor nature of this change this was accepted.



3.14. As such the revised SA Framework still sets out 22 SA Objectives (under economic, social and environmental themes) and for each of these there are decision-making criteria and indicators to assist in the assessment of effects including significant effects. This SA Framework is set out in Figure 5 and Figure 6 below. The compatibility of these SA Objectives with each other was detailed within the SA Interim Report. As the objectives have not changed significantly, and as they were no specific comments received in respect of this compatibility of these objectives, this remains unchanged.

Figure 5: SA Objectives

Theme	SA Objective	SEA Topic
SOCIAL	1. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Population and Health"
	2. To improve the health and well-being of the population	Population and Health"
	3. To improve the education and skills of the population	Population"
	4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in decent home	Housing
	5. To reduce crime and anti-social behaviour"	Population
	6. To encourage a sense of community; identity and welfare	Population
	7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need"	Transport and Accessibility
ENVIRONMENTAL	8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	Air Population and Health"
	9. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding and to increase resilience to flood risk"	Water
	10. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Water
	11. To improve air quality"	Air
	12. To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Biodiversity Flora Fauna
	13. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes.	Landscape Cultural Heritage
	14. To protect, conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	Cultural Heritage including Architectural Heritage Material Assets
	15. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change"	Climate
	16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials"	Material Assets
	17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources	Soil Material Assets
ECONOMIC	18. To encourage sustainable economic growth"	Population
	19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	Population
	20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration	Population
	21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment"	Population
	22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth"	Population

Figure 6: SA Objectives and Decision-making Criteria

SA OBJECTIVES (SUMMARY)		DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	SA OBJECTIVES (SUMMARY)		DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	
SOCIAL	1	Poverty and social exclusion	SOCIAL	7	Accessibility to key services	
		Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion, in particular in those areas affected?			Will it improve the level of investment in key community services? Will it make access more affordable? Will it make access easier for those without access to a car?	
	2	Health and well-being		ENVIRONMENTAL	8	Effect of traffic
		Will it improve affordability of essential services? Will it improve access to high quality health care? Will it encourage health lifestyles and provide opportunities for sport and recreation? Will it reduce health inequalities? Will it improve physical and mental health? Will it reduce noise levels and concerns?				Will it reduce traffic volumes and congestion? Will it increase the proportion of journeys using modes other than the car? Will it encourage walking and cycling?
	3	Education and skills			9	Flood risk
		Will it improve qualifications and skills of the population? Will it improve access to high quality educational facilities? Will it help fill key skill gaps?				Will it minimise the risk of flooding from rivers and watercourses to people and property? Will it reduce the risk of damage to property from storm events?
4	Decent homes	10	Water quality			
	Will it increase access to affordable housing? Will it encourage a range of dwelling type, size and tenure? Will it reduce homelessness?		Will it improve the quality of surface and ground water? Will it reduce water consumption and improve water efficiency?			
5	Crime and anti-social behaviour		11	Air quality		
	Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Will it reduce the fear of crime?			Will it improve air quality? Will it help achieve the objectives of the Air Quality Management Plan? Will it reduce emissions of key pollutants?		
6	Community; identity and welfare		12	Biodiversity		
	Will it encourage engagement in community activities? Will it foster satisfaction and a sense of pride in the local area? Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions? Will it improve ethnic relations? Will it improve understanding between different communities of their respective needs and concerns? Will it encourage people to respect and value their contribution to society?			Will it conserve and enhance habitats of borough or local importance and create habitats in areas of deficiency? Will it conserve and enhance species diversity; and in particular avoid harm to protected species? Will it conserve and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest at the regional or national level? Will it protect and enhance woodland cover and trees and promote their management? Will it improve access to and promote the educational value of sites of biodiversity value?		

SA OBJECTIVES (SUMMARY)		DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	SA OBJECTIVES (SUMMARY)		DECISION MAKING CRITERIA		
ENVIRONMENTAL	13	Landscapes and townscapes.	Will it improve the landscape character and visual amenity of open spaces? Will it enhance the quality of priority areas for townscape and public realm enhancements? Will it protect and enhance local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it minimise visual intrusion and protect views? Will it decrease litter in urban areas and open spaces?	ECONOMIC	18	Sustainable economic growth	Will it encourage new business start-ups and opportunities for local people? Will it improve business development and enhance productivity? Will it improve the resilience of business and the local economy? Will it promote growth in key sectors? Will it promote growth in key clusters? Will it enhance the image of the area as a business location?
	14	Historic environment	Will it protect and enhance Conservation Areas and other sites, features and areas of historical and cultural value? Will it protect listed buildings and their settings? Will it help preserve, enhance and record archaeological features and their settings?		19	Employment	Will it reduce short and long-term local unemployment? Will it provide job opportunities for those most in need of employment? Will it help to improve earnings?
	15	Climate change	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption and the need to travel? Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources? Will it reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances?		20	Reducing disparities	Will it promote regeneration, reducing disparity with surrounding areas?
	16	Waste / materials	Will it help reduce the impact of increased urban temperatures on people and property? Will it lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources? Will it reduce household waste? Will it increase waste recovery and recycling and improve facilities? Will it reduce hazardous waste? Will it reduce waste in the construction industry?		21	Indigenous and inward investment	Will it encourage indigenous business? Will it encourage inward investment? Will it make land and property available for business development?
	17	Land quality / soil	Will it minimise development on greenfield sites? Will it ensure that where possible, new development occurs on derelict; vacant and underused, previously developed land and buildings? Will it ensure contaminated land is remediated as appropriate? Will it minimise the loss of soils to development and maintain and enhance soil quality? Will it reduce the risk of subsidence and heave?		22	Efficient movement	Will it reduce commuting? Will it improve accessibility to work by public transport; walking and cycling? Will it improve access between key employment areas and key transport interchanges? Will it encourage rail and water based freight movement?

4.0 APPRAISAL OF THE DRAFT PLAN STRATEGY POLICIES

How the Plan Strategy policies have been assessed against the SA objectives

4.1. The SA process involves scoring the impact of the PS policies and proposals against the SA Objectives to determine the significance of any positive or negative impact. The outline matrix below in Figure 7 illustrates how all of the SA Objectives will be considered which also includes a discussion table. The guide to scoring to be applied is set out in below in Figure 8.

4.2. Policies are grouped in the matrix/discussion tables by topic areas. The strategic policies (SP01 to SP04) are assessed individually (see Table O1 to O4 Appendix 4). The operational policies are presented by topic areas (Tables O5 to 22). This is considered a proportionate approach to assessing policies of an operational nature. At the LPP stage this framework could still be utilised but to assess and compare (proposed) sites against each other.



Figure 7: Example SA Matrix

	SA Topics																					
	Social					Environmental								Economic								
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Wellbeing	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community, Identity & Welfare	Accessibility to Key Services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water Quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing Disparity	Indigenous & Inward Investment	Efficient Movement
SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY																						
Summary of Policy / Reason for Policy / Reasonable Alternatives																						
Anticipated Social effect / Environmental effect / Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects)																						
Timescales / Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy																						

Figure 8: Scoring Guide

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Identifying Reasonable Alternatives

4.3. The Discussion tables and Matrices also highlight where Reasonable Alternatives have been identified and considered. Figure 8 below summarises the overall ‘scoping’ process that was undertaken to identify if reasonable alternatives should be considered.



4.4. As referred to above, the Interim SA Report considered reasonable alternatives to the main issues of the POP and assessed these against the SA Objectives (and as such ‘front-loaded’ the identification and consideration of reasonable alternatives). Many of the PS policies and proposals have been developed in line with these preferred strategic options. In such cases the following has been considered:

- Has the policy been developed in line with the strategic option (subject to normal refinement and development);
- Did consultation responses to the SA Interim Report (summarised at Appendix 1) identify any new alternative options;
- Have any new reasonable alternatives been identified or developed. This included consultation with the SA Panel.

4.5. Similarly, where policy or proposal has developed in line with the SPPS, it is unlikely that other reasonable alternatives would be realistic.

4.6. Where a policy or proposal is new (not provided for in the SPPS) or where there is a new designation, reasonable alternatives are normally considered. In some cases these were not realistic; otherwise the ‘no policy/business-as-usual’ approach of the SPPS is assessed for comparison against the SA objectives.

4.7. The issue of reasonable alternatives is covered in the matrices / discussion tables at Appendix 4. These are highlighted within the matrix (‘green’ to illustrate where an alternative was considered, identify how its effects have been assessed the SA Framework and ‘red’ to illustrate where alternatives were considered but not determined to be realistic) and a corresponding text box is included within the discussion tables.

4.8. Appendix 5 provides a tracker of policies and also highlights when reasonable alternatives were considered as part of policy development.

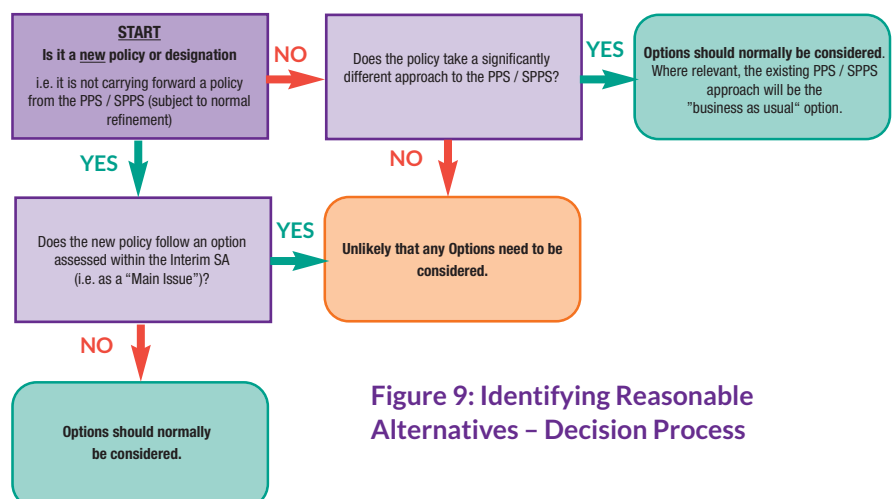


Figure 9: Identifying Reasonable Alternatives – Decision Process

5.0 SUMMARISING THE EFFECTS OF THE DRAFT PLAN STRATEGY

Identified Effects

5.1.

The assessment of the proposed policies against the 22 SA Objectives is provided within the SA Matrices / Discussion Tables at Appendix 4. This includes secondary effects (which occur after or as a result of the initial effect of the policy or proposal) and synergistic effects (where policies or proposals interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effect or the nature of the effect is different to the initial effect). Given that a significant part of the Council area borders four County Councils in the Republic of Ireland, consideration is also given to potential transboundary effects. Where these effects are identified they have been recorded in the discussion table under the anticipated social, environment or economic effect.

Reasonable Alternatives

5.2.

Of the 94 policies of the Plan Strategy, the majority are either in line with the strategic preferred option within the Interim SA Report or in line with the policy framework provided for in the SPPS. As such, 'reasonable alternatives' have been 'scoped out'.

5.3.

Table 4 below summarises where reasonable alternatives were considered. This includes: where a policy has developed in line with a new strategic alternative which has been identified after the POP (RCA01); and, where new policies have been developed or policies have been developed which introduce a different approach to the SPPS (HOU10, HOU11, MIN01 and L02). In addition, a summary is provided on where reasonable alternatives were considered but discounted. This tended to be where policies were developed from a robust and conclusive evidence base





Table 4: Reasonable Alternatives – Summary Table

Policy	Summary
New Strategic Reasonable Alternatives	
RCA01 - Rural Community Areas	<p>This has been assessed against the (three) options considered under Main Issues 4 of the POP, Sustaining Rural Communities. These options sought to designate areas of the Council area where policy would allow more opportunities for development and to encourage growth.</p> <p>This option/policy has been developed in response to concerns raised (particularly relating to the positive aspects of DRCs). As such RCAs provide a new strategic reasonable alternative, but where RCAs are defined as opposed to designated. When considered in combination with other policies this delivers many of the positive aspects of DRCs. The option/policy scores well when considered against the other previous options.</p>
Reasonable Alternatives identified and considered	
HOU10 – Replacement of Other Rural Buildings	<p>A new policy developed in line with the strategic approach of facilitating residential development within the countryside so as to sustain rural communities. There is no similar policy approach within the SPPS and as such a 'no policy' would represent a business-as-usual approach.</p> <p>There would be no significant differences between the options when assessed against the SA framework (any positive effects would be out-weight by negative effects and vice versa). There is merit in taking forward this policy approach as it would be aligned with one of the overall aims of the strategic growth strategy and it has been positively received when subject to consultation including with Members.</p>
HOU11 – Replacement of former sites for dwelling	<p>A new policy developed in line with the strategic approach of facilitating residential development within the countryside so as to sustain rural communities. There is no similar policy approach within the SPPS and as such a 'no policy' would represent a business-as-usual approach.</p> <p>There would be no significant differences between the options when assessed against the SA framework (any positive effects would be out-weight by negative effects and vice versa). There is merit in taking forward this policy approach as it would be aligned with one of the overall aims of the strategic growth strategy and it has been positively received when subject to consultation including with Members.</p>
MIN01 – Minerals Development	<p>Two options were considered for identifying Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development (ACMDs). Option 2 was more encompassing as it proposed ACMDs would include the AONB and AoHSV. Both options when assessed against the SA Framework achieve similar scores with variety only in the level of protection of landscape and potential long-term viability of employment. The terms of policy MIN01 include exceptions which would minimise any negative effects. Discussions with Members, aware of the implications of this choice, have directed towards Option 2.</p>
L02 – Special Countryside Areas	<p>This related to the extent of the SCAs. The 'business as usual' approach would be to retain only the 'Islands SCA' (as per the FAP) whereas the alternative would be to identify new SCAs. There is no difference in the assessment of these options against the SA Framework, however Option 2 would be more significant as the SCAs would cover a larger area of the district. A robust methodology sought to identify new SCAs.</p>

Policy	Summary
Reasonable Alternatives considered and discounted	
HOU3 – Affordable Housing	The SPPS approach to affordable housing within the district would not deliver affordable housing (ahead of potentially allocating sites within the LPP and given the large number of commitments within the district). However, there is a current need within the district. An alternative policy has thus been developed to provide an opportunity for some affordable housing to be delivered in the interim. This was been developed with NIHE and with selection criteria based on working knowledge of similar policies. Under these circumstances no reasonable alternative was identified and a 'business as usual' approach would not be applicable as this would not meet AH need.
HOU14 – Rounding off and Infilling	This policy partly aligns with the SPPS approach. However, it has been developed following the detailed analysis of the planning consents for single rural dwellings which showed that there was limited delivery as they were few 'focal points'. The policy has been drafted to address this imbalance. As it represents an approach relevant to local circumstances based on evidence, no alternative options were identified.
MIN03 – Minerals Safeguarding Areas	There is an absence of evidence to successfully inform the identification and designation of MSAs at the PS stage. As such this policy identifies a 'framework' for the assessment of applications when these are identified (most likely at the LPP stage). In the absence of this evidence it was not possible to identify alternative 'extents' of the designation.
HE02 - Archaeology	This relates to the proposed designation of two new ASAs within the district. These have been informed by evidence, including fieldwork, undertaken by Historic Environment Division and endorsed by the Historic Monument Council. In the absence of any other evidence putting forward other ASAs, no alternatives were considered.
L03 – Areas of High Scenic Value	The identification of AoHSVs was based on an expert review of existing LCAs and landscape designations across the district. Given the robust nature of this evidence no other options were considered realistic.
RE01 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	A spatial framework has been taken forward for wind energy development. This has been informed by a Landscape Wind Energy Capacity Strategy produced by external consultants. As this is a robust, evidence-based approach, no alternatives were considered realistic (and also as a 'spatial framework' was an option at the strategic reasonable alternatives assessment).
TR04 – Protected Routes	The designation of protected routes is carried forward from PPS3. Given that there is no evidence of changes to the strategic network, this remains appropriate and no reasonable alternative was identified.
PU03 – Accommodating Future Broadband and Other Public Services	This is a new policy which has been influenced by the POPs 'overarching Principle' of 'future-proofing' development. It is also a spatial representation of the Community Plan which seeks to improve connectivity across the district and as there are local issues of 'not-spots' particularly in more remote rural areas. Given this background, no other options including having 'no policy' were considered realistic.





Cumulative impacts

- 5.4.** As part of the process of assessing impacts consideration has been given to whether there are any cumulative impacts. This would be the effects that result from changes caused by a policy or proposal in association with other policies or proposals. As noted above many of the policies and proposals maintain the policy framework provided for in the SPPS, and therefore the interactions between these policies and proposals will remain broadly the same. The matrices and discussion table at Appendix 4 do note instances where policies interact. None of these are considered to result in significant negative impacts. It is also noted that, given the strategic and operational nature of the policies and proposals, there would be more opportunities to explore cumulative impacts when local designations are identified at the LDP Local Policies Plan.
- 5.5.** The SA Matrices / Discussion Tables at Appendix 4 provide details of mitigation measures. There are no significant negative identified effects.
- 5.6.** Mitigation measures can be a combination of policies to prevent or reduce the severity of effects, such as the requirements to ensure the historic environment is protected or enhanced where considering all planning applications for new development. These are identified within the tables.

6.0 MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION

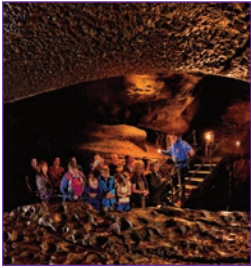
6.1.

A Monitoring Framework has been developed as part of the Plan Strategy (contained at Section 7.0 of Part Two). The results of this monitoring would be summarised in an Annual Monitoring Report. While this is focused on monitoring the implementation of policies of the LDP, it can also be used to monitor any significant social, environmental or economic effects resulting from the implementation of the policies of the Plan Strategy. To this end the Monitoring Framework also cross-refers to relevant SA Objectives. Table 5 details the relevant monitoring indicators (taken from the LDP Monitoring Framework) for each SA Objective.



Table 5: SA Objectives and Monitoring Indicators

SA OBJECTIVE SUMMARY		RELEVANT MONITORING INDICATOR Refer to 'MONITORING FRAMEWORK' (Table 7 and Table 8 of the Draft Plan Strategy)
1	Poverty and social exclusion	10. Number of Existing Community facilities lost to redevelopment and number of new facilities created 32. Level of telecommunication and high speed broadband coverage
2	Health and well-being	1. Length of new foot paths and cycle paths created 2. Length of public rights of way and permissive paths lost through redevelopment 3. New green and blue infrastructure created within new development 10. Number of Existing Community facilities lost to redevelopment and number of new facilities created 12. Sports facilities, open space/recreation land lost to redevelopment and new facilities/open space created 14. Number of new Riverside Walks created 15. New rural start-up project or community development in RCAs 31. Length of disused transport routes re-used for transport, recreation, nature conservation or tourism use
3	Education and skills	10. Number of Existing Community facilities lost to redevelopment and number of new facilities created
4	Decent homes	4. New dwellings approved across the settlement hierarchy and in the countryside and by land type 5. Housing Completions across the settlement hierarchy and in the countryside and by land type 6. Five year supply of land for housing 7. Mix of housing completions by house type and number of bedrooms 8. Affordable housing completions and needs 9. Traveller schemes completions and needs 34. New or upgraded Waste Water Treatment Works
5	Crime and anti-social behaviour	10. Number of Existing Community facilities lost to redevelopment and number of new facilities created



SA OBJECTIVE SUMMARY		RELEVANT MONITORING INDICATOR Refer to 'MONITORING FRAMEWORK' (Table 7 and Table 8 of the Draft Plan Strategy)
6		10. Number of Existing Community facilities lost to redevelopment and number of new facilities created 12. Sports facilities, open space/recreation land lost to redevelopment and new facilities/open space created 15. New rural start-up project or community development in RCAs
7		1. Length of new foot paths and cycle paths created 2. Length of public rights of way and permissive paths lost through redevelopment 3. New Green and blue infrastructure created within new development 15. New rural start-up project or community development in RCAs 18. Development activity; diversity of uses and vacancy rates within town centres 32. Level of telecommunication and high speed broadband coverage
8	Effect of traffic	30. Number of new or extended park and ride/park and share facilities created
9	Flood risk	27. Number of incidences of flooding affecting properties
10	Water quality	14. Number of new Riverside Walks created 25. Number, extent and condition of: areas of natural environment assets (Local, National and European); areas of biodiversity and protected species and their habitats 27. Number of incidences of flooding affecting properties 34. New or upgraded Waste Water Treatment Works
11	Air quality	25. Number, extent and condition of: areas of natural environment assets (Local, National and European); areas of biodiversity and protected species and their habitats
12	Biodiversity	3. New Green and blue infrastructure created within new development 25. Number, extent and condition of: areas of natural environment assets (Local, National and European); areas of biodiversity and protected species and their habitats
13	Landscapes and townscapes	13. Number of access points created along the shores of loughs 14. Number of new Riverside Walks created 23. Number and Condition of Heritage Assets 24. Condition and record of changes within Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest 26. New development within the AONB, SCA and AoHSV
14	Historic environment	23. Number and Condition of Heritage Assets 24. Condition and record of changes within Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest

SA OBJECTIVE SUMMARY		RELEVANT MONITORING INDICATOR Refer to 'MONITORING FRAMEWORK' (Table 7 and Table 8 of the Draft Plan Strategy)
15	Climate change	28. Amount of energy (MW) by technology type produced from renewable sources 29. To monitor the number, height and location of new or re-powered wind turbines approved/operational
16	Waste / materials	33. Number of new or extended waste management facilities
17	Land quality / soil	4. New dwellings approved across the settlement hierarchy and in the countryside and by land type 5. Housing Completions across the settlement hierarchy and in the countryside and by land type 17. Development activity on zoned and industry and business land 21. New tourism amenities and accommodation 22. Extent of mineral reserves and extracted mineral assets 25. Number, extent and condition of: areas of natural environment assets (Local, National and European); areas of biodiversity and protected species and their habitats 33. Number of new or extended waste management facilities
18	Sustainable economic growth	16. Number employed and Number of New industry and business uses created across the District 17. Development activity on zoned and industry and business land 18. Development activity; diversity of uses and vacancy rates within town centres 20. Proportion of retail and non-retail within Primary Retail Cores (PRCs) of Enniskillen and Omagh 21. New tourism amenities and accommodation 22. Extent of mineral reserves and extracted mineral assets
19	Employment	16. Number employed and Number of New industry and business uses created across the District
20	Reducing disparities	4. New dwellings approved across the settlement hierarchy and in the countryside and by land type 10. Number of Existing Community facilities lost to redevelopment and number of new facilities created 15. New rural start-up project or community development in RCAs 16. Number employed and Number of New industry and business uses created across the District 18. Development activity; diversity of uses and vacancy rates within town centres
21	Indigenous and inward investment	16. Number employed and Number of New industry and business uses created across the District 17. Development activity on zoned and industry and business land
22	Efficient movement	16. Number employed and Number of New industry and business uses created across the District 17. Development activity on zoned and industry and business land 18. Development activity; diversity of uses and vacancy rates within town centres



7.0 NEXT STEPS



7.1.

This chapter steps out the next key steps in the SA process.

7.2.

This SA Report has been published alongside the Local Development Plan Draft Plan Strategy for consultation purposes. Overall, it shows that there are mainly positive effects from the implementation of the policies of the Plan Strategy. There will be no significant negative effects from the plan, either individually or cumulatively. It is also considered that there are no transboundary effects.

7.3.

Representations received in response to this consultation may lead to the modification of both the SA Report and Draft Plan Strategy. If these modifications are significant this may lead to additional appraisal against the SA Framework (e.g. if other reasonable alternatives are identified).

7.4.

An SA Adoption Statement will also need to be produced as soon as reasonably practicable after the adoption of the Plan Strategy. This statement will outline: how the SA process has informed and influenced the plan preparation; how consultation on the SA was taken into account; the reasons for choosing the plan as adopted including over any other reasonable alternatives identified; and, the measures to monitor the effects of the plan.



Fermanagh & Omagh
District Council
Comhairle Ceantair
Fhear Manach agus na hÓmaí

**Local Development Plan 2030
SA Report: Sustainability Appraisal of the
LDP Draft Plan Strategy
APPENDICES 1 TO 5**

APPENDIX 1: ANALYSIS OF CONSULTATION RESPONSES TO THE SA INTERIM REPORT



Overview

Table 1 provides a summary of all consultee comments received in relation to the Interim SA. These are arranged by statutory consultee and individual comments/issues raised and all are given a reference. The table also provides a response including details on any further actions. In total there were ten consultees that responded with direct reference to the Interim SA and 69 comments/issues were identified. Where appropriate further actions are recommended otherwise the comment is noted for consideration in future stages of the SA process.

Table 2 categorises the comments/issues identified in Table 1 by either 'SA Objective' (where this is clear) or if they are:

- GENERAL - Comments are made on the overall general content, nature or findings of the Interim SA or the SA Scoping Report;
- PROCEDURAL - Comments made on technical or procedural issues of the Interim SA (and where not specifically related to the Assessment Matrices) or the SA Scoping Report. Where in **BOLD** relates to changes to SA Objectives;
- WORDING' or OTHER CHANGES - Requests for the wording or content within the Interim SA to be amended or reconsidered (and where not specifically related to the Assessment Matrices) or requests for changes to the wording or content of the SA Scoping Report.

Table 2 thus allows for the identification of any 'hotspots' or 'concentrations' of the comments/issues raised by SA Objective and the broad category (of Social, Environmental, or Economic).

The table shows that SA Objective 12 (biodiversity), 13 (character and quality of landscapes and townscapes) and 14 (conservation) attracted the most comments/issues. These are all within the broad 'Environmental' category.

There are two SA objectives that received no comments/issues – 5 (crime and anti-social behaviour – within Social) and 9 (flood risk – within Environmental). As such it can be concluded that there is no opposition to how these were assessed and therefore can be continued to be assessed.

Table 2 also identifies that there have been three comments/issues relating to the SA Objectives themselves. One seeks amendments to an objective, one seeks an additional objective and one requests changes to the supporting comments of an objective.





Table 3 plots the comments/issues by both SA Objective and POP Main Issues. This allows for any potential 'conflicts' to be identified and, for example, where one comment/issue is suggesting a change but which is opposed by another. This shows that there are only seven instances of these (all relate to main issue 7 – Mineral Development) however these tend to be in general conformity with each other and therefore no conflicts exist.

Table 3 also identifies where there are concentrations of comments/issues by 'main issue'. Main Issue 7 (Mineral Development) attracted 23 comments/issues and Main Issue 2 (Housing Allocations) 8 comments/issues. The other POP Main Issues received only a few comments and main issue 3 (Economic Development – Land Allocation), 10 (Overarching Tourism), 11 (Operational Tourism) and 13 (Supporting Good Design and Place Making) no comments.

TABLE 1 – SUMMARY OF CONSULTEE COMMENTS AND RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE		
SUMMARY OF COMMENT	REF	RESPONSE/ACTION
Concern that the Council has not demonstrated how Preferred Option has been informed by the SA and potentially impacting on 'soundness' of plan	DFI. 01	<p>This comment is noted and will be taken forward as part of the subsequent stages of SA including the Draft Plan Strategy.</p> <p>A review was undertaken of both Interim SA and other similar examples of the SA Report. This was with the aim of improving the methodology and presentation, and to ensure that the SA Report will clearly demonstrate the relationship between the SA and the Preferred Option.</p> <p>Also, there was a continuing process of examining the Plan Strategy against the 'soundness' tests and this will be presented within a separate 'legal compliance/soundness' document.</p>
'Carried Forward Policies' should also be tested through SA, and evidence of this is required.	DFI. 02	A review of the 'Carried Forward Policies' topic areas was undertaken (as they were presented in Appendix 2 of the Plan Strategy POP). However in most cases these detailed policies represent a 'business as usual' approach and as they follow specific requirement of the SPPS or existing PPSs. The SA Report will identify where this is the case and evidence of this will be provided.
Sustainable Water – A Long Term Water Strategy 2015-2040 should be included in the Glossary and Appendix 2	DFI 03	<p>A review and update of Appendix 2 (Plans, Programmes, Policies and Strategies) of the Scoping Report will be progressed and completed prior to the publication of the Draft Plan Strategy.</p> <p>This document will be reviewed for inclusion.</p>
DERRY CITY & STRABANE DISTRICT COUNCIL		
SUMMARY OF COMMENT	REF	RESPONSE/ACTION
Notes contents of LDP POP Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report	DCS 01	Acknowledged and note only.





HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DIVISION (HED) DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITIES

SUMMARY OF COMMENT

REF

RESPONSE/ACTION

In response to 'Figure 4: Significant Effects of LDP POP, objective 14'. Disputes that negative effects of development relate to greenfield land or settlement edges and as 'Areas of Archaeological Potential' relate to urban centres and historic cores

**HED.
01**

This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.

Comment in relation to 'Section 4. Strategic Cumulative Effects'. Suggest inclusion of "...and conservation..." to end of "...the LDP policies will include policies supporting their protection..."

**HED.
02**

Noted. However it is not considered necessary to amend the SA Interim report.

Comment at 'Section 5. Mitigation and Monitoring'. Requests clarification on meaning of "...the impacts of new digital infrastructure on the historic environment could be considered more fully"

**HED.
03**

This comment is noted and it is agreed it is ambiguous. However it is not considered necessary to amend the SA Interim report to address this specific point.

Comment at 'Main Issue 2: Housing Allocation objective 14'. "Should look toward regeneration and usage of non-designated heritage assets and industrial heritage"

**HED.
04**

This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.

Comment at 'Main Issue 6: Economic Development - Addressing Deprivation / Regeneration in the Rural Area objective 14'. "Possible to introduce policies favouring use of non-designated heritage assets/industrial heritage"

**HED.
05**

This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.

Comment at 'Main Issue 8: Overarching Policy for Renewable Energy Development objective 14'. Low carbon energy can have serious negative impacts on below ground remains and setting of key sites and historic landscapes. Query if visual impact is being considered separately.

**HED.
06**

This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DIVISION (HED) DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITIES

SUMMARY OF COMMENT	REF	RESPONSE/ACTION
Comment at 'Main Issue 9: Integrated Renewable Energy and Passive Solar Design objective 14'. Query the assessment that there is no direct relationship between the policy options and the historic environment particularly listed structures/works in conservation areas.	HED. 07	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.
Comment at 'Main Issue 12: Lakes and Waterways objective 14'. "Could also impact on historic waterside infrastructure associated with heritage assets/freshwater archaeological remains/shipwrecks"	HED. 08	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.
Comment at 'Main Issue 12: Lakes and Waterways 'Comments and Mitigation''. The focus should not solely be mitigation but also evaluative work may be required during the planning process to inform decision making.	HED. 09	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AFFAIRS

SUMMARY OF COMMENT	REF	RESPONSE/ACTION
General – preference for more detail on environmental issues to understand assessment matrices. Expect further detail on mitigation needed where significant negative effects. Level of detail may not be acceptable at a later stage.	DAE. 01	This comment is noted and will be taken forward as part subsequent stages of the SA / Draft Plan Strategy. It is noted that the SA process should be proportionate and any subsequent assessment will seek to provide more description and particularly where any significant negative effect is identified.
Comment on 'Main Issue 1: Spatial Growth Options objective 12, option 3'. Should be recognised that this option could impact on biodiversity as it promotes growth within the countryside and therefore has a greater potential to impact on species and habitat, and subsequent to impact on water and air quality.	DAE. 02	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.



**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AFFAIRS**

SUMMARY OF COMMENT

REF

RESPONSE/ACTION

Comment on 'Main Issue 2: Housing Allocations objective 8, 11 and 15, option 2'. Should be a negative impact on air quality as dispersal increases car use. Could negatively impact on climate change.

**DAE.
03A
DAE.
03B
DAE.
03C**

This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.

Also it is noted that option 2 is not a preferred option and has not been taken forward.

Comment on 'Main Issue 2: Housing Allocations objective 12, option 3'. More likely to have a negative impact on species and habitats and mitigation would be required. It should be recognised that brownfield/previously developed land should consider biodiversity as some rarer invertebrates and plants rely on disturbed sites, and some sites may be priority habitats under the 'Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land'. Appropriate survey are required prior to development or zoning

**DAE.
04**

This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including at the detailed assessed of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.

However, it is not agreed that this should be entirely 'negative' effect as there is still the potential for the protection of habitats outside of settlements. Re-appraisal along these lines would not be critical to the overall appraisal.

.Comment on 'Main Issue 2: Housing Allocations objective 13, option 2 & 3'. Option 2 should have significant negative effects and Option 3 negative effects due to increase development in the wider countryside.

**DAE.
05**

This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.

However it is not agreed that these options would result in a significant negative/negative effects. Overall housing growth is required.

Comment on 'Main Issue 2: Housing Allocations objective 17, option 1 & 3'. There should be a difference between these options and as Option 3 will result in some Greenfield development which would be less sustainable.

**DAE.
06**

This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including at the detailed assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.

If Option 3 was to be minor positive only this would not have a significant effect on the appraisal.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AFFAIRS**

SUMMARY OF COMMENT	REF	RESPONSE/ACTION
Comment on 'Main Issue 2: Housing Allocations objective 22, option 2 & 3'. Should not be positive. No evidence of discussion between various options.	DAE. 07	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including at the detailed assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.
Comment on 'Main Issue 4: Sustaining Rural Communities objective 12, option 2'. This will increase development in the Rural Protection Areas (RPAs) although Natural Heritage (NH) sites would be excluded. Development can indirectly affect sites from disturbance (e.g. impact on water quality from septic tanks). Functional buffers around sites and streams flowing into sites should be established.	DAE. 08	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives. It is considered that it is not necessary to re-appraise the options in light of this comment.
Comment on 'Main Issue 5: Economic Development: Addressing Deprivation/Regeneration in Rural Areas objective 12, option 1 & 2'. Reuse of buildings in the countryside has potential to impact on breeding birds and bats. As such, mitigation should be highlighted in final policy of option 1. Option 2 has potential to negatively impact on biodiversity with greater development promoted in the countryside.	DAE. 09	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives. It is considered that it is not necessary to re-appraise the options in light of this comment.
Comment on 'Main Issue 5: Economic Development: Addressing Deprivation/Regeneration in Rural Areas objective 13, option 1'. Potential positive effects as it would reduce dereliction and combined with sensitive retention and reuse of older buildings.	DAE. 10	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.





DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AFFAIRS

SUMMARY OF COMMENT	REF	RESPONSE/ACTION
Comment on 'Main Issue 8: Overarching Policy for Renewable Energy objective 10'. Needs to be recognised that renewable energy development has the potential to impact on water quality when on peat due to peat slide events. Option 2 reduces this impact as lots of peatland areas are also highly valuable landscapes.	DAE.11	While it is agreed that renewable development on peat soils could lead to increase impact on water quality, given that the SPPS outlines a restrictive policy framework for renewable development on active peatland (para. 6.226) and this policy will be carried-forward this is therefore unlikely.
Comment on 'Main Issue 8: Overarching Policy for Renewable Energy objective 12, option 1'. Additional negative risk if biodiversity information is not included as there would be presumption for renewable development which may impact on biodiversity if not sensitively located.	DAE.13A DAE.13B	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives. If reappraised along these lines this would not impact on the overall appraisal.
Further comments highlight climate change information (mitigation and adaption) for future reference and should be included in subsequent LDP Environmental Reports.	DAE.14	A review and update of Appendix 2 (Plans, Programmes, Policies and Strategies) of the Scoping Report will be progressed and completed prior to the publication of the Draft Plan Strategy. This document will be reviewed for inclusion.

GAELECTRIC DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

SUMMARY OF COMMENT	REF	RESPONSE/ACTION
<i>Main Issue 8: Obj 17</i> – concerned with use of the phrase 'imposing visual presence' when describing wind farms as subjective and highly negative. Also, consider limited evidence of wind turbine development having a -ve impact on land quality and soil due to below ground work. Foundations are limited (less than 3.0m) and which benefit to land drainage.	GDL.01	It is agreed to revise language to use less subjective / more objective language (e.g. potential visual impacts, in relation to wind turbine) in future.

GAELECTRIC DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

SUMMARY OF COMMENT	REF	RESPONSE/ACTION
<p><i>General</i> - Disagrees with the phrase taken from the SA interim report "There is potential for negative effects in relation to unconventional oil and gas as well as mineral extraction whilst further mitigation measures will safeguard important landscapes from large scale wind farms" (found at p6 and p18) and as considers it is unfair to include wind farms in this context and as they generate clean electricity and with minimal impact on surrounding environment in the construction and operation phases.</p>	GDL.02	It is agreed to consider each type of development (e.g. wind, unconventional oil and gas and mineral extraction) as separate developments each having its own range of potential effects in future.



DALRADIAN GOLD LIMITED (LDP 0177)

SUMMARY OF COMMENT	REF	RESPONSE/ACTION
<p><i>Overall Summary</i> - Areas of procedural or technical non-compliance with the EAPP Regulations; and/or the DPP SA/SEA Practice note.</p>	DAL.01	<p>Procedure and technical compliance review undertaken (in combination with Council's legal and soundness compliance test).</p> <p>The SA Report will also clearly detail compliance with the EAPP Regulations and due regard will be had to any guidance or practice notes.</p>
<p><i>Overall Summary</i> - Failure of the SA to fully capture benefits of current and proposed future extraction activities (including gold reserves at Curraghinalt).</p>	DAL.02	<p>This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.</p>
<p>Failure to consult prior to the publication of the LDP POP contrary to DP Practice Note 4 (figure 1), including consultation on the Baseline Information and structure of the document. Failure to follow 'best practice' to allow wider stakeholders such as members of the public to comment.</p>	DAL.03	<p>Consultation occurred in line with EAPP regs, DP Practice Note and Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) with the 'consultation bodies'.</p> <p>This will be detailed, as necessary, within the SA Report.</p>



DALRADIAN GOLD LIMITED (LDP 0177)

SUMMARY OF COMMENT	REF	RESPONSE/ACTION
Considers that the baseline data does not accurately reflect the scale or potential benefit the minerals industry has on the local community (<i>Material Asset Baseline of the SA Scoping Report</i>).	DAL.04	All Baseline data will be reviewed and updated (where necessary) as part of a review of the Scoping Report ahead of Draft LDP. The SA report will also detail potential difficulties or limitations with the collection of data to establish the baseline.
<i>Section 5 of SA Scoping Report – Sustainability Issues.</i> ‘Economy and Employment’ section should recognise contribution that could result from responsible extraction of gold reserves and ‘Material Assets’ does not mention the substantial gold reserves.	DAL.05	See DAL.02 above
<i>Consultation and Transboundary consultations.</i> No evidence of Transboundary consultation as per the EAPP2004 and as advised by Development Practice Note 4. This therefore removes an opportunity for interested parties to influence.	DAL.06	Procedure and technical compliance review undertaken (in combination with Council’s legal and soundness compliance test).
<i>The development and assessment of reasonable alternatives.</i> For main issue 7 (Minerals Development) - Option 3. This is not sufficiently distinctive from option 2 to be a ‘realistic alternative’ and therefore is contrary to Regulation 11 of the EAPP NI 2004.	DAL.07	It is considered that there is a clear difference between the two options. Option 3 introduces an additional need to ‘safeguard’ areas and to conserve areas for mineral resources, and therefore this is a material difference.
<i>Main Issue 7: Minerals Development – Overall:</i> - considers that the assessment fails to recognise the long-term socio-economic benefits arising from the construction and operation of a gold mine. This would increase positive contributions for SA objectives 1, 2, 7, 18, 19, 20, 21.	DAL.08	Noted. The assessment will become more detailed in its approach and its potential effects as the development plan process continues, and in particular as more information becomes available.
<i>Objective 1 – promotes that mineral extraction will have a greater than negligible impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion. Therefore Option 2 and 3 should be regarded as having a positive impact.</i>	DAL.09	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.

DALRADIAN GOLD LIMITED (LDP 0177)

SUMMARY OF COMMENT	REF	RESPONSE/ACTION
<i>Objective 2</i> - promotes that as mineral extraction will have a positive impact on employment and wealth and therefore a correlating improvement on health and wellbeing. Therefore Option 2 and 3 should be regarded as having a positive impact.	DAL. 10	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives. However, this is not considered to be a direct or indirect effect that could be recorded as a positive effect.
<i>Objective 3</i> - greater benefit than recorded should be noted, and given commitments of mineral/gold mining sector to improving skills and training.	DAL. 11	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives. However, it is considered that this would not be a direct effect and only potentially a minor indirect effect.
<i>Objective 4</i> - the substantial economic benefit associated with mineral/gold mining sector would have a positive impact on home ownership and maintenance.	DAL. 12	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives. However, this is not considered to be a direct or indirect effect that could be recorded as a positive effect.
<i>Objective 7</i> - considers that option 2 and 3 should have a positive impact as improved increased spending would generate the need for more services (such as shops)	DAL. 13	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives. However, this is not considered to be a direct or indirect effect that could be recorded as a positive effect.
<i>Objective 12, 13 & 14</i> - not possible to accurately assess option 3 prior to identifying broad locations of safeguarded land.	DAL. 14A DAL. 14B DAL. 14C	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives. While it is agreed there would be more certainty in assessing option 3 is safeguarding areas are known this is a strategic assessment option only and so it is possible to assess on this basis.





DALRADIAN GOLD LIMITED (LDP 0177)

SUMMARY OF COMMENT	REF	RESPONSE/ACTION
<p><i>Objective 16</i> – disagrees with the -ve impact of minimal extraction. In particular gold (once extracted) enters a circular economy and is thus recycled. This is different to hydrocarbon mineral extraction which are consumed.</p>	DAL. 15	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.
<p><i>Objective 18</i> – a greater positive impact should be recorded given the substantial economic benefits associated with mineral extraction.</p>	DAL. 16	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives. As reappraisal would be for all options in the same way this would not impact on the overall appraisal.
<p><i>Objective 19</i> - should be a positive and as a large number of highly skilled and technical jobs with be created.</p>	DAL. 17	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives. As reappraisal would be for all options in the same way this would not impact on the overall appraisal.
<p><i>Objective 20</i> – option 2 and 3 should be recorded as positive given the positive contribution through economic and social benefits would contribute towards sustainable economic regeneration</p>	DAL. 18	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.
<p><i>Objective 21</i> – strongly disagrees as there is the potential for significant investment should planning permission be granted to begin mineral extraction.</p>	DAL. 19	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives. It is also noted that all three are regarded as minor positives and generally it is considered that this is reflective of the situation should large-scale mineral be permitted.

DALRADIAN GOLD LIMITED (LDP 0177)

SUMMARY OF COMMENT	REF	RESPONSE/ACTION
<p>Section 6 of the SA Scoping Report – Developing the SA Framework. Suggests Objective 16 should be amended to insert after “minimise the production and...” “...adopt a sustainable approach to...”</p>	DAL. 20	<p>This would mean Objective 16 (Waste Management) would read:</p> <p><i>“To minimise the production of waste and adopt a sustainable approach to use of non-renewable resources”</i></p> <p>It is unclear as to how this will improve the understanding of this particular objective and so it will not be taken forward.</p>
<p>Section 6 of the SA Scoping Report – Developing the SA Framework. Suggests an additional SA Objective to address the key sustainability issues of the substantial gold and mineral reserves in FODC in a sustainable manner:</p> <p><i>“To utilise the substantial mineral assets of the district in a sustainable manner”</i></p>	DAL. 21	<p>This would mean an additional Objective 23 (Mineral assets) and this would read:</p> <p><i>“To utilise the substantial mineral assets of the district in a sustainable manner”</i></p> <p>It is considered that this additional objective would not add to the overall SA objectives and their scope, and policies could be adequately appraised using other objectives. It would also promote this single issue to a point where it could distort its importance. As such this will not be taken forward.</p>



QUARRY PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION NORTHERN IRELAND (LDP 0232)

SUMMARY OF COMMENT	REF	RESPONSE/ACTION
<p>Main Issue 7: Minerals Development Objective 1 – should be a positive. Given level of employment of aggregate and minerals industry in FODC.</p>	QPA. 01	<p>This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives. However there is no evidence that the level of employment is larger than other sectors/other districts.</p>
<p>Objective 4 – should be a positive. Supply of local construction materials keeps construction costs lower improving affordability at the local level.</p>	QPA. 02	<p>This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives. However there is no evidence that the supply of construction materials is local (e.g. import/export to and from the district)</p>



QUARRY PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION NORTHERN IRELAND (LDP 0232)

SUMMARY OF COMMENT	REF	RESPONSE/ACTION
<p><i>Objective 6</i> – should be more positive. Given the role of the Aggregates and Minerals industry in supporting local communities and schools.</p>	<p>QPA.03</p>	<p>This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives. However there is no evidence that support to local communities and schools is larger than other industries (e.g. renewables)</p>
<p><i>Objective 12</i> – should be a positive. Highlights the overall positive contributions to biodiversity by the Aggregates and Minerals industry (for example, habitat creation).</p>	<p>QPA.04</p>	<p>This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives. However this needs to be balanced against the potential loss of habitats during the extraction phase.</p>
<p><i>Objective 14</i> – should be neutral (not negative). Given the industry past record and commitment to mitigate the impact of development on historic environment and cultural assets including the commitment for pre-application investigations for archaeological remains</p>	<p>QPA.05</p>	<p>This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.</p>
<p><i>Objective 16</i> - should be neutral (not negative). Given difficulties in sourcing alternative materials.</p>	<p>QPA.06</p>	<p>This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.</p>
<p><i>Objective 17</i> - should be neutral (not negative). Given the reuse of overlying soils and clays, including as noise bunds/landscaping during extraction and as part of future restoration schemes.</p>	<p>QPA.07</p>	<p>This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives. It is also noted that the assessment recognises both positive and negative effects.</p>
<p><i>Objective 19</i> – should be a positive. Given the extent of employment (including secondary employment) supported by the Aggregates and Minerals Industry coupled with training, apprenticeships etc.</p>	<p>QPA.08</p>	<p>This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.</p>

QUARRY PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION NORTHERN IRELAND (LDP 0232)

SUMMARY OF COMMENT	REF	RESPONSE/ACTION
<i>Objective 20</i> – request clarification. If ‘promote sustainable regeneration’ is specific to regeneration of the local area and community or local quarrying and minerals industry.	QPA. 09	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.
<i>Objective 22</i> – should be a positive.	QPA. 10	This comment is noted and will be considered as part of the subsequent stages of SA / Draft Plan Strategy, including for the assessment of proposed policies against the SA Framework/objectives.
<i>Main Findings (p.89)</i> – given the above it is considered that the overall effect of mineral extraction is changed to a positive.	QPA. 11	If the above was to be taken into account (and where accepted) it is considered that it would not significantly change the overall appraisal. Generally the comments within the ‘main findings’ are considered to be sound.
<i>Comments and Mitigation (p.89)</i> - strongly contests this statement and given the track-record (at local, national and European level) of the quarrying industry has and will continue to offer and deliver on conserving and enhancing biodiversity, making a minimal impact on soil quality, landscape and protecting and enhancing archaeological heritage.	QPA. 12	The ‘comment and mitigation’ is not disputed the track-record. If anything it is only highlighting that this should continue. It should also be recognised that this is a strategic level assessment only and therefore more detailed policy would address this.





PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL (LDP 0234)

SUMMARY OF COMMENT	REF	RESPONSE/ACTION
The term 'sustainability' should be consistently applied.	MCA 01	Appendix 4 of the Interim SA defines the SA Themes under the broad categories of: Social, Environmental and Economic. These definitions are consistently applied when considering the issues identified in the POP. The SA Report will define Sustainable Development and summarise what an SA is.
Protection of the environment should be given precedent and not ignored in the narrow interest of 'economic' short term profits and as this could be counter-productive or even disastrous in the medium/long term.	MCA. 02	Following on from the above, the SA Themes of the broad categories: of Social, Environment and Economic allow an appropriate balance to be reached between these themes and when drawing conclusions.

ANON (LDP 0814)

SUMMARY OF COMMENT	REF	RESPONSE/ACTION
The SA Interim Report - Seems quite weak. Many of the decisions appear difficult to sustain.	ANON. 01	Noted

BRYSON ENERGY (LDP 0838)

SUMMARY OF COMMENT	REF	RESPONSE/ACTION
The SA Interim Report - Seems quite weak. Many of the decisions appear difficult to sustain.	BRY. 01	Noted

TABLE 2 – ‘HOTSPOTS’ AND ‘CONCENTRATIONS’ OF CONSULTEE COMMENTS ON THE INTERIM SA BY SA OBJECTIVES

CONSULTEE	GENERAL	PROCEDURAL	'WORDING' or OTHER CHANGES	SA OBJECTIVES																					
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
				SOCIAL							ENVIRONMENTAL							ECONOMIC							
DFI - Dept of Infrastructure		DFI.01 DFI.02 DFI.03																							
DCSDC - Derry City & Strabane DC	DCS.01																								
HED - Historic Environment Division, Dept for Communities			HED.01 HED.02 HED.03 HED.09													HED.04 HED.05 HED.06 HED.07 HED.08									
DAERA - Dept of Agricultural, Environment And Rural Affairs	DAE.01	DAE.14									DAE.03A	DAE.11	DAE.03B	DAE.02 DAE.04 DAE.08 DAE.09 DAE.12 DAE.13A	DAE.11B DAE.11D DAE.13B		DAE.03C		DAE.06					DAE.07	
GDL - Gaelectric Developments Ltd			GDL.01 GDL.02																						
LDP 0177 - Dalradian Gold Ltd		DAL.01 DAL.03 DAL.04 DAL.06 DAL.07	DAL.02 DAL.05 DAL.08 DAL.20 DAL.21	DAL.09	DAL.10	DAL.11	DAL.12			DAL.13			DAL.14A	DAL.14B	DAL.14C		DAL.15		DAL.16	DAL.17	DAL.18	DAL.19			
LDP 0232 - Quarry Products Association NI			QPA.11 QPA.12	QPA.01			QPA.02	QPA.03					QPA.04		QPA.05		QPA.06	QPA.07		QPA.08	QPA.09		QPA.10		
LDP 0234 – McAleer	MCA.01	MCA.02																							
LDP 0814 – Anon	ANON.01																								
LDP 0838 - Bryson Energy	BRY.01																								
TOTAL	4	9	13	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	8	4	7	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2

GENERAL	Comments are made on the overall general content, nature or findings of the Interim SA or the SA Scoping Report
PROCEDURAL	Comments made on technical or procedural issues of the Interim SA (and where not specifically related to the <i>Assessment Matrices</i>) or the SA Scoping Report.
'WORDING' or OTHER CHANGES	Requests for the wording or content within the Interim SA to be amended or reconsidered (and where not specifically related to the <i>Assessment Matrices</i>) or requests for changes to the wording or content of the SA Scoping Report. Where in BOLD relate to changes to SA Objectives.

1 Comment for SA objective	
2 to 3 comments for SA objective	
4 or more comments for SA objective	

TABLE 3 – 'POTENTIAL CONFLICTS' OF CONSLTEE COMMENTS BY MAIN ISSUES OF THE POP V SA OBJECTIVES

MAIN ISSUE OF POP	SA OBJECTIVES																						TOTAL	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
	SOCIAL							ENVIRONMENTAL							ECONOMIC									
1 GROWTH STRATEGY												DAE.02												1
2 HOUSING ALLOCATION								DAE.03A				DAE.03B	DAE.04	DAE.05	HED.04	DAE.03C		DAE.06					DAE.07	8
3 ECONOMIC DEVEL. – LAND ALLOCATION																								0
4 DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTRYSIDE												DAE.08												1
5 ECONOMIC DEVEL. – URBAN DEPRIVATION												DAE.09	DAE.10											2
6 ECONOMIC DEVEL. – RURAL DEPRIVATION														HED.05										1
7 MINERALS DEVELOPMENT	DAL.09 QPA.01	DAL.10	DAL.11	DAL.12 QPA.02		QPA.03	DAL.13					DAL.14A QPA.04	DAL.14B	DAL.14C QPA.05		DAL.15 QPA.06	QPA.07	DAL.16	DAL.17 QPA.08	DAL.18 QPA.09	DAL.19	QPA.10	23	
8 OVERARCHING POLICY FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY										DAE.11		DAE.12		HED.06										3
9 INTERGRATED RENEWABLE ENERGY														HED.07										1
10 OVERARCHING TOURISM																								0
11 OPERATIONAL TOURISM																								0
12 LAKES AND WATERWAYS												DAE.13A	DAE.13B	HED.08										3
13 SUPPORTING GOOD DESIGN AND PLACE MAKING																								0
TOTAL	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	8	4	7	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	43	

1 Comment	
2 comments	

APPENDIX 2: KEY CHARACTERISTICS AND BASELINE INFORMATION





1.0 Introduction

1.1 The following is a summary of the key characteristics of the Fermanagh and Omagh District derived from the Baseline Information data and indicators collected (Pages 80 – 123).

2.0 Air Quality and Climate Change

2.1 As a largely rural area, air quality within Fermanagh and Omagh is generally of a high standard in terms of meeting national air quality targets. It has been determined through screening and follow-up progress reports by the legacy Fermanagh and Omagh District Councils that there is no risk of exceeding any of the national air quality objectives for the listed pollutants. As such, no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) have been designated in the Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Area.

2.2 Whilst there are no automatic monitoring sites within the Fermanagh and Omagh District both legacy councils have used nitrogen dioxide diffusion tubes to record levels at locations across Fermanagh and Omagh. The Fermanagh and Omagh DC Air quality progress reports detail results across four locations in Fermanagh and three locations in Omagh. The mean result for these are as follows:

Fermanagh

- 2004: 9.92µg/m³
- 2005: 16.9µg/m³
- 2006: 15.8 µg/m³

Omagh

- 2008: 21.48 µg/m³
- 2009: 21.44 µg/m³

In addition, there have been no significant changes to road traffic schemes or traffic flows since the original monitoring of NO_x took place (as above) therefore FODC EHO did not find it necessary to carry out additional monitoring of this pollutant following those results.

Legacy FODC Councils did not monitor sulphur dioxide or particulate matter.

2.3 Source emissions by sector in Northern Ireland for the period 1999-2013 indicate an overall reduction in pollutant emissions¹, with the most significant reductions occurring in carbon monoxide (80%), sulphur dioxide (90.9%) and lead (97.43%).

¹ Air Quality Pollutant Inventories for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: 1990-2013, table 17, Summary of air pollutant emission estimates for Northern Ireland (1990-2013).

Climate Change

- 2.4** The Northern Ireland Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission figures for 2015, show a 16% drop in GHG from 1990 to 2013. The current projection is for a 33.3% reduction in GHG emissions against the 35% target by 2025 up from 27.6% in 2011². Data in relation to annual exceedances of the 8-hour mean objective for ozone in Belfast, Lough Navar and Derry in the period 2001-2013 indicates an overall reduction in all three locations, with Lough Navar figures being consistently highest though indicating a reduction from a peak of 12 in 2011 to 6 in 2013.
- 2.5** The protection of biodiversity can help limit atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations because forests, peatlands and other habitats store carbon. At a UK level the impacts of climate change on species include changes in distribution and abundance, the timing of seasonal events and habitat use and, as a consequence there are likely to be changes in the composition of plant and animal communities³.
- 2.6** Census data in relation to car ownership at FODC and Northern Ireland levels for 2001 and 2011 demonstrate a greater dependence on the private car within the District. The incidence of 'no car ownership' in households was lower in FODC than at a Northern Ireland level. In both 2001 and 2011 approximately 80% of households in FODC had at least one car compared with approximately 75% across Northern Ireland. In the same period the incidence of 2 or more cars per household was also approximately 5% greater in FODC than at Northern Ireland level.
- 2.7** There are nine settlements within FODC which have a 1% risk of flooding in any year as defined by Flood Maps NI. These are: Enniskillen, Omagh, Fintona, Dromore, Ballinamallard, Lisbellaw, Maguiresbridge, Lisnaskea and Irvinestown. Omagh town centre is defended by Rivers Agency maintained flood defences following the 1987 flooding of the town centre. However, although a recent modelling programme has indicated that these defences are no longer considered to provide the minimum level of protection required under Planning Policy Statement 15 Planning and Flood Risk, they still offer a substantial degree of protection. Rivers Agency also advises that within defended areas which meet the minimum level of protection such as Beragh, there is still a significant residual risk of flooding.



² <http://www.northernireland.gov.uk/index/work-of-the-executive/pfg-budget-economic-strategy/pfg/strategic-online-report-2011-2015/pfg-p3-protecting-our-people.htm>

³ http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/Pub10_Bio_&_CC_IACCF_2010_Web.pdf



2.8 FODC has made a significant contribution to renewable energy provision within Northern Ireland, with nearly 16% of all planning applications received for renewable energy in the period 2010-2015 being in the District. There were 520 applications for single wind turbines in FODC in the period 2003-2016, which is equivalent to 12.9% of the total for Northern Ireland. Significantly, planning permission has been granted for 33 wind farms in FODC which equates to 30.84% of those approved in Northern Ireland.

3.0 Biodiversity

3.1 The Fermanagh and Omagh District has a rich and diverse range of valued habitats and species. These are reflected in a number of significant designations in the area of local, national and international importance (see Maps 1 & 2 within the SA Interim Report) as follows:

- 8 Ramsars which account for 40% of Ramsar designations in Northern Ireland;
- 120 Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) which account for 31% of ASSI designations in Northern Ireland;
- 20 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) which accounts for 35% of SACs in Northern Ireland;
- 3 Special Protection Areas (SPA), which account for 18.75% of SPAs in Northern Ireland.

Many of these relate to bogs, woodland and river systems. At present, these are adequately protected and it is therefore important to ensure future growth is accommodated where there is adequate mitigation against adverse impacts to these assets.

- There are 13 Nature Reserves designated by NIEA which represents 26% of Nature Reserves in Northern Ireland. Fermanagh and Omagh also recently designated Creggan Bog as a Local Nature Reserve.

3.2 As required by the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy, 51 habitat types have been identified as priorities for conservation action in Northern Ireland. The range of priority habitats and species listed through the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy will be protected from development and proposals that could harm their integrity, continuity, links or ecological relationships:

- Within Fermanagh and Omagh, there are examples of 30 priority habitats such as upland heathland, blanket bog, mesotrophic lakes, Parkland, mixed ashwoods and oakwood.
- Of the 481 Priority Species identified as requiring conservation action, 216 occur in Fermanagh and Omagh. Of these, the FODC Local Biodiversity

Action Plan (LBAP) 2016-2020 has identified 12 species for local conservation action: Atlantic Salmon, Freshwater Pearl Mussel, European eel, White-clawed crayfish, Wild Thyme, Orchids, Dragonflies and Damselflies, Breeding waders, Devil's bit scabious and Marsh fritillary, Red Squirrel, Bats, Bumblebees, Frogs and Newts and Swift.

- FODC's LBAP identifies the overall threats to local biodiversity as being: Habitat loss and Fragmentation; Non-Native invasive species, pests and diseases; Pollution; and Climate Change.
- The total woodland cover within FODC of 37,681 hectares represents 33.7% of Northern Ireland woodland cover, with no new woodland created in FODC over the 2014/2015 period. Of the woodland in FODC, 23,500 hectares are sustainably managed which accounts for 36% of all sustainably managed woodland in Northern Ireland.
- There are 80 Tree Preservation Orders within FODC.



4.0 Population

- 4.1** For the purposes of offering a contextual baseline of Fermanagh and Omagh, this includes information on population, health, education, open space and crime.
- 4.2** The population for the District in 2011 was 113,161, a 7.2% increase from that recorded in 2001. The district's population will experience slow growth over the period up to 2030.⁴ The predicted population for 2030 is 119,862 - an increase of 5.9% from the 2011 Census. Over the period there is expected to be an increase in the proportion of older people and single person households. The proportion of over 65 years of age is expected to reach 19.7% of the total district population in 2030 with the proportion of single person households predicted to increase to 18.2%. Average household size is expected to decrease over the plan period from 2.67 in 2015 to 2.54 in 2030. The LDP will need to ensure that there is not only an adequate supply of housing but also a range of house types to meet different people's needs. An increasing elderly population also places additional demands on health and community services.
- 4.3** Just under 22% of Fermanagh and Omagh's population was under 16 in 2011. This is predicted to decrease slightly to 19.4% by 2030. This will have implications on the provision of schools with falling pupil numbers leading to possible mergers or closures.

⁴ NISRA 2016-based population projections



Health

- 4.5** Life expectancy at birth has increased for the district between 2007 and 2013 and is generally better than the Northern Ireland average. For the period 2011/13 the life expectancy for males in Fermanagh and Omagh was 78.6 whereas for Northern Ireland it was 78.1 and for females in the same period it was 83.6 for the District and 82.4 for NI.
- 4.6** Indicators for general health show an increase in the percentage of people reporting good general health to have increased between 2001 and 2011 for Fermanagh and Omagh. This follows the regional trend with N.I. having 79.51% for good or very good general health compared to 79.82% for the District. However, the numbers having a long term illness have also increased slightly from 19.8 % to 20.84% between the two census years. This trend is likely to be driven by the increased proportion of the population that are aged 65 years and older who are more likely to report poor health and/or have a limiting long term illness.
- 4.7** In terms of mortality rates there has been a steady increase in the number of deaths caused by respiratory illnesses with an overall increase between 2010 and 2015 by 5.3%.

Education

- 4.8** The number of primary and post primary pupils has declined since 2011/12 (total of 127 in 2011/12 and total of 119 in 2015/16) - a trend that is in line with the regional pattern. Educational achievement at secondary school level in the District shows no specific trends but has been consistently higher than the average performance for Northern Ireland, for example the percentage of school leavers achieving 2 or more A levels was 65.35% for Fermanagh and Omagh in 2013/14, and was 55.70% for N. Ireland. For the same year, school leavers achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grade A – C was 83.8% for the District and 78.6% for Northern Ireland. However, approximately 43.1% of Fermanagh and Omagh's population had no or low qualifications in 2011 compared to 40.63% of NI. Although the LDP will not zone land for educational uses, it can where a need is identified, designate and protect this land. Additionally, where it is known that an educational site may no longer be required as a result of merger/closures, the LDP can identify alternative land uses for it.

Open Space

- 4.9** The District has over 400 hectares of open space, 90 hectares of which are children's play space. The two main towns, Omagh and Enniskillen, have the lion's share of the children's playing space with over 58 hectares between them. The small towns of Irvinestown, Fintona, Dromore, Lisnaskea and Carrickmore having areas ranging between 1.0 and 4.5 hectares.

Over half of the area zoned for open space in the Omagh Area Plan and Fermanagh Area plan remains undeveloped in the two main towns. Omagh town has currently an over-provision of zoned recreation land. Irvinestown has no remaining zoned recreation land.

- 4.10** Outdoor leisure pursuits such as walking make use of the natural environment and 7 of the 26 routes of the Ulster Way are found in Fermanagh and Omagh.

Crime

- 4.11** There were 9,009 crimes reported in 2016/17 in the Fermanagh and Omagh area; 4,643 recorded crimes (violence, theft, drugs, weapons, fraud and other crimes), 2,574 incidents of anti-social behaviour, 1,691 domestic abuse incidents and 101 offences that are classified as hate crimes (homophobic, racist or sectarian motivation).

5.0 Economy and Employment

- 5.1** According to the 2001 and 2011 census, figures for economically active have increased by 18.6%. Whilst the rate of unemployment declined between 2001 and 2011, claimant count rates have increased since 2008 following the economic downturn.
- 5.2** The majority of jobs (71%) are in the tertiary (service) sector – 71 % in 2011 and this sector also has a high proportion of female employees. Overall employment by sector is comparable to that of Northern Ireland as a whole but with a higher proportion of jobs in the primary sector (6.74% in Fermanagh and Omagh compared with only 2.55% for N.I.) reflecting the stronger reliance on agriculture. However, there is an over-reliance on public sector jobs.





- 5.3** The number of new jobs required for the period 2015 – 2030 is estimated to be up to 4,875, 80% of which is expected to be provided within the service sector.
- 5.4** Average gross weekly earnings in the District are significantly lower than that for the region (28.3%) and of stark contrast is the difference between average income for females at the district and regional level. At NI level, women earn on average more than one and a half times as much as women in Fermanagh and Omagh.
- 5.5** The majority of businesses are classified as being micro, employing less than 5 people (85.1%) compared to a regional average of 75.6%. A high proportion of these businesses are in the agricultural, forestry and fishing sector with a low incidence of businesses such as finance, insurance and ICT which are seen as growth areas in the regional economy.
- 5.6** Tourism makes an important contribution to the Fermanagh and Omagh economy with an average tourism expenditure of £60.4 million per annum over the past four years. Overall there has been an increasing trend in the number of trips nights and expenditure in the district since 2011. Nevertheless none of Fermanagh and Omagh's visitor attractions sits within the ten most popular attraction in Northern Ireland.
- 5.7** The total amount of zoned industrial/economic development land across the district is 281.55 hectares, of which 123.12 hectares remains. However, some of the land in Omagh (zoned industrial land at Gillygooley Road) is unsuitable for development due to flood risk and Invest NI has confirmed that its land holding in Omagh is running out. Based on the estimated number of jobs required in manufacturing and services, between 52 and 90 hectares of zoned economic development land are required.
- 5.8** Town centres are also important locations for employment and business. However, vacancy rates have increased 3.8% to 17.55% between 2009 and 2015 and are on a par with the Northern Ireland average of 17.7% in 2014. Several large sites within or close to the town centres will become vacated during the plan period. These include school sites in Omagh and the South West College site in Enniskillen.

6.0 Housing

- 6.1** In 2017 there was a total of 287 hectares of land zoned for housing remaining across the District, of which 70% is distributed between the two main towns, Enniskillen and Omagh.
- 6.2** Between 1st April 2012 and 31st March 2017, a total of 796 houses were built in the towns and villages in the District. Taking into account committed units still to be developed and residual zoning, the District currently has potential for 10,766 dwellings across the settlement hierarchy. The number of households over the plan period (2015 -2030) is predicted to increase by 4337⁵. The RDS identifies regional housing needs as Housing Growth Indicators (HGIs) across Northern Ireland. These are used as a guide for estimating future housing need in each of the district councils. Revised HGIs using 2012 based household projections indicate that 4,500 dwellings are required for Fermanagh and Omagh for the period 2012-2025.⁶ Thus the District has potentially an oversupply of housing sites/land.
- 6.3** The number of households within settlements in the district increased by only 6.74% between 2001 and 2011 compared to a 25% increase in the rural area outside settlements. One and two person households have increased between 2001 and 2011 compared to a slight decrease in households with 3, 4 and 5+ people in the same period.
- 6.4** Census figures for 2001 and 2011 show a slight decrease in the owner occupied sector which appears to correspond with an increase in the proportion in private rented accommodation. Additionally despite the overall numbers and proportion of social housing having decreased, there remains a need for 145 social housing units to 2021. Homelessness in Fermanagh and Omagh went up by 20% between 2014 and 2015.

7.0 Cultural Heritage and Landscape

- 7.1** The built heritage of Fermanagh and Omagh District includes archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, industrial and military remains, historic gardens and parks. Information compiled has been collected from data held by NIEA Historic Environment Division and Fermanagh and Omagh District Council. Fermanagh and Omagh District contains the following:



⁵ NISRA 2012-based household projections, 26 March 2015

⁶ The revised HGIs have yet to be confirmed by DRD.



- 2 designated Areas of Townscape Character (ATCs), 16 Areas of Village Character (AVCs) and 3 Conservation Areas. ATCs and AVCs exhibit a distinct character normally based on their historic built form or layout. Conservation areas are areas where the character or appearance is desirable to preserve or enhance.
- There are 860 Listed Buildings which was an increase of 186 (21.6%) since April 2015. Such buildings are important for their intrinsic value and for their contribution to the character and quality of settlements and the open countryside. The Listed Buildings within FODC are classified into the following grades:-
 - o 16 – Grade A
 - o 129 – Grade B
 - o 73 – Grade B+
 - o 370 – Grade B1
 - o 272 – Grade B2
- 76 properties within Fermanagh and Omagh are on the Buildings at Risk in Northern Ireland Register (BARNI Register) which accounts for 10.24% of the 742 properties registered for the whole of Northern Ireland. These properties are of architectural or historic merit and are considered to be at risk and under threat. Of these 76 properties, 64 are within the legacy council of Fermanagh.
- 3,032 Sites and Monuments, 17 of which are monuments under state care and 416 Scheduled Monuments.
- 3 areas designated as Areas of Archaeological Potential.
- 2 Areas of Significant Archaeological interest, all of which are within Fermanagh.
- 20 recorded Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes which is approximately 8% of those in Northern Ireland.
- 387 recorded Industrial Heritage sites which is approximately 15% of the Northern Ireland total.
- 43 recorded Defence Heritage sites within FODC which is approximately 6% of the Northern Ireland total.
- 43 recorded Historic Battle Field sites (DOE Map Viewer)

This physical evidence of our past is to be valued and protected and is an important economic asset providing revenue to the economy through environmental activities, tourism and recreation.

8.0 Landscape

- 8.1** Fermanagh and Omagh District Council area comprises of mixture of landscapes which provide a rich resource of productive agricultural land, habitats for nature conservation, archaeological and historical features and remains.
- 8.2** Part of the nationally designated Sperrin AONB forms a backdrop to the district in the north east. The UNESCO Marble Arch Caves Global Geopark was designated due to its geological heritage of international significance in 2001. Whilst the key heritage sites within a Geopark must be protected under local, regional or national legislation as appropriate, there is also a commitment to benefit the local economy, through the attraction of visitors to the area and the subsequent creation of jobs and businesses.
- 8.3** In landscapes which are particularly sensitive to change, development pressures can have a detrimental impact on the quality of the landscape and the setting of important sites therein. For example, the visual impact of wind farms and mineral workings on the Sperrin AONB and tourist-related development around the lough shores in Fermanagh.
- 8.4** There are 258 Local Landscape Policy Areas/ Landscape Policy Areas within Fermanagh and Omagh. These designations are for areas that are considered to be of greatest amenity value or local significance within and adjoining settlements and therefore worthy of protection from undesirable or damaging development.
- 8.5** There are 3 Special Countryside Areas (SCAs) which are considered areas with exceptional landscapes with a unique amenity value where development should only be permitted in exceptional circumstances. These are the Islands of Lough Erne, Lough Macnean and Lough Melvin. However, this designation does not include the shores of these loughs which are also sensitive to the effects of development.



9.0 Material Assets: Minerals and Peatland

- 9.1** In SEA, Material Assets have been interpreted as referring to minerals and waste in particular waste processing, recycling and disposal of multiple waste types (see Waste). The main source of information on the broad distribution of mineral resources is provided by the Mineral Resources Map for Northern Ireland, produced by GSNI in 2012.⁷

⁷<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/mineralsuk/planning/resource.html>



Minerals

- 9.2** Within the council area there are currently 25 active quarries dealing with a finite resource. Limestone is prevalent in the legacy Fermanagh Council area which accounts for 68% of the total output for NI. Co. Tyrone is the largest producer of sand and gravel in NI and accounts for 55% of the total output. Sand and gravel quarries are mainly found in the Mountfield, Greencastle, Loughmacrory, Carrickmore and Sixmilecross areas. These mineral products are a major asset within FODC.
- 9.3** Gold extraction has also experienced increased potential with an active gold mine at Cavanacaw, south of Omagh and ongoing exploration at Curraghinalt which lies within the Sperrin AONB.
- 9.4** Mineral extraction can have a significant effect on the landscape and on people's living conditions and may also affect or destroy the setting of heritage assets, be they buried remains, buildings, landscapes or places and extraction can cause change in the character of the landscape. All surface mineral working also have the potential to affect the water environment in one way or another. Large volumes of HGV traffic can have adverse impacts on local communities in terms of noise, air pollution, vibration and dust.

Peatland

- 9.5** There are 38,000 hectares of peatland in FODC making up about a quarter of the total peatland area within Northern Ireland which was estimated to be 165,000 hectares when surveyed in the 1990's. Just 8,500 hectares were estimated as intact (never cut) peatland at this time. Northern Ireland was estimated to have 21,000 hectares of intact peatland as a whole during that period therefore Fermanagh and Omagh District Council held over one third of the NI resource of this asset. Commercial peat extraction takes place at locations south west of Carrickmore, south east of Omagh and at Tattenalee in Fermanagh. This process of extraction decimates extensive areas, leaving the landscape compacted, devoid of vegetation, damaging hydrology and impacting wetlands and archaeological remains.

Hydrocarbons (Shale Gas)

- 9.6** The SPPS position on hydrocarbon or Shale Gas extraction (fracking), is that there should be a presumption against their exploitation until there is sufficient and robust evidence on all environmental impacts.

10.0 Soil

10.1 Soil is a vital part of the environment. It is just as important as plants, animals, rocks, landforms, loughs and rivers. It influences the distribution of plant species and provides a habitat for a wide range of organisms. It controls the flow of water and chemical substances between the atmosphere and the earth, and acts both as a source and store for gases (like oxygen and carbon dioxide)

10.2 To give an indication on the overall soil quality within NI it is measured by the phosphorus index which has shown to have declined slightly in recent years. In 2012/13, there were more soils that were either under or over-enriched with phosphorus compared to previous years. The soil quality index for Northern Ireland ranges from very good to very poor. Fermanagh and Omagh has 44.1% classified as being between moderate and very good quality compared to 57.1% for NI. Much of the poorer quality lands are peatland which is predominantly found within upland areas, and although peatland would have low agricultural quality, it often has wildlife/habitat value. The low lying agricultural landscapes of the District are generally productive farmland.

11.0 Transport and Accessibility

11.1 Fermanagh and Omagh district has a comprehensive network of transport infrastructure and services ranging from major strategic routes to minor local roads. However, there are no motorways or dual carriageways within the district. There are extensive footpaths systems within the urban areas and National Cycle Network which passes through the area.

11.2 The main modes of travel within the district are private car, public transport, walking and cycling. However given the rural nature and size of the district the private car is the most common mode of transport with 85% of households in the district owning a car. This would suggest that road travel is set to remain the dominant mode of transport for the future. The car is also the main source of transport for the working population within the district with 75.9% using a car or van to travel to and from work.

11.3 Public Transport provision within the district is primarily provided by Translink/Ulsterbus operating out of two main stations in Enniskillen and Omagh which service the smaller local towns and to the rest of Northern Ireland and beyond. Over 6% of the working population currently use public transport to travel to work. The public transport network is currently underutilised with 60% of those travelling to work by car stating that the journey was not possible by public transport because of poor connection and the time taken.





11.4 Walking and cycling within the district to work accounts for approximately 5.7% of all the modes of transport to work. This mode of transport is generally facilitated within the main towns and is mainly used for recreational activities as opposed to a means for travelling to work.

11.5 Transport sources and other industrial combustion are the largest sources of carbon monoxide into the atmosphere, however, since 1990 the emissions from transport vehicles have been greatly reduced mainly through the use of lead free petrol and better designed engines. As a result there are no traffic related Air Quality Management Areas within the Fermanagh and Omagh District.

12.0 Waste

12.1 Fermanagh and Omagh District Council are responsible for the collection and disposal of waste in the district. The data was sourced from Fermanagh and Omagh and DOE Northern Ireland Statistical report 2015. The data available is for the legacy Councils of Fermanagh and Omagh is up to 2014/15. The most recent data available is from FODC for the first half of the 2015/16 financial year.

12.2 There has been a decrease in the amount of household waste sent to landfill overtime. The proportion of household waste sent to landfill decreased from 69.97% in 2009/10 to 60.14% in 2014/15 for the legacy Fermanagh Council. For the legacy Omagh Council, the respective figures were 59.18% for 2009/10 and 52.39% for 2014/15.

12.3 The amount of household waste that is recycled, reused and composted has increased over time for the legacy Councils and for Northern Ireland. The data recorded for Fermanagh in relation to the proportion of household waste recycled, reused and composted increased from 29.67% in 2009/10 to 38.37% in 2014/15. The respective figures for the legacy Omagh Council were 39.91% for 2009/10 and 44.59% for 2014/15. The data demonstrates that Fermanagh and Omagh is working towards achieving a recycling rate of 50% of household waste by 2020 set out in the Waste Framework Directive.

12.4 Tullyvar landfill site is due to close in 2017 and options for alternative processes to landfill are being considered such as the provision of a Mechanical Biological Treatment Plan. Fermanagh and Omagh operates 13 centres for recycling and disposing of household waste in the District.

13.0 Water

Water Quality

- 13.1** Within the Fermanagh and Omagh district it is the responsibility of NI Water to ensure that a safe supply of drinking water for the population is maintained. This is supplied through six water treatment works namely Lough Braden, Glenhordial, Loughmacrory, Killyhevin, Belleek and Derg. These installations are sufficient to provide for the needs of the Fermanagh and Omagh district and have a 99.95% compliance in 2013 which is above the water quality target of compliance of 99.7%.
- 13.2** The quality of river waters has been generally improving in Northern Ireland, and this is reflected in the local data for the Plan area. This could be attributed to changing industrial and agricultural practice, management of waste and pollution control and provision of infrastructure. It is important that growth occurs in locations which will not impede further improvements. The chemical and ecological status of our groundwater within the North Western river basin is classified as good.
- 13.3** The European Community freshwater fish directive also applies to our waterways with over 90% of our waters complying with the UK Target of the Water Framework Directive (UKTAG WFD) microbial standards.

Protected aquatic areas

- 13.4** There are two Freshwater fish and shellfish waters (1681km) within FODC. The Owenkillew and the Cladagh (Swanlinbar) rivers are designated as SACs under the habitats directive for the presence of Pearl Mussel. Within the District there are a number of both coarse fishing (6) and game fishing (9) areas. There are 149km² of lakes within the district. The Lough Erne Catchment is a nutrient sensitive area. There are a large number of water dependent Natura 2000 sites within the district: 16 SACs; and 3 SPAs.

Flooding

- 13.5** Flooding has played a distinctive role in the development of the towns and settlements in FODC with the majority of these settlements having been developed near or around local rivers. As a result, land and property are at significant risk of flooding due to long periods of rain or extreme weather conditions.





The increased incidence of flooding due to climate change is having a significant impact on the District. The settlements most at risk within the Fermanagh and Omagh district are: Enniskillen, Omagh, Fintona, Dromore, Ballinamallard, Lisbellaw, Maguiresbridge, Lisnaskea and Irvinestown. Omagh town centre's flood defences are no longer considered to provide the minimum level of protection required under PPS 15.

Wastewater

- 13.6** The provision of waste water treatment within the Fermanagh and Omagh council area is the responsibility of NI Water. NI Water have identified the following sites with no remaining headroom capacity: Loughmacrory, Garrison, Ederney, Belleek, Edenderry and Church-Hill. These facilities have not been identified for upgrade within the NI Water Capital Works programme 2015-2021 period. Clabby, whilst currently at capacity has been identified for an upgrade within NI Waters' current capital works programme.
- 13.7** Housing need will put pressure on the capacity of the existing sewage network especially in the smaller settlements where the facilities are quite small or indeed non-existent.

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
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Air Quality and Climate Change:

Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: No 3 – Economy and Employment; and No 6 –Transport.

<http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/>

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Smoke Control Areas	No Smoke Control Areas in FODC.	<p>Partial Smoke Control areas in: Antrim & Newtownabbey; Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavaon; Belfast City Council, Derry City and Strabane; Lisburn & Castlereagh; Mid & East Antrim; Newry Mourne and Down; and North Down and Ards.</p> <p>No data available</p>	<p>Air Quality Regulations objectives:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>Concentration</th> <th>Measured as</th> <th>Date to be achieved by</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Benzene</td> <td>16.25 µg/m³</td> <td>Running annual mean</td> <td>31.12.2003</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.25 µg/m³</td> <td>Running annual mean</td> <td>31.12.2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">1,3-Butadiene</td> <td>2.25 µg/m³</td> <td>Running annual mean</td> <td>31.12.2003</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.0mg/m³</td> <td>Running 8-hour mean</td> <td>31.12.2003</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Carbon monoxide</td> <td>02.5 µg/m³</td> <td>Annual mean</td> <td>31.12.2008</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.5 µg/m³</td> <td>Annual mean</td> <td>31.12.2008</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Nitrogen dioxide</td> <td>200 µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year</td> <td>1-hour mean</td> <td>31.12.2005</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40 µg/m³</td> <td>Annual mean</td> <td>31.12.2005</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Particulates (PM₁₀) (gramme/m³)</td> <td>50 µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 25 times a year</td> <td>24-hour mean</td> <td>31.12.2004</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40 µg/m³</td> <td>Annual mean</td> <td>31.12.2004</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Sulphur dioxide</td> <td>350 µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year</td> <td>1-hour mean</td> <td>31.12.2004</td> </tr> <tr> <td>125 µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year</td> <td>24-hour mean</td> <td>31.12.2004</td> </tr> <tr> <td>266 µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year</td> <td>15-minute mean</td> <td>31.12.2005</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pollutant	Concentration	Measured as	Date to be achieved by	Benzene	16.25 µg/m ³	Running annual mean	31.12.2003	3.25 µg/m ³	Running annual mean	31.12.2010	1,3-Butadiene	2.25 µg/m ³	Running annual mean	31.12.2003	10.0mg/m ³	Running 8-hour mean	31.12.2003	Carbon monoxide	02.5 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31.12.2008	0.5 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31.12.2008	Nitrogen dioxide	200 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean	31.12.2005	40 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31.12.2005	Particulates (PM ₁₀) (gramme/m ³)	50 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 25 times a year	24-hour mean	31.12.2004	40 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31.12.2004	Sulphur dioxide	350 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	1-hour mean	31.12.2004	125 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean	31.12.2004	266 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15-minute mean	31.12.2005	No trend	None	http://www.airqualityni.co.uk/laqm/smoke-control-areas?id=9999
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Air Quality Management Areas - (AQMA)	No AQMAs in FODC	Total of 26 AQMAs in NI. Carbon monoxide: Within EU limit value. Benzene: Within EU limit value Metallic Pollutants: Within EU limit Sulphur Dioxide: Within EU limit Particulate Matter PM₁₀: Within EU limit with exception of one site in Newry which exceeded the daily mean limit value in years 2011 and 2013. Particulate Matter₂₅: Below EU target Nitrogen Dioxide: A number of urban traffic related sites exceeded the AQS objectives over the period 2011 (3), 2012 (7) and 2013 (5).	As above, per objectives set out in Air Quality Regulations.	Majority of results are within EU limits. Slight issue with Particulate Matter PM ₁₀ Nitrogen Dioxide in the east of the province. No trend.	No data relevant to FODC. Reliable data from DOE for regional year on year comparison.	Air Pollution in Northern Ireland, 2011, 2012 and 2013. DOE																																																									
Air Quality Monitoring Results	There are no automatic monitoring sites across FODC. Fermanagh DC Air quality progress report, 2011 details results of Nitrogen Dioxide Diffusion Tubes across four locations in 2004 (mean 9.92µg/m ³), 2005 (mean 16.9µg/m ³), and 2006 (mean 15.8 µg/m ³). Omagh DC Air quality progress report, 2011 details results of Nitrogen Dioxide Diffusion Tubes across 3 locations in 2008 (mean 21.48 µg/m ³) and 2009 (mean 21.44 µg/m ³). Legacy FODC Councils did not monitor sulphur dioxide or particulate matter.	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter (PM10): urban and rural, 2001 – 2013, µg/m³ <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Urban Site</th> <th>Rural (Lough Navar)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2001</td><td>22</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>23</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>27</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>23</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>22</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>23</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>23</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>20</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>19</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>23</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>21</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>19</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>21</td><td>11</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Annual mean concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO2): urban background and urban roadside, 2001 – 2013 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Urban background sites mean</th> <th>Urban roadside sites mean</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2001</td><td>20.3</td><td>44.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>23</td><td>29.1</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>22</td><td>35.2</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>22</td><td>39.9</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Urban Site	Rural (Lough Navar)	2001	22	13	2002	23	15	2003	27	15	2004	23	10	2005	22	11	2006	23	11	2007	23	13	2008	20		2009	19	10	2010	23	10	2011	21		2012	19	8	2013	21	11		Urban background sites mean	Urban roadside sites mean	2001	20.3	44.5	2006	23	29.1	2011	22	35.2	2012	22	39.9	As above, per objectives set out in Air Quality Regulations.	Particulate Matter: Overall slight decrease in both urban and rural sites from a peak in 2003 with an increase in both in 2013. Nitrogen Dioxide: Decrease from a peak of 25.0 in 2010. Consistent through 11-12 with slight	Local data is dated and not suitable for comparison as different years for legacy councils Regional data provides for year on year analysis however cannot compare with local data as not like for like.	Fermanagh DC council Air quality progress report 2011. Omagh District council air quality report 2011. DOE Environmental Statistical Report, 2015.
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		<p>Annual mean concentration of sulphur dioxide (SO2)</p> <p>Urban background sites mean</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>10.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">*Belfast City Centre and Derry Brooke Park</td> </tr> </table>	2001	10.5	2006	5	2011	2.5	2013	3	*Belfast City Centre and Derry Brooke Park			<p>increase in 2013.</p> <p>Sulphur Dioxide: Overall decrease in levels from 2001 with small increase from 2012-13.</p> <p>Monitoring data for Nitrogen dioxide available for legacy councils indicates an increase in Fermanagh DC with a slight decrease in Omagh.</p>		
2001	10.5															
2006	5															
2011	2.5															
2013	3															
*Belfast City Centre and Derry Brooke Park																
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>22.6</td> <td>38.5</td> </tr> </table>	2013	22.6	38.5											
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INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
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Air Quality and Climate Change:

Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: No 3 – Economy and Employment; and No 6 –Transport.

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Source Emission Contribution by sector	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	No data available	<p>Summary of air quality pollutant emissions estimates for Northern Ireland</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>1990</th> <th>1995</th> <th>2000</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2013</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="7">Ammonia (kt)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture</td> <td>31.8</td> <td>32.7</td> <td>31.6</td> <td>31.2</td> <td>28.3</td> <td>29.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport Sources</td> <td>0.03</td> <td>0.27</td> <td>0.89</td> <td>0.59</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>0.29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other combustion</td> <td>0.54</td> <td>0.36</td> <td>0.23</td> <td>0.09</td> <td>0.14</td> <td>0.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrial Processes</td> <td>0.16</td> <td>0.16</td> <td>0.16</td> <td>0.002</td> <td>4</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.35</td> <td>0.36</td> <td>0.51</td> <td>1.04</td> <td>1.19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other combustion</td> <td>0.52</td> <td>0.55</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>0.73</td> <td>0.75</td> 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combustion	0.52	0.55	0.7	0.73	0.75	0.77	Total	33.4	34.4	33.9	33.1	30.7	31.6	Carbon Monoxide (kt)							Energy Industries	4.06	3.78	1.27	3.27	2.12	1.14	Industrial Combustion	10	11.1	9.77	13.2	17.1	19.4	Transport Sources	174	133	87.9	56.7	27.5	18.8	Other combustion	143	91.6	56	22.2	25	25.2	Fugitive	0	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	Industrial Processes	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	2	2	Other	2.23	0.95	0.92	0.9	0.83	0.77	Total	333	241	156	96.2	72.6	65.3	Nitrogen oxides (kt)							Energy Industries	31.1	19.3	14.8	9.63	5.67	6.14	Industrial Combustion	13.1	12.2	8.94	8.89	6.3	5.01	Transport Sources	37.4	28.3	20.6	20	14.8	13	Other Combustion	14.1	12.7	11.7	9.46	7.4	5.55	Other	1.62	1.04	0.82	0.55	0.59	0.44	Total	97.2	73.6	56.8	48	34.7	30.2	NMNOOC (kt)							Agriculture	11.2	12.6	13	14.1	13.4	13.7	Industrial Combustion	0.87	0.88	0.82	0.87	0.73	0.53	Transport Sources	27.2	18.1	8.72	4.42	1.63	1.11	Other Combustion	9.94	6.44	4.58	2.63	2.37	2.12	Fugitive	3.43	3.24	2.06	1.53	0.87	0.81	Industrial Processes	2.41	2.41	2	2.01	2.27	2.43	Solvent Processes	17	13.5	11.7	10.9	9.59	9.41	Other	0.76	0.78	0.63	0.69	0.46	0.34	Total	72.8	58	43.6	37.1	31.3	30.5	PM₁₀ (kt)							Agriculture	1.82	2.06	2.04	2.19	2.04	2.32	Energy Industries	2.74	1.47	0.76	0.3	0.07	0.04	Industrial Combustion	0.99	0.96	0.79	0.68	0.63	0.48	Transport Sources	1.08	1.38	1.24	1.24	1.05	0.88	Other combustion	7.46	5.11	3.62	1.98	1.87	1.8	As above, per objectives set out in Air Quality Regulations.	<p>Ammonia: Agriculture continues to be the largest contributor. Slight decrease shown.</p> <p>Carbon monoxide: Transport sources and other combustion are largest contributors. Significant reduction in levels from both since 1990. Carbon monoxide from Industrial combustion has experienced a significant increase.</p> <p>Nitrogen dioxide: Decreasing levels</p> <p>NMNOOC: Decreasing from all sectors with exception of agriculture and Industrial</p>	Ammonia levels reflect agricultural practices within large rural area.	Air Quality Pollutant Inventories for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: 1990-2013, table 17, Summary of air pollutant emission estimates for Northern Ireland (1990-2013).
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Air Quality and Climate Change:

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<http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/>

Greenhouse gas emissions	Annual Exceedences of 8-hour mean objective for ozone			Total greenhouse gas emissions in Northern Ireland, 1990-2012				TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
	Belfast	Lough Navar	Derry	Year	Total GHG emissions	Base Year	Programme for Government Target				
2001	2	9	2	1990	24934	24971	16231	<p>The latest greenhouse gas emission figures, published 9 June 2015, show a 16% drop in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 to 2013. The current projection is for a 33.3% reduction in GHG emissions against the 35% target by 2025 up from 27.6% in 2011.</p> <p>Lough Navar experienced exceedences above the UK AQS target in 2010 and 2011 however the levels have now decreased.</p>	DOE Environmental Statistical Report, 2015.		
2002	0	-1	18	1995	25735	24971	16231				
2003	9		15	2000	25059	24971	16231				
2004	5		9	2005	23688	24971	16231				
2005	0	3	-4	2010	21703	24971	16231				
2006	4	6	-4	2011	20524	24971	16231				
2007	2	1	0	2012	20974	24971	16231				
2008	-5	8	16	Units: kt CO2 equivalent							
2009	1	1	3								
2010	1	11	-4								
2011	4	12	9								
2012	1	8	5								
2013	3	6	1								

Unit: Days with daily max 8-hour running mean > 100 µg/m3

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Renewable Energy

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA		REGIONAL DATA		TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
	Year	Fermanagh and Omagh	Year	Northern Ireland				
Number of approved planning applications for single wind turbines received between the 1 st April 2002 – 31 st August 2015	2002/03	2 (9.09%)	2002/03	22	Northern Ireland to seek to achieve 40% of its electricity consumption from renewable resources and a 10% renewable heat by 2020.	The number of approved applications have dramatically decreased in between 2013/14 and 2014/15 in the FODC.		https://www.doeni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-planning-renewable-energy-monthly-statistics-april-2015
	2003/04	6 (14.3%)	2003/04	42				
	2004/05	10 (21.3%)	2004/05	47				
	2005/06	13 (14.9%)	2005/06	87				
	2006/07	12 (8.8%)	2006/07	136				
	2007/08	8 (4.7%)	2007/08	172				
	2008/09	16 (7.08%)	2008/09	226				
	2009/10	9 (5.7%)	2009/10	159				
	2010/11	58 (9.2%)	2010/11	629				
	2011/12	120 (17.8%)	2011/12	674				
	2012/13	142 (23.1%)	2012/13	614				
	2013/14	86 (15.7%)	2013/14	547				
	2014/15	15 (3.6%)	2014/15	421				
Total	497 (13.2%)	Total	3,776				Paper 3 (updated)	
Number of Wind Farms Approved between the 1 st April 2002 – 31 st August 2015	2002/03	0	2002/03	0	Northern Ireland to seek to achieve 40% of its electricity consumption from renewable resources and a 10% renewable heat by 2020.	The number of Wind Farms approved in the FODC (18.1%) is a significant proportion of the Northern Ireland Total.		https://www.doeni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-planning-renewable-energy-monthly-statistics-april-2015
	2003/04	1 (100%)	2003/04	1				
	2004/05	1 (100%)	2004/05	1				
	2005/06	1 (20%)	2005/06	5				
	2006/07	1 (16.6%)	2006/07	6				
	2007/08	6 (50%)	2007/08	12				
	2008/09	4 (40%)	2008/09	10				
	2009/10	4 (7.14%)	2009/10	14				
	2010/11	4 (30.76%)	2010/11	13				
	2011/12	2 (20%)	2011/12	10				
	2012/13	2 (18.18%)	2012/13	11				
	2013/14	2 (18.18%)	2013/14	11				
	2014/15	5 (38.46%)	2014/15	13				
Total:	33 (30.9%)	Total:	182	Electricity generated from onshore wind farms has been identified as the most established, large-scale renewable source in Northern Ireland and the main source to achieving this target.			Paper 3 (updated)	

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
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Air Quality and Climate Change:

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All Renewable Energy Type Applications Received' from 2002/03 to 31st March 2015.		Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland to seek to achieve 40% of its electricity consumption from renewable resources and a 10% renewable heat by 2020.	All Renewable Energy Type Applications seemed to peak in 2012/13 and has gradually decreased in the following years.	https://www.doeni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-planning-renewable-energy-monthly-statistics-april-2015 Paper 3 (updated)										
	2010/11	98 13.9%	2010/11	704													
	2011/12	192 23.4%	2011/12	820													
	2012/13	215 26.8%	2012/13	801													
	2013/14	153 22.5%	2013/14	678													
	2014/15	97 18.09%	2014/15	536													
	Total	755 15.9%	Total	4,733													
Total electricity consumption in Northern Ireland generated from renewable sources located in Northern Ireland	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="3">Total electricity consumption in Northern Ireland generated from renewable sources located in Northern Ireland</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2009</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Northern Ireland</td> <td>8.1%</td> <td>19%</td> <td>25.4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Total electricity consumption in Northern Ireland generated from renewable sources located in Northern Ireland				2009	2014	2015	Northern Ireland	8.1%	19%	25.4%	<p>There has been an increase of 6.4% from 2014 to 2015 in the total electricity consumption generated from renewable sources.</p> <p>Since 2009 there has been a rise of approximately 203% in the total electricity consumption generated from renewable sources.</p>	Source: www.detni.gov.uk Electricity Consumption and Renewable Generation in Northern Ireland: Year Ending December 2015
		Total electricity consumption in Northern Ireland generated from renewable sources located in Northern Ireland															
		2009	2014	2015													
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				increased over time. This is reflected in the increase in the no.s of planning applications submitted and approved for wind energy (single turbines and wind farms)		Year Ending December 2015
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INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
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Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Cumulative number, distribution and area (Ha) of site designated for their landscape and wildlife importance Refer to Map (for details, visit NIEA Website)	- RAMSAR Sites	8 in Total (12,000 Ha/4% of FODC Area) 8 confirmed in 2010 and same number persists in 2015.	20 in 2016	No data	No local change in last 5 years.	The favourable/unfavourable condition of ASSIs within FODC shows very little change over the period. The condition of features is not expected to improve rapidly, as restoring to favourable condition will take time	NIEA																							
	- Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI)	120 in Total (23,000 Ha/7.6% of FODC Area) There were 73 local ASSI's in 2010 9 new local ASSI's confirmed 2008/09; 12 confirmed 2009/10; 6 confirmed 2010/11; 7 confirmed 2011/12; 8 confirmed 2012/13; 4 confirmed 2013/14	385 in 2016		Overall increase in designation s.																									
	- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	20 in 2015 (16,000 Ha/5.3% of FODC Area) 17 in total in 2010, 20 in total 2015	57 in 2016		Overall increase																									
	- Special Protection Areas (SPA)	3 in 2015 (48,000 Ha/16% of FODC Area) 3 local SPA's present in 2010	16 in 2016		No local or regional change in 5 years.																									
	- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	1 (Estimate 30,000 Ha/10% of FODC Area) This one was designated in August 2008	8 in 2016		No local change since designation in 2008.																									
	Nature Reserves	13 (496 Ha/ 0.16% of FODC Area) Mostly designated in 1970's	50 in 2016		No change since late 1980's.																									
Cumulative number of Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance adopted in Area Plans	None occur locally.	NI - 134 in Adopted Area Plans (23 Armagh 2004; 28 Carrickfergus 2001; 22 Cookstown 2010; 10 Craigavon 2010; 51 Dungannon and South Tyrone 2010). NAP= 209, BNMAP=167, BMAP=244	No data	Increased over a number of years as plans became adopted.		DOE																								
Total Area of Woodland Cover	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ownership</th> <th>Broadleaf</th> <th>Conifer</th> <th>Mixed</th> <th>Open Ground</th> <th>Not Known</th> <th>Short Rotation Coppice</th> <th>Total (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Forest Service</td> <td>2243.5</td> <td>18417.1</td> <td>439.1</td> <td>901.3</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>23477.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Forest Service</td> <td>6543.1</td> <td>1442.6</td> <td>3223.4</td> <td>-</td> <td>2866.5</td> <td>128.0</td> <td>14203.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Total Woodland cover in FODC is 37'681 Ha which represents 33.7% of NI woodland cover</p>	Ownership	Broadleaf	Conifer	Mixed	Open Ground	Not Known	Short Rotation Coppice	Total (Ha)	Forest Service	2243.5	18417.1	439.1	901.3	-	-	23477.6	Not Forest Service	6543.1	1442.6	3223.4	-	2866.5	128.0	14203.6	88,000 Ha (April 2010) 111,896 Ha (April 2015)	To double forest cover over next 50 years (Forest Service)	Steadily Increasing over time		Forest Service
Ownership	Broadleaf	Conifer	Mixed	Open Ground	Not Known	Short Rotation Coppice	Total (Ha)																							
Forest Service	2243.5	18417.1	439.1	901.3	-	-	23477.6																							
Not Forest Service	6543.1	1442.6	3223.4	-	2866.5	128.0	14203.6																							

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENTS	DATA SOURCES																																																														
Area of new woodland created (2014/2015)	No new forest was created by Forest Service in Fermanagh & Omagh in 2014/2015 financial year. Additional years were requested from Forest Service by email on two occasions by email. See emails.	NI - 214 Ha (2010), 252 Ha (2011), 313 Ha (2012), 252 Ha (2013), 290 Ha (2014) 200 Ha (2015)	As above	General decrease over 5 years		Forest Service via email																																																														
Area of woodland shown to be managed sustainably (certified against DARD standards)	Forest Service indicate that 23'500 Ha of departmental forestry land in Fermanagh & Omagh District Council is managed in accordance with the UK Forestry Standard (the UK governments approach to sustainable forestry). * <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="14">PROPORTION OF WOODLAND AREA CERTIFIED IN NORTHERN IRELAND</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Dec-01</th> <th>Sep-02</th> <th>2003</th> <th>Mar-04</th> <th>Mar-05</th> <th>Mar-06</th> <th>Mar-07</th> <th>Mar-08</th> <th>Mar-09</th> <th>Mar-10</th> <th>Mar-11</th> <th>Mar-12</th> <th>Mar-13</th> <th>Mar-14</th> <th>Mar-15</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Proportion of District Woodland Certified</td> <td>75.3%</td> <td>74.4%</td> <td>no data</td> <td>75.9%</td> <td>74.6%</td> <td>74.1%</td> <td>73.9%</td> <td>73.8%</td> <td>74.2%</td> <td>73.1%</td> <td>72.1%</td> <td>61.4%</td> <td>58.3%</td> <td>58.2%</td> <td>58.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Certified Area</td> <td>62,472 Ha</td> <td>62,472 Ha</td> <td>no data</td> <td>65,120 Ha</td> <td>63,451 Ha</td> <td>63,431 Ha</td> <td>64,156 Ha</td> <td>64,438 Ha</td> <td>65,059 Ha</td> <td>64,149 Ha</td> <td>63,455 Ha</td> <td>64,554 Ha</td> <td>64,683 Ha</td> <td>64,839 Ha</td> <td>65,121 Ha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 725 Ha of woodland in FODC is under DARD Forestry Grant Scheme arrangements.		PROPORTION OF WOODLAND AREA CERTIFIED IN NORTHERN IRELAND														Dec-01	Sep-02	2003	Mar-04	Mar-05	Mar-06	Mar-07	Mar-08	Mar-09	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Proportion of District Woodland Certified	75.3%	74.4%	no data	75.9%	74.6%	74.1%	73.9%	73.8%	74.2%	73.1%	72.1%	61.4%	58.3%	58.2%	58.2%	Total Certified Area	62,472 Ha	62,472 Ha	no data	65,120 Ha	63,451 Ha	63,431 Ha	64,156 Ha	64,438 Ha	65,059 Ha	64,149 Ha	63,455 Ha	64,554 Ha	64,683 Ha	64,839 Ha	65,121 Ha	*See table to left	No data	Steady over time.		Forest Service / DEFRA
	PROPORTION OF WOODLAND AREA CERTIFIED IN NORTHERN IRELAND																																																																			
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Cumulative number and distribution of Priority Habitats and Species that occur in the Landscape Character Areas associated with the Plan Area Refer to Map	216 Priority Species occur in FODC area 30 Priority Habitats occur in the FODC area	NI has 51 Priority Habitats & 481 Priority Species	To have the highest quality environment in UK (NIBS 2002)	Definitions are increasing therefore a trend is hard to identify.																																																																
Cumulative number of Tree Preservation Orders (full and provisional in the Plan Area)	80	NI - 1200+	No target	Generally increasing.		DOE GIS Layer and ePIC																																																														
Ancient Woodland Register	1129 Ha of Ancient Woodland Register 1485 Ha of Long Established Woodland	2695 Ha of Ancient Woodland (all types) 7267 Ha of Long Established Woodland	No target	No data		Woodland Trust																																																														

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
<p style="text-align: center;">LBAP SPECIES/HABITAT under threat</p>	<p>FODC Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) 2016-2020 has identified 12 species for local conservation action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European eel (The trap and transport process can be seen in the Erne catchment). Key causes for its historic decline include overfishing, habitat loss, barriers to migration and pollution. • White-clawed crayfish (can be found in the Lower Lough Erne feeder streams). The main threats are non-native crayfish introductions and water pollution. • Wild Thyme (Restricted to the limestone areas in Co. Fermanagh such as Killykeegan and Crossmurrin NNR). The main threats are habitat loss and trampling. • Orchids (can be found in Devenish Nature Reserve, Castle Coole and Killykeeghan). Key threats include inappropriate management, grazing pressure and scrub encroachment. • Dragonflies and Damselflies (can be found in places such as Lough Erne, Castle Archdale, Crom Estate and Gortin Lakes). Key threats are habitat loss, nutrient enrichment/pollution and invasive species. • Breeding waders (Fermanagh is the stronghold for waders in NI with concentrations on the Islands in the Lower and Upper Lough Erne). Threats are wide ranging but include drainage, agricultural improvement and dogs. • Devil's bit scabious and Marsh fritillary (can be found in Lough Navar Forest, West Fermanagh scarplands and Drumquin hinterland). • Red Squirrel (found throughout Fermanagh in gardens, woods and forests. More single records are being submitted closer to Omagh Town). They are an endangered species due to the threats the grey squirrel poses including disease and competition • Bats (All 8 species of bat can be found at Crom Estate). Key threats include loss of roost sites such as buildings trees, bridges etc. • Bumblebees (records show most people will see 6 species of bumblebee in their gardens and this makes up 95% of the bumblebees present in NI). With the decline of grasslands and hay meadows there is little natural food for them in the wider countryside meaning parks and gardens are increasingly becoming their refuge. • Frogs and Newts (common places include Ecclesville Demesne pond and An Creagn ponds). Key threats are direct loss of habitat such as infilling of breeding sites. • Swift (Can be spotted every summer in parties over rooftops throughout the FODC). Significant declines are partial due to the loss of nest sites as buildings are lost/renovated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European eel is found in most lowland rivers and lakes in NI 	<p>1. Conserve and enhance local habitats and species.</p>			<p>LBAP (2016-2020)</p>

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES	
Cultural Heritage including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage							
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 5 Environmental Assets; Paper 12 Settlement Appraisals; Paper 14 Landscape Character; and Paper 15 Rural Pressure Analysis. http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/							
No of protected areas of environmental quality in Adopted Plans	Areas of townscape / Area of Village Character (ATC/AVC)	2 x ATC's / 16 x AVC's in Council Area	ATC – 172 AVC – 31 Total = 203	No target identified	No Data	Action as required	DOE GIS layer
	Conservation Areas	3 (Lisnaskea, Enniskillen & Omagh)	57 (2003) 60 (29th Feb 2016)	No target identified	Regional Increase	Action as required	
Number of Listed Buildings		674 were recorded on 22 nd April 2015. 860 were visible within FODC on 29 th February 2016. 16 – Grade A 129 – Grade B 73 – Grade B+ 370 – Grade B1 272 – Grade B2	8'563 recorded by NIEA in 2012/13. 11'140 recorded on GIS layer from NIEA on 29 th February 2016.			There is a total of 957 Listed Buildings plotted on the GIS layer. 30 – ungraded, 30 – not allocated, 37 – record only, 860 graded. Can NIEA please clarify the buildings that have no grading.	NIEA Digital Downloads

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
Number of Buildings Listed / Delisted by Year	Listed= 1 (07/08) 1 (08/09) 37 (09/10) 22 (10/11) 5 (11/12) 0 (12/13)	Listed = 38 (02/3) 35 (03/4) 66 (04/5) 71 (05/06) 77 (06/07) 79 (07/08) 88 (08/09) 148 (09/10) 100 (10/11) 62 (11/12) 108 (12/13)	No target identified	Variable	Action as required	
	Delisted= 0 (07/08) 1 (08/09) 2 (09/10) 2 (10/11) 1 (11/12) 0 (12/13)	Delisted = 57 (02/3) 53 (03/4) 38 (04/5) 98 (05/06) 5 (06/07) 10 (07/08) 11 (08/09) 3 (09/10) 67 (10/11) 11 (11/12) 16 (12/13)	No target identified	Decrease	Action as required	
No. of Buildings on the Buildings at Risk Register for Northern Ireland and % of the regional total		No. of Properties		No. of Properties	Fermanagh has a large no. of properties on the Buildings at Risk Register.	DOE NI Buildings at Risk Register http://appsc.doeni.gov.uk/barni/
	Fermanagh	64 (8.62%)	Northern Ireland	742		
	Omagh	12 (1.61%)				
	FODC	76 (10.24%)				
Total number of sites and monuments scheduled under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 2001/2 - 2005/6	416 Scheduled	1920 Scheduled in NI	No target identified	Increase	Action as required	NIEA Digital Downloads
Scheduled Historic Monument Areas	390 (covering 259.28 Ha)	1960 (covering 2132 Ha)	No target	No Trend	Action as required	NIEA Digital Downloads – website last updated on 7 th October 2015.

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA		REGIONAL DATA		TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
Sites and Monuments	3'032		16'463					
Monuments Under State Care	17		190 (2012)					
Areas of Archaeological Potential	3 (Enniskillen, Lisnaskea and Newtownbutler)		125		No target identified		Action as required	Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 and DOE GIS Layer (31.03.15)
Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest	2 (Devenish and Topped Mountain)		14		No target identified		Action as required	Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 and DOE GIS Layer (31.03.15)
Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes	20 (Castle Hume has been Taken off but Ely Lodge remains the same)		248 (register of Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes) - Castle Hume taken off the list, Ely Lodge remains the same)			Regional data has reduced from 259 in 2007 to 248 in 2014. The same no. of however Castle Hume has been taken off the List)		NIEA Map Viewer and register of parks, gardens and demesnes of special historic interest Northern Ireland (April 2007)
NIEA Properties	State Care Properties	17	Number of State Care Properties				Difficulty sourcing comparable data for local and regional.	NIEA
	Natural Heritage Properties	13	2014	2016				
	Parks	1 (Castle Archdale)	16463	16482				

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
Industrial Heritage Record	0 - from NIEA Northern Ireland Sites & Monuments Record, 1387 - from zipped file sent by John Murphy of DOE	17 - from NIEA Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record, 9236 - from zipped file sent by John Murphy of DOE				Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Database and John Murphy of DOE
Defence Heritage	43	738				NIEA Digital downloads
Shipwreck Inventory	10 – Fermanagh (All Castle Archdale)	Antrim 35 Down 43 Derry 3 Total = 81				www.shipwrecks.com
Historic Battle Fields	43	No data				DOE Map Viewer
Local Heritage Interest	Fermanagh LLPAs = 230 Omagh LPAs 28	1229				Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 and Omagh Area Plan 1987-2002
Landscape						
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)	1 - Part of FODC lies within the Sperrin AONB	8		Sperrin AONB Designated on 11/08/2008		NIEA
Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment Series	26	130				NIEA - Landscapes
Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Areas	7	26				NIEA – Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
Northern Ireland Regional Seascape Character Areas	0	24				NIEA
Local Landscapes (Local Landscape Policy Areas)	Fermanagh LLPAs = 230, Omagh LPAs 28	1229		Increasing		Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 and Omagh Area Plan 1987-2002
Areas of Scenic Quality	4	16		Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 2000		
Special Countryside Areas	3	7		Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 and PPS 21		

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
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Economy and Employment

Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 1 Population; Paper 3 Employment and Economic Development; Paper 4 Town Centres; Paper 6 Transport; Paper 7 Tourism; Paper 8 Public Utilities; Paper 9 Minerals; Paper 10 Education; and, Paper 11 Recreation and Open Space.

<http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/>

Economic Activity	FODC - 2001 = 45141 (61.5%) 2011 = 53543 (64%) 53543 (64%)			NI – 2001 = 739134 (62%) 2011 = 869746 (66.2%) 869746 (66.22%)			Stable and competitive employment rate of 70% by 2023.	The number of economically active persons has increased.		NI Census 2001 and 2011	
No. of economically active (aged 16-74)									Paper 3- Employment and Economic Development		
No of claimants long term unemployed out of economically active (%)	Fermanagh and Omagh			Northern Ireland					NINIS		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014					
	1075 (28.9%)	970 (26.3%)	1055 (34.1%)	15820 (25.3%)	18295 (29.5%)	18135 (34.2%)					
Claimant Count	2012			2012				Decreased- may be due to outward migration	NINIS		
	2013	2014	2014	2013	2013	2014					
	3753 (5.2%)	3727 (5.2%)	3164 (3.4%)	36060 (5.4%)	62624 (5.4%)	54101 (4.6%)					
Average Gross Weekly Earnings	Fermanagh and Omagh			Northern Ireland			Increase at local and regional level.	Fermanagh and Omagh Average wage is lower than the NI average wage. Male wage is higher than female wage and the average wage both locally and regionally,		NINIS Job Statistics Gross Annual Pay.	
		2013	2014	2015	2013	2014					2015
	Male	£393.65	£395.25	£464.52	£500.58	£518.81					£535.12
	Female	£284.52	£304.92	£333.73	£347.63	£354.63					£374.69
	Average	£329.92	£343.54	£390.35	418.08	£435.56					£435.67

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
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Economy and Employment

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<http://www.fermanaghomagham.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/>

Tourism													
Trips, Nights and Spends in relation to tourism	Trips	Fermanagh and Omagh				Northern Ireland				Economic Strategy Priorities for Sustainable Growth and Prosperity - goal for the sector to double the income earned from tourism by 2020.	Variable	Proportionately higher increase spend in Omagh Legacy Council Area.	NISRA – NI Annual Tourism Statistics July 2015
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014				
		FODC – 366,799 Fermanagh – 85% Omagh – 13%	FODC – 298,061 Fermanagh – 85.5% Omagh – 14.5%	FODC – 364,682 Fermanagh – 80% Omagh – 20%	FODC – 387,799	3,978,000	4,002,000	4,076,000	4,640,981				
	Nights	FODC – 965,257 Fermanagh – 86% Omagh – 14%	FODC – 845,443 Fermanagh – 75% Omagh – 25%	FODC – 1,215,312 Fermanagh – 79% Omagh – 21%	FODC – 1,067,134	14,704,000	13,791,000	14,494,000	15,063,302	To increase spend to £1 Billion by 2020	Significant increase in spend for FODC overall in 2011-2013.		
	Spend	FODC – £56.0m Fermanagh – 92% Omagh – 8%	FODC – £36m Fermanagh – 85% Omagh – 15%	FODC – £86.3m Fermanagh – 68% Omagh – 32%	FODC – 63,748,956	£642m	£689m	£723m	£751		Increase more marked in the legacy Omagh Council Area.	Decrease in spend in FODC over 2014 however G8 in Fermanagh in 2013 may have skewed figures for that year.	

Town Centres

Town Centre Rents 2009-2013	2009		2011		2013		None available	Decrease over 5-year period	Rental values also provide an indicator of vitality.	Local - Regional-	Land and Property Services, 2014 Paper 4- Town Centres and Opportunity Sites http://pdf.euro.savills.co.uk/ireland-research/market-in-minutes/northern-ireland-market-report.pdf Accessed 11/03/2016
	Prime Zone A £/sq m	Secondary Zone A £/sq m	Prime Zone A £/sq m	Secondary Zone A £/sq m	Prime Zone A £/sq m	Secondary Zone A £/sq m					
Enniskillen	460	270	380	250	340	210					
Omagh	420	220	360	210	320	200					
Erneside, Enniskillen	700 Zone A		640 Zone A		600 Zone A						

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
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Economy and Employment

Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 1 Population; Paper 3 Employment and Economic Development; Paper 4 Town Centres; Paper 6 Transport; Paper 7 Tourism; Paper 8 Public Utilities; Paper 9 Minerals; Paper 10 Education; and, Paper 11 Recreation and Open Space.

<http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/>

Vacancy Rates		2009	2015	Northern Ireland 2014- 17.7%	Support and sustain vibrant town centres.	Vacancy rates have increased in the FODC.	Whilst the local data show the vacancy rates in the town areas, different areas within the town may vary. Business rates is a factor.	Paper 4- Town Centre
	Fermanagh	13.5%	15.3%					
	Omagh	14%	19.8%					
VAT /PAYE Registered Businesses Operating in NI (2014)	Fermanagh and Omagh	7,175 (10.6% of Total in NI)		Northern Ireland - 67,710	To facilitate the increase of VAT and or PAYE Registered Businesses with in the FODC.			NINIS- VAT and or PAYE Registered Businesses Operating in Northern Ireland (administrative geographies)
Percentage of VAT/ PAYE Registered Businesses Employing < 5 people (2014)	Fermanagh and Omagh	85.1%		Northern Ireland – 75.6%				
Land zoned for Industry in Hectares and % of the total amount of land zoned for Industry.	Land zoned for Industry							DOE Planning Surveys 2014, Fermanagh Area Plan 2007, Omagh Area Plan 1987-2002
	Settlement	Area Remaining (Hectares) & % of total of land zoned						
	Enniskillen	36.35 (64.2%)						
	Irvinestown	8.40 (82.2%)						
	Lisnaskea	3.92 (46.1%)						
	Enniskillen – Mixed Business Zoning	15.32 (82.7%)						
	Omagh	52.49 (63%)						
	Fintona	2.46 (90%)						
	Dromore	1.96 (91%)						
	Carrickmore	2.22 (36.6%)						
Grand Total	123.12 (65.6%)							

INDICATOR		LOCAL DATA			REGIONAL DATA			TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES	
Housing												
Relevant Position Papers: Paper 1 Population; Paper 2 Housing; Paper 4 Town Centres; Paper 12 Settlement Appraisals; Paper 13 Housing Allocation; Paper 15 Rural Pressure Analysis; and, Paper 16 Sustaining Rural Communities.												
http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/												
Total vacant private sector dwellings 2011		Fermanagh- 2,097 (8.3%) Omagh- 1,277 (6.5%) Total- 3,374 (7.4%)			2001- 31.600 2011- 48,600 (6%)			To reduce	Higher than the NI average	Action as required Data is based on estimate. Not enough comparable data to establish a trend.	NI Housing Market Review Perspectives 2015-2018	
Housing Affordability		Repayment Affordability FODC 2010: Afford gap (£) – 40,667 % Unafford – 51 2011: Afford gap (£) – 44,101 % Unafford - 47 2012: Afford gap (£) – 50,949 % Unafford - 27			Repayment Affordability NI 2010: Afford gap (£) – 16,003 % Unafford - 60 2011: Afford gap (£) – 22,847 % Unafford - 59 2012: Afford gap (£) – 23,465 % Unafford - 57				Data indicates that affordability over 2010-2012 improved significantly in FODC where the percentage of affordable homes for first time buyers was 73% in 2012 compared to 43% at a Northern Ireland level.	Planning cannot control house prices. LDP can bring forward social housing policies and key site requirements in relation to affordable homes on housing zonings.	NI Housing Market Review and Perspective 2014-17 NIHE Housing Plan & Local Housing Strategies 2014/15	
Average House Prices		£114K			£140K				Fermanagh and Omagh Area housing Investment Plan 2014-15 reports house have become more affordable in the District.		Fermanagh and Omagh Area Housing investment Plan 2014-15	
Unfitness 2011	Unfit Dwellings:	Fermanagh and Omagh- 7%			2009- 17,530 (2.4%) 2011- 48,600 (6%)			Reduce	NI- The main causes of rising unfitness levels have been identified as reduced grant funding and decreased consumer spending on housing maintenance.	Action as required	Fermanagh and Omagh Housing Investment Plan 2015-2019	
	Dwellings Lacking One Or More Basic Amenities:	Fermanagh and Omagh- 14%			2009- 10,540 (2.4%) 2011- 37,150 (4.9%)							
Units Dev. Within the Urban Footprint (%)		Fermanagh and Omagh			Northern Ireland			Maintain- 60% of new housing to be located in appropriate "brownfield" sites. Within the urban footprint in settlements over 5,000 population.	Overall increase in Northern Ireland	Action as required Not a lot of ongoing development. Development mainly within greenfield sites. Data does not reflect breakdown of brownfield/greenfield sites.	NI Housing land availability summary report 2013	
			2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2010/11	2011/12					2012/13
		Fermanagh	25%	100%	20%	53.1%	63.7%					65.9%
		Omagh	34.5%	83.3%	50%							
		FODC	29.75%	91.65%	35%							
Zoned Housing Land (2015)		Settlement	Area Remaining (ha)	Area Developed (ha)	Not Relevant					There would appear to be a generous supply of existing undeveloped zoned land remaining within the settlements	FODC	
		Enniskillen	108.5	60.1								
		Irvineestown	25.44	5.39								
		Lisnaska	30.1	20.2								
		Omagh	93.1	116.54								
		Fintona	17.19	1.1								
		Dromore	7.34	10.1								
		Carrickmore	5.68	3.44								
		Total District	287.35	216.87								

INDICATOR

LOCAL DATA

REGIONAL DATA

TARGET

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INDICATOR
STATUS
AND
COMMENTDATA
SOURCES

Housing

Relevant Position Papers: Paper 1 Population; Paper 2 Housing; Paper 4 Town Centres; Paper 12 Settlement Appraisals; Paper 13 Housing Allocation; Paper 15 Rural Pressure Analysis; and, Paper 16 Sustaining Rural Communities.

<http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/>

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Household Size Number of Households – Urban/Rural Split	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fermanagh Omagh: Census Year</th> <th>All HHs</th> <th>1 person in HH (%)</th> <th>2 people in HH (%)</th> <th>3 people in HH (%)</th> <th>4 people in HH (%)</th> <th>5 + people in HH (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>36,577</td> <td>25.8</td> <td>24.9</td> <td>16.6</td> <td>15.8</td> <td>16.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>41,512</td> <td>27.1</td> <td>27.44</td> <td>15.89</td> <td>15.46</td> <td>14.11</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2001</th> <th>2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No. of HHs within settlements</td> <td>23,028</td> <td>24,581</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of HHs outside settlements</td> <td>13,549</td> <td>16,931</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>HH –Household</p>	Fermanagh Omagh: Census Year	All HHs	1 person in HH (%)	2 people in HH (%)	3 people in HH (%)	4 people in HH (%)	5 + people in HH (%)	2001	36,577	25.8	24.9	16.6	15.8	16.9	2011	41,512	27.1	27.44	15.89	15.46	14.11		2001	2011	No. of HHs within settlements	23,028	24,581	No. of HHs outside settlements	13,549	16,931	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Northern Ireland: Census Year</th> <th>1 person in household (%)</th> <th>2 people in household (%)</th> <th>3 people in household (%)</th> <th>4 people in household (%)</th> <th>5 + people in household (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>27.4</td> <td>28.1</td> <td>16.5</td> <td>15.2</td> <td>12.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>27.9</td> <td>30.2</td> <td>16.8</td> <td>14.7</td> <td>10.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>There were 626,718 households in NI in 2001 and this had increased to 703,275 households by 2011 Census.</p>	Northern Ireland: Census Year	1 person in household (%)	2 people in household (%)	3 people in household (%)	4 people in household (%)	5 + people in household (%)	2001	27.4	28.1	16.5	15.2	12.8	2011	27.9	30.2	16.8	14.7	10.4			<p>There is an increase in the number of smaller household sizes from 2001 to 2011, both locally and regionally.</p> <p>Households within settlements increased by only 6.74% between 2001 and 2011 compared to a 25% increase outside settlements.</p>	Need to provide more smaller sized households	NISRA
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Housing Applicants on waiting list (March of each year)	<p style="text-align: center;">March 2014</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Fermanagh</th> <th>Omagh</th> <th>FODC</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NIHE Housing Stock</td> <td>1,979</td> <td>1,776</td> <td>3,755</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waiting List Applicants</td> <td>805</td> <td>619</td> <td>1424</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Numbers in Housing Stress</td> <td>292</td> <td>142</td> <td>434</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Allocations</td> <td>258</td> <td>129</td> <td>387</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Fermanagh	Omagh	FODC	NIHE Housing Stock	1,979	1,776	3,755	Waiting List Applicants	805	619	1424	Numbers in Housing Stress	292	142	434	Total Allocations	258	129	387	<p style="text-align: center;">Northern Ireland</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2013/14</th> <th>2014/15</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NIHE Housing Stock</td> <td>88,599</td> <td>87,117</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waiting List Applicants</td> <td>39,367</td> <td>39,338</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Numbers in Housing Stress</td> <td>21,586</td> <td>22,097</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Allocations</td> <td>8,809</td> <td>85,771</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2013/14	2014/15	NIHE Housing Stock	88,599	87,117	Waiting List Applicants	39,367	39,338	Numbers in Housing Stress	21,586	22,097	Total Allocations	8,809	85,771		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.7% decrease in NIHE housing stock. 1.6% decrease in waiting list applicants. 2.3% in the numbers in housing stress. 8.4% decrease in allocations. 		Source: - NIHE - Fermanagh & Omagh District Housing Plans 2014-2015														
	Fermanagh	Omagh	FODC																																																				
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Housing
Relevant Position Papers: Paper 1 Population; Paper 2 Housing; Paper 4 Town Centres; Paper 12 Settlement Appraisals; Paper 13 Housing Allocation; Paper 15 Rural Pressure Analysis; and, Paper 16 Sustaining Rural Communities.
<http://www.fermanaghomagham.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/>

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA		REGIONAL DATA		TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES					
	2014	2015	2014	2015									
Homelessness (accepted as homeless)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Fermanagh and Omagh</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>231</td> <td>290</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Fermanagh and Omagh		2014	2015	231	290	Northern Ireland 2014: 18862 2015: 19621		To decrease homelessness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.87% increase in NI 20.3 % increase in Fermanagh and Omagh 	http://www.nihe.gov.uk/fermanagh_omagh_housing_investment_plan_2015_2019.pdf
Fermanagh and Omagh													
2014	2015												
231	290												
Tenure	% Rented and others		Northern Ireland		To meet identified housing needs	Increase in private rentals in line with regional trend	NISRA - Census 2001 and 2011						
	Fermanagh and Omagh		2001	2011									
	4,111 (11.24%)		57,510 (9.18%)	106,016 (15.07%)									
	% Owner Occupied (includes owns outright, owns with mortgage / loan and shared ownership)		Northern Ireland										
	Fermanagh and Omagh		2001	2011									
	26,834 (73.36%)		436,217 (69%)	474,751 (67.5%)									
Social Housing		Northern Ireland		Decrease in social housing in line with regional trend. Proportion of social housing in FODC is considerably less than NI figure.	NISRA - Census 2001 and 2011								
Fermanagh and Omagh		2001	2011										
5,632(15.39%)		132,931 (21.2%)	104,885 (14.9%)										
Social Housing Need		NIHE Annual Housing Need Assessment January 2016											
67 houses for 2015-20 (50 in Enniskillen, 10 in Omagh and remainder in Arney/ Bellanaleck and Ballinmallard)													
Lives Rent free		Northern Ireland				No trend	No figures for 2001 as a new category in 2011 Census						
Fermanagh and Omagh		2011	2011										
1,329 (3.2%)		17,623 (2.5%)											
Total Base 100%		Northern Ireland		13.49% increase in total base compared to increase of 12.21% regionally	NISRA - Census 2001 and 2011								
Fermanagh and Omagh		2001	2011										
36,577		626,718	703,275										

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES		
Material Assets								
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 8 Public Utilities; and Paper 9 Minerals http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/								
Area of peatland in Plan area	Total 38,000 Ha (1990's) of which intact peatland stood at around 8'500 Ha	165,100 Ha regional peatland. Much of this has been lost or degraded and the figure for intact peatland stood at around 21,000 Ha in the 1990's. An up to date figure is not available.			According to survey data from the 1990's which may have been carried out in conjunction with University of Ulster.	FODC		
Mineral Production (thousand tonnes) in NI	No local data available	Mineral	Quantity (1000 tonnes)			Decrease Variable Variable Variable Decrease Decrease	Essential for sustainable development in our economy. Not possible to quantify the amount of minerals required over the plan period (2030)	https://www.detini.gov.uk/articles/minerals-and-petroleum-annual-reports Paper 9- Minerals
			2000	2005	2009			
		Basalt & Igneous Rock (Other than Granite)	9,480	7,112	5,757			
		Sandstone	2,844	7,076	3,793			
		Limestone	3,538	5,588	3,972			
		Sand and Gravel	5,073	5,803	4,856			
		Others	3,098	2,090	1,998			
TOTAL	24,033	27,669	20,377					
Number of Active Quarrying Sites	Quarries - 25 Gold Mine – 1 Gold Exploratory Works - 1					Northern Ireland quarry producers association Paper 9- Minerals		

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Population and Human Health

Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 1 Population; Paper 2 Housing; Paper 3 Employment and Economic Development; Paper 6 Transport; Paper 10 Education; Paper 11 Recreation and Open Space; Paper 12 Settlement Appraisals; and Paper 13 Housing Allocation.

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Population Change 2001-2011	2001	105,479	1,685,267		Increase	Population has increased at a rate slightly below the regional level.	NISRA, Census 2001 and 2011
	2011	113,161 (7.2 % increase)	1,810,863 (7.45% increase)				
Population Change up to 2030	2015	120000	1852000		Increase		NISRA – 2012 based population/household projections. Paper 1- Population
	2020	123850	1900000				
	2025	127097	1943000				
	2030	129009	1975000				
Existing and projected Mean Household Size 2030	2015	2.64 (MHS)	2.47(MHS)		Decrease		NISRA - 2012 based population/household projections.
	2020	2.59 (MHS)	2.41(MHS)				
	2025	2.52 (MHS)	2.35(MHS)				
	2030	2.42 (MHS)	2.27(MHS)				
Population Density (Number of persons per hectare)	Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland		Increase	The population density has increased overtime both locally and regionally.	NISRA 2001 and 2011 Census
	2001	2011	2001	2011			
	0.56	0.6	1.22	1.31			
Age Structure - population 0-15 years	2001	26,263 24.9%	398,056 23.6%		Both local and regional population under the age of 16 has decreased.	The number of children per household has decreased. Has implications for Crèches, Nurseries and Schools	NISRA 2001 and 2011 Census
	2011	24,808 21.9%	379,323 20.9%				

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Age Structure Population 16-29 years	2001	20,561 19.5%	326,186 19.4%		Population over 16 and under 30 has remained static regionally, however it has slightly decreased in the FODC.	Seek to address outward migration of young people for employment reasons through the provision of attractive employment and life style opportunities.	NISRA, NINIS, 2001 and 2011 Census
	2011	20,772 18.4%	351,733 19.4%				
Age Structure Population 30-64 years	2001	45,163 42.8%	737,700 43.8%		Increased both in the FODC and regionally.	Aging population will require LDP to provide facilities and services. Consideration for specialised housing etc.	NISRA, NINIS, 2001 and 2011 Census
	2011	51,642 45.6%	816,087 45.1%				
Age Structure Population 65+ years	2001	13,492 12.8%	223,325 13.2%		Population over 65 has increased both in the FODC and regionally.	Aging population will require LDP to provide facilities and services.	NISRA, NINIS, 2001 and 2011 Census
	2011						

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	2011	15,939 14.1%	263,720 14.6%			Consideration for specialised housing etc.	
NI Multiple Deprivation Measures	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Omagh Rank - 7 • Fermanagh Rank - 11 	Rank 1 is most deprived		Rank overall has increased however results are not directly comparable.		NISRA NIMDM 2005 and 2010 reports
	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Omagh Rank - 17 • Fermanagh Rank - 22 <p>4% of Fermanagh and 7% of Omagh population live in the most deprived Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Lisanelly 2 (Rank 80) in Omagh and Devenish (Rank 83) in Enniskillen are within the top 10% most deprived SOA's in Northern Ireland</p> <p>There are significant pockets of deprivation (income, health, education, skills) in the two Enniskillen and Omagh, and in Fintona and Irvinestown.</p> <p>The highest concentrations of deprivation with respect to proximity to services include Belleek and Boa, Belcoo and Garrison and Rosslea in Fermanagh and Owenkillew, Sixmilecross, and Termon in Omagh.</p> <p>Devenish is the most deprived SOA in terms of housing quality and housing access.</p> <p>The most deprived SOAs for crime and disorder are Portora, Devenish and Erne in Enniskillen, Lisanelly 2 in Omagh town and Fintona.</p>					

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<p>Re-occurring illnesses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 139/1000 have high blood pressure • 126/1000 are the obesity register • 20/1000 have a form of cancer • 39/1000 are registered as having Coronary Heart Disease • 19/1000 are on the Stroke Register • 9/1000 are on the Mental Health Register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 130/1000 have high blood pressure • 112/1000 are the obesity register • 19/1000 have a form of cancer • 39/1000 are registered as having Coronary Heart Disease • 18/1000 are on the Stroke Register • 9/1000 are on the Mental Health Register 		<p>Fermanagh and Omagh District have higher incidents of listed illnesses than experienced regionally</p>	<p>Possibly linked in with the ageing population in FODC.</p> <p>Need to promote physical exercise through provision of suitable spaces/places and blue and green facilities.</p>	<p>Community Plan- Health Database FODC</p>																														
<p>Number of deaths registered</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Fermanagh and Omagh</td> <td>798</td> <td>804</td> <td>863</td> <td>918</td> <td>930</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fermanagh and Omagh % of Northern Ireland registered deaths</td> <td>5.51</td> <td>5.66</td> <td>5.84</td> <td>6.13</td> <td>6.33</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Fermanagh and Omagh	798	804	863	918	930	Fermanagh and Omagh % of Northern Ireland registered deaths	5.51	5.66	5.84	6.13	6.33	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NI</td> <td>14457</td> <td>14204</td> <td>14756</td> <td>14968</td> <td>14678</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	NI	14457	14204	14756	14968	14678		<p>Fermanagh and Omagh % of Northern Ireland registered deaths.</p>		<p>http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp22.htm</p> <p>http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp10.htm</p>
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Mortality Rates by cause		Fermanagh and Omagh Council					Northern Ireland								NISRA, NINIS, 2001 and 2011 Census	
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014					
Mortality Rates by cause	All Circulatory	258 38.8%	233 35.1%	221 32%	252 34.1%	246 34.1%	4476 39.8%	3951 36.7%	400133 6.6%	3917 35.4%	3719 34.5%	Notable increase in the % of deaths by respiratory disease in FODC. Mortality rate for cancer is variable though is generally below the regional level.				
	All Respiratory diseases	112 16.8%	119 17.9%	131 19%	156 21.1%	159 22.1%	1886 16.8%	1923 17.9%	2023 18.5%	2124 19.2%	2004 18.6%					
	Cancer	213 32%	219 33%	256 39%	244 33.1%	228 31.6%	4018 35.7%	4059 37.7%	4134 37.8%	4230 38.3%	4323 40.1%					
	All external causes of death	51 7.7%	49 7.4%	45 6.5%	51 6.9%	52 7.2%	840 7.5%	785 7.3%	737 6.7%	748 6.8%	701 6.5%					
	Other cause of death	31 4.7%	44 6.6%	38 5.5%	35 4.8%	36 5%	31 0.2%	44 0.4%	38 0.4%	35 0.3%	36 0.3%					
General Health	2001	Fermanagh	Limiting long-term illness	Good General Health	People Providing Unpaid care	NI	Limiting long-term illness	Good General Health	People Providing Unpaid care				Source: NISRA, 2001 and 2011			
	Omagh		19.20%	72.20%	9.90%		20.40%	70.00%	11.00%							
	2011	Fermanagh	Limiting long-term illness	Good or Very Good General Health	People Providing Unpaid care	NI	Limiting long-term illness	Good or Very Good General Health	People Providing Unpaid care							
	Omagh		19.91%	81.02%	10.92%		20.69%	79.51%	11.81%							

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Life expectancy at birth	Year	Male	Female	Year	Male	Female	Increase in life expectancy. FODC expectancy now above regional average.	NISRA, NINIS, 2001 and 2011 Census
	2007-2009	76.1	81.9	2007-2009	76.8	81.5		
	2008-2010	77.3	82.5	2008-2010	77.1	81.6		
	2009-2011	77.8	82.8	2009-2011	77.6	82		
	2010-2012	78.5	83.6	2010-2012	77.8	82.3		
	2011-2013	78.6	83.3	2011-2013	78.1	82.4		

Education

No. of Schools by type	Fermanagh and Omagh					Northern Ireland					Preschool. Primary and Post Primary school no.s have decreased at local level. Nursery, preschool. Primary, post primary and special schools have decreased.	The special schools in Enniskillen were amalgamated	NI School Census, 14/15, 13/14, 12/13, https://www.deni.gov.uk/publications/school-enrolments-school-level-data-(15/16, 14/15, 13/14, 12/13, 11/12)	
	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16				
	Nursery	2	2	2	2	2	97	97	96	96				95
	Pre school	39	38	38	39	36	381	390	365	401				405
	Primary	88	85	84	84	83	854	847	839	836				827
	Post Primary	22	22	21	20	21	216	215	210	208				202
Special School	3	2	2	2	2	41	40	40	39	39				

Pupil: Teacher Ratio	Western Education and Library Board					Northern Ireland					Decreasing in recent years. Pupil: Teacher ratio now lower than regional	www.deni.gov.ukstatisticalbulletin
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15		
	Primary	20.2	20.2	20.9	20.8	20.6	20.2	20.5	21.2	21.1		
Post Primary	14.6	14.7	15.2	15.4	15	14.7	14.8	15.3	15.4	15.2		

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Enrolment of Schools in NI Further Education Colleges	South West College					Northern Ireland					Variable	Higher number of part time enrolments compared to full time. There is a higher number of males than females enrolled within NI Further Education Colleges. Higher % of students enrolled part time within the District and over NI figure. Higher % of males enrolled in further education within the District whilst a higher % of females enrolled in NI as a whole.	https://www.deni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/de/qualifications-and-destinations-1112.pdf
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14			
Full – time	2870 11.6%	3215 13.2%	3218 12.1%	3110 11.3%	3248 12%	29738 15%	29252 15.7%	27955 15.2%	28001 14.7%	25833 14.3%			
Part – time	21794 88.4%	21188 86.8%	23357 87.9%	24298 88.7%	23891 88%	169839 85%	157218 84.3%	156465 84.8%	162343 85.3%	154992 85.7%			
Total	24664	24403	26575	27408	27139	199577	186470	184420	190344	180825			
Female	11451 46.4%	10979 45%	12043 45.3%	12363 45.1%	12119 44.7%	106238 53.2%	97670 52.4%	95600 51.8%	96825 50.9%	91905 50.8%			
Male	13213 53.6%	13424 55%	14532 54.7%	15045 54.9%	15020 55.3%	93339 46.8%	88800 47.6%	88820 48.2%	93519 49.1%	88920 49.2%			
Total	24664	24403	26575	27408	27139	199577	186470	184420	190344	180825			
Percentage of school leavers achieving 2 or more A Levels		2009/10 %	2011/12 %	2012/13 %	2013/14 %		2009/10 %	2011/12 %	2012/13 %	2013/14 %	Variable	A higher % of school leavers within FODC achieving 2 or more A Levels the rest of NI.	https://www.deni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/de/qualifications-and-destinations
	Fermanagh	58.90	61.60	63.90	63.90								
	Omagh	60.90	62.40	63.20	68.50	NI	52.90	55.60	55.10	55.70			
	FODC	59.90	62	63.50	65.35								
Percentage of school leavers achieving 5 or more GCSEs grades A-C		2009/10 %	2011/12 %	2012/13 %	2013/14 %		2009/10 %	2011/12 %	2012/13 %	2013/14 %	No consistent trend at local level. Increase at regional level.	FODC above NI figures,	https://www.deni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/de/qualifications-and-destinations
	Fermanagh	77.40%	78.80%	84.10%	83.00%								
	Omagh	76.30%	82.40%	87.50%	84.60%	Northern Ireland	71.80	76.50	78.50	78.60			
	FODC	76.85%	80.60%	85.80%	83.80%								

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
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Population and Human Health

Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 1 Population; Paper 2 Housing; Paper 3 Employment and Economic Development; Paper 6 Transport; Paper 10 Education; Paper 11 Recreation and Open Space; Paper 12 Settlement Appraisals; and Paper 13 Housing Allocation.

<http://www.fermanaghmagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/>

Destination of school leavers (%)	2012		2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Decrease in the percentage entering into employment and training at regional level	Local data is limited.	https://www.deni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/de/qualifications-and-destinations	
	Employment		6%	7%	6.60%	6.20%	6.40%				6.90%
	Training		9%	11.80%	13.10%	11.10%	11.30%				10.40%
	Higher Education		No Data	42.2%	41.7%	42.3%	42.6%				41.8%
	Apr – Jan 14/15	Apr – Jan 15/16	% Change	Apr – Jan 14/15	Apr – Jan 15/16	% Change					
4177	4207	+0.7%	86406	88488	+2.4%						

Crime

Crime Statistics (2014)	Type of Crime	Number of Crimes Recorded				Anti- Social behaviour is the highest type of crime recorded in the FODC.	Police Service of NI (accessed through NINIS)
	Recorded Crime (e.g. Theft, Criminal Damage and Sexual Offences)	5054					
	Anti-Social Behaviour	2,841					
	Domestic Abuse	771					
	Hate Crimes	74					
	Total	8,740					

Open Space

Available Recreation Space (Ha)	Fermanagh and Omagh		Programme for Government 2011-2015: improve the health, including mental health, and well-being of the population; unlocking the potential of the leisure sector as an			FODC, 2015
	Children's play space	90 Ha				
Outdoor Recreation space (Including Children's play space)	330 Ha					

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
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Population and Human Health

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				instrument for positive change; and seeking to encourage greater involvement in sporting activities to advance social cohesion and integration		
				Play and Leisure Policy Statement: Improve existing play and leisure provision for all children and young people from 0 - 18 years.		
Existing Children's playing space provision	Settlement	Provision (Ha)				FODC, 2015
	Enniskillen	23.9 (Ha)				
	Omagh	34.5 (Ha)				
	Irvinestown	2.0 (Ha)				
	Lisnaskea	4.1 (Ha)				
	Fintona	4.5 (Ha)				
	Dromore	1.0 (Ha)				

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
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Population and Human Health

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	Carrickmore	1.1 (Ha)					
No. of equipped Children's Play Spaces provided by the Council	Settlement	Number of Children's Play Spaces				28 small settlements within FODC have no equipped children's play areas.	FODC, 2015
	Carrickmore	1					
	Dromore	2					
	Fintona	4					
	Irvinestown	4					
	Lisnaskea	4					
	Villages Fermanagh	36					
	Villages Omagh Area	15					
	Hamlets Omagh Area	17					
Pitch Provision (excluding education provision)	Fermanagh and Omagh					Sport NI determine a synthetic pitch to have 4 times the value of a grass pitch	Sport NI's Active Places 2014
	Grass pitch provision	105 (Ha)					
	Synthetic pitch provision	2.7 (Ha) 10.8 (Ha) – (4 x 2.7 (Ha)) See comments					
No. of Passive Recreation Areas	Fermanagh	Omagh					FODC
	20	9					
Land zoned for recreation and land remaining.	Settlement	Area Zoned For recreation (ha)	Area Remaining (ha) and % of total of land zoned for recreation				
	Enniskillen	30.6	25.6(83.6%)				
	Omagh Town	102.2	88.7(86.8%)				

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
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Population and Human Health

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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Irvinestown</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>0 (0%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lisnaskea</td> <td>0.8</td> <td>0.7 (87.5%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fintona</td> <td>13.5</td> <td>1.8(12.9%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dromore</td> <td>6.2</td> <td>2.3 (37.0%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carrickmore</td> <td>4.1</td> <td>4.1(100%)</td> </tr> </table>	Irvinestown	2.2	0 (0%)	Lisnaskea	0.8	0.7 (87.5%)	Fintona	13.5	1.8(12.9%)	Dromore	6.2	2.3 (37.0%)	Carrickmore	4.1	4.1(100%)					
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Public Rights of Ways asserted by the Councils	199 (179 in Fermanagh and 20 in Omagh)	123 miles of Public rights of way in Northern Ireland			FODC and Regional data not comparable	FODC NI Assembly Research and Information Service Briefing Paper: Access to the countryside in Northern Ireland – occupiers' liability Dec 2012.															
Ulster Way Route	7 in FODC	26				Walker NI - Ulster Way															

INDICATOR		LOCAL DATA		REGIONAL DATA		TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT		DATA SOURCES																															
Geo-Diversity / Soil																																									
Relevant Position Papers: Paper 5 Environmental Assets																																									
http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/																																									
Cumulative number and distribution	World Heritage site	0		1		World Heritage site	None identified	None		NIEA																															
	UNESCO European Geopark	1		1		UNESCO European Geopark	None identified	None																																	
	Earth Science Conservation Review Sites	98		385 (NIEA emai)		Earth Science Conservation Review Sites		None		habitas.org.uk, Iain Davies, NIEA																															
	Landscape Character Areas Geo - Diversity Profiles	26		130		Landscape Character Areas Geo - Diversity Profiles		These correspond with LCA's		NIEA - Landscape home																															
Soil – Agricultural Land Classification		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Land classification</th> <th>% Area FODC.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2 – Very Good</td> <td>3.8 (11564ha)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3A - Good</td> <td>12.6 (38049ha)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3B – Moderate</td> <td>27.7 (83330ha)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4A – Poor</td> <td>4.8 (14352ha)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4B - Poor</td> <td>40.5 (121654ha)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 – Very Poor</td> <td>3.1 (9468ha)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others (water etc.)</td> <td>7.5 (21952ha)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Land classification	% Area FODC.	2 – Very Good	3.8 (11564ha)	3A - Good	12.6 (38049ha)	3B – Moderate	27.7 (83330ha)	4A – Poor	4.8 (14352ha)	4B - Poor	40.5 (121654ha)	5 – Very Poor	3.1 (9468ha)	Others (water etc.)	7.5 (21952ha)		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Land classification</th> <th>%Area NI.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2 – Very Good</td> <td>7.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3A - Good</td> <td>23.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3B – Moderate</td> <td>26.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4A – Poor</td> <td>7.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4B - Poor</td> <td>22.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 – Very Poor</td> <td>3.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others (water etc.)</td> <td>9.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Land classification	%Area NI.	2 – Very Good	7.1	3A - Good	23.9	3B – Moderate	26.1	4A – Poor	7.7	4B - Poor	22.9	5 – Very Poor	3.0	Others (water etc.)	9.3	None identified	No trend identified	None		ALC values for Fermanagh & Omagh District Council (AFBI)
Land classification	% Area FODC.																																								
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Transport and Accessibility										
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 6 Transport										
http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/										
Mode of transport (%)		2001 %	2011%	2001%	2011%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote a modal shift to more 	High dependence on driving a car/van-Fermanagh and Omagh	Requires Action		Census 2001 and 2011.
	Train	0.13	0.18	0.86	1.31					

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
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Transport and Accessibility

Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 6 Transport

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	Bus, Minibus or Coach	2.19	1.34	6.01	4.77	<p>sustainable forms of transport i.e. cycle routes and walkways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote/improve connectivity in rural areas. 	<p>is higher than the NI average. This reflects the size of the district and the dispersed rural settlement pattern of FODC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2001 is travel to work 2011 is travel to work/ place of study 	<p>Paper 6-Transport</p>																										
	Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped	0.37	0.15	0.80	0.39																														
	Driving a car or van	58.4	61.4	55.88	57.70																														
	Passenger in a car or van	8.2	4.2	8.98	4.92																														
	Car or Van pool	5.18	10.29	5.73	9.83																														
	Taxi	0.72	0.68	1.58	1.35																														
	Bicycle	0.51	0.49	0.87	0.85																														
	On foot	8.49	5.68	9.73	7.74																														
	Other method	1.21	0.92	0.75	0.82																														
Road Network Distances	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Fermanagh & Omagh km (% of NI)</th> <th></th> <th>Northern Ireland km</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Road Length</td> <td>3,969.20 (15.56)</td> <td>Road Length</td> <td>25,507.20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motorway/dual carriage way</td> <td>NA</td> <td>Motorway/dual carriage way</td> <td>114.90/210.20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'A' Road (single carriage)</td> <td>301.3 (14.49)</td> <td>'A' Road (single carriage)</td> <td>2079.20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'B' Road</td> <td>464.9 (22.20)</td> <td>'B' Road</td> <td>2093.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'C' Road</td> <td>881 (18.64)</td> <td>'C' Road</td> <td>4724.90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unclassified</td> <td>2322 (15)</td> <td>Unclassified</td> <td>15,474.20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Fermanagh & Omagh km (% of NI)		Northern Ireland km	Road Length	3,969.20 (15.56)	Road Length	25,507.20	Motorway/dual carriage way	NA	Motorway/dual carriage way	114.90/210.20	'A' Road (single carriage)	301.3 (14.49)	'A' Road (single carriage)	2079.20	'B' Road	464.9 (22.20)	'B' Road	2093.80	'C' Road	881 (18.64)	'C' Road	4724.90	Unclassified	2322 (15)	Unclassified	15,474.20					<p>Need to provide improved motorway/dual carriageway to the west.</p>	<p>NINIS 2014 (NISRA)</p>
	Fermanagh & Omagh km (% of NI)		Northern Ireland km																																
Road Length	3,969.20 (15.56)	Road Length	25,507.20																																
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Unclassified	2322 (15)	Unclassified	15,474.20																																
Number of existing park and share sites	7			32				<p>No data available from previous years to make a comparison.</p>	<p>NI Transport statistics 2014/15 General Transport Statistics</p>																										
Public Transport Users travelling to work/study (%)	<p>Persons who are public transport users in households: With a car or van (%)</p> <p>(2001 is travel to work 2011 is travel to work/ place of study)</p> <p>2011 states Use public transport to</p>		2001 %	2011 %		2001 %	2011 %	<p>Increase</p> <p>Higher than NI average</p> <p>Lower than the NI average</p>	<p>2011 category states: Usual residents in households with access to a car or van: Use public transport to travel to work: Aged 16-74 years (excluding students) in employment and currently working (%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2001 category states: Persons 	<p>2011 Census</p>																									
		Fermanagh	81.67	1.26																															
		Omagh	83.05	1.43	NI	69.92%	19.86																												
		FODC	82.36	1.35																															
		Fermanagh	18.13	5.14		2001 %	2011 %																												
		Omagh	15.67	5.05	NI	29.60	4.82																												

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
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Transport and Accessibility

Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 6 Transport

<http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/>

travel to work: Aged 16-74 years (excluding students) in employment and currently working (%)	Without a car or van (%)	FODC	16.90	5.10						who are public transport users in households: With a car or van (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a significant difference in the percentages for both categories in 2001 and 2011. 	
Average Distance Travelled to Work		Fermanagh and Omagh 14.9km	N. Ireland 12.6km							The working population within the district have longer distances to travel to work than those in the rest of N. Ireland.	2011 census (Nisra)

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
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Waste
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 8 Public Utilities
<http://www.fermanaghmagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/>

Year	Fermanagh District Council				Northern Ireland				Achieving a recycling target of 50% of household waste by 2020 (Waste Framework Directive).	Legacy council and regional data show increased levels of recycling and decreased levels of landfill.	Local and regional data available to enable comparative analysis.	DOE: Northern Ireland Statistical Report 2015 Paper 8-Public Utilities FODC - Environmental Education & Recycling Officer
	Household Waste Landfilled (tonnes)	Household Waste Recycling, reuse, composting (tonnes)	Household Recycling Rate (%)	Household Landfill Rate (%)	Year	Household Waste Landfilled (tonnes)	Household Waste Recycling or composted (tonnes)	Household Recycling Rate %				
2009/10	20,496.11	8,691.45	29.67	69.97	2009/10	561,173	311,306	35.6	64.1			
2010/11	20,249.28	9,660.47	30.79	68.8	2010/11	531,031	324,875	37.3	61			
2011/12	16,529.38	9,163.79	35.44	63.96	2011/12	473,353	331,334	39.7	56.7			
2012/13	15,407.02	8,430.15	34.76	63.52	2012/13	423,931	318,846	39.7	52.8			
2013/14	15,169.71	8,844.89	36.12	61.95	2013/14	391,415	336,591	41.3	48			
2014/15	15,013.41	9,578.03	38.37	60.14								
Interim Programme for Government target: Achieving recycling rate of 45% of household waste by 2015.												
	Omagh District Council											
Year	Household Waste Landfilled (tonnes)	Household Waste Recycling, reuse, composting (tonnes)	Household Recycling Rate (%)	Household Landfill Rate (%)	Year	Household Waste Landfilled (tonnes)	Household Waste Recycling or composted (tonnes)	Household Recycling Rate %	Household Landfill Rate %	Interim Programme for Government target: Achieving recycling rate of 45% of household waste by 2015.	Legacy council and regional data show decrease in recycling from 1 st quarter to 2 nd quarter of 2015/16 with a corresponding increase in landfill.	Local and regional data available to enable comparative analysis.
2009/10	13,858.60	9,346.09	39.91	59.18								
2010/11	13,640.72	9,472	40.15	57.82								
2011/12	12,747.64	10,028.03	43.35	55.11								
2012/13	11,722.68	9,414.96	43.19	53.78								
2013/14	11,843.58	9,574.52	43.36	53.64								
2014/15	12,025.86	10,025.28	44.59	52.39								
											Percentage of waste to landfill is higher than the regional percentage indicating dependence on landfill.	

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES			
Waste									
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 8 Public Utilities http://www.fermanaghmagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/									
The total amount (tonnes) of trade and commercial waste disposed of by landfilling	Trade and Commercial Waste for Fermanagh (Drummeee)		No data available		Figures indicate a significant reduction in the amount of both trade and commercial waste in the period 09/10 to 15/16.	Advice from, FODC, is that private contractors removing waste and individuals bringing waste directly to landfill has impacted and possibly skewed these figures.	Summary of weighbridge data for Fermanagh (Drummeee), FODC.		
	Year	Trade						Commercial	
	2009/10	3336.02						8200.47	
	2010/11	2786.86						4787.92	
	2011/12	1383.16						2446.92	
	2012/13	972.24						1042.42	
	2013/14	717.28						1515.28	
	2014/15	432.08						797.56	
2015/16	160.6	1337.16							
The total amount (tonnes) of collected municipal waste collected.	Collected Municipal Waste by legacy Fermanagh and Omagh District Councils			Collected Municipal Waste Northern Ireland		Proposed target: Achieving a recycling target of 60% of collected municipal waste by 2020.	The amount of municipal waste collected has been decreasing at a local and regional level.	The LDP will take into account the waste hierarchy in providing for waste management facilities. This may require an increase in various types of waste management facilities.	DOE, Municipal Waste Report 2014-15
	Year	Fermanagh	Omagh	Year	Northern Ireland				
	2009/10	35,596	26,013	2009/10	1,004,020				
	2010/11	34,570	26,106	2010/11	985,176				
	2011/12	29,477	25,480	2011/12	949,491				
	2012/13	27,335	23,626	2012/13	931,546				
	2013/14	27,342	23,841	2013/14	924,412				
	2014/15	27,248	24,747	2014/15	951,423				
Amount in tonnes of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) - dry recycling and composting	Fermanagh and Omagh Tonnes			Northern Ireland			The amount of LAC Municipal Waste for dry recycling and composting has increased.	Seek to find ways in which to improve the rate of recycling of waste.	www.doeni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/doe/lac-municipal-waste (2014/15, 2013/14, 2012/13)
	Year	Fermanagh	Omagh	Year	NI				
	2012/13	10,121 (37%)	10,054(42.5%)	2012/13	353,961(38%)				
	2013/14	10,574(38.7%)	10,293(43.2%)	2013/14	375,681(40.6%)				
	2014/15	11,160(41%)	11,022(44.5%)	2014/15	392,962(41.3%)				

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
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Water

Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 8 Public Utilities

<http://www.fermanaghmagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/>

Protected Areas	Drinking Water Protected Areas	4 in FODC - Lough Bradan, Drumquin, Belleek, Garrison, Derg, Strabane, Glenhordial, Omagh	There are 52 drinking water protected areas; 8 in surface waters to serve the following WTWs - Belleek, Killyhevin, Lough Bradan, Derg, Glenhordial, Lough Macrory, Caugh Hill and Carmoney; and 42 in groundwaters	To protect and improve the status of drinking water and restore waters to good status	Meets NI Targets of achieving the standards of compliance ie 99.9% Mean Zonial Compliance (MZC)	NIEA North Western Basin Water Management Plan 2015-2021 (Downloaded Dec 2015)																														
	Freshwater Fish and Shellfish Waters	Owenkillew and Cladagh River (Swanlinbar River). There are 1681 km of rivers and 149 km2 of lakes designated for fish There are 2 designated shellfish waters within the North Western District: Balls Point and Longfield Bank	% River Water Bodies <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>1.4</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>34.4</td> <td>28.7</td> <td>30.1</td> <td>31.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moderate</td> <td>49.8</td> <td>57.4</td> <td>56.9</td> <td>57.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>12.4</td> <td>10.5</td> <td>12.5</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bad</td> <td>1.9</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2009		2010	2011	2012	High	1.4	2.4	0	1	Good	34.4	28.7	30.1	31.1	Moderate	49.8	57.4	56.9	57.4	Poor	12.4	10.5	12.5	0	Bad	1.9	1	0.5	0	To protect the status of waters and restore waters to good status	Gradually Improving
		2009	2010	2011	2012																															
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Bathing Water	0 in FODC	There are 3 identified bathing waters in the North Western District: Castlerock; Downhill; and Magilligan - 23 sites in NI	Continue to maintain and improve where possible	All 23 Beaches have meet the stricter EU Standards for bathing water quality																																
Nutrient Sensitive Areas	1 in FODC - Lough Erne Catchment	There are 4 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive sensitive areas: Lough Erne Catchment; River Faughan Catchment; River Foyle Catchment; and River Roe Catchment																																		

INDICATOR		LOCAL DATA					REGIONAL DATA					TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES																																																																																		
	Water Dependent Natura 2000	19 in total in FODC - 16 SACs and 3SPAs					28 in total - 24 SACs and 4 SPAs					Establish and maintain water related environmental conditions to achieve favourable conservation status of all water dependant features.	First designation in 2009- no more designations since																																																																																				
Lake Water Framework Directive Status		Lake Water Framework Directive status, 2009 - 2013 (first cycle water body set and environmental standards) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="5">North Western</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moderate</td> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bad</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Unit: Lake waterbodies						North Western					2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	High	0	0	0	0	0	Good	4	2	2	2	2	Moderate	3	6	6	5	5	Poor	1	0	0	1	0	Bad	0	0	0	0	1	Lake Water Framework Directive status, 2009 - 2013 (first cycle water body set and environmental standards) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="5">Northern Ireland</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moderate</td> <td>7</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>9</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> <td>6</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bad</td> <td>6</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Unit: Lake waterbodies						Northern Ireland					2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	High	0	0	0	0	0	Good	5	5	5	3	5	Moderate	7	6	6	9	7	Poor	3	7	7	6	5	Bad	6	3	3	3	4	The main aim of the WFD is to raise the quality of all water bodies to 'Good Ecological Status' or better.	No apparent trend regionally or locally. One lake within the North Western area fell into 'Bad' category in 2013.		DOE Environmental Statistical Report, 2015.
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Overall classification of surface water bodies measured against good ecological status/potential	<p>Classification of surface water bodies in North Western River Basin</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>High</th> <th>Good</th> <th>Moderate</th> <th>Poor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rivers</td> <td>5 (3.1)</td> <td>70 (43.5)</td> <td>74 (46)</td> <td>12 (7.4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lakes</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>2 (25)</td> <td>5 (62.5)</td> <td>1 (12.5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transitional Waters</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>2 (100)</td> <td>0 (0)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coastal</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>1 (100)</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>0 (0)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Rivers within FODC are: Owenkillew; Strule; Fairy Water; Camowen; Drumragh; Lough Melvin; Upper and Lower Lough Erne; Ballinamallard/Ballycassidy; Termon; Bannagh; Kesh/Glendurrugh; Colebrooke; Finn; Woodford; Swanlinbar; Arney; and Sillees.</p>		High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Rivers	5 (3.1)	70 (43.5)	74 (46)	12 (7.4)	Lakes	0 (0)	2 (25)	5 (62.5)	1 (12.5)	Transitional Waters	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (100)	0 (0)	Coastal	0 (0)	1 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	<p>Classification of surface water bodies (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>High</th> <th>Good</th> <th>Moderate</th> <th>Poor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rivers</td> <td>8 (1.8)</td> <td>139 (32)</td> <td>235 (54)</td> <td>53 (12.2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lakes</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>5 (27.8)</td> <td>6 (33.3)</td> <td>7 (38.9)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transitional Waters</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>1 (14.3)</td> <td>4 (57.1)</td> <td>2 (28.6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coastal</td> <td>1 (5.3)</td> <td>8 (42.1)</td> <td>10 (52.6)</td> <td>0 (0)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Rivers	8 (1.8)	139 (32)	235 (54)	53 (12.2)	Lakes	0 (0)	5 (27.8)	6 (33.3)	7 (38.9)	Transitional Waters	0 (0)	1 (14.3)	4 (57.1)	2 (28.6)	Coastal	1 (5.3)	8 (42.1)	10 (52.6)	0 (0)	Ongoing improvement within the first cycle of the River Basin and Management Plan 2009-2015.	Making progress towards meeting good ecological status in all our water bodies above regional performance for rivers.		NIEA River Basin Management Plans 2009-2015
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Ground Water Bodies	<p>45 in total (42 bedrock and 3 superficial within the North Western River Basin Plan)</p> <p>The chemical and quantitative status of the 12,077KM2 of groundwater in the North Western basin is classified as good.</p>	<p>75 in total (66 bedrock and 9 superficial)</p> <p>Across NI the nitrate concentrations are generally low and of the 48 monitored sites an average nitrate concentration of 5.5mg NO3/l.</p>				NIEA River Basin Management Plan 2009 - 2015																																																		

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA						REGIONAL DATA		TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
		High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad	Not Relevant.					
Chemical and Ecological Quality of our waterways.											Need to improve the chemical and ecological quality of our estuaries and coastal waters within our river water basin.	North Western river Basin management Plan 2009 – 2015.
	Rivers and Canals %Totals	0	12 (22.6%)	29 (54.8%)	12 (22.6%)	0						
	Lakes and reservoirs %Totals	0	0	61 (100%)	0	0						
	Estuaries %Totals	0	0	0	34 (100%)	0						
	Costal %Totals	0	0	0	166 (100%)	0						
Area of Flood Risk within the plan area. (See Map XX)	Settlements within the District Council area that have a 1% risk of flooding in any year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enniskillen • Omagh • Fintona • Dromore • Ballinmallard • Lisbellaw • Maguires Bridge • Lisnaskea • Irvinestown 						Not Relevant.		Reduce risk to life and damage to property	Increase in the risk of flooding due to climate change		DARD Flood Maps Appendix 8 of Position Paper 8 – Public Utilities.
Number of Domestic Discharge Consents issued under the Water (NI) Order	Fermanagh		Omagh & Strabane				Northern Ireland			There was a decrease in discharge consents up until 2014 and then it started to show a marginal increase. Decrease in No. of houses in the countryside may be due to recession and change in rural planning policy.	This may have been due to the recession	NIEA Lisburn Consents team. (Unable to provide Omagh Statistics separately). Paper 8 public Utilities.
	2011	208		170			2011	1998				
	2012	187		149			2012	1963				
	2013	111		125			2013	1832				
	2014	117		116			2014	1791				
	2015	122		122			2015	1926				

INDICATOR	LOCAL DATA	REGIONAL DATA	TARGET	TRENDS	INDICATOR STATUS AND COMMENT	DATA SOURCES
Waste Water Treatment Works at capacity	Belleek Churchill Clabby Ederney Garrison Loughmacrory Edenderry	Not relevant.			Impact on potential growth of settlement	NI Water Paper 8

APPENDIX 3: PLANS, POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES (PPPSs)



A: INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic	
1	The Ramsar Convention. The convention of Wetland of International Importance (1971 and amendments)	1971	Ramsar Convention	Seeks to protect and conserve wetlands, particularly those established as a habitat for waterfowl. The Convention uses a broad definition of wetlands which includes all lakes and rivers, underground aquifers, swamps and marshes, wet grasslands, peatlands, estuaries, tidal flats, and all human-made sites such as artificial coastal lagoons.	The LDP must reflect the Ramsar designations, and the need to protect and conserve them. Many Ramsar designated sites are also SACs or SPAs.	Biodiversity
2	North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO) Commission Precautionary Approach Agreement	1982	NASCO	NASCO and its Contracting Parties agree to adopt and apply a Precautionary Approach to the conservation, management and exploitation of salmon in order to protect the resource and preserve the environments in which it lives. Accordingly, NASCO and its Contracting Parties should be more cautious when information is uncertain, unreliable or inadequate. The absence of adequate scientific information should not be used as a reason for postponing or failing to take conservation and management measures.	The LDP will take account of this. Increased fisheries resource will result in increased angling opportunities in the council area with the economic and social benefits this will bring.	Biodiversity
4	The Kyoto Protocol Adopted 1997, came into force in 2005.	2005	United Nations	The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which commits its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets. Recognizing that developed countries are principally responsible for the current high levels of GHG emissions in the atmosphere as a result of more than 150 years of industrial activity, the Protocol places a heavier burden on developed nations under the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities." The protocol looks at limiting the emission of harmful greenhouses gases. Parties committed to reduce GHG emissions by at least 18 percent below 1990 levels in the eight-year period from 2013 to 2020. It was updated by the Doha Amendment in 2012.	The application of sustainable development principles and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will support this.	Air Quality and Climate Change
5	The Fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan for 2016-2024	2016	Ramsar Convention	The Fourth Ramsar Strategic plan lays out a new vision under the Convention mission, with four overall goals and 19 specific targets which are designed to support the efforts of Parties, partners and other stakeholders in preventing, stopping and reversing the global decline of	These objectives are reflected in NI strategies and plans.	Biodiversity

A: INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

TITLE		YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
6	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	2015	United Nations	Seeks to end poverty and hunger everywhere; to combat inequalities within and among countries; to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; to protect human rights and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. It also aims to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities. Expressed through 17 Global Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets.	Through the influence of the sustainability appraisal the LDP seeks to contribute to these goals where they are within the scope of development planning.	Sustainable Development
7	The Paris Agreement	2015	United Nations	The Paris agreement which entered into force in November 2016 provides an international framework to hold the increase in global temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to keep the more stringent target of below 1.5 degrees in sight. The agreement provides a broad framework for countries to work together, share information and build experience to increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience. It aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change. To reach these ambitious goals, appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework will be put in place, thus supporting action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries, in line with their own national objectives. The Paris Agreement requires all Parties to put forward their best efforts through “nationally determined contributions” (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts in the years ahead. This includes requirements that all Parties report regularly on their emissions and on their implementation efforts.	The application of sustainable development principles and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will support this.	Air Quality and Climate Change

A: INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

TITLE		YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
8	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1994	United Nations	The UNFCCC entered into force on 21 March 1994 and has near-universal membership. The UNFCCC is a “Rio Convention”, one of three adopted at the “Rio Earth Summit” in 1992. Its sister Rio Conventions are the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification. It now also incorporates the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. Preventing “dangerous” human interference with the climate system is the ultimate aim of the UNFCCC.	The application of sustainable development principles and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will support this.	Air Quality and Climate Change
9	Xi'an Declaration On The Conservation Of The Setting Of Heritage Structures, Sites And Areas	2005	ICMOS	To contribute through legislation, policies, planning processes and management to better protect and conserve the world's heritage structures, sites and areas in their settings.	LDP can assist with implementing the measures outlined in the agreement: Acknowledging the contribution of setting to the significance of heritage monuments, sites and areas; Understanding, documenting and interpreting the settings in diverse contexts; Developing planning tools and practices to conserve and manage settings; Monitoring and managing change affecting setting; Working with local, interdisciplinary and international communities for co-operation and awareness in conserving and managing settings.	Landscape and Cultural Heritage

B; EUROPEAN LEVEL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
10	The EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change	2013	EC	The EU Adaptation Strategy encourages all Member States to adopt comprehensive adaptation strategies. It 'Climate-proofs' action at EU level by promoting adaptation actions which include mainstreaming of climate change (mitigation and adaptation) into EU sector policies and funds, including marine and inland water issues, forestry, agriculture, biodiversity, infrastructure and buildings, but also migration and social issues. It supports better informed decision-making through Climate-ADAPT a platform which provides several useful resources to support adaptation policy and decision making, such as a toolset for adaptation planning and promotion of green infrastructure and ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation. Comprises a series of documents on adaptation in different situations such as coastal and marine, infrastructure and rural development.	This Strategy aligns with the climate change focus of the SPPS. Adaptation to climate change should be considered for LDP proposals.	Air Quality and Climate Change
11	EU Biodiversity Strategy	2011	EC	The EU Biodiversity Strategy aims to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU and help stop global biodiversity loss by 2020. It reflects the commitments taken by the EU in 2010, within the international Convention on Biological Diversity. The six targets to address the main drivers of biodiversity loss, and reduce the main pressures on nature and ecosystem services include protect species and habitats, maintain and restore ecosystems and combat invasive alien species. The strategy promotes the increased use of green infrastructure. A 2015 European Parliament Resolution on the mid-term review of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 'notes that the 2020 targets will not be achieved without additional, substantial and continuous efforts' and among many statements 'Stresses that habitat destruction is the most important factor driving biodiversity loss and is a particular priority when it comes to addressing this loss' and 'Deplores the fact that, in Europe, around a quarter of wild species are at risk of extinction and many ecosystems are degraded, giving rise to severe social and economic damage for the EU.'	Natural heritage policies which will afford some protection from inappropriate development are included in the SPPS which informs the context for the LDP.	Biodiversity

B; EUROPEAN LEVEL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
12	Europe 2020 Economic Strategy	2010	EC	Europe 2020 is the European Union's ten-year jobs and growth strategy. It was launched in 2010 to create the conditions for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Five headline targets have been agreed for the EU to achieve by the end of 2020. These cover employment; research and development; climate/energy; education; social inclusion and poverty reduction and targets are set for each for example on energy efficiency.	LDP objectives and supporting policies are likely to be support delivery of this strategy.	Employment and Economy
13	Aarhus Convention - United Nations Economic Commission for Europe 1998	1998	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	The Aarhus Convention and its Protocol empower people with the rights to access easily information, participate effectively in decision-making in environmental matters and to seek justice if their rights were violated. They protect every person's right to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being. Ratified in UK in 2005. Established a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment. Local authorities should provide for: The right of everyone to receive environmental information; The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision making; The right to challenge in a court of law public decisions that have been made without respecting the two rights above or environmental law in general.	The plan will achieve this through the consultation process, as outlined in the Statement of Community Involvement. Ensure that public are involved and consulted at all relevant stages of SA production. This should be reflected in the Statement of the Community Involvement	Population and Health & Sustainable Development
14	Directive 91/676/EEC on nitrates from agricultural sources.	1991	EC	The Directive seeks to reduce the level of water pollution caused by the run off of nitrates into waterways/ground water from agricultural sources. In particular, it is about promoting better management of animal manures, chemical nitrogen fertilisers and other nitrogen-containing materials spread onto the land.	The LDP will take account of the Directive. The SEA will consider the likely significant effect of the plan on the aquatic environment.	Water
15	The Water Framework Directive - EU Directive 2000/60/EC (the Water Framework Directive)	2000	EC	Introduces 'good status', a more rigorous water quality standard. The Directive requires 'River Basin Management Plans' which should influence Development Plans and be influenced by them.	Contribute, wherever possible and appropriate, to achievement of water targets. Plan policies on the design, location of development & sustainable water management to ensure that the LDP does not create adverse pressures on the aquatic environment.	Water
16	Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment	2001	EC	Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.	The LDP will take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive at the national level. Requirements of the Directive will be addressed through the Sustainability Appraisals.	Sustainable Development

B; EUROPEAN LEVEL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
17	Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora	1992	EC	The main aim of the Habitats Directive is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species listed on the Annexes to the Directive at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance. The Directive creates a network of sites in Europe for the conservation of biodiversity. In applying these measures Member States are required to take account of economic, social and cultural requirements, as well as regional and local characteristics. These sites are designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) (collectively known as 'Natura 2000' sites).	Any development project or plan likely to have a significant effect (either directly or indirectly) on a Natura 2000 site must be subject to assessment. This will be taken into account through consideration of all SACs and by Habitats Regulations Assessment of the LDP.	Biodiversity
18	Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (Codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended)	2009	EC	The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. It sets broad objectives for a wide range of activities, although the precise legal mechanisms for their achievement are at the discretion of each Member State. In Northern Ireland, the provisions of the Birds Directive are implemented through the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, and The Conservation (Natural Habitats, & etc.) Regulations 1995.	Any development project or plan likely to have a significant effect (either directly or indirectly) on a Natura 2000 site must be subject to assessment. This will be taken into account through consideration of all SPAs and by Habitats Regulations Assessment of the LDP.	Biodiversity
19	Directive 2008/98/EC on waste	2008	EC	Establishes the five tier hierarchy of waste. This waste hierarchy aims to encourage the management of waste materials in order to reduce the amount of waste materials produced, and to recover maximum value from the wastes that are produced. It encourages the prevention of waste, followed by the reuse and refurbishment of goods, then value recovery through recycling and composting. Waste disposal should only be used when no option further up the hierarchy is possible. Prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness. The recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation. Recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without using processes that could harm the environment.	The LDP will reflect the Waste Hierarchy approach to Waste management. The LDP will provide for appropriate waste management facilities. The LDP will bring forward policies in regards of renewable energy including biomass. The LDP should make appropriate actions reflecting the need to manage wastes according to this directive.	Waste

B; EUROPEAN LEVEL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
20	Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks	2007	EC	Directive aims is to reduce and manage risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity and applies to inland waters as well as all coastal waters across the whole territory of the EU. It required identifying the relevant river basins and associated coastal areas at risk of flooding, drawing up flood maps and establishing flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and preparedness between 2011 and 2015. This has been coordinated with Water Framework Directive River Basin Planning.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive. Integrating flood risk management into development planning will contribute to compliance with this directive.	Water
21	Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste	1999	EC	Prevent or reduce negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills. The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air, and on human health from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills. The Landfill Directive defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land. Landfills are divided into three classes: landfills for hazardous waste; landfills for non-hazardous waste; landfills for inert waste.	The LDP will take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies contained in the SPPS.	Waste & Materials Assets

B; EUROPEAN LEVEL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
22	Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)	2010	EC	The IED aims to achieve a high level of protection of human health and the environment taken as a whole by reducing harmful industrial emissions across the EU, in particular through better application of Best Available Techniques (BAT). Installations undertaking the industrial activities listed in Annex I of the IED are required to operate in accordance with a permit (granted by the authorities in the Member States). The integrated approach means that the permits must take into account the whole environmental performance of the plant, covering e.g. emissions to air, water and land, generation of waste, use of raw materials, energy efficiency, noise, prevention of accidents, and restoration of the site upon closure. For certain activities, i.e. large combustion plants, waste incineration and co-incineration plants, solvent using activities and titanium dioxide production, the IED also sets EU wide emission limit values for selected pollutants.	Location of land for industrial use should be considered in relation to people and sensitive environmental receptors.	Air Quality and Climate Change
23	Directive 2010 on the energy performance of buildings 2010/31/EU	2010	EC	Under the existing Energy Performance of Buildings Directive energy performance certificates are to be included in all advertisements for the sale or rental of buildings; EU countries must establish inspection schemes for heating and air conditioning systems or put in place measures with equivalent effect; all new buildings must be nearly zero energy buildings by 31 December 2020 (public buildings by 31 December 2018); EU countries must set minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings, for the major renovation of buildings and for the replacement or retrofit of building elements (heating and cooling systems, roofs, walls, etc.); EU countries have to draw up lists of national financial measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings. In 2016 the Commission proposed an update to the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive to help promote the use of smart technology in buildings and to streamline the existing rules.	The need for energy efficiency will influence the design on new and renovated buildings.	Air Quality and Climate Change

B; EUROPEAN LEVEL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
24	Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe	2008	EC	This Directive merged most of existing legislation into a single directive with no change to existing air quality objectives and added new air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles). Establishes the need to reduce pollution to levels which minimise harmful effects on human health, paying particular attention to sensitive populations, and the environment as a whole, to improve the monitoring and assessment of air quality including the deposition of pollutants and to provide information to the public. Emissions of harmful air pollutants should be avoided, prevented or reduced.	The LDP should consider the implications of the LDP on air pollution and take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies contained in the SPPS.	Air Quality and Climate Change
25	Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption	1998	EC	Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.	This is reflected in Sustainable Water.	Water
26	Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste	1994	EC	Harmonise the packaging waste system of Member States. Reduce the environmental impact of packaging waste.	The LDP will take account of the Directive.	Waste
27	Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment	1991	EC	Protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water collection, treatment and discharge, and discharge from certain industrial sectors.	This is reflected in Sustainable Water.	Water
28	Renewable energy Directive 2009 EC2009/28/EC2	2009	EC	The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU to limit greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and promote cleaner transport. It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020 – to be achieved through the attainment of individual national targets. All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020.	The LDP will take account of the Directive.	Air Quality and Climate Change
29	The Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC)	2004	EC	The Environmental Liability Directive (ELD) has the objective of making operators of activities which cause environmental damage financially liable for that damage (the 'polluter pays' principle). It imposes duties on operators of economic activities to take immediate steps to prevent damage if there is an imminent threat, and to control damage which is occurring so as to limit its effects.	The LDP will take account of this Directive and local relevant legislation.	Sustainable Development

B; EUROPEAN LEVEL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
30	European Eel Regulation 2007 (EC) No 1100/2007	2007	EC	Aims to establish measures for the recovery of the stock of European Eel and requires member states to prepare and implement eel management plans. As a result, eel fisheries are now managed under long-term plans drawn up by the EU countries at river-basin level.	The LDP will take account of any plan arising from the Regulations	Biodiversity
31	European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)	1999	EC	Economic and social cohesion across the community. Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage. Balanced competitiveness between different tiers of government.	Through the influence of the sustainability appraisal the LDP should make a contribution towards fulfilling the goals of the ESDP.	Biodiversity & Landscape and Cultural Heritage
32	General Union Environmental Action Plan (2020)	2013	EC	This will guide European environment policy until 2020 but has a longer term vision: "In 2050, we live well, within the planet's ecological limits. Our prosperity and healthy environment stem from an innovative, circular economy where nothing is wasted and where natural resources are managed sustainably, and biodiversity is protected, valued and restored in ways that enhance our society's resilience. Our low-carbon growth has long been decoupled from resource use, setting the pace for a safe and sustainable global society." It identifies three key objectives: to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital; to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy; to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing.	The LDP should support the 4 key areas of work set out in the EAP.	Biodiversity
33	European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2000)	2000	Council of Europe	The European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues. It covers all landscapes, including natural, managed, urban and peri-urban areas, and special, everyday and also degraded landscape. Articles 5 and 6 commit signatory states to a number of actions which include the need to recognise landscapes in law, to establish policies aimed at landscape planning, protection and management and the integration of landscape into other policy areas.	The LDP should support the aims of the convention, seeking to protect, manage and enhance the landscape.	Landscape and Cultural Heritage

B; EUROPEAN LEVEL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
34	European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992)	1992	COE	The new text (revision of the 1985 Granada Convention) makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. It is concerned in particular with arrangements to be made for co-operation among archaeologists and town and regional planners in order to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage. The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater. Creation of archaeological reserves and conservation of excavated sites.	Consideration should be given to conservation of archaeological resources including potential archaeological reserves.	Landscape and Cultural Heritage
35	A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development	2001	EC	A framework for a long-term vision of sustainability in which economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection go hand in hand and are mutually supporting. Particular environmental protection objectives include increasing the use of clean energy and natural resources to combat climate change, reducing noise and air pollution through promotion of sustainable transport, and conserving and managing the overall use of water and air.	This Strategy aligns with many of the objectives of the LDP including those related to transport and natural heritage, as well as renewable energy. In applying the policy requirements of the SPPS the LDP will also contribute to the EU Sustainable Development Strategy.	Sustainable Development
36	Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources	2012	EC	The "Blueprint" outlines actions that concentrate on better implementation of current water legislation, integration of water policy objectives into other policies, and filling the gaps in particular as regards water quantity and efficiency. The objective is to ensure that a sufficient quantity of good quality water is available for people's needs, the economy and the environment throughout the EU.	The Blueprint is expected to drive EU water policy over the long term. It is reflected in Sustainable Water.	Water
37	2030 Framework for climate and energy	2014	EC	EU-wide targets aim to help the EU achieve a more competitive, secure and sustainable energy system and to meet its long-term 2050 greenhouse gas reductions target. The strategy sends a strong signal to the market, encouraging private investment in new pipelines, electricity networks, and low-carbon technology. Targets for 2030 are a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels; at least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption; at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario.	Local Plans can affect air quality in a number of ways, including through what development is proposed and where, incorporation of energy efficiency, enabling renewable energy and encouraging sustainable transport.	Material Assets & Air Quality and Climate Change

B; EUROPEAN LEVEL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
38	Directive 2012 on the energy efficiency 2012/27/EU	2012	EC	Under the Energy Efficiency Directive EU countries make energy efficient renovations to at least 3% of buildings owned and occupied by central government; EU governments should only purchase buildings which are highly energy efficient; EU countries must draw-up long-term national building renovation strategies which can be included in their National Energy Efficiency Action Plans.	The need for energy efficiency will influence the design on new and renovated buildings.	Air Quality and Climate Change
39	Integrated Sustainable Urban Development Cohesion Policy 2014-2020	2014	EC	Almost 70% of the EU population lives in an urban area, and these areas generate more than two thirds of the EU's GDP. However, they are also the places where persistent problems such as unemployment, segregation and poverty, as well as severe environmental pressures, are concentrated. Measures concerning physical urban renewal should be combined with measures promoting education, economic development, social inclusion and environmental protection.	The principles of integrated sustainable urban development.	Sustainable Development
40	The European Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)	1987	COE	The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.	Consideration should be given to conservation of archaeological heritage.	Landscape and Cultural Heritage
210	The Environmental Noise Directive (END)	2002	COE	The END is the main EU instrument to identify noise pollution levels and to trigger the necessary action both at Member State and at EU level. It focuses on three action areas: (1) the determination of exposure to environmental noise (2) ensuring that information on environmental noise and its effects is made available to the public (3) preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary and preserving environmental noise quality where it is good	The Directive applies to noise to which humans are exposed, particularly in built-up areas, in public parks or other quiet areas in an agglomeration, in quiet areas in open country, near schools, hospitals and other noise-sensitive buildings and areas. It does not apply to noise that is caused by the exposed person himself, noise from domestic activities, noise created by neighbours, noise at work places or noise inside means of transport or due to military activities in military areas.	Health and Well-being

B; EUROPEAN LEVEL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
211	Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection	2006	COE	In September 2006 the Commission adopted a Soil Thematic Strategy including a proposal for a Soil Framework Directive. This originated from the need to ensure a sustainable use of soils and protect their function in a comprehensive manner in a context of increasing pressure and degradation of soils across the EU.	The commitment to sustainable soil use is in line with the Seventh Environment Action Programme, (7th EAP) which provides that by 2020 "land is managed sustainably in the Union, soil is adequately protected and the remediation of contaminated sites is well underway" and commits the EU and its Member States to "increasing efforts to reduce soil erosion and increase organic matter, to remediate contaminated sites and to enhance the integration of land use aspects into coordinated decision-making involving all relevant levels of government, supported by the adoption of targets on soil and on land as a resource, and land planning objectives".	Material Assets

C: NATIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
41	National Renewable Energy Action Plan for the United Kingdom	2010	DECC	Aims to provide a framework which enables the land based and rural sectors to realise the potential opportunities in the development of renewable energy. Focus is on assisting meeting targets for renewable energy production at a regional, national and EU level in a balanced and sustainable way. Other key objectives of the development include energy security, emissions reductions and wider economic advantages.	Policy relating to renewable energy are proposed, helping to meet the objectives of this plan. Design and sustainable development policies should also encourage renewable energy as part of these developments. Planning decisions will have to balance need for renewables with environmental concerns and it may be that the need for renewable developments is outweighed by environmental protection.	Air Quality and Climate Change
42	Defra, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government and DOE (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	2007	Four Nations (DEFRA)	This updated strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. It includes the requirement, under the local air quality management, for every local authority to regularly review and assess air quality in their area which is a statutory requirement under the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002. If national objectives are not met, or at risk of not being met, the local authority concerned must declare an air quality management area and prepare an air quality action plan. This identifies measures that will be introduced in pursuit of the objectives and can have implications for planning.	Local Plans can affect air quality in a number of ways, including through what development is proposed and where, and the encouragement given to sustainable transport. Therefore in plan making, it is important to take into account air quality management areas and other areas where there could be specific requirements or limitations on new development because of air quality. Drawing on the review of air quality carried out for the local air quality management regime, the Local Plan needs to consider the potential cumulative impact of a number of smaller developments on air quality as well as the effect of more substantial developments; the impact of point sources of air pollution (pollution that originates from one place); and ways in which new development would be appropriate in locations where air quality is or likely to be a concern and not give rise to unacceptable risks from pollution. This could be through, for example, identifying measures for offsetting the impact on air quality arising from new development including supporting measures in an air quality action plan or low emissions strategy where applicable. Provision for renewable energy and measures to reduce car use are examples of contributors to improving air quality.	Air Quality and Climate Change

C: NATIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
43	Securing the Future - delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy	2005	Four Nations	The Strategy takes account of developments since the 1999 Strategy, both domestically and internationally; the changed structure of government in the UK with devolution to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; greater emphasis on delivery at regional level and the new relationship between government and local authorities. The five guiding principles are: living within environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance and using sound science responsibly. Four agreed priorities are sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities.	The SPPS has a strong sustainable development theme, which aligns with the priorities of this Strategy, most notably in terms of climate change, renewable energy, sustainable consumption, waste management etc. In complying with the SPPS and carrying out sustainability appraisal the plan will support this.	Sustainable Development
44	Climate Change Act 2008	2008	UK Gov.	Covering England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland established a legislative framework to enable the <i>reduction of UK GHG emissions by 80% from 1990 levels by 2050 and by 34% by 2020</i> . It also introduced legally binding five-year carbon budgets, which set a ceiling on the levels of GHGs the UK can emit on course to the longer-term target. The Climate Change Act 2008 covers all of the UK with targets set at the UK level. Climate Change Risk Assessment is a statutory requirement of the Act.	The application of sustainable development principles and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will support this.	Air Quality and Climate Change
45	The UK Renewable Energy Strategy	2009	DECC	This UK Roadmap shows where we are now; analysis of how deployment may evolve by 2020, together with separate estimates of the market's view of the potential; and the actions required to set us on the path to achieve the deployment levels anticipated in our analysis. While renewable deployment across all technologies will be important, the Roadmap focuses in particular on the technologies that have either the greatest potential to help the UK meet the 2020 target in a cost effective and sustainable way, or offer great potential for the decades that follow. These are Onshore wind, Offshore wind, Marine energy, Biomass electricity, Biomass heat, Ground source and air source heat pumps and Renewable transport.	Evidence that informs future energy needs and renewable provision.	Air Quality and Climate Change

C: NATIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
46	Industrial Decarbonisation and Energy Efficiency Roadmaps	2015	DECC	Reports that set out potential pathways for the eight most heat-intensive industrial sectors to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy efficiency. The cross-sectoral report suggests clustering as a long term strategy to deliver energy savings and more efficient use of waste and by-products.	Zoning and enabling infrastructure investments (in roads, ports, pipelines, etc.) would strengthen existing clusters and enable new ones to develop.	
47	Ensuring a Sustainable Transport Future - A New Approach to Regional Transportation.	2011	DRD	<p>How the Department will develop regional transportation beyond 2015, when the current transport plans reach their conclusion. The new approach to regional transportation complements the Regional Development Strategy and aims to achieve the transportation vision:</p> <p>“to have a modern, sustainable, safe transportation system which benefits society, the economy and the environment and which actively contributes to social inclusion and everyone’s quality of life”</p> <p>The new approach starts with the assumption that the decision to travel has been made. It seeks to provide the infrastructure and services that will ensure that travel and transport are as sustainable as possible.</p>	<p>The SPPS includes seven Subject Policies specific to transport and others that address the High Level Transport Aims and Strategic Objectives of Ensuring a Sustainable Transport Future so in meeting the requirements of the SPPS the requirements of this strategy will also be met.</p> <p>Planning to enable people to live and work near the services and facilities they require and policies that allow more people to work from home will support this strategy and the LDP will also need to consider any requirement for new or improved transport infrastructure. The LDP will support this Plan.</p>	Transport and Accessibility

C: NATIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
48	Rural White Paper Action Plan	2012	DARD	This document sets out the vision for NI's rural areas and the actions which Departments will take in support of achieving that vision and to help ensure the future sustainability of rural areas. The vision includes vibrant and strong rural communities; improved infrastructure, transport and key services; strong community infrastructure which can avail of economic, social and cultural opportunities; and better linkages between rural and urban areas.	Policies are proposed in relation to sustainable development in the countryside, transport and land use. Planning policy will promote sustainable development, well-being and economic development which are aligned with the vision for rural areas. There does seem to be a focus on town centres and city centre vitality, which could take attention away from rural issues. The LDP objectives support this. It sets out to support vibrant rural communities, facilitate development of new, accessible, community facilities, and improve connectivity between/within settlements in terms of telecommunications and transport infrastructure in particular. The Plan will promote sustainable development, well-being and economic development which are aligned with the vision for rural areas.	Population and Health & Transport and Accessibility
49	Tackling Rural Poverty and Social Isolation	2012	DARD	This framework sets out the goals, objectives, priority action areas and outcomes for the Programme for Government commitment to bring forward a package of measures to help target the root causes of social isolation and help those in poverty in rural areas. In addition it aims to provide the necessary tools to identify the needs of vulnerable people/groups in rural areas, develop programmes/interventions to help alleviate poverty/social isolation and complement/add value to existing government strategies intended to tackle these issues.	Plan preparation includes consideration of the needs of those living in small settlements and the countryside to ensure that they have access to suitable and affordable housing as well as facilities. The Sustainability Appraisal incorporates Rural Proofing.	Population and Health
50	Draft Onshore Renewable Electricity Action Plan	2013	DETI	The aim of the Action Plan is to maximise the amount of renewable electricity generated from onshore renewable sources in order to enhance diversity and security of supply, reduce carbon emissions, contribute to the 40% renewable electricity target by 2020 and beyond and develop business and employment opportunities for Northern Ireland companies.	Provision in the LDP to support delivery of this will need to align with the renewable energy subject policy of the SPPS, though it could conflict with the natural heritage and other environmental policies.	Air Quality and Climate Change

C: NATIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
51	Northern Ireland Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Action Plan (revised 2016/17 Mitigation Plan)	2012	DOE	This document sets out a Cross-Departmental Action Plan to tackle the established strategies together, including how Northern Ireland is and will continue to reduce its carbon footprint. Specifically how the Programme for Government target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 25% below 1990 levels by 2025 will be delivered. Status is not clear as not available on any departmental website. Plan has been updated with a Mitigation Action Plan in 2016/17	Encouraging sustainable development, good standards of design, renewable energy and overall sustainability will contribute to this action plan. Though a push on economic development could inhibit a reduction in greenhouse gases, the application of sustainability principles in development will lead to more efficient infrastructure. Scope for protection of or increase of carbon sinks in soil and trees.	Air Quality and Climate Change
52	Urban Regeneration and Community Development Policy Framework	2013	DSD	This Policy Framework sets out the Department's policy objectives for urban regeneration and community development in Northern Ireland for at least the next decade. It will provide a clear strategic direction for the Department and inform its partners in central and local government and in the voluntary and community sector. The Framework sets out four Policy Objectives that will form the basis of any future policy or programme development in urban regeneration and community development: 1. To tackle area-based deprivation. 2. To strengthen the competitiveness of our towns and cities. 3. To improve linkages between areas of need and areas of opportunity. 4. To develop more cohesive and engaged communities. It also contains a set of four Supporting Actions: 1. We will maximise the potential of regeneration and community development by supporting an evidence-based policy environment. 2. We will maximise the resources available to regeneration and community development by supporting an innovative financial environment. 3. We will support the development of skilled and knowledgeable practitioners in regeneration and community development. 4. We will promote an effective and efficient voluntary and community sector	This Policy Framework is wide-reaching in terms of the subjects it covers, for example Policy Objective 3 contains key actions relating to environmental improvement, protection and improvement of (historic) buildings and open spaces and developing an integrated transport network, whilst other Objective actions include development of commercial sites. The two documents are thus aligned in many areas even though the SPPS does not specifically refer to regeneration.	Population and Health & Employment and Economy

C: NATIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
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C: NATIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL

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C: NATIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
53	Economic Strategy Priorities for sustainable growth and prosperity	2012	NI Executive	Sets out how the Executive plans to grow a prosperous local economy over the short, medium and longer term to 2030. The economic vision for 2030 is: 'An economy characterised by a sustainable and growing private sector, where a greater number of firms compete in global markets and there is growing employment and prosperity for all'. There is an emphasis on redressing a dependency on the public sector through the following: stimulate innovation, R&D and creativity so that we widen and deepen our export base; improve the skills and employability of the entire workforce so that people can progress up the skills ladder, thereby delivering higher productivity and increased social inclusion; compete effectively within the global economy and be internationally regarded as a good place to live and do business; encourage business growth and increase the potential of our local companies, including within the social and rural economies; and develop a modern and sustainable economic infrastructure that supports economic growth.	The LDP can support this strategy by enabling economic growth and shaping an environment with sustainable infrastructure that attracts investment and supports innovation.	Employment and Economy
54	Sustainable Water - A Long-Term Water Strategy for Northern Ireland (2015-2040)	2016	DRD	The Strategy presents a framework for action which will facilitate implementation of a range of initiatives aimed at delivering the long term vision to have a sustainable water sector in Northern Ireland. the following four high level aims have been developed by government to cover the key water needs within a catchment and they form the chapters of the Long-Term Water Strategy: provide high quality sustainable supplies of drinking water to households, industry and agriculture; manage flood risk and drainage in a sustainable manner; achieve the environmental requirements of the Water Framework Directive in a sustainable manner; provide sustainable reliable water and sewerage services that meet customers' needs. A strategy implementation action plan will now be prepared containing actions aimed at delivering the high level proposed measures in the Strategy.	The strategy will inform the provision of infrastructure for water supply and treatment and approaches to flood risk management and environmental protection which will all inform the spatial capacity for development. The plan will need to enable development of infrastructure for example by accommodating investment in power, water and sewerage infrastructure in the interests of public health and to support measures relating to flood risk management and environmental protection.	Water

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
55	DOE Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS): Planning for Sustainable Development	2015	DOE	Sets out the Department's regional strategic policies for securing the orderly and consistent development of land in Northern Ireland. Planning authorities should pursue social and economic priorities alongside the careful management of our built and natural environments in order to achieve sustainable development. The SPPS sets out five core planning principles: Improving health and well-being; Creating and enhancing shared space; Supporting sustainable economic growth; Supporting good design and positive place making; and Preserving and improving the built and natural environment.	The provisions of the SPPS must be taken into account in the preparation of Local Development Plans, and are also material to all decisions on individual planning applications and appeals.	Sustainable Development & Cross-cutting
56	DOE (2013) Northern Ireland Invasive Species Strategy	2013	DOE	In response to the threats posed by invasive alien species the Department of Environment published 'An Invasive Alien Species Strategy for Northern Ireland'. The aim of the Strategy is to minimise the risk posed, and reduce the negative impacts caused, by invasive alien species in Northern Ireland.	Invasive species may be a constraint for some sites and consideration will need to be given to measures to minimise the risks caused by invasive species.	Biodiversity
57	A Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland	1993	DOE	In seeking to protect the environment and encourage sustainable development the PSRNI set out policies to meet the development needs of the rural area. The majority have been superseded by PPSs and SPPS however Strategic Policies 2, 3, 4 and 18 still apply relating to Towns, Villages, Regeneration of Rural Settlements and Design in Towns and Villages.	The remaining provisions of 'A Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland' will be cancelled when the Plan Strategy is adopted. However, to ensure that there is continuity in planning policy for taking planning decisions whilst councils bring forward operational policies tailored to local circumstances within new LDPs, transitional arrangements shall apply.	Population and Health & Employment and Economy & Transport and Accessibility & Material Assets & Landscape and Cultural Heritage
58	Planning Policy Statement 2 – Planning and Nature Conservation	2013	DOE	Policies for the conservation of natural heritage.	Incorporation of the policies in this PPS will be considered in preparing LDP policies.	Biodiversity
59	Planning Policy Statement 3 – Access, Movement and Parking (2005) & PPS3 clarification (DOE 2006)	2005	DOE	Policies for vehicular and pedestrian access, transport assessments, the protection of transport routes and parking. Provides for a sustainable transport system which promotes road safety.	Incorporation of the policies in this PPS will be considered in preparing LDP policies.	Transport and Accessibility
60	Planning Policy Statement 4 – Planning and Economic Development (DOE 2010)	2010	DOE	Policies for sustainable economic development and stipulates how these can be brought forward in development plans.	Incorporation of the policies in this PPS will be considered in preparing LDP policies.	Employment and Economy

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
61	Planning Policy Statement 6 – Planning, Archaeology and Built Heritage (and Addendum ATC)	1999	DoE	This PPS sets out the Department's planning policies for the protection and conservation of archaeological remains and features of the built heritage.	Retention of these policies will be considered in preparing LDP policies.	Landscape and Cultural Heritage
62	Planning Policy Statement 8 Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation	2004	DOE	This PPS sets out the Department's planning policies for the protection of open space, in association with residential development and the use of land for sport and outdoor recreation, and advises on the treatment of these issues in development plans.	Retention of these policies will be considered in preparing LDP policies.	Population and Health
63	Planning Policy Statement 10 Telecommunications	2002	DOE	This PPS sets out the Department's planning policies for telecommunications development. It embodies the Government's commitment to facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum. The PPS also addresses health issues associated with telecommunications development.	Retention of these policies will be considered in preparing LDP policies.	Material Assets
64	Planning Policy Statement 11 Planning and Waste Management	2002	DOE	This PPS sets out the Department's planning policies for the development of waste management facilities. It seeks to promote the highest environmental standards in development proposals for waste management facilities and includes guidance on the issues likely to be considered in the determination of planning applications. In addition, it explains the relationship between the planning system and authorities responsible for the regulation and management of waste.	Retention of these policies will be considered in preparing LDP policies.	Waste

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
65	Planning Policy Statement 12 Housing in Settlements	2005	DOE	PPS 12: Housing in Settlements Planning Policy Statement 12 'Housing in Settlements' has been prepared to assist in the implementation of the Regional Development Strategy to guide the future pattern on housing by managing future housing growth and distribution, support urban renaissance and achieve balanced communities. Development management policy for affordable housing is still contained within Planning Policy Statement 12 'Housing in Settlements' (PPS 12), published in July 2005. Under transitional arrangements, until a Plan Strategy is adopted, PPS 12 is still a material consideration for deciding planning applications. PPS 12 contains a development management policy, Policy HS 2, which "will be applied where a need for social housing is established through a local housing needs assessment and the development plan for the area has not provided for it."	Retention of these policies will be considered in preparing LDP policies.	Housing
66	Planning Policy Statement 13 Transportation and Land Use	2005	DRD	Assists in bringing forward the integration of transportation and land use as per the RDS.	Retention of these policies will be considered in preparing LDP policies.	Transport and Accessibility
67	Planning Policy Statement 15 (Revised) – Planning and Flood Risk	2014	DOE	Planning policies to minimise and manage flood risk to people, property and the environment.	Retention of these policies will be considered in preparing LDP policies.	Water
68	Planning Policy Statement 16 Tourism	2013	DOE	Policies in relation to tourism and safeguarding tourism assets.	Retention of these policies will be considered in preparing LDP policies.	Employment and Economy
69	Planning Policy Statement 18 Renewable Energy	2009	DOE	Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 18 sets out the planning policy for development that generates energy from renewable resources. The PPS aims to facilitate the siting of renewable energy generating facilities in appropriate locations within the built and natural environments.	Retention of these policies will be considered in preparing LDP policies.	Air Quality and Climate Change
70	Planning Policy Statement 18 Renewable Energy (2009) Supplementary Planning Guidance Wind Energy Development in Northern Ireland's Landscapes.	2010	DOE	The SPG provides broad, strategic guidance in relation to the visual and landscape impacts of wind energy development. The guidance is based on the sensitivity of Northern Ireland's landscapes to wind energy development and contains an assessment of each of the 130 Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) in Northern Ireland by referencing the characteristics and values associated with each LCA.	Informs the relative capacity for wind energy in respect of landscape.	Air Quality and Climate Change & Landscape and Cultural Heritage

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
71	Planning Policy Statement 18 Renewable Energy (2009) Supplementary Planning Guidance Anaerobic Digestion	2010	DOE	The SPG provides broad, strategic guidance in relation to the visual and landscape impacts of wind energy development. The guidance is based on the sensitivity of Northern Ireland's landscapes to wind energy development and contains an assessment of each of the 130 Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) in Northern Ireland by referencing the characteristics and values associated with each LCA.	Informs the relative capacity for wind energy in respect of landscape.	Air Quality and Climate Change & Landscape and Cultural Heritage
72	Planning Policy Statement 23 – Enabling Development	2014	DoE	PPS23 sets out planning policy for assessing proposals for Enabling Development in support of the re-use, restoration or refurbishment of heritage assets such as historic buildings, scheduled monuments, industrial heritage and historic parks, gardens and demesnes. It provides a policy to maintain and enhance the standard of a wide range of community facilities in Northern Ireland including cultural, educational, social, health, built heritage and leisure facilities and the restoration and creation of wildlife habitat.	Retention of this will be considered in preparing LDP policies.	Landscape and Cultural Heritage
73	Regional Development Strategy 2035	2012	DRD	This document provides an overarching strategic planning framework influencing spatial development for the Region up to 2035, facilitating and guiding the public and private sectors. Taken into account are key drivers such as population growth and movement, demographic change, increasing number of households, transportation needs etc. It addresses economic, social and environmental issues aimed at achieving sustainable development and social cohesion. The eight aims of the RDS are to: Support strong, sustainable growth for the benefit of all parts of NI; Strengthen Belfast as the regional economic driver and Derry/Londonderry as the principal city of the North West; Support our towns, villages and rural communities to maximise their potential; Promote development which improves the health and well-being of communities; Improve connectivity to enhance the movement of people, goods, energy and information between places; Protect and enhance the environment for its own sake; Take actions to reduce our carbon footprint and facilitate adaption to climate change; and Strengthen links between north and south, east and west, with Europe and the rest of the world. The RDS contains a Spatial Framework and Strategic guidelines.	The LDP will support the RDS as part of the wider Government policy framework and should therefore be closely aligned with its objectives.	Sustainable Development & Cross-cutting

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
74	Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998, Equality of opportunity	1998	NI Executive	Section 75 promotes 'equality of opportunity' which means that everyone in society should be able to compete on equal terms. All government departments, agencies and councils must also give the nine key groups consideration when creating a policy. These are people with different religious belief, people of political opinion, people of different racial groups, people of different ages, people of different marital status, people of different sexual orientation, men and women generally, people with a disability and people without, people with dependants and people without.	LDPs should be prepared in accordance with Section 75 statutory obligations. Consequently, a council will have to undertake an Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA)/Screening to determine if there will be any potential impacts upon Section 75 groups as a result of the policies and proposals contained in their local development plans.	Cross-cutting
75	Everyone's Involved – Sustainable Development Strategy (May 2010)	2010	OFMDFM	Everyone's Involved – Sustainable Development Strategy, aims to put in place economic, social and environmental measures to ensure that we can continue to grow our economy, improve our society and communities and utilise our natural resources in an environmentally sustainable manner. The Strategy also intends to strengthen the framework to address global issues such as climate change and sets out the following six principles: living within environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy, just and equal society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; using sound science responsibly; and promoting opportunity and innovation.	Plan objectives largely support the strategy and the sustainability appraisal will help shape proposals to be sustainable.	Sustainable Development
76	The revised Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy "Delivering Resource Efficiency"	2013	DOE	The revised Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy sets the policy framework for the management of waste in Northern Ireland, and contains actions and targets to meet EU Directive requirements and the Department's Programme for Government commitments. It builds on and retains the core principles of the 2006 Strategy, and places a renewed emphasis on the Waste Hierarchy. The new Strategy moves the emphasis of waste management in Northern Ireland from resource management, with landfill diversion as the key driver, to resource efficiency i.e. using resources in the most effective way while minimising the impact of their use on the environment.	The proposed focus of the SPPS is likely to support this strategy, namely with development making sustainable use of available resources and having a sustainable approach to waste designed in. Waste management is one of the Subject Policies. The economic considerations of the SPPS will support 'green jobs' and ensure that the economy will benefit from planning decisions. Improved waste management will be good for the environment	Waste

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
77	Lifetime Opportunities – Government’s Anti-Poverty and Social Inclusion Strategy for Northern Ireland	2006	OFMDFM	As part of the Northern Ireland Executive’s commitment to tackling poverty and social exclusion this document outlined what would be done by the Northern Ireland departments and the Northern Ireland Office in working towards its overall objectives of: working towards the elimination of poverty and social exclusion in Northern Ireland by 2020; and halving child poverty by 2010 on the way to eradicating child poverty by 2020. The strategy is structured into four key life stages – Early Years (0 – 4), Children and Young People (5 – 16), Working Age Adults and Older Citizens. Each of the life stages is expressed in terms of an overarching goal followed by a series of long-term targets that will work towards achieving the goal. This strategy overlaps with some more recent strategies but continues to be reported on.	Identifies the conditions for bringing people out of poverty including fuel, employment, older people and those in the rural community and for promotion inclusion for all. LDPs proposals and policies consider these needs and support delivery against them.	Population and Health
78	Thinking Rural: The Essential Guide to Rural Proofing	2015	DARD	The objective is to ensure robust consideration and integration of rural issues at the outset of the policy making process. It should help to ensure fair and equitable treatment for rural areas through the development of policies which are proportionate to need.	LDPs should provide for vital and vibrant rural communities whilst protecting the countryside in which they live by accommodating sustainable growth within the countryside proportionate to the extent of existing rural communities	Population and Health
79	Valuing Nature - A Biodiversity Strategy for Northern Ireland to 2020	2015	DOE	A strategy for Northern Ireland to meet its international obligations and local targets to protect biodiversity and ensure that the environment can continue to support our people and economy. Contains 57 actions to impact positively on the loss of biodiversity up to 2020.	Actions include: Restoring ancient woodland and delivering peatland and wetland habitat restoration. LDP proposals and policies should support delivery of these actions where appropriate.	Biodiversity
80	Renewable Energy in the Land Based Sector A way forward. Interim Renewable Energy Action Plan 2013/14	2013	DARD	Follow up to the Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010. Strategic aim to Promote sustainable farming and forestry practices to deliver greater resource efficiency and reduced environmental impact, by supporting the sector to make a contribution to and benefit from renewable energy opportunities. Focus on enabling the land based and rural sectors to realise the potential opportunities in the development of renewable energy through capacity building, research and promotion of opportunities.	LDP preparation will have to balance need for renewables with environmental concerns and it may be that the need for renewable developments is outweighed by environmental protection’.	Air Quality and Climate Change

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
81	Sport Matters: The Northern Ireland Strategy for Sport and Recreation, 2009-2019	2009	DCAL	<p>The Strategy's vision is " a culture of lifelong enjoyment and quality, quantity and access to places for sport is a key development input to the two primary development outcomes of increased participation in sport and physical recreation and improved sporting performances. In particular, the Strategy will ensure that every person in Northern Ireland has access to a range of new, improved and shared world-class and locally available sports facilities. The Strategy outlines a broad Government commitment to sport and physical recreation. Its vision is for "...a culture of lifelong enjoyment and success in sport..." It sets key strategic priorities for sports and physical recreation over the 10 year period; informing future investment by all stakeholders across the public, private and community/voluntary sectors underpinning three areas: Participation, Performance and Places. The successful delivery of the Strategy requires stakeholders to reflect the Strategy in their business and development plans. At the core of the Strategy is to ensure that every person in Northern Ireland has access to a range of new, improved and shared world-class and locally available sports facilities.</p>	<p>This is supported by the inclusion of Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation in the Subject Policies list for the SPPS. As long as delivery of such development does not conflict with environmental policies (flood risk, heritage etc),</p>	Population and Health

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
82	DETI (2012) Sustainable Energy Action Plan 2012-2015	2012	DETI	The Action Plan aims to assist with the implementation of the Strategic Energy Framework (2010-2020). DETI set out numerous "main actions for the future" regarding renewables and other aspects of sustainable energy. Of particular relevance are the commitments to: Contribute to the growth of the NI sustainable energy sector (through Invest NI) to 8.9% of NI GVA by 2015; Work with DOE, developers, planners and those responsible for environmental consents to ensure that the need for renewable energy to address the environmental impacts of climate change is recognised, that good quality applications are made and that clear, consistent and proportionate procedures are in place for the consenting of renewable installations; Undertake "capacity studies" (including landscape capacity study, ecological study and bird migration study, with DOE and others) in order to determine with more accuracy how much development could be accommodated in different locations across Northern Ireland before significant cumulative effects start to emerge; Develop a continuous monitoring framework (with DOE and others) where the key potential cumulative effects identified from the assessment are reviewed on a regular basis in response to growth of the onshore wind industry. There are also a number of socio-economic commitments, such as supporting construction of electricity network or refurbishing schools with renewable technologies for example.	A number of socio-economic objectives are included in the Action Plan requiring the development of facilities and service infrastructure, as well as proposing funding for additional development such as renewables or farm diversification.	Air Quality and Climate Change
83	DETI (2010) Energy: A Strategic Framework for Northern Ireland	2010	DETI	Contains goals and targets, but does not include the detail of how targets could be achieved. It does aim to ensure future access to secure, competitively priced and sustainable energy supplies for all of NI. Also it provides a direction for NI energy policy over the next ten years concentrating on key areas of electricity, natural gas and renewable energy sources. Under review in 2016.	Renewable and sustainable development policies will indirectly accord with this framework, by providing for renewable development. There may be a conflict between this framework and environmental policies (natural heritage, cultural heritage, flood risk etc.) when it comes to developing gas facilities and electrical networks.	Air Quality and Climate Change

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
87	NIHE Social housing Development Programme (SHDP) - 2015/16 – 2017/18	2015	NIHE	The Social Housing Development Programme (SHDP) is a three year rolling programme of planned social housing construction and provision. The SHDP is split into three individual programme years and is a mechanism used by the Department to inform social housing funding investment decisions. The SHDP is the outcome of a formulation and assembly exercise undertaken by Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE). Responsibility for the actual development of social housing for rent rests with registered Housing Associations. The 3-Year SHDP is published together with an Unmet Social Housing Need Prospectus. The Prospectus is an integral part of the SHDP formulation process, which recurs on an annual basis. The Prospectus document highlights areas throughout Northern Ireland with the greatest level of un-met housing need and a current shortage of acquired development sites. The Housing Executive would welcome development proposals for these areas.	The LDP will take account of ongoing annual reporting and to prospectus will be used to inform social housing zonings within the plan area.	Housing
88	Our Passion, Our Place - Northern Ireland Environment Agency Strategic Priorities 2012 to 2022	2012	DOE	The plan outlines the strategic direction for NIEA. Four priority areas: healthy natural environment, people and places, sustainable economic growth and using resources well with a series of strategic goals. In respect of development planning NIEA will make sure planning decisions and business practices are guided by sound environmental principles and apply a risk based approach to its regulatory activities. Provide timely and authoritative input to strategic planning and development projects. Adopt an ecosystems approach in the advise it provides.	The majority of the sustainability appraisal objectives can be linked to the strategic aims of this document. NIEA advice and evidence will be used to inform plan preparation.	Biodiversity
89	North Western River Basin Flood Risk Management Plan 2015 DARD	2015	Rivers Agency DARD	The Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) is aimed at reducing the potential adverse consequences of significant floods on human health, economic activity, cultural heritage and the environment. There are three FRMPs which together highlight the flood hazards and risks in the 20 most significant flood risk areas in Northern Ireland from flooding from rivers, the sea, surface water and reservoirs. The plans identify the measures that will be undertaken over the next 6 years and they set out how the relevant authorities will work together and with communities to reduce the flood risks.	One of the aims of the FRMP is to inform the development planning process to ensure, as far as possible, that new zonings within local development plans are located outside flood risk areas. Northern Ireland's planning policies, informed by PPS15 and the SPPS adopt a precautionary approach to development that aim to prevent future development that may be at risk of flooding or that may increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. This will be reflected in the LDP.	Water

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
90	Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment	2016	DOE	The purpose of the Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment (NIRLCA) is to provide an evidence base which can be used equally by planners, developers and the public. It describes forces for change through climate change, land use, agriculture, energy and invasive species and outlines the types of ecosystem services provided in each region. The assessment provides a strategic overview of the landscape and subdivides the countryside into 26 Regional Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) based upon information on people and place and the combinations of nature, culture and perception which make each part of Northern Ireland unique. This evidence base can be used to enable informed decisions to be made about the future protection, management and sustainable development of Northern Ireland's landscapes and can be complemented by more detailed local studies.	This is not policy but it provides analysis of all of Northern Ireland Landscapes at a regional level which provides further evidence to inform the LDP.	Biodiversity & Landscape and Cultural Heritage
91	Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment	2000	DOE	The Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment subdivided the countryside into 130 Landscape Character Areas (LCAs), each based upon local patterns of geology, landform, land use, cultural and ecological features. For each LCA, the key characteristics were described and an analysis of landscape condition and its sensitivity to change was made. While the original assessment was published in 2000 many landscape character areas have been updated more recently.	This is not policy but it provides a comprehensive analysis of all of Northern Ireland Landscapes, including their vulnerability and sensitivity to change which informs the state of the landscape, capacity for development and areas meriting protection.	Biodiversity & Landscape and Cultural Heritage
92	Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011	2011	NI Executive	Part 2 of the act details the requirements of local development plans and Section 5 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 requires those who exercise any function in relation to local development plans to do so with the objective of furthering sustainable development. Sections 8(6) and 9(7) of the 2011 Act requires an appraisal of sustainability to be carried out for the Plan Strategy and Local Policies Plan, respectively.	The LDP will take account of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. This includes this SA Report/process.	Cross-cutting

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92	Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011	2011	NI Executive	Part 2 of the act details the requirements of local development plans and Section 5 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 requires those who exercise any function in relation to local development plans to do so with the objective of furthering sustainable development. Sections 8(6) and 9(7) of the 2011 Act requires an appraisal of sustainability to be carried out for the Plan Strategy and Local Policies Plan, respectively.	The LDP will take account of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. This includes this SA Report/process.	Cross-cutting

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
93	The Child Poverty Strategy	2016	OFMDFM	The four high-level outcomes are, that: Families experience economic well-being; Children in poverty learn and achieve; Children in poverty are healthy; and Children in poverty live in safe, secure and stable environments. Indicators of success against these outcomes include those relating to employment levels in households with children, levels of obesity, hospital admissions for accidents at home or on the road and number of homeless families. Some of the most relevant actions to spatial planning are: Create jobs; Upskill the workforce and support young people and their family members into higher skilled, more secure and better paid employment; Reduce living costs; Ensure childcare is accessible and affordable; Promote health and well-being; Promote child, road, home and community safety.	Promotion of employment opportunities, provision for housing, increasing accessibility and creating safer environments will contribute to the objectives of this strategy.	Population and Health
94	Together: Building a United Community	2013	OFMDFM	The strategy outlines how government, community and individuals will work together to build a united community and achieve change against the following key priorities: our children and young people; our shared community; our safe community; and our cultural expression. Its vision is 'a united community, based on equality of opportunity, the desirability of good relations and reconciliation - one which is strengthened by its diversity, where cultural expression is celebrated and embraced and where everyone can live, learn, work and socialise together, free from prejudice, hate and intolerance'. Includes a commitment to Create a 10-year Programme to reduce, and remove by 2023, all interface barriers including an Interface Barrier Support Package	By creating and shaping places spaces that are accessible and welcoming to all the plan will support this strategy. In some areas there will be specific requirements to address Interface Barriers.	Population and Health
95	Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaptation Programme (NICCAP). 2014-2019	2014	DOE	Contains the Northern Ireland Executive's response to the risks and opportunities identified in the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) for Northern Ireland, which was published in January 2012, as part of the overall UK CCRA. The Adaptation Programme provides the strategic objectives in relation to adaptation to climate change, the proposals and policies by which each department will meet these objectives, and the timescales associated with the proposals and policies identified in the period up to 2019. The priority areas are flooding, natural environment, water and agriculture and forestry.	The LDP will need to consider areas at risk from coastal erosion and vulnerable to flooding and to promote use of SuDs and protect peatlands. Some infrastructure such as clean and waste water treatment will be more vulnerable to flooding therefore may need to be modified or relocated.	Air Quality and Climate Change

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
96	Discussion Paper – Proposals for Taking Forward NI Climate Change Legislation - DOE on 1 December 2015	2015	DOE	The aim of a NI Climate Change Bill which is still in development is to establish a long-term framework for future action on climate change to drive greater efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and so help ensure that Northern Ireland is better prepared to adapt to the impacts of unavoidable climate change. Proposals include: setting a long term target of 80% reduction in GHG emissions by 2050 (compared to 1990 baseline levels); setting interim targets that are consistent with achieving the 2050 targets; placing a duty to set limits in 5-year carbon budgets on the total amounts of GHG emissions that can be emitted in NI.	The application of sustainable development principles and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will support this.	Air Quality and Climate Change
97	PC 15 NIW's draft expenditure plan 2015-2021	2015	NIW	This sets out NI waters long term strategy for providing water and wastewater services customers throughout Northern Ireland. Over the 6-year PC15 period investment will include 9 water treatment works schemes and upgrades to 19 large wastewater treatment works and 45 small works.	The LDP may need to accommodate infrastructure development and capacity for development may be constrained by lack of capacity for water supply and waste water treatment.	Air Quality and Climate Change
98	Building Safer, Shared and Confident Communities: A Community Safety Strategy for Northern Ireland 2012-2017	2012	DoJ	Building Safer, Shared and Confident Communities' sets the direction for reducing crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime in Northern Ireland over the next five years. It builds on the positive progress made in recent years in reducing crime and anti-social behaviour, both by continuing to focus on what works, as well as a stronger emphasis on the guiding principle that prevention is better than cure. This Strategy provides the overall direction for community safety in Northern Ireland, and will help guide the work of a range of stakeholders including the Executive, local government, the voluntary and community sector and local communities.	The LDP will take account of this Strategy.	Population and Health
99	NIHE - Race Relations Policy	2006	NIHE	The five Race Relations Policy themes can be summarised as follows; Mainstreaming black and minority ethnic issues in policy development; Racial harassment and intimidation; Promoting black and minority ethnic social inclusion; Community participation and development; Migrant worker issues	The LDP will take account of this Strategy.	Population and Health

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
100	NIHE Good Relations Plan	2007	NIHE	The Housing Executive commits to Respond quickly and effectively to the needs of people in danger as a result of community conflict; Work in partnership with others to address the complex housing needs of a divided society; Respect the rights of people who choose to live where they wish; Facilitate and encourage mixed housing as far as this is practicable, desirable and safe.	The LDP will take account of this Strategy.	Population and Health
101	Southern Waste Management Partnership (SWAMP 2008) Draft Waste Management Plan.	2008	SWAMP	This waste management group which was responsible for preparing a subregional waste management plan which some or all of Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon, Mid Ulster and Fermanagh and Omagh councils.	There is a need to reflect any follow on waste strategies in each of the councils that were formerly in this plan.	Waste
102	Living Places - An Urban Stewardship and Design Guide for NI	2014	DOE	Aims to establish the key principles behind good place making to inform those involved in the process of managing (stewardship) and making (design) urban places, with a view to raising standards across Northern Ireland. The focus of the guide is urban areas, by which is meant all of our cities, towns, villages and neighbourhoods. It recognises the wider economic, cultural and community benefits of achieving excellence in the stewardship and design of these important places, be they existing or newly proposed.	Principles inform spatial, design and policy measures that can be incorporated in the LDP to maximise contribution to strengthening society, protecting cultural heritage, promoting well-being, enhancing access and creating economic growth.	Landscape and Cultural Heritage
103	PPS 7: Quality Residential Environments	2001	DOE	This PPS sets out the Department's planning policies for achieving quality in new residential development and advises on the treatment of this issue in development plans with a requirement for a Concept Master Plan for large developments.	This requires that all residential development is of good quality and sustainable and does result in unacceptable damage to the local character, environmental quality or residential amenity of these areas. The process of sustainability appraisal will help ensure this.	Housing
104	Planning Policy Statement 21: Sustainable Development in the Countryside	2010	DOE	PPS 21 sets out planning policies for development in the countryside. For the purpose of this document the countryside is defined as land lying outside of settlement limits as identified in development plans. The provisions of this document apply to all areas of Northern Ireland's countryside.	16 policies which allow for development in the countryside in defined circumstances. Many of these are carried forward through the SPPS. The LDP will have to comply with these and other regional policy in any variation of these policies.	Housing & Population and Health

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
105	Development Control Advice Note 13: Crèches, Day Nurseries and Pre-School Play Groups	1993	DOE	The purpose of this Advice Note is to give general guidance to intending developers, their professional advisors and agents. It is designed to provide advice on the Planning criteria to be applied when an application for this form of development is being considered. It is not a specific statement of Departmental policy but rather one of advice and guidance.	If this is the most up to date advice on the topic it should be considered in LDP preparation however noting that there may be changes in the sector that also need to be taken into account.	Population and Health
106	Transforming Your Care Department for Health, Social Services and Public Safety	2011	DHSSPS	Twelve major principles for change including: providing the right care in the right place at the right time; population-based planning of services; ensuring sustainability of service provision; incentivising innovation at a local level. 99 separate proposals for change across the range of health and social care services. There is a Strategic Implementation Plan and Population Plan for each Health Care Trust.	Can inform where facilities may be required to improve access to and quality of health services.	Population and Health
107	Making Life Better: A Whole Strategic Framework for Public Health 2013-2023 Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (June 2014)	2013	DHSSPS	The strategic framework for public health designed to provide direction for policies and actions to improve the health and well being of people in Northern Ireland and to reduce health inequalities. The framework is not just about actions and programmes at government level, but also provides direction for work at both regional and local levels with public agencies, including local government, local communities and others, working in partnership. Through strength of coordination and partnership, the framework will seek to create the conditions for individuals and communities to take control of their own lives, and move towards a vision for Northern Ireland where all people are enabled and supported in achieving their full health and well-being potential.	Many aspects are directly relevant for example promoting age friendly environments and Quiet Areas.	Population and Health
108	A Fitter Future For All: Framework for Preventing and Addressing Overweight and Obesity in Northern Ireland	2012	DHSSPS	Fitter Future for All is a framework to help reduce the harm related to overweight and obesity. This framework aims to: empower the population of Northern Ireland to make health choices, reduce the risk of overweight and obesity related diseases and improve health and wellbeing, by creating an environment that supports and promotes a physically active lifestyle and a healthy diet. New outcomes to aid implementation of the framework over the 2015-19 period have been developed.	Creating a safe environment to encourage and promote increased physical activity.	Population and Health

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
109	Planning Policy Statement 7 (Addendum): Residential Extensions and Alterations	2008	DOE	PPS 12: Housing in Settlements Planning Policy Statement 12 'Housing in Settlements' has been prepared to assist in the implementation of the Regional Development Strategy to guide the future pattern on housing by managing future housing growth and distribution, support urban renaissance and achieve balanced communities. Development management policy for affordable housing is still contained within Planning Policy Statement 12 'Housing in Settlements' (PPS 12), published in July 2005. Under transitional arrangements, until a Plan Strategy is adopted, PPS 12 is still a material consideration for deciding planning applications. PPS 12 contains a development management policy, Policy HS 2, which "will be applied where a need for social housing is established through a local housing needs assessment and the development plan for the area has not provided for it."	Incorporation of the policies in this PPS will be considered in preparing LDP policies.	Housing
110	Planning Policy Statement 7 (Addendum): Safeguarding the Character of Established Residential Areas	2010	DOE	This document is a second addendum to PPS 7 'Quality Residential Environments' and must be read in conjunction with the policies contained within this PPS and within the previous addendum – 'Residential Extensions and Alterations' (published in March 2008). The addendum provides additional planning policies on the protection of local character, environmental quality and residential amenity within established residential areas, villages and smaller settlements. It also sets out regional policy on the conversion of existing buildings to flats or apartments. In addition, the addendum contains policy to promote greater use of permeable paving within new residential developments to reduce the risk of flooding from surface water run-off.	Incorporation of the policies in this PPS will be considered in preparing LDP policies.	Housing
111	Building on Tradition: A sustainable Design Guide for the NI Countryside	2012	DOE	Building on Tradition: A Sustainable Design Guide for the Northern Ireland Countryside' provides assistance to all those involved with sustainable development in the Northern Ireland countryside to understand the requirements of PPS21. The guide promotes quality and sustainable building design in Northern Ireland's countryside.	This can be used to inform siting and design standards for development in the countryside to achieve better landscape integration.	Landscape and Cultural Heritage

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
112	Design and Access Statements - A guide for Northern Ireland	2015	DOE	The following planning applications must be accompanied by a D&AS: An application which is a major development; or where any part of the development is in a designated area, development consisting of – (i) the provision of one or more dwelling houses, or (ii) the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space created by the development is 100m ² or more.	Provides for early consideration of the need and provision for open space, access and landscaping and addressing external factors such as noise and traffic safety.	Employment and Economy & Population and Health & Transport and Accessibility
113	Delivering Sustainable Healthy Homes in Northern Ireland, NIHE, TPCA, Belfast Healthy Cities (March 2016)	2016	NIHE	Guidance and good practice on how planning, health, housing and energy professionals can use new planning powers and responsibilities for community planning to support integrated local approaches to sustainable homes and communities, for energy and health and wellbeing.	Taken into account in preparation of the LDP.	Housing
114	Going for Growth - a strategic action plan	2014	DARD	In May 2012, DARD and DETI appointed the industry led Agri-Food Strategy Board (AFSB) to make recommendations in respect of the growth targets, strategic priorities and actions to be included in that Plan. The report, Going for Growth, includes more than 100 recommendations aimed at accelerating the growth of farming, fishing and food and drink processing in Northern Ireland to 2020 and beyond. In response the NI Executive has agreed an action plan, outlining actions to be progressed across relevant Departments and Agencies.	Committed to centralised and more streamlined processing for poultry house planning applications. Commitment to supporting Sustainable Use of Poultry Litter loan scheme may address some of the environmental effects of pig and poultry production and also lead to new development.	Employment and Economy
115	Rural Needs Act (Northern Ireland) 2016	2016	DAERA	The Act received Royal Assent in May 2016 and once commenced in 2017 will place a duty on public authorities, including district councils, to have due regard to rural needs when developing, adopting, implementing or revising policies, strategies and plans and designing and delivering public services. It also requires public authorities to provide information to DAERA on how they have fulfilled this duty on an annual basis to be published in a monitoring report to be laid before the Assembly.	Rural needs have been fully considered in plan preparation, assessed through the PS RNIA and appropriate provisions are or will be included in the LDP.	Population and Health

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
116	Transforming your Care: Strategic Implementation Plan	2013	HSCB	This Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP): Describes a planned approach for the delivery of the TYC proposals over the next 3 to 5 years (starting from 2011/12 baseline). Sets out the key commitments and the major changes which will drive service transformation in Section 4.2. Presents the big themes for each of the Programmes of Care over the next 3 to 5 years across the 5 Local Commissioning Group (LCG) areas (Section 4.4). At the heart of this are the 5 local Population Plans, which provide the building blocks for this SIP. These set out in detail the service transformation initiatives for delivery of the TYC proposals for each of the 5 local areas. In terms of the changes in capital infrastructure needed to fully implement TYC, the Population Plans will require a detailed working up of the capital implications and requirements over the 3 year planning period. There will be continuing focus on reducing delayed discharge from hospital with investment in community infrastructure.	Identifies need for infrastructure including for community care.	Population and Health
117	Western Health and Social Care Trust Population Plan	2013	WHST	This sets out in detail the service transformation initiatives for delivery of the TYC proposals for this trust area. It includes the capital implications and requirements over the 3 year planning period. There will be continuing focus on reducing delayed discharge from hospital with investment in community infrastructure.	Although expired may inform unmet infrastructure requirements.	Population and Health
118	Connected Health Economy	2013	DHSSPS	Developing a connected health economy: the economy and jobs initiative included a number of measures to help support economic growth, including a commitment to establish a Task and Finish Group under the remit of the Connected Health and Prosperity Board, to exploit the economic opportunities from the health and social care (HSC) sector.	This may inform future economic investment in the health and social care sector.	Population and Health
119	A fitter future for all - Outcomes framework 2015 - 2019	2015	DHSSPS	Following a review of the first years of the plan an updated framework has been published for 2015-2019.	Creating a safe environment to encourage and promote increased physical activity.	Population and Health

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
120	Social Housing Development Programme, Unmet Social Housing Need Prospectus	2016	NIHE	The prospectus provides information for housing associations and developers in respect of locations where there is unmet social housing need or shortages of development sites contained in the published SHDP. These are locations where the Housing Executive would consider suitable proposals/schemes.	This informs potential requirements for social housing which can inform the LDP.	Housing
121	Facing the Future: Housing Strategy for Northern Ireland Action Plan Update September 2015	2012	DSD	The action plan includes 33 actions relating to the supply and quality of housing across all sectors.	This strategy aligns with a number of aspects of the proposed SPPS, namely sustainable development, economic development, quality residential environments, etc. The strategy may put pressure on the environmental aspects of the SPPS, such as natural heritage, archaeology, flood risk, etc. Similarly, the SPPS may inhibit house building due to environmental or design constraints. A balance will need to be found through considered planning decisions.	Housing
122	Facing the Future: Housing Strategy for Northern Ireland Action Plan	2012	DSD	The action plan includes 33 actions. This is an update on progress.	The actions may inform policy development.	Housing
123	Community Safety action plan 2015 to 2017	2015	DoJ	The action plan includes an action for the DOE and councils: to support a sense of pride and ownership within neighbourhoods, to address the disorder (graffiti, litter, vandalism) that acts as a signal for ASB by contributing to the development of legislative framework to deal with the growing amenity problems associated with dilapidated or unsightly buildings and neglected sites.	The LDP may have scope to contribute to addressing this through place shaping.	Population and Health
124	Envisioning the Future: Considering Energy in Northern Ireland to 2050	2015	DETI	A vision of what might happen by 2050: the outcomes are neither a prediction nor a plan and the study does not, therefore, propose a strategy. Instead, the vision is intended to guide thinking on what can be achieved in 2050 and what early decisions and activities may be needed to support development towards 2050.	Evidence that informs future energy needs and provision.	Air Quality and Climate Change

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
126	Department of Education Annual Business Plan 2016/2017	2016	DE	Corporate Goal 1: Improving the Well-Being of Children and Young People – includes rights, play and participation. Corporate Goal 2: Raising Standards for All – includes early years and childcare. Corporate Goal 3: Closing the Performance Gap, Increasing Access and Equality – includes Special Education Needs; youth work and sustainable schools. Corporate Goal 5 is Improving the learning environment – making sure that strategic investment supports the delivery of the area plans; that the premises in which young people grow and learn are safe, fit for purpose and conducive to learning; and that the environment provides opportunities for sharing and for building a more cohesive society. This Corporate Goal supports the draft PfG Indicator 13: Improve the quality of education.	This is a short term plan that is relevant to the facilities required for e.g. childcare, early years, primary and secondary school, special educational needs and youth. There is no current Corporate Plan for the Department.	Employment and Economy & Population and Health
127	Delivering Social Change framework	2012	OFMDFM	The DSC framework was established to deliver a sustained reduction in poverty and associated issues across all ages and to improve children and young people's health, well-being and life opportunities. A Delivering Social Change Fund was established to support The Social Investment Fund; The Delivering Social Change Signature Programmes; Childcare. The six initial Signature Programmes included support for Family Support Hubs; Nurture Units, Social Enterprise Hubs. Three new Signature Programmes announced in 2014 include support for people with dementia and their families and carers; early intervention services for young families and expansion of shared education, supporting schools to share resources and people. The Social Investment Fund is under a separate entry in this register.	The programme has resulted in some new and proposed community facilities that may need to be considered in plan preparation. It may identify needs for new facilities	Employment and Economy & Population and Health
128	Social Investment Fund	2011	OFMDFM	The Social Investment Fund (SIF) was set up to deliver social change. It aims to make life better for people living in targeted areas by reducing poverty, unemployment and physical deterioration. The fund will run until March 2020 and all funding has been committed to projects prioritised by local Steering Groups. Some funding will capital support to enhance or create community and employment facilities.	Will inform existing and proposed facilities that should be considered in plan preparation.	Employment and Economy & Population and Health

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
129	Draft Programme for Government 2016-2021	2016	NI Executive	The PfG contains 14 strategic outcomes which touch on every aspect of government, including the attainment of good health and education, economic success and confident and peaceful communities. The outcomes are supported by 48 indicators which will show how the Executive is performing in relation to the outcomes and will provide a basis to monitor progress. In due course, the Programme for Government will provide the strategic context for other key Executive strategy documents, including the Investment Strategy, the Economic Strategy and a Social Strategy.	The LDP is required to support delivery of the Programme for Government.	Cross-cutting
130	Flood Maps (NI)	2011	Rivers Agency DARD	Flood Maps highlights the areas throughout Northern Ireland that are prone to flooding and its potential adverse impacts. The map is designed to: help Rivers Agency and others to plan and manage our work to reduce flood risk; encourage people living and working in areas prone to flooding to find out more and take appropriate action; inform anyone applying for planning permission if flooding is likely to be an important consideration.	Provides information on vulnerability to flooding throughout Northern Ireland which informs constraints on development,	Water
131	Lough Erne Fishery Management Plan	2015	DCAL	The draft FMP sets out how DAERA Inland Fisheries will seek to manage the fishery and what scientific information is required to fully inform this process. It also highlights many of the key issues / concerns raised by stakeholders in consultation meetings that have taken place to date. There is wide recognition that the Erne catchment has the potential to play an even more significant role in contributing to the development of the local economy.	LDP will take account of this plan.	Employment and Economy & Natural Resources
132	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for NI	2011	Rivers Agency DARD	A key objective of the PFRA was to identify areas of potentially significant flood risk for which detailed flood maps would be produced. On the basis of the PFRA, it was determined that detailed flood maps should be produced for 20 Significant Flood Risk Areas and 49 Areas for Further Study and this work was completed as required by the EU Directive in December 2013.	Identifies areas of potentially significant flood risk which informs constraints on development.	Water

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
133	Building a better future The Investment Strategy for Northern Ireland 2011-2021 (ISNI)	2011	NI Executive	The Investment Strategy sets out the forward programme for investment in public infrastructure. It identifies priority areas for investment in sustainable 21st century infrastructure and is intended to assist government and private sector partners to plan ahead. The 'Procurement Pipeline' identifies 197 infrastructure projects across networks, environment, health and education and when they are anticipated to be procured.	The 'Procurement Pipeline' available on the home page identifies 197 infrastructure projects across networks, environment, health and education and when they are anticipated to be procured.	Cross-cutting
134	North Western River Basin Management Plan 2015 -2021	2015	NIEA	River Basin Management is a key element in implementing the Water Framework Directive (WFD), taking an integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. It applies to groundwater and to all surface water bodies, including rivers, lakes, transitional (estuarine) and coastal waters out to one nautical mile. This plan aims to: Provide at least good status for all water bodies; Prevent deterioration in status; Promote sustainable development; Achieve specific standards for protected areas. The north western river basin district (NW RBD) covers an area of around 4900km ² . It takes in large parts of Counties Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone. The principle river systems are the Foyle (whose tributaries are the Mourne, Derg, Strule and Finn Rivers) and the River Erne which drains the uplands of Cavan, Fermanagh and Monaghan. Lough Foyle is the main coastal water and Upper and Lower Lough Erne, Lough Melvin and Lough MacNeane the main lakes.	The objectives will be taken into account in LDP preparation so that development does not adversely effect its delivery. The siting and extent of development and measures to prevent pollution can help support delivery of the River Basin Management Plan objectives. Good water quality and aquatic habitats contribute to health and well-being and the economy.	Water

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
135	Our Strategy for NI Water	2014	NI Water	<p>Sets out NI Water's long term strategy for providing water and wastewater services to customers in Northern Ireland. Its goal is 'to provide a range of essential services and associated contact channels which meet the rising expectations of our customers.'</p> <p>The strategy outlines the key challenges and opportunities facing the Northern Ireland water industry in the years to come. It outlines aspirations for customers in 2040 and priorities to 2020/21. Some of the priorities Invest available funding to minimise constraints in development caused by lack of capacity at wastewater treatment works and in sewerage networks. Prioritise investment to address issues in the sewerage system which lead to flooding from sewers. Increase the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Solutions. Invest in key water and wastewater treatment works and other critical sites to improve flood resilience. Expand use of sustainable wastewater treatment solutions which protect the environment, improve carbon efficiency and reduce operating costs. Undertake a focused programme of repair and renewal in relation to gravity sewers, CSO structures, pumping stations and syphons. Invest to improve our ability to transfer water from one area to another, remove bottlenecks and increase storage capacity.</p>	The LDP may need to accommodate infrastructure development and capacity for development may be constrained by lack of capacity for water supply and waste water treatment.	Water
136	Social and environmental guidance for Water and Sewerage Services (2015-2021)	2014	DRD	<p>The purpose of this document is to provide the Northern Ireland Authority for Utility Regulation with guidance on the key environmental and social policies the Minister for Regional Development expects it to contribute to in carrying out its role in regulating the water industry during the 2015-21 period. Sets out how NI Water should deliver to meet International, National and Local legislative and strategic commitments.</p>	The LDP may need to accommodate infrastructure development and capacity for development may be constrained by lack of capacity for water supply and waste water treatment.	Water

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
137	NI Water Resources Management Plan 2012	2012	NIW	The Water Resources Management Plan explains how NIW intends to meet the drinking water needs of the population of Northern Ireland over the period 2010 to 2035. The WRMP takes into account expected demands from forecast changes in population, housing and water usage and incorporates any predicted changes to our climate. The WRMP will be complemented by the company's Drought Plan (not published) that will set out the short-term operational steps that the company will take if a drought develops which increases the risk to security of supplies and whether capital investment is needed to mitigate such events. It provides a strategic plan for managing water resources by setting the framework at the Water Resource Zone level within which investment decisions should be taken. Investment at smaller spatial scales will still need to be justified through other more local studies, such as trunk main studies, detailed zonal studies and targeted leakage initiatives. Preparation of a Water Resource and Supply Resilience Plan is underway with a target for publication in 2017.	The LDP may need to accommodate water supply infrastructure development and capacity for development may be constrained by lack of capacity for water supply. The Water Resource and Supply Resilience Plan due to be published in 2017 should also be considered.	Water
138	NI Water Recreation and Access Policy	2013	NIW	NI Water is one of the largest land owners in Northern Ireland having responsibility for approximately 8,600 hectares throughout the province. A significant proportion of this land has recreational appeal and is regularly accessed by members of the public. The Recreation and Access Policy sets out the way public access arrangements are communicated and controlled, and provides the public with clear guidance that governs recreational activities and access on NI Water owned lands and waters. Appendix A lists facilities with public access, existing agreements and permitted activities.	This may identify sites with potential for recreation contributing to health and well-being and/or economic growth.	Water

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
139	Northern Ireland Message on Water	2011	DARD, DOE, DRD	In 2011 the UKCIP (formerly UK Climate Impacts Programme) decided to create a number of messages which could be used to engage with policy makers across the UK. NI Water, NIEA and Rivers Agency worked together to help prepare a headline message for Northern Ireland focused on Water and climate impacts. This describes the potential impacts of climate change on flood risk and stormwater capacity and identifies the need for investment to provide capacity to store and transfer surface water. This includes measures to deal with surface water runoff such as sustainable drainage systems (SuDS). It also considers potential effects on water quality and supply which may require the construction of more impounding reservoirs and raw water transfer pipelines.	Highlights potential long term problems and relating to water supply and flow including flooding investment needs to mitigate these.	Water

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
140	UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report, Summary for Northern Ireland	2017	CCC	<p>The objective of the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) is to inform adaptation policy by assessing the current and future risks and opportunities posed by the impacts of climate for NI to the year 2100. The main finding is that extreme weather is still predominant among potential risks related to climate change but that other risks, such as water scarcity are becoming increasingly important. Highlights need for more strategic planning for increased water scarcity in vulnerable locations, including re-evaluation of land use options and if necessary investment in storage infrastructure to maximise use of surplus winter rainfall. Notes that land use planning is mainly based upon protecting prime agricultural land from development, on the assumption that prime land will remain in current locations into the future which may not be the case. Advises that more action is needed to manage current risks to people from cold temperatures through addressing fuel poverty. Highlights that there have been requests for new sea defence structures around the coast. There will need to be a system in place to decide which areas must be protected and where realignment is more appropriate however no shoreline management plans or other policies that assess and plan for changes to coastal communities have been developed for Northern Ireland. SPPS states that no development should take place in areas known to be at risk from coastal erosion. SPPS promotes and encourages developers to use SUDS and also indicates that council's should continue to promote the use of SUDS through their Local Development Plans. SPPS recognises the importance of peatlands to Northern Ireland for biodiversity, water and carbon storage.</p>	<p>The LDP will need to consider areas at risk from coastal erosion and vulnerable to flooding and to promote use of SuDS and protect peatlands. Measures that help reduce fuel poverty will address some social impacts of cold temperatures. Some infrastructure such as clean and waste water treatment will be more vulnerable to flooding therefore may need to be modified or relocated.</p>	Air Quality and Climate Change

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
142	Every school a good school - a policy for school improvement	2009	DE	Mainly focused on delivery of quality education meeting needs of pupils. Recognises that school premises are a resource that could be better used by local communities and that providing for increased community use of school premises can be an effective way of building links between schools and their local communities. Legislation already provides for schools to make their premises available to outside groups and the Department wants to encourage more community use of school premises. Commits to identifying and disseminating good practice with a particular focus on community use of schools to help schools in building stronger links with their parents and local communities.	Creates the conditions for increased use of schools for community benefit which may be considered in planning for communities.	Population and Health
143	Efficient Farming Cuts Greenhouse Gases Implementation Plan 2016-2020	2013	DARD	The plan is focused on encouraging the implementation of a series of on-farm efficiency measures which can improve farm performance and reduce the carbon intensity of local food production and signposts the support available to facilitate this.	Aspects of relevant to LDP are promotion of renewable energy, nutrient management including anaerobic digestion, energy efficiency.	Air Quality and Climate Change
144	Northern Ireland's Landscape Charter	2014	DOE	Invites organisations and individuals to sign the charter and commit to delivering its vision by approaches including the following: adopt and promote best practice to ensure all development works with and enhances sense of place; ensure sense of place is central to all decision making about landscape and empower people locally to be involved.	This requires consideration of all landscapes to enhance them, respect sense of place and promote sympathetic design.	Landscape and Cultural Heritage
145	The Environmental Liability (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009 (as amended)	2009	DOE	Implements the Environmental Liability Directive in Northern Ireland and introduces financial liability on the 'polluter pays' principle for environmental damage which has significant adverse effects on reaching or maintaining favourable conservation status of species and natural habitats protected under EC legislation; damage that significantly adversely affects the ecological, chemical and/or quantitative status and/or ecological potential of waters falling within the scope of the water framework directive; land contamination that creates a significant risk of human health being adversely affected as a result of direct or indirect introduction in, on or under land of substances, preparations, organisms and micro-organisms. Note subject to amendments.	Development arising from the LDP will be subject to these regulations with the operator being responsible for liability should damage within the terms of these regulations occur.	Air Quality and Climate Change & Biodiversity

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
146	Schools for the Future: A Policy for Sustainable Schools	2009	DE	The policy has as its vision an estate of educationally sustainable schools planned on an area basis, with focus on sharing and collaboration. It provides a framework for early consideration of emerging problems and possible remedial action to address questions of viability. The primary objective of the policy is to ensure that all children get a first class education in fit for purpose facilities, regardless of background or where they live. The policy sets out six criteria to be considered in assessing a school's educational viability, as follows: quality educational experience; stable enrolment trends; sound financial position; strong leadership and management; accessibility; strong links with the community.	The LDP should enable development/expansion of school facilities where required to meet the needs of the policy.	Employment and Economy
147	Northern Ireland (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006	2006	NI Executive	Requires departments and district councils to exercise their functions in the manner they consider best calculated to promote the achievement of sustainable development.	Implementing sustainability appraisal throughout plan preparation will help achieve this requirement.	Sustainable Development
148	Focus on the Future - Sustainable Development Implementation Plan	2011	NI Executive	While this implementation plan has expired some of the actions which have not been completed may be relevant in the future. DHSSPS committed to liaise with DOE Planners on the benefits of Health Impact Assessments and their potential to assist in encouraging the development of Healthy Urban Environments. DOE proposed to make legislation to enable the designation of National Parks by 2012.	The health impact assessment approach is not a statutory requirement but will be considered if there is development on this during plan preparation. Health and well-being is considered throughout.	Population and Health
149	Homelessness Strategy for Northern Ireland 2012 - 2017	2012	NIHE	In response to the statutory duty (the Housing (NI) Order 1988 as amended) to produce a homelessness strategy, our strategic approach remains focused on addressing the issues that lead to homelessness as well as meeting the temporary and permanent accommodation needs of those who present as homeless.	In enabling housing need to be addressed the LDP will contribute to delivery of the objectives of this strategy.	Housing
150	Housing Executive Environmental Policy	2015	NIHE	Includes commitments to prevent pollution of air, land and water; support initiatives to develop sustainable local communities; and enhance and protect biodiversity cross all Housing Executive landholdings.	The LDP can help to support these commitments.	Housing
151	Housing Executive Corporate Plan - Regional Services	2015	NIHE	Objective 1 Identification of housing requirements across Northern Ireland; Objective 2 Investing in homes and neighbourhoods; Objective 3 Improving People's Homes; Objective 4 Transforming people's	The LDP can help to support these objectives.	Housing

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	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
				lives; Objective 5 Enabling sustainable neighbourhoods.		
152	Housing Executive Community Involvement Strategy	2015	NIHE	Vision: ... to give residents a real say in making their neighbourhoods better places in which to live.	Opportunity to cooperate in place shaping.	Housing
153	Housing Executive Corporate Plan - Landlord Services	2015	NIHE	Objective 1 Delivering quality services; Objective 2 Delivering better homes; Objective 3 Fostering vibrant communities	The LDP can help to support these objectives.	Housing
154	Northern Ireland Empty Homes Strategy and Action Plan 2013 – 2018	2013	DSD	The Empty Homes Strategy is to ensure that the number of empty properties is kept to a minimum and to identify new opportunities to encourage owners to bring them back into use.	The LDP can help to support these objectives.	Housing
155	Exercise Explore Enjoy: A Strategic Plan for Greenways	2016	DfI	Sets out the plans for a network of greenways, connecting towns and cities to the villages and countryside from east to west and north to south across all eleven councils. Objectives include: improving health and wellbeing, increasing access to greenways, improving safety, improving social inclusion, economic development.	The LDP can help to support these objectives.	Population and Health & Transport and Accessibility & Biodiversity & Landscape
156	The Planning (Hazardous Substances) (No.2) Regulations (NI) 2015	2015	DoE	The Regulations transpose Directive 2012/18/EU (The 'Seveso III Directive') on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances in respect of land-use planning in Northern Ireland.	The LDP must take account of the aims of the Directive in planning policies and decisions, including maintaining appropriate safety distances between major hazard sites (referred to as establishments") and other development and protecting areas of natural sensitivity.	Population and Health

C: NATIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
157	Sub-Regional Transport Plan (SRTP)	2007	DRD	While this implementation plan has expired, some of the actions which have not been completed may be relevant in the future. The Sub-Regional Transport Plan deals with the transport needs of the whole of Northern Ireland with the exception of the Belfast Metropolitan Area and the rail and trunk road networks which are covered in earlier transport plans. The purpose of the SRTP is to study the needs of the designated areas in detail and to confirm a package of transport schemes, consistent with the general principles and indicative levels of spend in the RTS. This package of schemes and initiatives must aim to service the future transport demands taking account of financial allocation, planned developments and any changes in Government policy.	Although expired, the STRP may inform unmet transport and infrastructure requirements.	Transport and Accessibility
158	Regional Strategic Transport Network Transport Plan 2015	2004	DRD	While this implementation plan has expired, some of the actions which have not been completed may be relevant in the future. The RSTN of Northern Ireland comprises the complete rail network, five Key Transport Corridors (KTCs), four Link Corridors, the Belfast Metropolitan Transport Corridors and the remainder of the trunk road network. The Plan consists of proposals for the maintenance, management and development of this transport network up to the end of 2015.	Although expired, the RTSN may inform unmet transport and infrastructure requirements.	Transport and Accessibility
159	Regional Transportation Strategy (RTS) for Northern Ireland 2002-2012	2002	DRD	The Regional Transport Strategy for Northern Ireland 2002-2012 identifies strategic transportation investment priorities and considers potential funding sources and affordability of planned initiatives over the strategy period.	Although expired, and replaced by 'Ensuring a Sustainable Transport Future', the RTS may inform unmet transport and infrastructure requirements.	Transport and Accessibility

C: NATIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
160	Water and Sewerage Services Act (Northern Ireland) 2016	2016	NI Executive	<p>The Water and Sewerage Services Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 confers a power on NI Water to require the construction of sustainable drainage systems as a condition of agreeing to adopt a drain or sewer. The Act also introduces new restrictions to the right to connect surface water sewers to the public sewer network.</p> <p>NI Water is able to take account of upstream sustainable drainage systems and is also able to refuse connection to the public sewer network if other suitable alternative means of dealing with surface water exist or could reasonably be provided. Suitable alternative means of dealing with surface water can include natural features or other arrangements known as soft sustainable drainage systems.</p>	The overall aim of the Act is to make sustainable drainage the preferred option for dealing with surface water in all new developments, where possible. This aim should be reflected in the LDP.	Water
161	Strategic Park & Ride Delivery Programme 2016-2020 (Draft)	2016	Dfi	Department is currently developing a Strategic Park & Ride Delivery Programme for the next four years which will deliver additional Park & Ride and Park & Share spaces	May inform policies relating to provision of park and ride facilities and connectivity between transport modes.	Transport and Accessibility
162	Reservoirs Act (Northern Ireland) 2015	2015	NI Executive	<p>The Reservoirs Act aims to ensure that reservoirs are managed and operated to minimise any risk of flooding due to an uncontrolled release of water resulting from dam failure and therefore protecting people, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. The legislation will apply to reservoirs that are capable of holding 10,000 cubic metres or more of water above the natural level of the surrounding land. These reservoirs will be known as 'controlled reservoirs'.</p>	Reservoirs falling under this Act may require to be identified in the LDP.	Water
163	Northern Ireland Changing Gear: A Bicycle Strategy for Northern Ireland	2015	DRD	<p>The Bicycle Strategy for Northern Ireland is the first step in achieving the Minister's vision for cycling. It aims to set out progressively how we can transform Northern Ireland into a place where travelling by bicycle is a healthy, every day activity. It will be supported by a Bicycle Strategy Delivery Plan which will outline specific time bound actions to realise this vision. It takes a 3 pillar approach: 'Build' [a comprehensive network for the bicycle], 'Support' [People who choose to travel by bicycle] and 'Promote' [The bicycle as a mode of transport for everyday journeys].</p>	This strategy is closely linked with 'Exercise Explore Enjoy: A Strategic Plan for Greenways'. The LDP can help to support the objectives of the strategy by supporting the establishment of new or improved cycle routes and cycling infrastructure.	Transport and Accessibility

C: NATIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
164	Northern Ireland's Road Safety Strategy to 2020	2011	DoD	Sets out the vision and presents measures for improving road safety in Northern Ireland up to 2020, including targets for reductions in deaths and serious injuries to be achieved over that period. Key Challenges include: Continuing to reduce the numbers of road deaths and serious injuries; Focusing specifically on improving safety on rural roads; Working particularly to protect young drivers and motorcyclists; Reducing inappropriate and illegal road user behaviours; and improving our knowledge and understanding of, and broadening involvement in, solving road safety problems.	The LDP may have scope to contribute to addressing the challenges in its transport, infrastructure and rural development policies .	Population and Health & Transport and Accessibility
165	Historic Buildings of Local Importance: A guide to their Identification and Protection	2017	DfC	This good practice guide aims to assist councils achieve a consistent approach when identifying and protecting Historic Buildings of Local Importance.	One way to protect unlisted historic buildings of local importance is to include a policy in the Local Development Plan.	Landscape and Cultural Heritage
166	Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995	1995	NI Executive	Article 3 of this Order provides for the scheduling of monuments for protection. Monuments are selected for scheduling on the basis of published criteria, which are found in found in Annex B of Planning Policy Statement 6 (PPS 6): Planning, Archaeology and Built Heritage (1999).	Scheduled monuments will be considered in preparing LDP policies.	Landscape and Cultural Heritage
167	Protocol for the Care of the Government Historic Estate Northern Ireland Guidance February 2012	2012	NIEA	A document set out by the Executive explaining how departments and agencies will put their commitment into practice for caring and protecting historic estates. Includes protecting heritage assets through regular condition surveys, maintenance and renovation using appropriately experienced practitioners and working to keep buildings in active use.	This document is recommended as good practice for councils to adopt including the definition of historic environment and heritage assets.	Landscape and Cultural Heritage
168	Regeneration: The Value of our Built Heritage. Position Paper 2017	2017	DfC	This paper sets out the potential value of effective architectural regeneration throughout our villages, towns and cities. It highlights Northern Ireland's unique architectural heritage as well as the social and economic value of older building stock, and the added qualities it can bring to our communities.	Paper recommends that heritage buildings are incorporated and made a priority in new council community planning. The protection and promotion of Heritage should be integrated into community plans and new planning policy. Policy needs to be integrated and support building users.	Landscape and Cultural Heritage

C: NATIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL

SA/SEA Topic

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
169	Northern Ireland's Geodiversity Charter: safeguarding our rocks and landscape	2017	DfE	Guidance document that sets out a clear ambition to recognise geodiversity as a vital and integral part of the economy, environment heritage and future sustainable development. This is necessary to safeguard and manage geodiversity for both current and future generations.	May inform decision making and support policy at strategic level for the conservation management of geodiversity.	Biodiversity
170	Forest Service - West Fermanagh Management Plan 2016	2016	DARD	Forest Management plans set out the management objectives for the forests and woodlands Forest Service looks after. Plans are currently prepared for Down, Armagh, Sperrin, West Tyrone, East Fermanagh and East Tyrone.	Relevant plans may inform landuse, landscape and recreational use of forests in the plan area.	Biodiversity & Landscape and Cultural Heritage
171	Forest Service - East Fermanagh and East Tyrone Plan 2015	2015	DARD	Forest Management plans set out the management objectives for the forests and woodlands Forest Service looks after. Plans are currently prepared for Down, Armagh, Sperrin, West Tyrone, East Fermanagh and East Tyrone.	Relevant plans may inform landuse, landscape and recreational use of forests in the plan area.	Biodiversity & Landscape and Cultural Heritage
172	Forest Service - Sperrin Forest Plan 2012	2012	DARD	Forest Management plans set out the management objectives for the forests and woodlands Forest Service looks after. Plans are currently prepared for Down, Armagh, Sperrin, West Tyrone, East Fermanagh and East Tyrone.	Relevant plans may inform landuse, landscape and recreational use of forests in the plan area.	Biodiversity & Landscape and Cultural Heritage
173	Forest Service - West Tyrone Plan 2013	2013	DARD	Forest Management plans set out the management objectives for the forests and woodlands Forest Service looks after. Plans are currently prepared for Down, Armagh, Sperrin, West Tyrone, East Fermanagh and East Tyrone.	Relevant plans may inform landuse, landscape and recreational use of forests in the plan area.	Biodiversity & Landscape and Cultural Heritage
174	Forest Service - West Tyrone and Kesh Forests Planning Review 2013	2013	DARD	Forest Management plans set out the management objectives for the forests and woodlands Forest Service looks after. Plans are currently prepared for Down, Armagh, Sperrin, West Tyrone, East Fermanagh and East Tyrone.	Relevant plans may inform landuse, landscape and recreational use of forests in the plan area.	Biodiversity & Landscape and Cultural Heritage
175	Forest Service - East Fermanagh and East Tyrone Planning Review 2015	2015	DARD	Forest Management plans set out the management objectives for the forests and woodlands Forest Service looks after. Plans are currently prepared for Down, Armagh, Sperrin, West Tyrone, East Fermanagh and East Tyrone.	Relevant plans may inform landuse, landscape and recreational use of forests in the plan area.	Biodiversity & Landscape and Cultural Heritage

C: NATIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
212	Study of the economic value of Northern Ireland's historic environment	2012	DfI	The purpose of this study is to help make the case for investment in the Northern Ireland historic environment. The four objectives of the study are to: (1.) Determine the current value of economic activity generated by Northern Ireland's historic environment and its distribution; (2.) Gauge the level of historic environment-related employment in Northern Ireland, including indirect employment, the distribution of this employment, and its relative importance compared with other sectors; (3.) Conduct a credible analysis of the wider community benefits that Northern Ireland's historical environment provides to the economy using a series of case studies, and (4.) Make an assessment of the potential for the use of Northern Ireland's historic environment to aid sustainable growth of the economy and make recommendations as to how this could be realised.	This document can help to inform the LDP and identify areas where links can be made between the Historic Environment and other themes, e.g. community, economic development, tourism, etc.	Landscape and Cultural Heritage
213	Creating Places: Achieving Quality in Residential Developments incorporating guidance on layout and access	2000	DfI	Aims to promote: More sustainable patterns of living, working and travelling, more effective integration between land-use planning and transport, the creation of attractive places in which people are happy to live, work and take their leisure.	Supplementary planning guidance - the creation of attractive residential environments with a genuine sense of place is a prerequisite to achieving sustainability.	Housing
214	Economy 2030: an Industrial Strategy for Northern Ireland [DRAFT]	2017	DfE	This strategy sets out a plan to turn Northern Ireland into one of the world's most innovative and competitive small advanced economies. "Our ambition to build a globally competitive economy will be based around the following five priority pillars for growth: Accelerating Innovation and Research; Enhancing Education, Skills and Employability; Driving Inclusive, Sustainable Growth; Succeeding in Global Markets; Building the Best Economic Infrastructure.	The LDP can help support opportunities that are most likely to lead to strong and sustained economic growth	Employment and Economy
215	Together: Building a United Community 2016/17 Update Report	2017	EO	The Strategy outlines how the Government, communities and individuals will work together to build a united community and facilitate change in the key priorities of: Our children and young people; Our shared community; Our safe community; and Our cultural expression.	By creating and shaping places spaces that are accessible and welcoming to all the plan will support this strategy. In some areas there will be specific requirements to address Interface Barriers.	Population and Health

C: NATIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
216	Delivering our Future, Valuing our Soils: A Sustainable Agricultural Land Management Strategy for Northern Ireland	2016	Independent Expert Working Group on Sustainable Land Management	Improving the health of Northern Ireland's agricultural soils is the central focus of this strategy. Healthier soils will deliver better yields of crops and grass which are higher in quality. This will provide the raw material necessary for the increased productivity and profitability envisaged by 'Going for Growth' and will also deliver environmental improvement simultaneously.	This strategy document is mainly targeted at agricultural practitioners adopting more sustainable land use practices. It contains some information on best practice for sustainable land management which may be translatable to the use of public lands, e.g. blue/green infrastructure and enhancement of biodiversity.	Soil
217	The Environmental Noise Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006	2006	NI Executive	Transposes into NI legislation the requirements of the European Noise Directive (END). The three main actions that the END requires of Member States are to: (1) determine the noise exposure of the population through noise mapping (2) make information on environmental noise and its effects available to the public (3) establish Action Plans based on the mapping results. The END requires that noise mapping and action planning be completed every five years. The END also requires Member States to 'preserve environmental noise quality where it is good' through the identification and protection of designated Quiet Areas within agglomerations (urban areas with a minimum population density).	Existing 'quiet areas' must be preserved. Further areas could be identified and designated. Zoning of residential areas should have regard for existing noise generators such as roads, rail, airports and industry.	Population and Health
218	Noise Policy Statement for Northern Ireland	2014	DAERA	Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise the Noise Policy aims to: (1.) Avoid or mitigate significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; (2.) Mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and (3.) Where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.	These LDP can help with applying the shared principles that underpin the Executive's Sustainable Development Strategy: Living within environmental limits - Ensuring a strong, healthy, just and equal society - Achieving a sustainable economy - Using sound science responsibly - Promoting opportunity and innovation - Promoting good governance.	Population and Health
219	Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection	2006	Council of Europe	In September 2006 the Commission adopted a Soil Thematic Strategy including a proposal for a Soil Framework Directive. This originated from the need to ensure a sustainable use of soils and protect their function in a comprehensive manner in a context of increasing pressure and degradation of soils across the EU.	The commitment to sustainable soil use is in line with the Seventh Environment Action Programme, (7th EAP) which provides that by 2020 "land is managed sustainably in the Union, soil is adequately protected and the remediation of contaminated sites is well underway" and commits the EU and its Member States to "increasing efforts to reduce soil	Soil

C: NATIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
					erosion and increase organic matter, to remediate contaminated sites and to enhance the integration of land use aspects into coordinated decision-making involving all relevant levels of government, supported by the adoption of targets on soil and on land as a resource, and land planning objectives".	
220	The Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997	1997	NI Executive	Implements the European Commission (EC) Framework on Waste in NI. The Order makes a number of provisions such as: transfer of responsibility for waste regulation from the district councils to the Department of Environment (DOE), focused within the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) introduction of measures designed to increase control over the processing and handling of waste including Waste Management Licensing, Duty of Care, Registration of Carriers, Special Waste and Producer Responsibility introduction of measures relating to the identification of contaminated land, designation of special sites, duties of enforcing authorities to require remediation, determination of appropriate persons to bear responsibility for remediation, liability of contaminating substances which escape to other land and contaminated land registers.	The Contaminated Land regime which is set out in Part 3 of the Waste Management and Contaminated Land Order (Northern Ireland) 1997, has been enacted but is not yet in force.	Material Assets
221	Mountain Bike Strategy for Northern Ireland 2014 - 2024	2014	Outdoor NI	This strategy aims to generate approximately £25 Million to the local economy per annum as a direct result of mountain biking by 2024.	Informs on a potential source of outdoor recreational activity and tourism opportunity.	Population and Health and Employment and Economy
222	UK Marine Policy Statement	2011	DAERA	The MPS will facilitate and support the formulation of Marine Plans, ensuring that marine resources are used in a sustainable way in line with the high level marine objectives and thereby: Promote sustainable economic development; Enable the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects; Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and our heritage assets; and Contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable	Any development arising from the LDP will need to be in conformity with the MPS and NI Marine Plan once the latter is adopted, in order to protect the marine environment This marine policy documents must be taken regard of (even through the council area is 'land-locked') and as there is the potential to affect the marine area of Northern Ireland, for example, through hydrological systems. Although the council mainly 'drains' into Irish waters, the Strule and Owenkillew	Water

C: NATIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
				economic issues.	connected to Lough Foyle.	
223	(draft) Marine Plan for Northern Ireland	2018	DAERA	The Marine Plan for Northern Ireland will inform and guide the regulation, management, use and protection of our marine area through a strategic framework with spatial elements. It will consist of a series of policy statements covering cross-cutting marine planning issues that apply to all decision making in the marine area and to relevant sectors. It will not bring forward new policies governed by other departments but will align with and contribute to the policy objectives for key marine activities as set out in the UK Marine Policy Statement and will support and complement existing plans and policies. The draft Marine Plan was published for consultation in May 2018.	Public authorities taking authorisation or enforcement decisions, which affect or might affect the marine area, must do so in line with marine policy documents, such as Marine Plans and the Marine Policy Statement (MPS), unless relevant considerations indicate otherwise. A public authority must explain any decision not made in line with an adopted marine plan or the MPS.	Water

D: FERMANAGH AND OMAGH DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA LEVEL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
177	FODC Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)	2016	FODC	FODC LBAP outlines a plan of action to: Help conserve and enhance local habitats and species · Raise awareness and knowledge of local biodiversity · Involve local people and develop partnerships in the delivery of the Fermanagh and Omagh Local Biodiversity Action Plan. Broad Habitats for action · Wetlands · Calcareous habitats · Bogs and heath · Grasslands · Woodland and hedgerows · Urban. Local Species for Action · Bats · Breeding waders · Bumblebees · Devil's bit scabious and marsh fritillary · Dragonflies and damselflies · European eel · Frogs and newts · Orchids · Red squirrel · Swift · Wild thyme · White-clawed crayfish	The LDP may afford protection to sites, habitats or species which have been identified as being important in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan.	Biodiversity
178	Omagh Area Plan 1987-2002 (DOE 1992)	1992	Omagh District Council	Contains planning policy context for the legacy Omagh area.	This plan will be considered in preparing new LDP policies.	Cross-cutting

D: FERMANAGH AND OMAGH DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA LEVEL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
179	Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 (DOE 1997)	1997	Fermanagh District Council	Contains planning policy context for the legacy Fermanagh area.	This plan will be considered in preparing new LDP policies.	Cross-cutting
180	Northern Ireland Housing Market Areas	2010	NIHE	This report commissioned by NIHE presents the findings of a study into the structure of housing market areas (HMA) across Northern Ireland. A housing market area is defined as a geographical area where most people both live and work and where most people moving home (without changing job) seek a house. HMA can overlap, and often do not marry well with local authority boundaries. Moreover, they are dynamic and HMA boundaries can change over time. 11 major HMAs were identified as operating across Northern Ireland: Belfast, Craigavon, Newry, Ballymena, Coleraine, Derry, Strabane, Omagh, Mid-Ulster, Dungannon and Enniskillen.	Movement patterns to work inform housing need. Reports for each HMA were prepared in 2011-2013 and are available on the home page.	Housing
181	Housing Investment Plan Annual Update 2017	2017	NIHE	NIHE has prepared four year Housing Investment Plans for each Council to provide a long term, holistic, cross tenure look at local housing markets. The Housing Investment Plans set out ten outcomes under five themes, which performance can be measured against. The themes are Identify and meet housing need and demand; Improving People's homes; Transforming people's lives; Enabling sustainable neighbourhoods; Delivering quality services.	The HIP is an important evidence base for the LDP and will help facilitate discussion on housing issues within each district. In addition, a purpose of the HIP is to inform Councils on the various programmes and initiatives the Housing Executive and Housing Associations are developing to meet local housing needs.	Housing
182	Enniskillen Conservation Area Booklet	1998	DoE	To conserve the general appearance and character of Enniskillen Conservation Area by exercising strict control over renovation, new development and redevelopment with a view to achieving greater harmony of design between old and new and by identifying and programming public works to the same end. Also aims to raise awareness of and interest in conservation.	This is Supplementary Planning Guidance and which should be referred to within the LDP and so it would remain relevant	Landscape and Cultural Heritage
183	Omagh Conservation Area Booklet	1993	DoE	Seeks to conserve and enhance the town's architectural and historic character and preserve the individual buildings and groups of building on which that character depends. It seeks to promote an understanding of the value of built heritage and ensure its continuity by encouraging sensitive development which respects its ethos without necessarily replicating the past.	This is Supplementary Planning Guidance and which should be referred to within the LDP and so it would remain relevant	Landscape and Cultural Heritage

D: FERMANAGH AND OMAGH DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA LEVEL

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
184	Lisnaskea Conservation Area Booklet	1996	DoE	The purpose of this publication is threefold: To raise awareness of built heritage; to explain the policy guidelines intended to conserve and enhance that legacy and to provide guidance on good design practice for development within the Conservation Area.	This is Supplementary Planning Guidance and which should be referred to within the LDP and so it would remain relevant	Landscape and Cultural Heritage
185	Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Corporate Plan Update 2017-2019	2017	Fermanagh and Omagh District Council	The Corporate Plan has been reviewed and updated following publication of the Community Plan. The corporate plan sets out (i) the contribution which the Council will make towards delivery of the Community Plan for the district; (ii) how the Council will fulfil its statutory and other responsibilities; (iii) the Council's improvement objectives.	LDP will take account of this plan.	Cross-cutting
186	Fermanagh and Omagh Community Plan 2030	2016	Fermanagh and Omagh District Council	The Community Plan is a long term strategy aimed at improving quality of life and wellbeing, as well as improving public services, in the Fermanagh and Omagh area.	LDP will take account of this plan.	Cross-cutting
187	Enniskillen Town Centre Masterplan (2012)	2012	Fermanagh District Council	The Enniskillen town centre masterplan provides guidance on the location and form of development in the town centre over the next 20 years. It will help to direct public and private investment to those areas that will most benefit local people, support local business and commerce and contribute to long term viability and vitality.	LDP will take account of this plan	Employment and Economy
188	Omagh Updated Town Centre Masterplan (2015)	2009	Omagh District Council	The Omagh town centre masterplan is a non-statutory document intended to inform the regeneration decisions of the Department, the local Council and other key stakeholders in the town. It establishes a shared vision for the future of Omagh town centre to be delivered via a series of regeneration proposals.	LDP will take account of this plan	Employment and Economy
189	Lough Erne Landscape Partnership Conservation Land Management Strategy 2017	2017	Lough Erne Landscape Partnership	The CLMS will be used in the first place to inform the preparation of a Landscape Conservation Action Plan (LCAP). The LCAP will be a plan submitted as part of the Stage 2 Heritage Lottery Funding (HLF) bid which details a range of projects proposed for the LELP and highlights how these projects address need for protection, enhancement or engagement as identified within this CLMS.	CLMS provides a baseline of the existing natural environment within the area under consideration for the LELP, with a particular focus on biodiversity and an overview of the risks and opportunities which exist for the area's natural environment over the long and short term and where the need exists with regard to protection, enhancement or engagement relating to the natural environment. The LDP can help to support the aims of the Strategy.	Biodiversity & Landscape and Cultural Heritage

E: ADJOINING AUTHORITIES AND TRANSBOUNDARY

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
190	A National Landscape Strategy for Ireland	2015	DAHG	The National Landscape Strategy will be used to ensure compliance with the European Landscape Convention and to establish principles for protecting and enhancing it while positively managing its change. It is a high level policy framework to achieve balance between the protection, management and planning of the landscape. There are six high level objectives with associated actions: the three most relevant to the LDP being: to recognise landscapes in law; to develop a National Landscape Character Assessment, to develop landscape policies. Following completion of the National Landscape Character Assessment, statutory guidelines on local Landscape Character Assessments will be prepared for Planning Authorities. These regional and local landscape character assessments will inform and guide landscape policy, action plans and local authority development plans.	The council shares a boundary with Ireland therefore the LDP has the potential to impact on this strategy. The strategy and the national and local Landscape Character Assessments will be taken into account as they become available.	Landscape and Cultural Heritage
191	A Resource Opportunity: Waste Management Policy in Ireland	2012	DECLG	This policy document sets out the measure through which Ireland will make the further progress necessary to become a recycling society, with a clear focus on resource efficiency and the virtual elimination of landfilling of municipal waste.	There may be cross border implications for the LDP e.g. recycling facilities.	Waste

E: ADJOINING AUTHORITIES AND TRANSBOUNDARY

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
192	Guidelines for Planning Authorities 20: The Planning System and Flood Risk Management	2009	OPW	The core objectives of the Guidelines are to: Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding; Avoid new developments increasing flood risk elsewhere, including that which may arise from surface water run-off; Ensure effective management of residual risks for development permitted in floodplains; Avoid unnecessary restriction of national, regional or local economic and social growth; Improve the understanding of flood risk among relevant stakeholders; and Ensure that the requirements of EU and national law in relation to the natural environment and nature conservation are complied with at all stages of flood risk management.	There are a small number of catchments where transboundary impacts may need to be considered.	Water
193	Shannon International River Basin Management Plan	2009	EPA	The Shannon International River Basin District is the largest in Ireland at more than 18,000 km ² in area. It is an international RBD as a small portion of County Fermanagh in Northern Ireland drains underground to the Shannon Pot. It covers the natural drainage basin of the Shannon river itself, stretching from the source of the River Shannon in the Cuilcagh mountains in Counties Cavan and Fermanagh to the tip of the Dingle peninsula in north Kerry. The plan establishes four core environmental objectives to be achieved by 2015: prevent deterioration in waterbodies currently in good ecological status; restore good status in the 57% of rivers, 55% of lakes, 35% of estuaries and 25% of groundwater bodies that are currently below this standard; reduce chemical pollution; achieve water related protected areas objectives. While the plan has expired it has not been replaced therefore it is continues to be considered.	As part of the catchment of this river basin is located within NI, there is the possibility that the LDP will influence this plan. Implementation of the LDP will have impacts on the river basin. These may be positive or negative depending on the nature of the proposals. The may include activities that affect the extent of invasive species. Any communities or businesses dependent on the river for income, recreation or well-being will also be affected.	Water
194	Border Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022	2010	BRA	The Guidelines are prescriptive in setting out a long term planning framework for the proper planning and development of the Region, and have been closely aligned with the National Spatial Strategy and National Development Plan in Ireland, and the Regional Development Strategy in Northern Ireland. The key aim of the Guidelines is to provide a good quality of life for the Region's population, through ensuring high quality residential, recreational and working environments, and improving water quality.	This applies to all the border counties in Ireland. There is potential for both synergies and conflicts between the LDP and this document as well as the potential for complementing each other.	Cross-cutting

E: ADJOINING AUTHORITIES AND TRANSBOUNDARY

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
195	Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth - An Integrated Marine Plan for Ireland	2012	DAFM	The vision for this plan is 'Our ocean wealth will be a key element of our economic recovery and sustainable growth, generating benefits for all our citizens, supported by coherent policy, planning and regulation, and managed in an integrated manner.' It includes an action: Continue to foster a North/South and East/West approach in developing/enabling the marine sector (e.g. grid/all-island energy strategy, marine tourism and leisure) through existing structures and bodies.	Should an LDP have specific proposals for its coastline, including facilitating developments that utilise the marine environment, these could be either supportive or in conflict with this plan. The Marine Plan for Northern Ireland will need to fully consider this related plan.	Water
196	Cavan County Development Plan 2014-2020	2014	Cavan Co Co	Sets out the Planning Policy for County Cavan.	May assist LDP in identifying cross-border opportunities and constraints.	Cross-cutting
197	County Donegal Development Plan 2018-2024	2018	Donegal Co Co	Sets out the Planning Policy for County Donegal	May assist LDP in identifying cross-border opportunities and constraints.	Cross-cutting
198	Leitrim County Development Plan 2015-2021 (as varied)	2015	Leitrim Co Co	Plan covers County Leitrim and is a blueprint for Council policies in relation to the use and development of land, and for development within the County.	May assist LDP in identifying cross-border opportunities and constraints.	Cross-cutting
199	Monaghan County Development Plan 2013-2019	2013	Monaghan Co Co	Sets out planning policy for County Monaghan	May assist LDP in identifying cross-border opportunities and constraints.	Cross-cutting
200	Ireland's second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan	2014	DCENR	Ireland's third National Energy Efficiency Action Plan to 2020. The Department has reviewed, updated and replaced certain actions from the first Plan as appropriate to ensure it remains on track to meet national and EU targets, Sets a clear vision for each of the six areas covered by the Action Plan: Public Sector, Residential, Business, Transport, Energy Supply, and Cross Sectoral.	Delivery of renewable energy in Mid Ulster may benefit cross border areas if energy generated was supplied there. However, it may be at variance with the well-being aspect of the Mid Ulster LDP for impacts from renewable energy and other energy development to be borne within the district whilst the benefits are exported elsewhere. However, there would certainly be an economic benefit, aligning with objective (b) (v) <i>'the need to encourage and use of energy ('energy use') as a means of generating money for the local economy'</i> .	Air Quality and Climate Change

E: ADJOINING AUTHORITIES AND TRANSBOUNDARY

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
201	Strategy for Renewable Energy: 2012-2020	2012	DCENR	The strategy outlines how it is planned that sustainable power, when developed, is maximised as it is returned to the State. Five strategic goals are set out in the document, these include increasing on and offshore wind, building a sustainable bioenergy sector, fostering R&D in renewables, growing sustainable transport and building out robust and efficient networks.	There is little information on whether renewable energy generation and networks will focus on use within NI or whether cross-border outcomes will also be sought. With any renewable development, environmental considerations will be part of the planning process and this would apply to renewable developments in Ireland that may have cross-border impacts. The LDP could therefore indirectly benefit or be a constraint to this Strategy.	Air Quality and Climate Change
202	National Climate Change Adaptation Framework: Building Resilience to Climate Change	2012	DECLG	Ireland's first National Climate Change Adaptation Framework(NCCAF) aims to ensure that adaptation actions are taken across key sectors and also at local level to reduce Ireland's vulnerability to climate change. The NCCAF requires the development and implementation of sectoral and local adaptation plans which will form part of the national response to the impacts of climate change. Each relevant Government Department (or State Agency, where appropriate) is required to prepare adaptation plans for their sectors. 12 Sectors were identified in total including Transport, Flood Defence, Agriculture and Energy. The objectives are: providing the policy context for a strategic national adaptation response to climate change; promoting dialogue and understanding of adaptation issues; identifying and promoting adaptation solutions; and committing to actions to support the adaptation process.	Measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and facilitate climate change adaptation in response to NI plans will support this. This will result in due course to the development of sectoral and local government Adaptation Strategies in Ireland which will also need to be taken into account to ensure that development in Northern Ireland does not conflict. A National Climate Change Adaptation Framework to build on and supersede this framework is being developed for publication by December 2017 and this will also need to be considered.	Air Quality and Climate Change
203	Actions for Biodiversity 2011-2016 - Ireland's National Biodiversity Action Plan	2011	NPWS	This plan outlines the measures Ireland will take in preparing for pressures and losses in the level of biodiversity, and they are presented as 102 actions under a series of 7 strategic objectives. The objectives cover the conservation of biodiversity in the wider countryside and in the marine environment (within and outside protected areas), mainstreaming of biodiversity across the decision making process, the strengthening of the knowledge base on biodiversity, and increasing public awareness and participation.	Biodiversity is a cross-border objective. Developments either side of the border will have cross-border impacts. In addition, nature conservation species, in particular, will not necessarily respect this border. Therefore, the LDP may have an impact on the implementation of this plan. This may be positive or negative depending on how the LDP is implemented locally and the nature of any developments consented under relevant policy.	Water

E: ADJOINING AUTHORITIES AND TRANSBOUNDARY

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
204	Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015 - 2030	2015	DETI	The White Paper is a complete energy policy update, which sets out a framework to guide policy between now and 2030. Its objective is to guide a transition to a low carbon energy system, which provides secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy. It does not set out detailed proposals, which can be found in specific work programmes that are either in place or under development. It places great value on the relationship with Northern Ireland and will continue close cooperation on a range of energy matters including the regulation of the all-island single electricity market (SEM) (in which Northern Ireland and Ireland are equal partners) the development of the Integrated-Single Electricity Market (I-SEM), energy transmission and the proposed North-South transmission line.	Will influence the overall energy production requirement and may necessitate cross border distribution infrastructure.	Air Quality and Climate Change
205	North Western and Neagh Bann International River Basin District River Basin Management Plan	TBC	EPA	For the 2nd Cycle of the WFD, in the North Western and Neagh Bann International River Basin Districts a single administrative area will be established in the Republic of Ireland portion of these two IRBDs for the purpose of coordinating their management with authorities in Northern Ireland. The WFD's aims are: 1. Protect/enhance all waters (surface, ground and coastal waters) 2. Achieve "good status" for all waters by December 2015 3. Manage water bodies based on river basins or catchments 4. involve the public.	The plan will be published during preparation of the LDP and therefore will need to be taken into account once available. Measures to protect water quality, quantity and ecological resources will support the plan objectives which derive from the Water Framework Directive.	Water
206	Climate Action and Low-Carbon Development - National Policy Position Ireland	2014	Irish Parliament	The National Policy Position provides a high-level policy direction for the adoption and implementation by Government of plans to enable the State to move to a low carbon economy by 2050. Statutory authority for the plans is set out in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015.	Measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and facilitate climate change adaptation in response to NI plans will also support this.	Air Quality and Climate Change
207	The Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015	2015	Irish Parliament	Ireland's national policy in response to climate change is determined, in part, by legislation. In particular, Ireland's first-ever dedicated climate change law, the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015, provides for the making of: five-yearly National Mitigation Plans to specify the policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and a National Adaptation Framework to specify the national strategy for the application of adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the negative effects of climate change.	While the legislation is for Ireland measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and facilitate climate change adaptation in response to NI policy and strategies will also support the objectives of this legislation.	Air Quality and Climate Change

E: ADJOINING AUTHORITIES AND TRANSBOUNDARY

	TITLE	YEAR	LEAD ORG	OBJECTIVES/REQUIREMENTS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDP	SA/SEA Topic
208	Local Authority Adaptation Strategy Development Guidelines Ireland	2016	EPA	The purpose of this guideline is to support local authorities in the development of a local climate change adaptation strategy. In its structure and content, the guideline draws heavily on the 2013 Guidelines on Developing Adaptation Strategies provided to European Union Member States by the European Commission (SWD(2013) 134 final), with the aim of fostering coherence between strategies developed at local and national scale.	This will result in due course to the development of Adaptation Strategies in local authorities in Ireland which will also need to be taken into account to ensure that development in Northern Ireland does not conflict. May inform any approach that the council may wish to take form climate change adaptation.	Air Quality and Climate Change
209	Framework for Co-operation Spatial Strategies of Northern Ireland & the Republic of Ireland	2010	DRD	This document examines the key planning challenges faced by both jurisdictions on the island of Ireland and discusses the potential for co-operation in spatial planning. It sets out a framework for cooperation at different levels within the public sector which should result in mutual benefits. These benefits can be at the local border area level and at the wider level. Four priority areas for cooperation are: Enhancing Competitiveness, Competitive Places (i.e. linked cross-border cities), Environmental Quality and Spatial Analysis.	At the local level it will be important that the guidance in the RDS and [Irish] NSS is incorporated into regional planning guidelines, development plans, community plans and regeneration schemes and that there is support for cross border projects and initiatives for both urban and rural areas. Integrated planning processes at the local level, where agencies and authorities in both jurisdictions work together on a cross border basis, are essential in enhancing the potential and quality of strategic places on the island, that straddle such cross border locations.	Cross-cutting

Notes:

Items 210-223 Added and 176 Deleted (duplicate) - October 2018

APPENDIX 4: DISCUSSION TABLES AND MATRICES OF ASSESSING POLICIES AGAINST THE SA OBJECTIVES



++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 01: SP01 – FURTHERING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	SA Topics																					
	Social							Environmental							Economic							
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community; Identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement
SP01 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	+	+	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - The policy underpins all decision-making on development proposals by recognising the need to provide balance between the social, environmental and economic pillars of sustainable development and ensuring that no one pillar is given more prominence than any other. This policy approach will also be the basis for the allocation of land for development at the LPP stage of the LDP. This policy approach is supported by other policies of the plan strategy and the approach (as outlined in the LDP) of not 'cherry-picking' policies or using them in isolation.

Reasonable Alternatives: - Given the approach of furthering sustainable development is integral to the RDS and SPPS ('6 guiding principles') there is no realistic alternative to this policy. While not specifically considered as a Main Issue in the POP this policy has been introduced to meet the requirement to take account of the SPPS.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - There will be significant positive benefits as the policy would generally allow for sustainable development therefore lead to employment/training opportunities and decent homes located with appropriate access to key services. The policy approach will also have secondary effects on all other social effects for example by ensuring development locations are wherever possible would lead to more opportunities for active-travel and improved health and well-being of residents.

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - This policy would have a significant positive effect on climate change, particularly when it comes to identifying sites for development, and as it will ensure that these are the located to minimise impact on climate change. In all other cases that would be a minor positive effect and when the policy is considered alongside others which seek to minimise impact on the environment.

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - The policy would work alongside the Spatial Growth Strategy and SP04 - Allocation of Land for Business and Industrial uses and would have a significant positive effect on sustainable economic growth in the Council area. This would have secondary minor positive effects on the other economic objectives, for example by locating development in such a way that it promotes the efficient movement of goods and people around the Council area.

Timescales: Over the implementation period of the LDP, the effectiveness of this policy in terms of positive change would increase. This would be particularly realised when the LPP allocates land for development and this is then implemented.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: The allocation of land for development within the subsequent stage of the LDP (The LPP) will be a significant opportunity to mitigate and enhance. This will allow accessibility to non-car modes of transport to services and employment opportunities to be prioritised, alongside the consideration on any other site constraints and so to avoid the most sensitive environmental locations.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 02: SP02 – SETTLEMENT	SA Topics																					
	Social							Environmental							Economic							
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community: identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement
SP02 - SETTLEMENT	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	+	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	+

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - The Settlement hierarchy, as identified by this policy, is an essential part of the Spatial Growth Strategy. The identification on land for housing and industry and business across the hierarchy will be informed by this policy and when considered alongside policies SP03 and SP04. The policy also sets to establish what scale of development is appropriate for each tier of the settlements; again to align with the Spatial Growth Strategy. This will inform planning decision.

Reasonable Alternatives: - The overall principle of a settlement hierarchy is derived from the RDS and with the first tier of the settlement hierarchy established as Enniskillen and Omagh. This is then to be supported by a network of local towns, villages and small settlements. The exercise of identify where each settlement sits within the hierarchy has taken account of a range of factors including the RDS spatial framework, the population of the settlement, and as assessment on the role and function of the settlement including retail, employment and community services (e.g. social, religious, education and recreation). Addition physical infrastructure (e.g. sewerage) and capacity has also been considered. Given this framework is established by the RDS/SPPS and is informed by objective assessment of evidence no reasonable alternatives were considered.

Main Issue 1 of the POP, proposed options for Spatial Growth, is relevant. Option 1 outlined focus growth on population and economic growth in the two main hubs. Option 2 proposed a dispersal model across urban and rural settlements and countryside (as opposed to having a particular focus on one area) and Option 3 proposed to focus major population on the two main hubs and sustain the local towns, villages and countryside. Option 3 was the preferred option. The main findings of the Interim SA were that all options 1 and 3 offered significant benefits or neutral effects, whereas option 2 would represent unsustainable patterns of development in the countryside and reliance on the car. The Interim SA identified a requirement to ensure appropriate mitigation when site specific allocations were identified.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - Given the spatial nature of the policy there will be a secondary minor positive effects. This includes providing more new homes in locations which are more accessible to key services.

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - The spatial aspect of this policy will locate development where it would prevent more journeys and therefore reduce the effects of traffic on the environment. By ensuring development is of a scale and character that it is in-keeping with the status of the settlement in the hierarchy this will maintain/enhance the character of the townscapes and landscapes.

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - The policy will ensure that economic development of a strategic scale is located within the hubs (with the greater concentration of population) this will reduce the need for commuting and this will therefore be a minor positive effect.

Timescales: While only minor positive effects were identified these would become more prevalent in the longer term and as the settlement hierarchy is used as a basis for informing planning decisions and the allocation of land for development.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: Given that overall there are only minor positive effects (otherwise neutral) there is no need for mitigation. When land is allocated for development within the LPP choices at this stage will be informed by the settlement hierarchy and this policy.

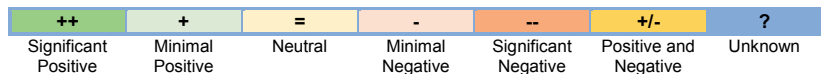


Table 03: SP03 – STRATEGIC ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HOUSING SUPPLY

	SA Topics																					
	Social							Environmental							Economic							
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community; identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement
SP03 - STRATEGIC ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HOUSING SUPPLY	=	=	=	+	=	=	+	+	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	++	=	=	=	=	=

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - This policy sets out the strategic framework for the allocation of land for housing across the Council area. It is intrinsically linked to both the Settlement hierarchy and Spatial Growth Strategy. Within the Main and Local towns the policy approach is to restrict the release of 'greenfield' sites, even when in settlements, while there is still sufficient provision to meet housing need from existing permissions and on-going development (a 'plan, monitor, manage' approach). The exact split between the two Phases (pre-2030 and post-2030) will happen at the LPP stage as would the allocation on any further housing sites if needed. Within the Villages and Small Settlements the policy approach is to identify Housing Policy Areas (HPAs) also at the LPP stage. These will take account of the capacity of these settlements to absorb development as well as need over the plan period. The policy will work alongside policy HOU01 (Housing in Settlements) which will take a similar approach to new housing development in the Towns (permissive of development of brownfield sites and only allowed on greenfield sites when it is demonstrated that future housing need exceeds commitments).

Reasonable Alternatives: - Main Issue 2, Housing Allocations of the POP considered the allocation of housing (overall) across the settlement hierarchy. Option 1 sought to allocate 60% of new housing over the plan period to the settlements within Enniskillen/Omagh (Hubs), 26.4% to the other settlements (including local towns, villages and small settlements), and 13.6% to countryside. Option 2 would distribute new housing based on 2011 census levels across the settlements and countryside resulting in the following distribution: 33% main towns; 26.4% other settlements; 40.6% countryside. Option 3 sought a balance between option 1 and 2 and so: main allocation to the main towns (46.5%); 26.4% to other settlements; and 27.1% to countryside.

The Preferred Option was Option 3. The refinement of this policy approach has otherwise taken account of the SPPS process for the allocation of housing land alongside an analysis of the level of 'commitments' within the Council area and individual settlements. The policy is centred on the need to promote brownfield development over greenfield development, again in line with the SPPS. Given this background no other reasonable alternatives were identified.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - Over time this policy will ensure that new housing is in locations which have better access to services. Within the towns the policy allows for affordable housing, including on greenfield sites where it is not been delivered on brownfield sites and a need exists, this therefore results in a minor positive effect on the provision of decent homes.

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - As this policy is underpinned by the Spatial Growth Strategy it will result in development being located where it will allow the use of non-car modes of transport to increase, thereby leading to a reduction in the effect of traffic. Given an overall aim of the policy is to prevent further development on Greenfield sites and direct development towards brownfield (derelict) sites this would have a significant positive effect on land quality/soil. Secondary minor positive effects include ensuring housing development is in-keeping with the character and scale of the settlement and thereby maintaining landscapes and townscapes.

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - The overall effect is neutral.

Timescales: In the short-term, the application of this policy will restrict the further release of Greenfield sites within the Towns (and given that the evidential basis is that there are more 'commitments' than 'need' at this time). It would also ensure that development within the settlements is in-keeping with the scale of the settlement. However as the current delivery of housing within the district is dependent on the implementation of existing commitments this would continue an unsustainable pattern of development. Overtime this balance should be re-dressed. The allocation of any land for housing in the LPP will result in further opportunities for improving the positive aspects of this policy approach by allowing for consideration of the SA objectives for site selection (new or phased). It is however recognised that existing commitments may be sufficient to meet housing need over the entire plan period and therefore the longer term impact may be limited.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: Given there are no negative effects anticipated there is no requirement to mitigate or modify this policy. When sites are selected at the LPP stage this will be influenced by this policy. This may include new sites (where required) in the towns or the scale and location of HPAs in the villages and small settlements.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 04: SP04 – STRATEGIC ALLOCATION OF LAND FOR INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS	SA Topics																					
	Social							Environmental										Economic				
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community; identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement
SP04 - STRATEGIC ALLOCATION OF LAND FOR INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	+	=	++	+

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - The policy provides an indication of the amount of land required for industry and business development at the LPP stage. This will be in line with the Spatial Growth Strategy (summary: managed growth balanced between the hubs, sustain the other settlements, and support and sustain countryside). The amount of land to be allocated will allow for flexibility and choice of sites at different locations different sizes. The policy recognises that there will also be a need to protect existing industry and business sites and so as not to undermine this approach (see policy IB02)

Reasonable Alternatives: - Main Issue 3, outlined strategic options for the Allocation of Employment Land based on either population (Option 1) or in line with Housing Allocations (Option 2) for the main and local towns. Option 2 was the preferred option and the main findings of the SA influenced this by demonstrating that this would result in more accessible locations for all members of the community. It was noted that mitigation would be needed and a full evaluation of existing zone economic sites would be required prior to site selection within the LPP. Given that both the allocation of land for housing supply and industry and business are aligned to the Spatial Growth Strategy this policy approach is following option 2.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - There are only neutral effects.

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - As this policy is underpinned by the Spatial Growth Strategy it will result in development being located where it will allow the use of non-car modes of transport to increase, thereby leading to a reduction in the effect of traffic. Otherwise effects will be neutral.

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - The policy approach ensures that there is sufficient land provided for businesses (including range of sites and sizes) therefore there will be a significant positive effect in terms of accommodation investment. The spatial aspect of the policy will ensure that commuting will be reduced. Accessibility to key transport interchanges will be a key consideration when allocating land for business development.

Timescales: The effect of this policy approach will be permanent and in the long-term and when sites are allocated within the LLP.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: Given there are no negative effects anticipated there is no requirement to mitigate or modify this policy. The main opportunity for enhancing the policy approach will be when sites are selected at the LPP stage and considering planning applications.

++	+	=	-	-	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 05: DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN	SA Topics																					
	Social							Environmental										Economic				
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community; identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement
DE01: General Amenity Requirements	+	++	=	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
DE02: Design Quality	+	+	=	++	+	++	+	+	+	=	+	+	++	+	+	=	=	+	=	+	+	+
DE03: Sustaining Rural Communities	+	=	=	+	=	++	-	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
DE04: Integration and Design of Buildings in the Countryside	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
DE05: Rural Character	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
DE06: The Setting of Settlements	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
DE07: Advertisements	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	+	=	=	=	+	=	+	+	=
DE08: Advertisements and the Historic Environment	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	++	=	=	=	+	=	+	+	=

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - A suite of policies seeking to secure a high standard of design and to create a sense of place (policies DE01-02 apply to all development in all locations and policies D03-06 apply to all development within the countryside). The approach follows the strategic objectives of enhancing the area’s environmental quality. Policy DE01 and DE02 have been refined to be overarching and so subsequent policies are not repetitive.

Reasonable Alternatives: - Main issue 13 of the POP proposed options for supporting good design and positive place-making. Option 3 (the Preferred Option) outlined a specific requirement/intention that limited weight would be given to precedent and so to improve design quality and positive place making. The main findings of the Interim SA were that all options offered significant benefits or neutral effects. The Interim SA identified a requirement to ensure appropriate mitigation when site specific allocations were identified. No other Reasonable Alternatives have been identified through either the policy development or consultation. Policies DE03 to DE06 follow the existing policy framework within PPS21. Policies DE07 and DE08 follow the existing policies within PPS17 and PPS6 (respectively).

In terms of ‘integrated Renewable energy and passive solar design’ (Main Issue 9) three options were considered. This included that this would be encouraged in all development (option 1), would be a requirement for certain developments such as public sector (option 2) or a combination of option 1 and 2 (encourage in all developments & requirement for certain developments) and for development above a certain size (option 3). Option 3 was identified as the preferred option, and the Interim SA did identify more positive effects for this options. While criteria (h) of DE02 makes it a requirement for new development to minimise their impact on the environment (which could integrating renewable energy technology including micro-generation and PSD) this does not set minimum requirements for development where this must happen. As such this policy has not development in line with the preferred option or realised the significant benefits identified in the Interim SA.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - A significant positive benefit would be reducing crime/anti-social behaviour through design interventions. Protecting general amenity will result in a positive impact on health and well-being. Policy DE03 will sustain current patterns of development in the countryside and thus result in development being located away from the main hubs where key services are located and which is potential negative effect. There would be other secondary effects in creating positive places in terms of health and wellbeing and encouraging a sense of community.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - As would be expected, given the aim of these policies, there would be positive and significant positive effects in terms of maintaining and enhancing character/townscapes etc. Sustaining development within rural areas will not lead to reduction in car journeys. Policy DE08, as it specifically seeks to minimise the impact of adverts on heritage assets and their settings (visually and physically) would have a significant benefit on the historic environmental.

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - A range of positive effects would be anticipated mainly linked to the positive enhancement of the district leading to more opportunities for inward investment.

Timescales: The positive benefits of these policies will be in the medium to long term.

Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: Overall mainly neutral or positive (including significant positive) effects identified. As such there is no requirement to modify policies to provide further mitigation. The main opportunities to enhance the benefits associated with policies DE01 and DE02 will be when site specific allocations and policies are identified at the LPP stage. It is noted that policy DE01 and DE02, as they apply to all development, mitigate many potential negative impacts (e.g. DE01 seeks to minimise the effect of development on nearby and adjoining occupiers).

There is an opportunity to amend criteria (h) of DE02 and to set specific standards with regards to renewable energy technologies and PSD must be incorporated. This would bring the policy more in line with Preferred Option 3 of Main Issue 9 (see above). This could also occur at the LPP stage as part of Key Site Requirements for land allocated for development.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 06: HOUSING IN SETTLEMENTS	SA Topics																					
	Social							Environmental										Economic				
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community, identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement
HOU01: Housing in Settlements	+	+	=	++	=	=	+	+	=	=	=	=	+	=	?	=	++	=	=	+	=	+
HOU02: Protection of Land Zoned for Housing	+	+	=	++	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
HOU03: OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND DISCOUNTED																						
Affordable Housing in Settlements	+	++	=	++	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
HOU04: Traveller Accommodation	++	++	=	++	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
HOU05: Shaping Our Houses and Homes	+	+	=	++	+	+	=	=	=	=	=	+	+	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
HOU06: Public Open Space in New Residential Development	+	+	=	=	+	++	+	?	=	=	=	=	?	=	?	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
HOU07: Conversion / Change of Use of Existing Building to Self-Contained Flats	+	+	=	++	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	+	=	=	=	=	=
HOU08: Annex Living	++	+	=	++	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - HOU01: Housing in Settlements policy is designed to direct development towards settlements and to locations with the best access to facilities and services. A key priority will be to see that Brownfield sites in the towns are developed first. Otherwise bespoke policies seek to ensure a mix of housing reflective of the communities need and require appropriate provision is given for affordable and travellers accommodation. HOU05 sets design criteria for new housing development and extensions to existing houses.

The need for the approached outlined in HOU 01 (which is linked to the overall Growth Strategy) leads from a comprehensive review of the number of 'commitments' and how it is evident that this more than meets likely demand/need over the plan period. Therefore, this policy resists a pattern where further less sustainable sites (i.e. greenfield sites) would be released for developments within the towns.

Reasonable Alternatives: - Table 03 (above) for Main Issue 2 discusses Strategic Allocation of Land for Housing and this policy approach of SP03 is reflected in policy HOU01. Otherwise, this policy framework continues that established mainly by PPS7 (and Addendums) and PPS12 and therefore represents a 'business as usual' approach. No Reasonable Alternatives were considered given the specific requirements of the SPPS in relation to this topic area and as the existing policy framework was considered fit-for-purpose given the characteristics of the Council area. As such, the POP identified at 12.21 to 12.26 and Appendix 2 the preferred approach and this has been broadly carried forward subject to normal refinement and development. No other Reasonable Alternatives have been identified through either the policy development or consultation.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Policy HOU03: Affordable Housing in Settlements OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND DISCOUNTED:

The SPSS outlines that, where a specific housing need for social/affordable housing is identified, this will be met, in the main, by either Zoning Land, or Indicating through KSRs that a proportion of the site may be required for social/affordable housing. However, any such allocation would be at the LPP stage. Elsewhere it says that the Housing Needs Assessment/Housing Market Analysis must be taken into account. The 2017 HMA does show that there is currently need for affordable housing within the next 5 years (2016-2021) of 290 units (predominantly within Omagh and Enniskillen). While some of this will be delivered through other means (e.g. 'Windfall' sites or by developers choosing to provide AH and agreeing funding with NIHE) policy HOU03 provides an opportunity for some affordable housing to be delivered ahead of the specific sites being identified in the LLP and to assist in meeting this need. It is a criteria based policy that would provide an opportunity to secure on new proposals. The criteria of the policy was been agreed with NIHE and is based on their knowledge of the implementation of similar policy within Northern Ireland.

In addition to this Policy HOU01 has been amended to allow, in exceptional circumstances, the release of Greenfield sites within towns solely for affordable housing and where this need cannot be met through any other means. Given these particular circumstances and as this policy is based on evidence (provided in part by NIHE) it is considered that there are no realistic alternative to this approach. A 'business as usual' approach is not applicable as this would represent a policy void and in no way meet AH need.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - This was viewed as generally positive and ultimately the policies seek to provide high quality (decent) housing at a level and at locations to meet needs. Significant positives were also noted in relation to poverty and social exclusion (for example, HOU03 Affordable Housing seeks seamless design of units with private housing) and health and well-being (particular where there is a benefit of policies providing decent homes for different groups including those with care or other support needs (e.g. HOU08 Annex Living).

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - There is no anticipated negative impacts associated with these policies. In relation to HOU01: Housing in Settlements, as this would still potentially allow for housing being developed on greenfield sites the impact on climate change was unknown. Provision is made for in HOU05 to improve biodiversity, landscapes and townscapes, and historic environment (for example, retaining and incorporating features).

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - The policies have a mainly neutral effect which is to be expected as this is not a direct aim of the policies. Strategically the provision of housing to meet needs within the settlements will support economic development in these areas.

Timescales: The effect of policy HOU01, as per SP03, would be in the short-term and as this would limit the release of Greenfield sites for housing. Otherwise the effect would be in the medium to long-term and as the effect of the policies is felt through planning decisions.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: There were no significant negative effects foreseen and as such the policies as drafted have been developed to mitigate (as far as possible) those evidenced at the Interim SA stage. Otherwise, there are mainly neutral or unknown effects. As such there is no requirement to modify policies to provide further mitigation. There may be further opportunities to incorporate revised wording within the policies so as to enhance the impact.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 07: HOUSING IN COUNTRYSIDE	SA Topics																					
	Social							Environmental								Economic						
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community, identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land / Quality Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement
HOU09: Rural Replacement Dwellings	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=
HOU10: Replacement of Other Rural Buildings OPTIONS																						
OPTION 1 * PREFERRED OPTION	=	=	=	+	=	=	-	-	=	=	=	=	+	+	=	=	++	=	=	=	=	=
OPTION 2 - 'Business as Usual'	=	=	=	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	=	=	=	=	=
HOU11: Redevelopment of former sites for dwelling OPTIONS																						
OPTION 1 * PREFERRED OPTION	=	=	=	+	=	=	-	-	=	=	=	-	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
OPTION 2 - 'Business as Usual'	=	=	=	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
HOU12: Dwelling on Farm Businesses	=	=	=	+	=	=	-	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	=	=	=	=	=
HOU13: Dwelling in assoc. with the keeping & breeding of horses	=	=	=	+	=	=	-	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	=	=	=	=	=
HOU14: OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND DISCOUNTED																						
Rounding Off and Infilling	=	=	=	+	=	=	-	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	=	=	=	=	=
HOU15: Dwelling to serve an Existing non-agricultural business	=	=	=	+	=	=	-	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	=	=	=	=	=
HOU16: Personal and domestic circumstances	+	+	=	+	=	=	-	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	=	=	=	=	=
HOU17: Affordable Housing in the Countryside	+	+	=	+	=	=	-	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	=	=	=	=	=
HOU18: Residential Caravans and Mobile Homes	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - The policies seek to facilitate residential development in the countryside and as one of the main measures to sustain rural communities. The policies have been tailored to the specific circumstances of the Council area (the geographical extent of the rural area and high number of farms).

Reasonable Alternatives: - In the main, this policy framework continues that mainly established by PPS21 and therefore represents a 'business as usual' approach. This is particularly with regards to policies HOU12, HOU13, HOU14, HOU15, HOU16, HOU17, and HOU18 (to note: HOU12/13 were previously one policy but has now been split in to two for ease of reference and to address various appeal decisions). No Reasonable Alternatives were considered given the specific requirements of the SPPS in relation to these policies and as they are considered fit-for-purpose given the characteristics of the Council area. As such, the POP identified at 12.12 to 12.13 and Appendix 2 the preferred approach and this has been broadly carried forward subject to normal policy refinement and development. No other Reasonable Alternatives have been identified through either the policy development or consultation.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Policy HOU10: Replacement of Other Rural Buildings OPTIONS:

Option 1 is new policy and has developed in line with the strategic approach of facilitating residential development in the countryside and so as to sustain rural communities. The policy is line with CTY 3 of PPS21 however there is no provision for this policy approach within the SPPS. Option 2 is therefore a 'no policy / business as usual' approach to represent the SPPS. Option 1 has been developed to provide for opportunities to accommodate non-farming rural dwellers and given that there would be limited opportunities otherwise due to the large number of farms in the countryside.

Findings: Option 1 would deliver benefits by providing a further opportunity for decent homes and there would be significant positive benefits associated with the re-use of previously developed land which may also be subject to remediation work (if evidence of contaminated). The converse would be the case for Option 2. Option 1 would represent a less sustainable form of development in terms of access to services and the effect of traffic.

Overall recommendations: There is limited difference between the options. Consultation responses and Members input (via the Steering Group and workshops) has indicated support for the policy.

Policy HOU11: Redevelopment of former sites for dwelling OPTIONS:

Option 1 is a new policy and has developed in line with the strategic approach of facilitating residential development in the countryside and so as to sustain rural communities. It is based on an understanding that existing derelict former dwellings within the countryside represent a 'commitment on the landscape' and their replacement would not result in a greater visual impact. In developing this policy option it was subject to refinement in terms of identifying the minimal standard of the existing 'building'. This includes the need for established boundaries and existing services as well as minimum extent of external walls. There is no provision in either the SPPS or PPS21 for this approach and as such 'no policy' represents 'business as usual' (Option 2). Option 1 has been developed to provide for opportunities to accommodate non-farming rural dwellers and given that there would be limited opportunities otherwise due to the large number of farms in the countryside.

Findings: Option 1 would represent a less sustainable form of development in terms of access to services and the effect of traffic. It would allow for the redevelopment of a partly derelict site, which given the passage of time is more likely to be a species habitat/refuge (conversely these would be undisturbed by Option 2). The replacement of a former (derelict) dwelling would in some cases be a positive in terms of visual improvement within the landscape or townscape for both Option 1 and 2. Option 1 was the potential to improve the housing stock.

Overall recommendations: The options are a similar overall scoring when assessed against the SA framework. However, the strategic objectives of the LDP are also a relevant considerations as are consultation responses from Members who are supportive of this approach, as it would provide a greater range of opportunities for non-farmer rural dwellers without a significant visual impact.

Policy HOU14: Rounding Off and Infilling OPTION CONSIDERED AND DISCOUNTED:

This policy has developed as an amalgamation of two former policies of PPS21 (CTY2a and CTY8). It follows a detailed assessment of the application of PPS21 in the Council area which identified that policy CTY2a provided limited opportunities for new dwellings and as there are only a small number of focal points. Policy HOU14 has therefore been developed to address this imbalance and is based on robust local evidence. Given this no alternatives have been identified other than the policy has also been subject to the normal policy refinement and development which has included input from Development Management (based on knowledge of implementing PPS21) and Members of the LDP Steering Group.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - Given that the policies facilitate residential development within the Council area there will be minor positive benefits associated with improving the housing stock. The main negative impact would be the potential pattern of development would result in more residents removed from existing services. This would be cumulative across these policies. It should however be considered in the context of the Spatial Growth Strategy which seeks to grow the main hubs and be the main focus for new residential development. Given the specific aims of policies HOU16 and 17 would be beneficial in addressing poverty and social exclusion issues.

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): -As per above there would be cumulative negative impact associated with the pattern of development allowing new residential units away from places of work/services. Considered in the context of the Spatial Growth Strategy this however would be neutralised as there are many more opportunities for new residential developments within settlements (particularly the hubs).

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - The effects would be neutral.

Timescales: The impacts would be mainly over the medium to long-term. The exception would be the new policies and opportunities for housing in the countryside created by policies HOU10/11 which would be short-term.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: Given that there are no significant negative impacts there is no need to amend the policies to provide mitigation. The implementation of the policies (at the project level) would be an opportunity to ensure the mitigation offered by the policies is delivered. If policy HOU11 was not introduced it would be more likely the SA Objectives would be achieved; however it is noted that this is only one consideration and needs to be weight against other considerations (e.g. RNIA, consultation responses/views of Members).

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 08: COMMUNITY FACILITIES	SA Topics																					
	Social							Environmental										Economic				
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community; identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement
CF01: Community Facilities	+	+	+	=	+	++	++	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - The policy sets a positive aim of supporting new community facilities in settlements, but with various provisos relating to impacts, while also protecting existing community facility for redevelopment as non-community facilities.

Reasonable Alternatives: - This policy continues that established mainly by PSRNI policy PSU1 and therefore represents a 'business as usual' approach. No Reasonable Alternatives were considered given the specific requirements of the SPPS in relation to these policies area and as the existing policy framework was considered fit-for-purpose given the characteristics of the Council area. As such, the POP identified at 12.40 and Appendix 2 the preferred approach and this has been broadly carried forward subject to normal policy refinement and development. No other Reasonable Alternatives have been identified through either the policy development or consultation.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - Given the nature of the policy there would be significant positive effects in terms to achieving many of the objectives, particularly in terms of promoting identity and welfare and access to services.

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - It is unlikely there would be anything other than a neutral impact.

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - Mainly neutral effects except that a secondary minor positive effect of the policy will be assist in reducing disparity by allowing community support in appropriate locations.

Timescales: Given this is a continuation of existing policy approach this will be a long-term effect.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: Overall, mainly positive/neutral effects with no significant negative effects foreseen. As such there is no requirement to modify the policies direction to provide mitigation. Within the LPP stage of the LDP there may be opportunities to designate land for community facilities (where a need is identified) or to include a requirement for community facilities (or a financial contribution towards) as part of a wider development (e.g. as a Key Site Requirement).

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 09: OPEN SPACE, SPORT AND OUTDOOR RECREATION	SA Topics																						
	Social							Environmental										Economic					
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community; identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	1Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement	
OSR01: Protection of Open Space	+	+	=	=	+	++	+	=	=	=	=	+	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	
OSR02: Intensive Sports Facilities	+	+	=	=	+	++	+	-	=	=	=	=	?	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	
OSR03: Outdoor Recreation in the Countryside	+	+	=	=	+	++	+	?	=	=	=	=	?	=	?	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	
OSR04: Protection of Lough Shore	+	+	=	=	+	++	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	
OSR05: Development Adjacent to a Main River	+	+	=	=	+	++	+	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	
OSR06: Safeguarding of the Ulster Canal	=	+	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	+	+	+	=	=	=	+	=	+	=	=	
OSR07: The Floodlighting of Sports and Outdoor Recreation Facilities	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - This suite of policies is designed to protect and promote a varied and high quality open space, recreation and sports facilities across the Council area and to meet the needs of residents and visitors. Existing open space will be protected from any development which would result in loss with some exceptions. Policy is permissive of Intensive Sports Facilities subject to a sequential assessment when located outside of a settlement. There are particular criteria based approach to development adjacent to main rivers and floodlighting given the particular issues associated with these types of development. Separate to the above policy HOU06 requires new open space, including play space, as part of new residential development.

Reasonable Alternatives: This policy framework continues that established mainly by PPS8 and therefore represents a 'business as usual' approach. No Reasonable Alternatives were considered given the specific requirements of the SPSS in relation to this topic area and as the existing policy framework was considered fit-for-purpose given the characteristics of the Council area. As such, the POP identified at 12.35 to 12.37 and Appendix 2 the preferred approach and this has been broadly carried forward subject to normal policy refinement and development. No other Reasonable Alternatives have been identified through either the policy development or consultation.

Main Issue 12 looked at the single issue of development adjacent to Lakes and Waterways. Option 1 proposed an approach to identify opportunities to increase access linked with 'Hubs' and option 2 proposed a case-by-case assessment and in line with a business case/need. The preferred approach was Option 1. Policy development and refinement has led to policy OSR04. However, as tourism 'hubs' have not been taken forward it is not possible to reflect Option 1 within the policy. As such the policy approach is more akin to Option 2 and with a particular emphasis on minimising any visual impact associated with new links or accesses to the waters' edge.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - Overall there were significant positive effects from these policies, particularly as they contribute towards health and well-being, facilitate provision of key services, and assist in creating a sense of community.

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - Given that OSR03 (intensive sports facilities) would be permissive of the provision of new development outside of the settlements this could result in a negative effect on traffic and an unknown impact on landscapes and townscapes, depending on the location of the development. The policy is drafted to mitigate such impacts as far as possible. Similarly, unknown effects exist for outdoor recreation (OSR05) as this would very much depend on the type and nature of the development. A particular negative effect of floodlight (OSR07) would be impact on feeding etc of protected species (e.g. bats).

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - Most were judged as neutral as it is unlikely any significant economic activity would be promoted or not by these policies, except for secondary effects linked to the economic benefits of re-using the Ulster canal.

Timescales: Given that this suite of policies is a continuation of existing policy approach this will be a long-term effect.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: While there are instances of minor negative impact there are no significant negative impacts identified. As such there is no requirement to modify the policies direction to provide mitigation. The allocation of Open Space/Recreation presently continues forward that shown in the FAP/OAP. At the LPP stage there may be opportunities to designate land for Open Space/Recreation (where a need is identified) or to include a requirement for its provision as part of a wider development (e.g. as a Key Site Requirement).

Table 10: RURAL COMMUNITY AREAS	SA Topics																					
	Social							Environmental							Economic							
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community; identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement
RCA01: Rural Community Areas NEW STRATEGIC OPTION**																						
Option 4 – Preferred Option	+	=	=	=	=	++	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	+	=	=	+	+

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - This policy seeks to add to the way that small rural communities can be sustained. It allows for small scale rural start-ups or community development outside of settlements. RCAs are those areas in the countryside which have a strong community identity and where existing social, community and recreational facilities such as a church hall, school, community centre or sports club act as a focal point for local community activity. RCA01 is a new policy area and is not derived from the SPPS. It has however been developed in recognition of the significant rural population in the district and, given the geographical extent of the area, are often remote from facilities within settlements. It has also developed in response to POP consultation responses (particularly those from representatives of the former DRCs) who identify as a 'community' within the countryside.

Reasonable Alternatives: - Main Issue 4 of the POP, Sustaining Rural Communities, is relevant and three options were considered. Option 1 was to designate policy areas based on rural output areas identified by the MDM 2010 (within 20% most deprived) and where the landscape has capacity to absorb sustainable development. Option 2 was to designate Rural Protection Areas (in addition to SCAs and the remaining areas of countryside) where there is evidence of rural decline through rural depopulation (and other measures). Option 3 was to designate remote, less accessible areas of the countryside (more than 30 min drive time from hubs and services). Within these areas policy would allow for increased opportunities for development and to encourage growth in rural areas. Option 2 was the preferred option.

**Policy RCA01: Rural Community Areas NEW STRATEGIC OPTIONS:

While there were many consultation responses supportive of the preferred option, there were concerns raised (particularly those from representatives of DRCs and Members) that the preferred option or none of the other preferred options would recognise those who identify as a 'community' within the countryside. The consultation responses therefore wished to see DRCs maintained.

However DRCs were considered to be too wide-spread a geographical area and, reviews of the existing DRCs in the FAP, were shown to deliver little in terms of new housing or other development. As such RCAs were developed as a new strategic reasonable alternative and where these are not identified or designated but 'defined'. The RCA policy is considered to carry forward the positive aspects of the former DRC policy relating to community uses and economic development. As RCAs are not 'designated' the policies relating to 'housing in the countryside' would apply and provide opportunities for housing in the former DRCs. In addition, policy HOU17 recognises RCAs as a potential location for small groups of affordable housing. This approach has been broadly supported in the post-POP discussions with Members Steering Group.

In addition, when assessing the RCA policy option (against the SA framework) the comparing to the other three options considered at the POP it achieves similar scoring and benefits.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - Given the aim of this policy has been derived from a desire to protect and enhance community identity it would have a significant positive effect, and as it also provides for employment opportunities in more remote parts of the district therefore a secondary positive effect would be addressing poverty and social exclusion/

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - The effects are mainly neutral. However potential development allowed under this policy would be previously undeveloped land within the countryside and therefore a slight negative on land quality/soil.

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - There would be positive benefits in terms of sustaining economic growth particularly in the rural economy.

Timescales: The benefits of this policy would be realised in the short-term.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: Overall, mainly positive/neutral effects with no significant negative effects foreseen. As such there is no requirement to modify the policies direction to provide mitigation. There remains an opportunity to address any negative impact on land quality by ensuring landscaping and siting of any development at project level implementation.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 11: INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS	SA Topics																					
	Social							Environmental							Economic							
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community; identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement
IB01: Industry and Business Development in Settlements	+	=	+	=	+	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
IB02: Loss of Industry and Business Development	+	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
IB03: Development incompatible with Industry and Business Development Uses	+	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
IB04: Industry and Business Development in the Countryside	+	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	-	=	=	-	-	+	+	+	+	+/-
IB05: Farm Diversification	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	?	=	=	?	=	=	=	?	=	+/-	+	=	=	?	?
IB06: Agricultural and Forestry Development	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	+/-	=	=	=	=	=

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - These policies aim to direct economic development to the settlements and zoned areas however allow flexibility where suitable locations are outside of these areas. Policies also seek to protect existing economic development from loss to other uses and which may have greater development value (e.g. housing) and direct economic development away from uses which would be detrimentally effected by associated impacts (e.g. noise or odour). In addition policies IB05 & IB06 provide for diversification and development for established agricultural and forestry uses.

Reasonable Alternatives: - Table 04 (above) for Policy SP03 discusses the strategic allocation on land for employment. There are two other relevant issues considered within the POP and assessed within the Interim SA and both linked to addressing deprivation either within an urban or rural context. Main Issue 5 (urban) Option 1 proposed a 'business as usual approach' and Option 2 proposed a policy intervention by directing economic development to areas near or adjacent to near to deprived/disadvantaged areas in Enniskillen, Omagh, Fintona and Irvinestown. The Preferred Option was Option 2 and the main finding of the Interim SA was that this would stimulate growth/enterprise in more suitable locations. Main Issue 6 (rural) put forward two Options. Option 1, the re-use of existing rural buildings for economic development (including tourism) and Option 2 proposed identifying slightly more opportunities for economic growth in the countryside and within designated areas (Rural Protection Areas). The Preferred Option was Option 2 and the Interim SA main conclusions was that this would allow a targeted approach to areas of rural decline while sustaining local communities.

The PS is not seeking to identify specific locations for economic growth at this stage, however the policies as developed within the PS do allow for the preferred options to be realised within the LPP in respect of Main Issue 3 and 5 (urban). Draft Policy 4 does follow the preferred option for Main Issue 6 (rural) in part, however it was concluded that RPAs are not appropriate and instead a sequential approach (or other exceptions) to locating economic development in rural locations is proposed. No other Reasonable Alternatives have been identified through either the policy development or consultation. Policies IB05 and IB06 follow the policy framework established by PPS21 and, as they appear fit-for-purpose given the characteristics of the Council area they represent a business-as-usual approach.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - Positive effects in terms of reducing poverty/social exclusion and improving skills by promoting economic development. Otherwise neutral effects.

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - May result in a negative effect in terms of the use or production of non-renewable materials and land quality. Also, development outside of the settlements may have a negative effect on landscape quality and biodiversity. Given the type of farm diversification sought it is difficult to assess some effects but a potential impact will be ammonia from some large-scale agricultural developments.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - Given the nature of these policies, they would have a broadly positive effect. An exception was in relation to economic development in the countryside where it this could have both positive and negative effects on the pattern of travel in terms of commuting to places of work (e.g.. directing some journeys away from hubs and towns but by allowing small-scale businesses within the countryside removing some journeys).

Timescales: The effect of the policies will be in the long-term.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: There were no significant negative effects foreseen and as such the policies as drafted have been develop to mitigate (as far as possible) the potential adverse effects identified at the Interim SA stage. Otherwise, there are mainly neutral effects or positive. The main opportunity for enhancing the policy approach will be when sites are selected at the LPP stage. The potential effect of ammonia on the environment will be mitigated at project level implementation stage and through policy NE03.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 12: TOWN CENTRES AND RETAILING	SA Topics																					
	Social							Environmental										Economic				
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community: identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement
TCR01: Town Centres	=	=	=	=	=	+	+	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	+	=	+	+	+
TCR02: Primary Retail Frontages	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	+	=	+	+	+
TCR03: Local Neighbourhood Centres	=	=	=	=	=	+	+	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	+	=	+	+	+
TCR04: Villages and Small Settlements	=	=	=	=	=	+	+	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	+	=	+	+	+
TCR05: Petrol Filling Stations	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - These policies ensure a 'town centre first' approach towards retail and other town centre uses, and include tests (sequential and impact assessments) for development that is outside either the primary retail core (of the main town centres) or the local town centres. The policies also restrict non-retail uses from primary retail frontages and so as to maintain their viability and vitality of the main town centres (particularly for comparison shopping). At the same time the policies allows for the spatial distribution of uses for the day-to-day needs within the local centres within town centres local shops, villages and small settlements. Finally, a specific policy seeks to permit petrol filling stations to only those locations where there is a need and impacts can be minimised.

Reasonable Alternatives: - This policy framework continues that established mainly by PPS5 and the 'town centre first' approach from the SPPS and therefore represents a 'business as usual' approach (TCR05 is derived from the PSRNI) No Reasonable Alternatives were considered given the specific requirements of the SPPS in relation to this topic area and as the existing policy framework was considered fit-for-purpose given the characteristics of the Council area. As such, the POP identified at 12.45 to 12.52 and Appendix 2 the preferred approach and this has been broadly carried forward subject to normal policy refinement and development. No other Reasonable Alternatives have been identified through either the policy development or consultation.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - The policies allow for the spatial distribution of retail/other town centre uses, with a focus of high draw uses within the more accessible locations (main town centres) while allowing provision within other locations (including rural locations) for day-to-day needs. As such this would have a positive benefit on access to key services. Otherwise there is a broadly neutral impact effect for towards creating a sense of community by focusing new development and improvements within existing centres.

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - The 'town-centre-first' approach and spatial distribution of uses will reduce the need to travel and thus have a positive impact on the effect of traffic on air quality and reducing factors which contribute to climate change. The exception will be TCR05 (petrol filling stations) where travel is required to locations but which are only acceptable where a need is identified.

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - The policies would have a positive effect given the focus towards the continued economic prosperity of the town centres as well to their regeneration. Policies will also have a positive effect on providing services within rural settlements and support the tourism economy. The exception is again petrol filling stations which would have a neutral effect.

Timescales: These would be medium to long-term.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: Overall, mainly positive/neutral effects with no significant negative effects foreseen. As such there is no requirement to modify the policies direction to provide mitigation. There may be opportunities to allocate land for retail and leisure uses within the LPP and where a need is identified.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 13: TOURISM	SA Topics																					
	Social							Environmental										Economic				
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community; identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward Investment	Efficient movement
TOU01: Protection of Tourism Assets and Tourism Accommodation	=	+	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	+/-	+/-	+	=	=	=	+	+	+	+	=
TOU02: Tourist Development in Settlements	=	+	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	+/-	+/-	+	=	=	=	+	+	+	+	=
TOU03: New Build Hotel, Guest House and Tourist Hostel outside Settlements	=	+	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	+/-	+/-	+	=	=	=	+	+	+	+	=
TOU02: Tourist Development Outside of Settlements	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	-	=	=	=	-	+	+	+	+	=
TOU05: Holiday Parks, Touring Caravans and Campsites Outside of Settlements	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	-	=	=	=	-	+	+	=	+	-

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - The overall aim of the Tourism policies is to direct tourism development (including attractions and accommodation) to designated Hubs while safeguarding existing tourism attractions. This will support the tourism industry and enhance the visitor experience, while in turn, protect the district from the proliferation of tourism development. Further policies seek to ensure the impact of tourism accommodation is minimised.

Reasonable Alternatives: - There were three relevant issues considered within the POP and assessed within the Interim SA. Firstly, Main Issue 10 proposed either an overarching approach to designate Tourism Conservation Zones to protect recognised assets (Option 1) or 'Business as usual/do nothing' approach (Option 2). The main findings of the Interim SA was that Option 1 would have more positive effects but they were limited direct links to the SA objectives. The preferred Option within the POP was identified as Option 1, however this was revisited following consultation responses and as it was deemed to be too restrictive. Thus Option 2 was taken forward.

Main Issue 11 addressed how applications for Tourism development (e.g. attractions or accommodation) would be considered and if this would be on an individual basis (Option 1) or be positively supported within 'hubs' (which could include settlements) and with a requirement for a business case to justify proposals outside of hubs. The Preferred Option within the POP was Option 2 and the Interim SA main findings showed that this had more positive effects. This policy approach has been taken forward. It was identified within the Interim SA that policy should be prepared to avoid potential adverse effects on biodiversity, landscape and the historic environment.

Main Issue 12 looked at the single issue of development adjacent to Lakes and Waterways. Option 1 proposed an approach to identify opportunities to increase access linked with Hubs and option 2 proposed a case-by-case assessment and in line with a business case/need. The preferred approach was Option 1 and this has been taken forward (Draft Policy 06) and the Interim SA would have more positive effects in many cases when appraised against the SA framework.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects): - Overall this would be a neutral or slight positive effect. The benefits to health and well-being and creating a sense of community were recognised in some policies.

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects): - As some development would be permissible within the countryside it is recognised that there are potential minor negative impacts on biodiversity and landscapes. Conversely there would be positive effects to those areas which are safeguarded.

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects): - There will be many positive effects given that the policies are permissive of tourism and thus would lead to growth and job creation in the sector. Appropriate tourism development would allow for diversification of the economy, particularly within rural areas. This in turn could lead to more sustainable patterns of development and the protection and enhancement of landscapes could be more feasible.

Timescales: The policies represent a different approach to the current approach within the FAP of tourism zone. As such, the impact will be in the short-term and will be permanent.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: Overall, while there are instances of minor negative impact there are no significant negative impacts identified and this is weighed against the positive economic effects of the policies. As such it is considered that the policies have been drafted so as to appropriately mitigate the impact of development so far as possible, for example, by seeking to minimise the visual impact/harm of new buildings on landscape and which is often considered in a wider context as a tourism asset. As such, there is no requirement to modify the policies direction to provide mitigation.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 14: MINERALS DEVELOPMENT	SA Topics																					
	Social							Environmental										Economic				
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community; identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement
MIN01: Minerals Development OPTIONS																						
Option 1 SCAs, ASAs and Environmental Designations	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	=	-	-	+	=	=	=	-	+	+	+	+	+	=
Option 2 - *PREFERRED OPTION – above plus AONB and AoHSV	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	=	-	-	+	+	=	=	-	+	+	=	+	+	=
MIN02: Restoration and Aftercare	=	?	=	=	=	?	=	=	=	=	=	+/-	+/-	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
MIN03: OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND DISCOUNTED																						
Mineral Safeguarding Areas	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
MIN04: Unconventional Hydrocarbon Extraction	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - Overall, these policies seek to balance the demands and requirements of mineral development against the potential environmental (and other) impacts. As such, it is proposed to safeguard certain areas for where there are known deposits of minerals of economic or conservation importance and constrain mineral development in other areas (e.g. of a high scenic or historic/cultural nature). Post-mineral development there is a policy to ensure restoration and aftercare and thus mitigation at an appropriate stage in the process. Given the large areas of peat bog within the district there is a specific reference to not permit any further commercial peat extraction and so as to maintain bog as an important asset. In line with the approach in the SPPS a precautionary approach is taken in relation to unconventional hydrocarbon extraction. There is a need for these policies given the notable deposit of precious metals in the district, the contribution that aggregates makes to the local economy and that areas of the district have been identify as potential reserves of unconventional hydrocarbons.

Reasonable Alternatives: - For Main Issue 7 Three Options were considered within the POP and assessed within the Interim SA. Option 1 identified a continuation, but updating, of the existing policy direction outlined within MIN1 to MIN8 of 'A Planning Strategy for Rural Ireland'. Option 2 followed a similar line but also to introduce Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development where development would be only permissible if short-term (less than 15 years) and where environmental/amenity impacts are not significant. Option 3, in addition to the measures in Option 2, sought to identify areas for mineral safeguarding. Option 3 was the preferred Option, and the Interim SA identified the effects of the three options being similar except for Option 3 being more positive in terms of maintaining the character of landscapes. The main findings of the Interim SA noted that overall effect of mineral extraction is negative and significant mitigation measures would be required during the next stage of policy development. This option (3) has been broadly carried forward in developing these policies.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Policy MIN01: Minerals Development OPTIONS:

Following on from the strategic option, two options were developed to determine the designations that should comprise the ACMD. Both options would include the following: Special Countryside Areas; Areas of Significant Archaeological Interests (ASAs); International and European sites (RAMSARs, SCAs, and SPAs); Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs); National Nature Reserves. Option 2 would also include the Sperrin AONB and AoHSV and Option 1 would not.

Findings: Option 2 would include more 'scenic' landscapes (i.e. AONB and AoHSV) as ACMDs and as policy MIN01 is less permissive in ACMDs (exceptions are identified) a larger area of the district would be protected. Exceptions to MIN01 specifically relates to high value minerals (ix) and extensions to existing operators (vii) and therefore many of the economic benefits of minerals development could still be realised. The main difference will be criteria (xi) and which specifies that within ACMDs mineral developments should be for less than 15 years. As such, while this option still has the potential to deliver sustainable economic growth there will be some minor issues of viability for example, in delivering long-term employment.

Overall recommendations: In terms of the assessment against the SA objectives there is minimal difference between the options; Option 2 will deliver more environmental benefits but less economic benefits. None of these would be significant. Other considerations include consultation responses (including from the Mineral Industry) and the weight the Council places on protecting natural assets and landscapes as oppose to the potential economic benefits of mineral development are relevant consideration. Discussions with Members have directed towards Option 2.

Policy MIN03: Mineral Safeguarding Areas OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND DISCOUNTED:

Options were considered for how Mineral Safeguarding Area would be identified and when this would happen. There is insufficient information to reliability identify MSAs at the PS stage. The full extent of mineral resources in the district (by type and value) is not known as it the requirement on a sub-regional level. Discussions with adjoining Councils and GSNi outlined how this knowledge gap could be potentially addressed in the medium to longer term. In the absence of this evidence the policy approach in MIN03 is to set the framework for how MSAs will be identified (in the LPP) and how development proposals would be assessed if within MSAs. Under these circumstances this is considered an appropriate response and as no other options exist for identifying MSAs.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - In the main there is a neutral effect, with some slight positives. It is recognised that mineral development has the potential to have a positive effect in terms of reducing poverty (through job creation). Given that the specific locations for safeguarding are yet to be identified the effect of this policy is broadly unknown at this stage. Similarly, until it is "proved that there would be no adverse effects on the environmental or public health" the effect of unconventional hydrocarbon extraction are also unknown. Finally, dependent on its nature, some restoration and aftercare has the potential to improve health and well-being (e.g. recreation uses) and/or improve sense of pride in an area.

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - Some negative effects in terms of the general permissive nature of the policy in terms of mineral extraction. Restricting commercial peat extraction (policy MIN01) would be ecological benefit. Restoration of sites (post extraction) would have a potential to have a positive effect on biodiversity & enhancing the quality of the landscape, to compensate for a potential negative effects during the development phase. As policies MIN01 and MIN02 will normally be applied to together this would be a synergistic effect. As above, unknown effects in terms of safeguarding and unconventional hydrocarbon extraction. There is the potential for cumulative impacts associated with mineral developments however this is addressed within the wording of MIN01.

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - While a neutral effect in the main, positive effects were noted in terms of economic growth, improving employment opportunities, and inward investment associated with sustaining the mineral industry

Timescales: These are varied. The benefits of MSAs would only be realised after these are identified at the LPP stage. The benefits of post- extraction restoration would be long-term only and potentially beyond the timeframe of the plan period. Mineral extraction, by its nature, is temporal.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: There were no significant negative effects foreseen and as such the policies as drafted have been developed to mitigate (as far as possible) those evidenced at the Interim SA stage. Otherwise, there are mainly neutral or unknown effects. As such there is no requirement to modify policies to provide further mitigation.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 15: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	SA Topics																						
	Social							Environmental											Economic				
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community, identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement	
HE01: Historic Environment Overarching	=	=	+	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	++	=	+	+	+	=	=	=	=	
HE02: OPTIONS CONSIDERED OR DISCOUNTED Archaeology	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	++	=	+	+	+	=	+/-	+/-	=	
HE03: Listed Buildings	=	=	+	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	++	+/-	+	+	+/-	=	=	=	=	
HE04: Conservation Areas	=	=	+	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	++	+/-	+	+	+/-	=	=	=	=	
HE05: ATCs and AVCs	=	=	+	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	++	+/-	+	+	+/-	=	=	=	=	
HE06: Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes	=	+	+	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	+	+	++	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	
HE07: Local Landscape Policy Areas	=	+	+	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	+	+	++	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	
HE08: Enabling Development	=	=	=	=	=	+	?	?	=	=	?	?	=	+	=	?	=	=	=	=	+	+	?
HE09 - Change of Use/Conversion/ Re-use of an Unlisted Locally Important/ Vernacular	=	=	+	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	++	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - The Historic Environment policies are designed to conserve, protect and enhance the Historic Environment of the district. They are arranged by the type of Heritage Asset (e.g. Listed Buildings, Archaeology) and to address the specific issues relevant to the assets and its designation. They are mainly informed by the requirements of the SPPS and based on the local designations within FODC which contribute to the distinctive character of the district.

Reasonable Alternatives: - Main issue 13 within the POP (Supporting Good Design) partly related to this topic and was assessed in the Interim SA. This outlined, at Option 2 that enhanced criteria would be provided in terms of design guidance for Conservation Areas, and ATC/AVCs and at Option 3 enhanced criteria and guidance also for ASAls, and as oppose to Option 1 which did not differentiate the policy approach towards design for such areas. However, these options also recognised that this would be mainly realised at the LPP stage and where site specific policies would be developed. The policies as drafted do not preclude this from happening. Otherwise, no other Reasonable Alternatives were considered at the POP/Interim SA Stage and given the specific requirements of the SPPS in relation to this topic area and as the existing policy framework was considered fit-for-purpose given the characteristics of the FODC area. As such, the POP identified at para12.5 to 12.7 and Appendix 2 the preferred approach and this has been broadly carried forward. No other Reasonable Alternatives have been identified through either the policy development or consultation.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Policy HE02: Archaeology (Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest) OPTIONS CONSIDERED OR DISCOUNTED:

While this is a new policy area it does provide the policy framework for ASAs, and it is proposed that, as part of the PS, there are two new ASAs within the district. These are Creggandevsky and Beaghmore (an extension of an existing ASA located within Mid-Ulster). DfC HED identified these as Candidate ASAs (following desk-based analysis and fieldwork) and prepared 'Statement of Significance' to support these designations. The Historic Monument Council have also endorsed these as ASAs based on this work.

Given that this is evidence-based approach to identifying this as Candidate ASAs no other reasonable alternatives were identified. Consultation on the PS will allow for these to be fully considered.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - In the main the effect is neutral but with some positive effect. For example, a greater understanding of assets will improve knowledge/education/understanding and also help foster a sense of community/identity. The protection/conservation of some assets (e.g. LLPA) in an urban setting may, through environmental enhancements, improve (mental) health and well-being by providing places of refuge.

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - As would be expected this is mainly a positive effect, particularly in relation to enhancing townscapes/landscapes and historical environments. A secondary impact of some policy protection (of areas) will be to improve biodiversity, and also some policy protection will also lead to a reduction in the use of resources as policies promote the re-use of buildings (reduce Waste / Materials, limit greenfield development and positively reduce climate change) and/or the protection of assets. However, there will be some mixed impacts (both positive and negative) as some of the more energy efficient building technologies or renewable technologies (e.g. roof-mounted solar panels) may not be compatible with the overall aim of protecting the visual coherence of the historic environment. In relation, to 'enabling development' it is difficult to appraise as the full circumstances of where this policy would apply is not known.

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - This will mainly be a neutral impact or there may be some cases where protection of some assets may be seen as a positive and negative i.e. policies may be seen to create a high quality environment in which to 'do business', or may be seen as restricting or limiting development/expansion.

Timescales: The effects of these policies would be medium to long-term.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: Overall mainly minimal positive/neutral effects with no significant negative effects foreseen. As such, there is no requirement to modify policies to provide mitigation. Within the LPP stage of the LDP proximity to heritage assets and there setting would be a key consideration when allocating land for development. There may also be opportunities for heritage led development to be identified.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 16: NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	SA Topics																					
	Social							Environmental											Economic			
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community, identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement
NE01: Nature Conservation	=	+	=	=	=	+	=	=	+	+	+	++	+	=	+	=	+	+/-	=	=	=	=
NE02: Protected Species	=	+	=	=	=	+	=	=	+	+	+	++	+	=	+	=	+	+/-	=	=	=	=
NE03: Biodiversity	=	+	=	=	=	+	=	=	+	+	+	++	+	=	+	=	+	+/-	=	=	=	=

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - Overall, these policies recognise the important habitats and species in the Council area and offer appropriate level of protection commensurate with their status and where possible enhancement.

Reasonable Alternatives: - This policy framework continues that established mainly by PPS2 and therefore represents a 'business as usual' approach. No Reasonable Alternatives were considered given the specific requirements of the SPPS in relation to this topic area and as the existing policy framework was considered fit-for-purpose given the characteristics of the FODC area. Furthermore, many of the designations (e.g. RAMSARs, SPAs, SACs and ASSIs) are not designated by the Council or through the LDP process, and the background and status is enshrined in legislation. As such, the POP identified at 12.31 to 12.34 and Appendix 2 the preferred approach and this has been broadly carried forward subject to the normal policy refinement and development. No other Reasonable Alternatives have been identified through either the policy development or consultation.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - The protection of the natural environment was seen as having a secondary positive benefit on the health and well-being of residents, many of these areas could be used recreationally, and promoting community identity.

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - The policies seek to protect and enhance biodiversity (species and habitats) in the district and as such there would be a notable significant positive effect on enhancing biodiversity. The protection offered to these areas would have secondary minor positive effects on a number of the other environmental SA objectives for example by minimise the impact of potentially polluting development such as large-scale agricultural development (e.g. ammonia).

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - The protection of natural assets was seen as having both a negative and positive impact on sustainable economic growth as in some cases this could limit growth and in others it could be seen as an enhancement that would encourage inward investment. Otherwise, policies were considered to have a neutral effect.

Timescales: Many of the designations covered by this policy are already in place (e.g. RAMSARs, SPAs, SACs and ASSIs) and as the policies are a continuation of the existing approach the impact would be permanent and long-term. The exception would be with SLINCs which would most likely be designated in the LPP.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: Overall, mainly positive/neutral effects with no significant negative effects foreseen. As such there is no requirement to modify the policies direction to provide mitigation.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 17: LANDSCAPES	SA Topics																					
	Social								Environmental										Economic			
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community; identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement
L01: Development within the Sperrin Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	+	+	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	+	++	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	+
L02: Special Countryside Areas OPTIONS																						
OPTION 1 – Islands SCA only	=	+	=	=	=	+	=	=	+	+	+	+	++	+	=	=	++	+/-	=	=	=	=
OPTION 2 * PREFERRED OPTION – Islands SCA and new SCAs	=	+	=	=	=	+	=	=	+	+	+	+	++	+	=	=	++	+/-	=	=	=	=
L03: OPTIONS CONSIDERED OR DISCOUNTED																						
Areas of High Scenic Value (AoHSV)	=	+	=	=	=	+	=	=	+	+	+	+	++	+	=	=	+	+/-	=	=	=	=

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - Overall, these policies recognise the districts habitats and species and special landscapes; and offer appropriate level of protection and where possible enhancement. They set-out policy tests development that may impact on the various designations, as well as habitats and species that are within the district. Also look to protect existing areas of Green/Blue infrastructure from development and promote a network of Green/Blue infrastructure within and connecting new development. Finally policies for the protection of the exceptional landscapes within the district (Special Countryside Areas and Areas of High Scenic Value).

Reasonable Alternatives: - Main issue 13 within the POP (Supporting Good Design) partly related to this topic and was assessed in the Interim SA. This outlined, at Option 2 and 3, that enhanced criteria would be provided in terms of design guidance for AONBs as oppose to Option 1 which did not differentiate the policy approach towards design for such areas. However, these options also recognised that this would be mainly realised at the LPP stage and where site specific policies would be developed. Policy L01 as drafted does not preclude this from happening. Otherwise, this policy framework continues that established mainly by PPS2 policy NH6 and therefore represents a 'business as usual' approach. No Reasonable Alternatives were considered given the specific requirements of the SPPS in relation to AONB and as the existing policy framework was considered fit-for-purpose given the characteristics of the Council area. As such, the POP identified at 12.31 to 12.34 and Appendix 2 the preferred approach and this has been broadly carried forward subject to normal policy refinement and. No other Reasonable Alternatives have been identified through either the policy development or consultation.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Policy L02: Special Countryside Areas OPTIONS:

An SCA exist in the Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 for the Islands of Lough Erne, Melvin and McNeen. The policy wording for L02 has developed in line with SPPS para 6.75 (subject to normal policy refinement). Para 6.75 states that SCAs are "areas of the countryside [that] exhibit exceptional landscapes, such as mountains, stretches of the coast or lough shores...wherein the quality of the landscape and unique amenity value is such that development should only be permitted in exceptional circumstances'. As such options were considered for how to identify SCAs in the Council area.

Option 1 – Summary: 'Business as Usual' / Islands SCA only. This would retain only the Islands SCA for the purposes of policy L02.

Option 2 – Summary: In addition to the Islands SCA this would look to identify other areas within the Council area as SCAs for the purposes of policy L02. A methodology would be used to identify and refine any areas as SCAs.

Findings and recommendation: There would be no difference in the assessment of policy L02 against the SA framework; the effects would only be amplified if it were applied to more (SCAs) extensive area under option 2. It was considered that there are other areas of the countryside (than the Islands SCA) which merited consideration and with a particular emphasis on the unspoilt /undeveloped upland areas (as per SPPS para 6.75). Consultation with NIEA confirmed this approach. Members also confirmed their desire to identify upland areas as SCAs as well as the Islands and particular with regard to Cuilagh and the Sperrins as unique landscapes. Although the 'Sperrins' SCA is within the AONB it was considered that this represented more protection from development. Consultation with neighbouring authority (Mid-Ulster) confirmed a similar approach was being followed for a potential SCA in their part of the Sperrins. As such Option 2, was the preferred option and this was progressed. A robust methodology was devised to identify and refine the boundaries of all the SCAs in the Council area.

Policy L03: Areas of High Scenic Value (AoHSV) OPTIONS CONSIDERED OR DISCOUNTED:

This is a new policy area but which is identified as a potential designation within the SPPS (para 6.75). However, it is recognised that the SPPS does not allow for the continuation of 'Areas of Scenic Quality' (current designated in the district) and so to not allocate AoHSV does not represent a 'business as usual' approach.

As such, consideration was given on how to identify AoHSVs across the Council area. One potential option was for the AoHSV to replace the existing designation of 'Areas of Scenic Quality'. However, it was ultimately determined that there was no coherent or robust evidence base for the ASQs (see LCA Update) and so this was discounted as a reasonable alternative. It was also identified that the LCA 2000 was out-of-date and as notable development had occurred since which had the potential to impact on how LCA were appraisal. As such a full review/update of the LCA was undertaken by specialist consultants. This led to the identification of three areas as AoHSVs. Given that this was a robust evidence-based approach, informed by expert opinion and based on best-practice it was considered that there was no need (it would not be reasonable) to consider any alternative or additional 'locations' for designations as AoHSV.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - The protection of these important landscapes is considered to have a secondary minor positive effect on the health and well-being of residents. The policies protect these resources many of which could be used for outdoor recreation and also promote community identity. The designation of the AONB is also based on cultural and social aspects and as such policy L01 will allow for this to be strengthened.

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - There would be significant positive effect in terms of the maintaining the character of landscapes. The protection offered by this policies from development would also result in a number of minor positive effects across the environment theme. The higher 'tier' of protection from development offered in SCAs will protect land quality and soil.

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - The protection of natural assets was seen as having both a negative and positive impact on sustainable economic growth. In some cases this could limit growth and in others it could be seen as an enhancement of the Council area making it more attractive for economic development.

Timescales: New designation of SCAs and AoHSV would have an immediate effect.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: Overall, mainly positive/neutral effects with no significant negative effects foreseen. As such there is no requirement to modify the policies direction to provide mitigation.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 18: FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT	SA Topics																					
	Social								Environmental										Economic			
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community; identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement
FLD01: Development in Floodplains	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	++	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	+	=	=	=	=
FLD02: Development affected by Surface Water Flooding	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	++	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	+	=	=	=	=
FLD03: Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs)	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	++	=	+	=	=	=	+	=	=	+	=	=	=	=
FLD04: Protection of Flood Defences and Drainage Infrastructure	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	++	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	+	=	=	=	=
FLD05: Artificial Modifications of Watercourses	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	+/-	=	=	=	=	=	+/-	=	=	+	=	=	=	=
FLD06: Development in Proximity to Reservoirs	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	++	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	+	=	=	=	=

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - The Flood Risk policies are designed to minimise development within areas liable to flooding (and of relevance to the district area, from both river and surface water) and therefore minimise the need for further flood alleviation and prevent increased instances of flooding resulting from run-off etc. SuDs are promoted as the preferred method from drainage. Other policies are technical in nature based on the requirements to protect features such as flood defences, prevent culverting, ensure that for the limited examples where development is allowed in the flood plain it will be subject to 'flood proofing', and the avoidance of development susceptible to flood inundation from controlled reservoirs.

Reasonable Alternatives: - This policy framework continues that established mainly by PPS15 and therefore represents a 'business as usual' approach. No Reasonable Alternatives were considered given the specific requirements of the SPPS in relation to this topic area and as the existing policy framework was considered fit-for-purpose given the characteristics of the Council area. As such, the POP identified at 12.17 to 12.20 and Appendix 2 the preferred approach and this has been broadly carried forward subject to normal policy refinement and development. No other Reasonable Alternatives have been identified through either the policy development or consultation. Policy FLD03 has developed in response to the SPPS requirement to promote the use of SuDs as part of the wider strategy to address climate change.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - The impact is mainly neutral, and given the specific nature and aim of the policies. By minimising the development of areas/buildings liable to flooding, fewer people are likely to suffer the negative effects associated with flood events. These include the financial impacts, disruption, risk to life and longer term mental health impacts and as such some positive effects.

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - As would be expected the policies will have mainly a significant positive effect in terms of the reducing flood risk and increasing resilience to flood risk, and also a positive effect in relation to reducing the vulnerability to climate change. The exception is FLD05, where the policy is permissive to allow culverting (over a short distance) for a development access and so could have a minor negative effect in some instances. The promotion of SuDs, may result in areas of 'soft' landscaped areas (as opposed to a hard engineered solution) could have a secondary positive effect by providing new habitats and thus enhancing biodiversity.

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - In the majority of instances the impact is neutral. It was generally recognised across all policies that there will be a positive effect in terms of encouraging sustainable growth and as reducing the instances of flooding would reduce impact on business operations, development and growth.

Timescales: As these policies mainly represent a continuation of the existing policy approach this would be medium to long term effect.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: Overall, mainly positive/neutral effects with no significant negative effects foreseen. As such there is no requirement to modify the policies direction to provide mitigation.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 19: RENEWABLE ENERGY

	SA Topics																					
	Social								Environmental										Economic			
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community: identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement

RE01: OPTIONS CONSIDERED OR DISCOUNTED

Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	++	=	++	=	=	=	++	++	=	+	+	=	+	=
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	----	---	---	---	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - This policy seeks to positively promote the generation of energy from renewable and low carbon sources where the impact of such development can be mitigated or minimised. The policy also seeks to protect valued landscaped, particularly when considering the potential visual impact of wind energy development, and as there is significant pressure for wind energy development within some areas of the district. A similar approach is taken for ground mounted solar PV for which there is minimal pressure at the moment but as it is understood this may increase as this technology is improved and promoted.

Reasonable Alternatives: - In terms of an 'overarching' approach to Renewable Energy (Main Issue 8), Option 1 sought to retain the existing policy provision but introduce a spatial framework for renewable energy reflecting those areas where it would not be permitted and where there for capacity for development (specifying the type of renewable energy) . Option 2, while also retaining existing policy provision, would introduce a stricter policy to protect sensitive landscapes (e.g. AONB). Option 2 was the preferred option, and the Interim SA identified similar effects of both options except there was no negative effect in relation to enhancing landscape character for Option 2. Otherwise, the main findings at that time were that there would be mainly positive or neutral effects with a notable exception being a negative effect on Land Quality / Soil. Following the consultation process (for the POP and on-going) a combination of Option 1 and 2 has been carried forward in the development of this policy. In relation to wind energy, this has been informed by the Landscape Wind Energy Capacity Study and so it more akin to Option 1. In relation to large-scale ground mounted PV restrictions apply to AONB and other high quality landscapes and so in more in line with Option 2. No other Reasonable Alternatives have been identified through either the policy development or consultation.

RE01: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation OPTIONS CONSIDERED OR DISCOUNTED:

Following on from the strategic decision to progress with a spatial strategy for wind energy development an internal review of potential methodologies for completing this was undertaken. This sought to follow industry best practice and included examples from Scotland where it was considered that the spatial approach to wind energy development was well development. This led to the production of the Landscape Wind Energy Capacity Strategy by external consultants. Given that this was a robust evidence-based approach, informed by expert opinion and based on best-practice it was considered that there was no need (i.e. it would not be reasonable) to consider any alternative 'locations' for designations. As such, the findings of the Landscape Wind Energy Capacity Strategy have been brought forward in this policy and incorporated at Appendix 7.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - Neutral. The policy is not expected to have a direct social impact. It is recognised that there are potential secondary social benefits associated with job creation and local community initiatives provided by renewables industry.

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - The policy, and as it supports renewable energy generation, show significant positive effects in relation to objectives such as reducing flood risk, climate change and use of resources. The policy, as designed with mitigation in place to minimises potential negative impacts (e.g. visual, townscapes/landscapes and damage to land or Land Quality / Soil quality) to a level where there is neutral impact. This is particularly the case with regards to the Landscapes and Townscapes and Wind Energy development where the findings of the Wind Energy Capacity Study are incorporated into the policy and guide development to locations where there is capacity to accommodate such development within the landscape without significant harm.

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - Mainly neutral with some slight positive effects recognising potential secondary effect of renewable energy for job creation, economic development and encouraging investment. In rural areas, such investment may assist in sustaining communities.

Timescales: The implementation of a spatial approach towards Wind Energy development would have a significant immediate effect and as this represents a significant change to the current policy approach. This would be a long-term effect.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: There were no significant negative effects foreseen and as such the policies as drafted have been developed to mitigate (as far as possible) those evidenced at the Interim SA stage. Otherwise, there are mainly neutral or positive effects. As such there is no requirement to modify policies or their direction to provide further mitigation. There would be no requirement to amend or develop this policy approach further at the LPP stage.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 20: TRANSPORTATION	SA Topics																					
	Social							Environmental										Economic				
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community; identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement
TR01: Land Use, Transport and Accessibility	+	+	=	=	=	+	++	+	=	=	+	=	+	=	+	=	=	+	=	+	+	++
TR02: Car Parks and Service Provision	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	?	=	=	?	=	?	?	?
TR03: Provision of Park and Ride and Park and Share	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	++	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	+
TR04: OPTIONS CONSIDERED OR DISCOUNTED																						
Protected Routes																						
TR05: Safeguarding New Transport Schemes	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	?	?	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	?	+	?
TR06: Disused Transport Routes	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	?	?	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	?

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - The overall objectives of these policies is to ensure development is directed towards the most accessible locations, that development does not inconvenience the free-flow of traffic – for example by limiting new accesses to the strategic highway network – and maintains highway and pedestrian safety. Policies also: promote accessibility for all in all new developments; prioritise walking and cycling; ensures that there is sufficient car parking provided for developments in town centres; and, safeguard routes for New Transport Schemes as and when they come forward.

Reasonable Alternatives: - This policy framework continues that established mainly by PPS3 and PPS13 and therefore represents a 'business as usual' approach. No Reasonable Alternatives were considered given the specific requirements of the SPPS in relation to this topic area and as the existing policy framework was considered fit-for-purpose given the characteristics of the Council area. As such, the POP identified at 12.58 and Appendix 2 the preferred approach and this has been broadly carried forward subject to normal policy refinement and development. No other Reasonable Alternatives have been identified through either the policy development or consultation.

TR04: Protected Routes OPTIONS CONSIDERED OR DISCOUNTED:

The policy identifies Protected Routes across the Council areas. These are currently shown in PPS3 (Clarification Annex A) (October 2006) as part of a network across Northern Ireland and as they are the roads element of the Regional Strategic Transport Network. In the absence of any robust evidence that this network has changed (as relevant to the Council area) since October 2006 there is no reasonable alternative to the approach of continuing these designations.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - Significant positive effects derive from locating development near to existing services and when considered alongside the wider Spatial Growth Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy for the Council area. Saving cost of travel, and where available and viable using non-car modes of travel, are a secondary positive effect in terms of reducing poverty and encouraging health lifestyles.

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - It was not possible to determine the impact of 'safeguarding new transport schemes' or 'disused transport routes' on biodiversity or landscapes and townscapes and as the nature and scale of these designations is not known at this stage. Such designations will be within the LPP. Similarly, as the location/scale of car parks allowed by TR02 is not known the impact on climate change (promoting travel by car) is unknown. TR03 will have a positive effect on traffic, as it would divert journeys from areas which experience congestion and potentially to more sustainable modes of onward transport (e.g. bus or foot).

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - Unknown effects due to uncertainty on the characteristics of development (car parks) and allocations (safeguarded transport and disused transport routes) as with anticipated environmental effects. The proper planning of land uses and promoting accessibility would have significant positive effect.

Timescales: As these policies mainly represent a continuation of the existing policy approach this would be medium to long term effect.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: Overall, mainly positive/neutral effects with no significant negative effects foreseen. As such there is no requirement to modify the policies direction to provide mitigation. The final identification of new transport routes (potentially outwith the LDP process) and disused transport routes at the LPP stage will provide certainty on current unknown issues and allow for any negative effects to be mitigated at this stage.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 21: PUBLIC UTILITIES	SA Topics																					
	Social							Environmental										Economic				
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community; identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement
PU01: Telecommunications	+	=	+	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	+	++	++	=	
PU02: Overhead Electricity Lines	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	
PU03: OPTIONS CONSIDERED OR DISCOUNTED																						
Accommodating Future Broadband and Other Public Services	+	=	+	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	+	++	++	=	
PU04: Development Relying on Non-Mains Sewerage	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	++	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - Policies PU01 and PU02 mainly seeks to minimise the visual impact on telecommunications development/overhead electricity lines, as well as establish tests relating to their need and regulatory requirement to certificate in relation to non-ionising radiation. PU03 seeks to ensure that new developments are 'future-proofed' and in particular provision is made for broadband connections. PU04 allows for on-site treatment plants (for example for new rural dwellings) where it can be demonstrated that this would not impact in terms of pollution on water quality.

Reasonable Alternatives: - This policy framework, in terms of PU01 and PU02 continues that established mainly by PPS10 and PSRNI policy PSU11 and therefore represents a 'business as usual' approach. Similarly, Policy PU04 follows PPS21 CTY16. No Reasonable Alternatives were considered given the specific requirements of the SPPS in relation to these policy areas and as the existing policy framework was considered fit-for-purpose given the characteristics of the Council area. As such, the POP identified at 12.40 to 12.41 and Appendix 2 the preferred approach and this has been broadly carried forward subject to normal policy refinement and development. No other Reasonable Alternatives have been identified through either the policy development or consultation for these policies.

Policy PU03: Accommodating Future Broadband and Other Public Services OPTIONS CONSIDERED OR DISCOUNTED:

Policy PU03 is a new policy developed from a range of sources. This includes the POP's 'overarching principles' (para 4.10) which looks to ensure development is 'future-proofed'. It is also a spatial representation on the Community Plan which seeks to improve connectivity across the district. Finally, it represents an approach endorsed by Councillors and raised in various consultation workshops. Given how this this policy was arrived at no other options alternatives were considered reasonable, including having 'no policy' (which would be 'business as usual'). It is noted that the policy scores well in terms of positive benefits in both the Social and Economic themes.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - As the aim of policies 01 and 03 is to improve connectivity across the whole Council area these would have a positive effect on accessibility to key services (via technology) and also reduce social exclusion. This would also allow have secondary positive effect as there will be more opportunities to improve skills and education via access to remote learning.

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - It is considered that the mitigation offered in the policies, by avoiding sensitive landscapes and locations (such as the AONB) results in mainly neutral impact. The focus of policy PU04 is to protect water resources from potentially polluting development and this is therefore a significant positive aspect. Policy P01, outlines that the sharing of sites for telecoms should be the first option and this would avoid new greenfield sites. Policy PO02 would, where appropriate, facilitate connections to renewable energy development and therefore a secondary impact would be to increase the viability of energy generated from renewable sources.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - Most of the policies would have a positive impact in terms of sustainable economic growth, for example provision on new or improved overhead electricity lines would allow for more reliable/secure and potentially cheaper power or other utilities. It would also facilitate connecting of renewable power (e.g. wind) to the grid and therefore be linked to positive aspects of renewable energy. There would be significant positive impacts in terms of reducing disparity (as the policy aim would improve any urban/rural disparity between provision of telecoms or other utilities) and would also allow for improved opportunities for inward investment and as the district may be a more inviting for prospective investors.

Timescales: The introduction of policy PO03 would have an immediate positive effect and as this would be a new consideration/requirement for development. Otherwise, and as these policies mainly represent a continuation of the existing policy approach this would be medium to long term effect.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: Overall, mainly positive/neutral effects with no significant negative effects foreseen. As such there is no requirement to modify the policies direction to provide mitigation. Mitigation of any negative aspects of the policy will include consideration of development proposals against other policies.

++	+	=	-	--	+/-	?
Significant Positive	Minimal Positive	Neutral	Minimal Negative	Significant Negative	Positive and Negative	Unknown

Table 22: WASTE MANAGEMENT	SA Topics																					
	Social							Environmental										Economic				
	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Health & Well-being	Education & Skills	Decent Homes	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Community, identity & welfare	Accessibility to key services	Effect of Traffic	Flood Risk	Water quality	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Landscapes & Townscapes	Historic Environment	Climate Change	Waste / Materials	Land Quality / Soil	Sustainable Economic Growth	Employment	Reducing disparity	Indigenous & Inward investment	Efficient movement
WM01: Waste Management Facilities	=	+	=	+	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	+	+	+	+	=	=	+
WM02: Waste Water Treatment Works	=	+	=	++	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
WM03: Development in the vicinity of Waste / Materials Management Facilities	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
WM04: Facilities for the Recycling of Construction, Demolition / Extraction Waste	=	=	=	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	+	+	=	+	++	++	=	=	=	=	=	=

SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

Summary of policy / Reason for Policy: - These policies look to direct waste management facilities, based on locational criteria and environmental/amenity criteria, to the best locations so as to meet anticipated need while minimising any negative impacts. A similar approach is put forward for Waste Water Treatment Works, and a policy seeks to resist development which is incompatible with waste management facilities. Finally, a policy seeks to promote the recycling of construction, demolition and extraction waste and so as to allow recycling aggregates to be used in place of primary resources. The policy does not identify any specific sites for waste management facilities but this is an option for the LPP stage.

Reasonable Alternatives: Policies WM01 to WM03 continue the policy framework that was established mainly by PPS11 and therefore represents a 'business as usual' approach. No Reasonable Alternatives were considered given the specific requirements of the SPPS in relation to this topic area and as the existing policy framework was considered fit-for-purpose given the characteristics of the FODC area. As such, the POP identified at 12.59 to 12.61 and Appendix 2 the preferred approach and this has been broadly carried forward subject to normal policy refinement and development. No other Reasonable Alternatives have been identified through either the policy development or consultation. Policy WM04 is new and has been developed from a desire to minimise the impact of waste from construction.

Anticipated Social effect (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - There would be some positive effects of these policies including a significant positive effect and as improvements to WWTWs can facilitate overall improvements in or increase the housing stock.

Anticipated Environmental effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - Mainly neutral with some slight positive effects particularly related to how the policy seeks to divert, as far as possible, waste from land fill. However, the recycling of aggregates, and thus saving primary resources, has many positive effects particularly in terms of in terms of improving Land Quality / Soil quality and reducing Waste / Materials. This policy also potentially negates impacts associated with mineral extraction (by minimise the requirement for new minerals) and other policies which will permit development (e.g. housing) that create construction waste.

Anticipated Economic effects (incl secondary and synergistic effects): - This was judged as mainly neutral. While it is unlikely any significant economic activity would be promoted or not by these policies there will be some secondary positive effects and as policy WM01 will facilitate new businesses/expansion of businesses or create new job from waste management business activity. Furthermore, the locational aspect of policy WM01 will result in more efficient movement by ensuring these employment-generating uses are located near to key transport interchanges.

Timescales: As these policies would mainly represent a continuation of the existing approach there would be an on-going effect (long-term) over the plan period.

Comments and Options for mitigation (avoid, reduce remedy or compensate) or modification of policy: Overall, mainly positive/neutral effects with no significant negative effects foreseen. As such there is no requirement to modify the policies direction to provide mitigation. There is the potential to identify sites for WMFs/WWTWs within the LPP and is a need is identified and at which stage the potential benefits of the policies could be realised. Outside of the LDP process there would be opportunities for Council-wide policy to reduce reliance on 'landfill' and increase recycling rates. These policies would align with such an approach.

APPENDIX 5: SA 'POLICY TRACKER'



SA Policy Tracker - UPDATED OCTOBER 2018	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	Policy No
	DRAFT POLICIES FOR ORIGINAL SA SCORING/PANEL (NOVEMBER 2017 – JANUARY 2018)	REVISED MARCH 2018 - prior to DM CONSULTATION - changes highlighted in red	MINOR REVISIONS APRIL 2018 (prior to MEMBERS' WORKSHOP) and REVISED MAY 2018 - post DM CONSULTATION - changes highlighted in blue	FURTHER REVISIONS JUNE 2018 (prior to MEMBERS' STEERING GROUP) INCLUDING RE-NUMBERING AND RE-ARRANGING SECTIONS - changes highlighted in purple	FURTHER REVISIONS AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 2018 (DM feedback) - changes highlighted in green	
Strategic Policies Table 1 to 4, Appendix 4		SP01: Furthering Sustainable Development SP02: Settlement Policy	SP01: Furthering Sustainable Development SP02: Settlement Policy	SP01: Furthering Sustainable Development SP02: Settlement Policy	SP01: Furthering Sustainable Development SP02: Settlement Policy	1 2
		SP03: Strategic Allocation and Management of Housing Supply SP04: Strategic Allocation of Land for Economic Development	SP03: Strategic Allocation and Management of Housing Supply SP04: Strategic Allocation of Land for Economic Development	SP03: Strategic Allocation and Management of Housing Supply SP04: Strategic Allocation of Land for Economic Development	SP03: Strategic Allocation and Management of Housing Supply SP04: Strategic Allocation of Land for Economic Development	3 4
	01: Place-Making General	01: Place-Making 02: Elements of Good Design	01: General Development Requirements 01: Place-Making 02: Elements of Good Design	DE01: General Amenity Requirements DE02: Design Quality **deleted - incorporated into above policies**	DE01: General Amenity Requirements DE02: Design Quality	5 6 Deleted
	02: Development within the Sperrin Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	**moved** - to Landscapes				Moved
Supporting Good Design and General Principles and Place-Making Development and Design Table 5, Appendix 4	03: Place-making: Priority Areas Regeneration/ Gateway Routes	03: Place-making: Priority Areas Regeneration	**deleted** - not required in PS but likely within LPP			Deleted
	04: Advertisements	04: Place-making: Gateway Routes **moved** - to Advertisements (new section)	**deleted** - not required in PS but likely within LPP			Deleted
	05: Security Grilles and Shutters	**deleted** - policy considered not relevant at PS stage and can be addressed under other policies				Deleted
	06: Canopies and Awnings	**deleted** - policy considered not relevant at PS stage and can be addressed under other policies				Deleted
	07: Public Rights of Way and Permissive Paths	05: Public Rights of Way and Permissive Paths	03: Public Rights of Way and Permissive Paths	**deleted - incorporated into above policies**		Deleted
	Advertisements Table 5, Appendix 4		01: Advertisement	01: Advertisement	**MOVED TO DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN** - DE03: Advertisements	DE07: Advertisements
Housing Table 6, Appendix 4	01: Housing - General Principles	01: Housing - General Principles	01: Housing in Settlements –General Principles	HOU01: Housing in Settlements	HOU01: Housing in Settlements-Towns	8
	02: Protection of Land Zoned for Housing	02: Protection of Land Zoned for Housing	02: Protection of Land Zoned for Housing	HOU02: Protection of Land Zoned for Housing	HOU02: Protection of Land Zoned for Housing	9
	03: Housing Mix	03: Housing Mix	03: Promoting a Housing Mix	HOU03: Promoting a Housing Mix	**DELETED** - incorporated into HOU05	Deleted
	04: Affordable Housing – OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND DISCOUNTED	04: Affordable Housing	04: Affordable Housing	HOU04: Affordable Housing	HOU03: Affordable Housing in Settlements	10
	05: Supported Housing	05: Supported Housing	05: Supported Housing	HOU05: Supported Housing	**DELETED** - incorporated into policy clarification of HOU01	Deleted
	06: Travellers Accommodation	06: Travellers Accommodation	06: Traveller Accommodation	HOU06: Traveller Accommodation	HOU04: Traveller Accommodation	11
	07: Living over the Shop	**deleted** - Incorporated into 09 below				Deleted
	08: Shaping Our Houses and Homes	07: Shaping Our Houses and Homes	07: Shaping Our Houses and Homes	HOU07: Shaping Our Houses and Homes	HOU05: Shaping Our Houses and Homes	12
	08: Conversion and Change of Use of Existing Building to Self-Contained Flats	08: Conversion and Change of Use of Existing Building to Self-Contained Flats	HOU09: Conversion and Change of Use of Existing Building to Self-Contained Flats	HOU07: Conversion and Change of Use of Existing Building to Self-Contained Flats	13	

		09: Residential Extensions and Alterations	**deleted** - incorporated into 07 above			Deleted
		10: Annex Living	09: Annex Living	HOU10: Annex Living	HOU08: Annex Living	14
Sustaining Rural Communities [The policies of this section were moved into other sections or the new sections 'Housing in the Countryside' and 'Rural Community Areas'] Table 7 and 10, Appendix 4		01: Sustaining Rural Communities	01: Sustaining Rural Communities	**MOVED TO DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN** - DE04: Sustaining Rural Communities	DE03: Sustaining Rural Communities	15
	01: Integration and Design of Buildings in the Countryside	02: Integration and Design of Buildings in the Countryside	02: Integration and Design of Buildings and related development in the Countryside	**MOVED TO DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN** - DE05: Intregation and Design of Buildings in the Countryside	DE04: Intregation and Design of Buildings in the Countryside	16
	02: Rural Character	03: Rural Character	03: Rural Character	**MOVED TO DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN** - DE06: Rural Character	DE05: Rural Character	17
	03: The Setting of Settlements	16: The Setting of Settlements	15: The Setting of Settlements	**MOVED TO DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN** - DE07: The Setting of Settlements	DE06: The Setting of Settlements	18
	04: Rural Community Areas (RCAs) – NEW STRATEGIC OPTION	17: Rural Community Areas (RCAs)	16: Rural Community Areas (RCAs)	**MOVED TO OWN SECTION** - Rural Community Areas (RCAs)	RCA01: Rural Community Areas (RCAs)	19
	05: Dwellings in an existing cluster	**deleted** - incorporated into policy 10 below				Deleted
	06: Replacement Dwellings	04: Rural Replacement Dwellings	04: Rural Replacement Dwellings	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU11: Rural Replacement Dwellings	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU09: Rural Replacement Dwellings	20
	07: Replacement of Other Buildings	06: Replacement of Other Rural Buildings - OPTIONS CONSIDERED	05: Replacement of Other Rural Buildings	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU12: Replacement of Other Rural Buildings	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU10: Replacement of Other Rural Buildings	21
		07: Reinstatement of Residential Use and Dwelling - OPTIONS CONSIDERED	06: Redevelopment of former site for dwelling	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU13: Redevelopment of former site for dwelling	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU11: Redevelopment of former site for dwelling	22
	08: Conversion and Reuse of Existing Buildings	**deleted** - part incorporated into policies 04 and 06 above and part covered by Historic Environment 09				Deleted
	09: Personal and Domestic Circumstances	12: Personal and Domestic Circumstances	11: Personal and Domestic Circumstances	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU18: Personal and Domestic Circumstances	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU16: Personal and Domestic Circumstances	23
	10: Existing Non-Agricultural Business	11: Dwellings to serve an existing Non-agricultural business	10: Dwellings to serve an existing Non-agricultural business	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU17: Dwellings to serve an existing Non-agricultural business	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU15: Dwellings to serve an existing Non-agricultural business	24
	11: Infill Dwellings	10: Rounding Off and Infilling - OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND DISCOUNTED	09: Rounding Off and Infilling	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU16: Rounding Off and Infilling	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU14: Rounding Off and Infilling	25
	12: Dwellings on Farm Businesses	08: Dwellings on a Farm Business	07: Dwellings on a Farm Business	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU14: Dwellings on a Farm Business	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU12: Dwellings on a Farm Business	26
		09: Dwellings in Association with the keeping/breeding of horses	08: Dwellings in Association with the keeping/breeding of horses	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU15: Dwellings in Association with the keeping/breeding of horses	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU13: Dwellings in Association with the keeping/breeding of horses	27
13: Social and Affordable Housing	13: Social and Affordable Housing	12: Social and Affordable Housing	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU19: Affordable Housing	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU17: Affordable Housing	28	
14: Residential Caravans and Mobile Homes	14: Residential Caravans and Mobile Homes/Non-permanent Dwellings in the Countryside	13: Residential Caravans and Mobile Homes/Non-permanent Dwellings in the Countryside	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU20: Residential Caravans and Mobile Homes	**MOVED TO NEW SECTION** - Housing in Countryside - HOU18: Residential Caravans and Mobile Homes	29	
15: Development Relying on Non-Mains Sewerage	15: Development Relying on Non-Mains Sewerage	14: Development Relying on Non-Mains Sewerage	**MOVED TO PUBLIC UTILITIES** - PU04: Development relying on Non-Mains Sewerage	**MOVED TO PUBLIC UTILITIES** - PU04: Development relying on Non-Mains Sewerage	30	

	16: Farm Diversification	18: Farm Diversification	17: Farm Diversification	**MOVED TO INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS** - IB05: Farm Diversification	**MOVED TO INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS** - IB05: Farm Diversification	31
	17: Agricultural and Forestry Development	19: Agricultural and Forestry Development	18: Agricultural and Forestry Development	**MOVED TO INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS** - IB06: Agricultural and Forestry Development	**MOVED TO INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS** - IB06: Agricultural and Forestry Development	32
Community Uses Facilities Table 8, Appendix 4	01: Community Uses	01: Community Uses	01: Community Facilities	CF01: Community Facilities	CF01: Community Facilities	33
Open Space and Recreation Table 9, Appendix 4	01: Protection of Open Space	01: Protection of Open Space	01: Protection of Open Space	OSR01: Protection of Open Space	OSR01: Protection of Open Space	34
	02: Public Open Space in New Residential Developments	02: Public Open Space in New Residential Developments	02: Public Open Space in New Residential Developments	**MOVED TO HOUSING IN SETTLEMENTS** - HOU09: Public Open Space in New Residential Developments	HOU06: Public Open Space in New Residential Developments	35
	03: Intensive Sports Facilities	03: Intensive Sports Facilities	03: Intensive Sports Facilities	OSR02: Intensive Sports Facilities	OSR02: Intensive Sports Facilities	36
	04: Outdoor Recreation in the Countryside	04: Outdoor Recreation in the Countryside	04: Outdoor Recreation in the Countryside	OSR03: Outdoor Recreation in the Countryside	OSR03: Outdoor Recreation in the Countryside	37
	05: Development of Facilities ancillary to Water Sports	05: Protection of Lough Shores	05: Protection of Lough Shores	OSR04: Protection of Lough Shores	OSR04: Protection of Lough Shores	38
	06: Development Adjacent to a Main River	06: Development Adjacent to a Main River	06: Development Adjacent to a Main River	OSR05: Development Adjacent to a Main River	OSR05: Development Adjacent to a Main River	39
	07: The Floodlighting of Sports and Outdoor Recreation Facilities	07:Safeguarding of the Ulster Canal	07:Safeguarding of the Ulster Canal	OSR06:Safeguarding of the Ulster Canal	OSR06:Safeguarding of the Ulster Canal	40
-Economic Development Industry and Business Table 11, Appendix 4	01: Economic Development in Settlements	01: Industry and Business Development in Settlements	01: Industry and Business Development in Settlements	IB01: Industry and Business Development in Settlements	IB01: Industry and Business Development in Settlements	42
	02: Retention of Zoned and Unzoned land and Economic Development Uses	02: Retention of Zoned and Unzoned land for Industrial and Business Uses	02: Loss of Industry and Business Uses	IB02: Loss of Industry and Business Uses	IB02: Loss of Industry and Business Uses	43
	03: Development incompatible with Economic Development Uses	04: Development incompatible with Economic Development Uses	04: Development incompatible with Economic Development Uses	IB03: Development incompatible with Economic Development Uses	IB03: Development incompatible with Economic Development Uses	44
	04: Economic Development in the Countryside	03: Industry and Business Development in the Countryside	03: Industry and Business Development in the Countryside	IB04: Industry and Business Development in the Countryside	IB04: Industry and Business Development in the Countryside	45
Town Centre and Retailing Table 12, Appendix 4	01: Main Town Centres	01: Main Town Centres	01: Town Centres	TCR01: Town Centres	TCR01: Town Centres	46
	02: Primary Retail Core	02: Primary Retail Frontage	02: Primary Retail Frontage	TCR02: Primary Retail Frontage	TCR02: Primary Retail Frontage	47
	03: Local Town Centres	**deleted** - incorporated into policy 01 above				Deleted
	04: Local Centres within the Main Towns	03: Local Neighbourhood Centres	03: Local Neighbourhood Centres	TCR03: Local Neighbourhood Centres	TCR03: Local Neighbourhood Centres	48
	05: Local Shops	05: Local Shops	**deleted** - incorporated into 01 above			Deleted
	06: Villages and Small Settlements	04: Villages and Small Settlements	04: Villages and Small Settlements	TCR04: Villages and Small Settlements	TCR04: Villages and Small Settlements	49
	07: Rural Shops	06: Rural Shops	**deleted** - no longer considered necessary			Deleted
	08: Petrol Filling Stations	07: Petrol Filling Stations	05: Petrol Filling Stations	TCR05: Petrol Filling Stations	TCR05: Petrol Filling Stations	50
Tourism Table 13, Appendix 4	01: Tourist Amenities and Attractions	02: Tourism Development in Settlements	02: Tourism Development in Settlements	TOU02: Tourism Development in Settlements	TOU02: Tourism Development in Settlements	51
	02: Tourist Accommodation	03: Tourism Development outside of Settlements	03: Tourism Development outside of Settlements	TOU04: Tourism Development outside of Settlements	** deleted - incorporated into the other TOURISM policies**	Deleted
	03: Self-catering Accommodation in the Countryside	**deleted** - Incorporated into 03 above		TOU 03: New Build Hotel, Guest House and Tourist Hostels outside Settlement Boundaries	TOU 03: New Build Hotel, Guest House and Tourist Hostels outside Settlement Boundaries	52
	04: New and Extended Holiday Parks/Caravan Parks	04: Holiday Parks, Touring Caravan and Camping Sites Outside of Settlements	04: Holiday Parks, Touring Caravan and Camping Sites Outside of Settlements	TOU05: Holiday Parks, Touring Caravan and Camping Sites Outside of Settlements	TOU04: Holiday Parks, Touring Caravan and Camping Sites	53

	05: Protection of Tourism Assets and Tourism Accommodation	01: Protection of Tourism Assets and Tourism Development	01: Protection of Tourism Assets and Tourism Development	TOU01: Protection of Tourism Assets and Tourism Development	TOU01: Protection of Tourism Assets and Tourism Development	54
	06: Access to Lakes and Waterways	**moved** - to Open Space and Recreation				Moved
	07: Safeguarding Scenic Driving Routes	**deleted** - policy considered not relevant at PS stage/can be addressed under other policies				Deleted
	08: Safeguarding the Ulster Canal	**moved** - to Open Space and Recreation				Moved
Minerals Development Table 14, Appendix 4	01: Minerals Development	01: Minerals Development	01: Minerals Development – OPTIONS CONSIDERED	MIN01: Minerals Development	MIN01: Minerals Development	55
	02: Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development	02: Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development	02: Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development	**deleted** - incorporated into policy MIN01 above		Deleted
	03: Restoration	03: Restoration	03: Restoration	MIN02: Restoration and Aftercare	MIN02: Restoration and Aftercare	56
	04: Peat Extraction	04: Commercial Peat Extraction	**deleted** - incorporated into 01 above			Deleted
	05: Mineral Safeguarding	**deleted** - at the time no longer considered relevant in the draft PS		MIN03: Mineral Safeguarding Areas [a 'high level' policy re-introduced] - OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND DISCOUNTED	MIN03: Mineral Safeguarding Areas	57
	06: Unconventional Hydrocarbon Extraction	05: Unconventional Hydrocarbon Extraction 06: New or Improved Facilities for Recycling of Construction, Demolition and Extraction Waste	04: Unconventional Hydrocarbon Extraction	MIN04: Unconventional Hydrocarbon Extraction	MIN04: Unconventional Hydrocarbon Extraction	58
	07: Aggregate Recycling		**moved** - to Waste Management			Deleted
Historic Environment Table 15, Appendix 4	01: Historic Environment Overarching	01: Historic Environment Overarching	01: Historic Environment Overarching	HE01: Historic Environment Overarching	HE01: Historic Environment Overarching	59
	02: Advertisements and the Historic Environment	OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND DISCOUNTED	10: Advertisements and the Historic Environment	HE10: Advertisements and the Historic Environment	**MOVED TO DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN** - DE08: Advertisements and the Historic Environment	60
	03: Enabling Development	08: Enabling Development	08: Enabling Development	HE08: Enabling Development	HE08: Enabling Development	61
	04: Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance	02: Archaeology	02: Archaeology	HE02: Archaeology	HE02: Archaeology	62
	05: Archaeological Remains of Local Importance	**deleted** - Incorporated into 02 above				Deleted
	06: Listed Buildings	03: Listed Buildings	03: Listed Buildings	HE03: Listed Buildings	HE03: Listed Buildings	63
	07: Conservation Areas	04: Conservation Areas	04: Conservation Areas	HE04: Conservation Areas	HE04: Conservation Areas	64
	08: ATCs and AVCs	05: ATCs and AVCs	05: ATCs and AVCs	HE05: ATCs and AVCs	HE05: ATCs and AVCs	65
	09: Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes	06: Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes	06: Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes	HE06: Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes	HE06: Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes	66
	10: Local Landscape Policy Areas	07: Local Landscape Policy Areas	07: Local Landscape Policy Areas	HE07: Local Landscape Policy Areas	HE07: Local Landscape Policy Areas	67
	11: Non-Designated Heritage Assets	09: Change of Use of a Non-Listed Vernacular building	09: Change of Use of a Non-Listed Vernacular building	HE09: Change of Use of a Non-Listed Vernacular building	HE09: Change of Use of a Non-Listed Vernacular building	68

<p>Natural Environment and Landscapes</p> <p>Table 16, Appendix 4</p>	01: International Designations	01: International Designation - European and Ramsar Sites	01: International Designation - European and Ramsar Sites	NE01: Nature Conservation	NE01: Nature Conservation	69
	02: National and Local Designations	02: National Designations	02: National Designations	**deleted - incorporated into '01: nature conservation' above**		Deleted
	03: Protected Species – European and National	03: Local Designations	03: Local Designations	**deleted - incorporated into '01: nature conservation' above**		Deleted
	04: Other Species, habitats and features of the NE	04: Protected Species – European and National	04: Protected Species – European and National	NE02: Protected Species	NE02: Protected Species	70
	05: Trees and Hedgerows	05: Other Species, habitats and features of the NE	05: Other Species, habitats and features of the NE	NE03: Biodiversity	NE03: Biodiversity	71
	06: Protecting Active Peatland	06: Trees and Hedgerows	**deleted - partly covered by 05 or general principles**			Deleted
	07: Green and Blue Infrastructure	** deleted** - incorporated into 05 above		**deleted - incorporated into 'Development Requirements' **		Deleted
<p>Landscapes</p> <p>Table 17, Appendix 4</p>	08: Development within the Sperrin AONB	08: Development within the Sperrin AONB	01: Development within the Sperrin AONB	L01: Development within the Sperrin AONB	L01: Development within the Sperrin AONB	72
	08: Special Countryside Areas	09: Special Countryside Areas	02: Special Countryside Areas	L02: Special Countryside Areas - OPTIONS CONSIDERED	L02: Special Countryside Areas	73
	09: Areas of High Scenic Value (AoHSV)	10: Areas of High Scenic Value (AoHSV)	03: Areas of High Scenic Value (AoHSV) - OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND DISCOUNTED	L03: Areas of High Scenic Value (AoHSV)	L03: Areas of High Scenic Value (AoHSV)	74
<p>Flood Risk</p> <p>Table 18, Appendix 4</p>	01: Development in River (Fluvial) Floodplains	01: Development in River (Fluvial) Floodplains	01: Development in Floodplains	FLD01: Development in Floodplains	FLD01: Development in Floodplains	75
	02: Development affected by Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Risk outside Flood Plains	02: Development affected by Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Risk outside Flood Plains	02: Development affected by Surface Water Flooding	FLD02: Development affected by Surface Water Flooding	FLD02: Development affected by Surface Water Flooding	76
	03: Development Using Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs)	03: Development Using Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs)	03: Development Using Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs)	FLD03: Development Using Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs)	FLD03: Development Using Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs)	77
	04: Protection of Flood Defences and Drainage Infrastructure	04: Protection of Flood Defences and Drainage Infrastructure	04: Protection of Flood Defences and Drainage Infrastructure	FLD04: Protection of Flood Defences and Drainage Infrastructure	FLD04: Protection of Flood Defences and Drainage Infrastructure	78
	05: Artificial Modifications of Watercourses	05: Artificial Modifications of Watercourses	05: Artificial Modifications of Watercourses	FLD05: Artificial Modifications of Watercourses	FLD05: Artificial Modifications of Watercourses	79
	06: Flood Proofing	06: Flood Proofing	**deleted** - incorporated into 01 and 02 above			Deleted
	07: Development in Proximity to Reservoirs	07: Development in Proximity to Reservoirs	06: Development in Proximity to Reservoirs	FLD06: Development in Proximity to Reservoirs	FLD06: Development in Proximity to Reservoirs	80
<p>Renewable Energy</p> <p>Table 19, Appendix 4</p>	01: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	01: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	01: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	RE01: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation – OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND DISCOUNTED	RE01: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	81
	02: Wind Energy Developments	02: Wind Energy Proposals	**deleted - incorporated into 01 above**			Deleted
	03: Large Scale Ground Mounted Solar PV Installations	03: Large Scale Ground Mounted Solar PV Installations	**deleted - incorporated into 01 above**			Deleted
	04: Integrated Renewable Energy and Passive Solar Design in New Buildings	04: Integrated Renewable Energy and Passive Solar Design in New Buildings	**deleted - incorporated into 'Development Requirements' **			Deleted
	05: Community Benefit	05: Community Benefit	**deleted** - no longer considered to justify a policy and instead will be			Deleted

			appendix			
Transportation Table 20, Appendix 4	01: Land Use and Transport	01: Land Use, Transport and Accessibility	01: Land Use, Transport and Accessibility	TR01: Land Use, Transport and Accessibility	TR01: Land Use, Transport and Accessibility	82
	02: Accessibility	**deleted** - Incorporated into 01 above				Deleted
	03: Provision of Public and Private Car Parks	02: Car Parks and Service Provision	02: Car Parks and Service Provision	TR02: Car Parks and Service Provision	TR02: Car Parks and Service Provision	83
		03: Provision of Park and Ride and Park and Share Car Parks	03: Provision of Park and Ride and Park and Share Car Parks	TR03: Provision of Park and Ride and Park and Share Car Parks	TR03: Provision of Park and Ride and Park and Share Car Parks	84
	04: Protected Routes – OPTIONS CONSIDERED OR DISCOUNTED	04: Protected Routes	04: Protected Routes	TR04: Protected Routes	TR04: Protected Routes	85
	05: Safeguarding New Transport Schemes	05: Safeguarding New Transport Schemes	05: Safeguarding New Transport Schemes	TR05: Safeguarding New Transport Schemes	TR05: Safeguarding New Transport Schemes	86
	06: Disused Transport Routes	06: Disused Transport Routes	06: Disused Transport Routes	TR06: Disused Transport Routes	TR06: Disused Transport Routes	87
	07: Temporary Car Parks	**deleted** - Incorporated into 02 above				Deleted
Public Utilities Infrastructure Table 21, Appendix 4	01: Telecommunications	01: Telecommunications	01: Telecommunications	PU01: Telecommunications	PU01: Telecommunications	88
	02: Overhead Electricity Lines	02: Overhead Electricity Lines	02: Overhead Electricity Lines	PU02: Overhead Electricity Lines	PU02: Overhead Electricity Lines	89
	03: Accommodating Future Broadband Services– OPTIONS CONSIDERED OR DISCOUNTED	03: Accommodating Future Broadband and Other Public Services	03: Accommodating Future Broadband and Other Public Services	PU03: Accommodating Future Broadband and Other Public Services	PU03: Accommodating Future Broadband and Other Public Services	90
Waste Management Table 22, Appendix 4	01: Waste Management Facilities	01: Waste Management Facilities	01: Waste Management Facilities	WM01: Waste Management Facilities	WM01: Waste Management Facilities	91
	02: Location of Waste Management Facilities	02: Location of Waste Management Facilities	**deleted - incorporated into 01 above**			Deleted
	03: Environmental and Neighbouring Land Uses for WMF	03: Environmental and Neighbouring Land Uses for WMF	**deleted - incorporated into 01 above**			Deleted
	04: Waste Water Treatment Works	04: Waste Water Treatment Works	02: Waste Water Treatment Works	WM02: Waste Water Treatment Works	WM02: Waste Water Treatment Works	92
	05: Development in the vicinity of Waste Management Facilities	05: Development in the vicinity of Waste Management Facilities	03: Development in the vicinity of Waste Management Facilities	WM03: Development in the vicinity of Waste Management Facilities	WM03: Development in the vicinity of Waste Management Facilities	93
		04: Facilities for Recycling of Construction, Demolition and Extraction Waste	WM04: Facilities for Recycling of Construction, Demolition and Extraction Waste	WM04: Facilities for Recycling of Construction, Demolition and Extraction Waste	94	



Stranmillis Arts Centre





