

FODC105



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

**Local Development Plan 2030
Rural Needs Impact Assessment (RNIA)
of the LDP Draft Plan Strategy
October 2018**





CONSULTATION

This Rural Needs Impact Assessment (RNIA) 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 RNIA, and in particular if you consider if there are any other social and economic needs of people in rural areas that need to be considered or if you consider we have not correctly considered the social and economic needs of people in rural areas.

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

Commenting on the Rural Needs Impact Assessment

To make comments on the Draft Plan Strategy document, 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 – RNIA')



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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This document is the Rural Needs Impact Assessment (RNIA) of the Fermanagh and Omagh Local Development Plan Draft Plan Strategy.

The Plan Strategy is the first stage of the two-stage Local Development Plan (LDP) planning system introduced in April 2015. In summary, the Plan Strategy will detail the spatial growth strategy for the district as well as the policy framework for day to day decisions for future housing, retail, employment and infrastructure development in the district. It is a spatial representation of the Council's Community Plan. Once adopted by the Council, the Plan Strategy will be followed by the Local Policies Plan (second stage) which provides more detailed policy on the local allocation of land for development and designations.

The Rural Needs Act 2016 requires district councils and other public authorities to have due regard to rural needs when developing, adopting, implementing or revising policies, strategies and plans, and when designing and delivering public services. The principles of rural proofing are incorporated in the RNIA process.

This RNIA accompanies the Draft Plan Strategy and will be subject to consultation prior to an Independent Examination, possible amendment, and then adoption by the Council. The Draft Plan Strategy follows the Preferred Options Paper (October 2016), which was an earlier consultation document which considered several issues for the district and provided options, including a preferred option, of how these issues could be addressed.

It should be noted that the RNIA, and therefore *Rural Needs*, are only one aspect that should be taken into account when developing the Plan Strategy and its policies. As noted above, this includes the Council's Community Plan, but also the regional planning framework as set-out in the Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035 and Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) and other assessments including the Sustainability Appraisal, Equality Impact Assessment and Habitats Regulations Assessment.

The RNIA has been produced by the Council's LDP Team as they have a working knowledge of the Draft Plan Strategy. The LDP Team has worked with the Council's Policy and Strategic Services team to ensure that the RNIA has been completed in accordance with the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs' (DAERAs') Rural Needs Act (NI) April 2018 guidance and template.

Table 2 at Appendix 2 provides details of the documenting and recording of this RNIA and Table 3 at Appendix 2 provides the completed 'checklist' for undertaking an RNIA.



SECTION 1 -

DEFINING THE ACTIVITY SUBJECT TO SECTION 1(1) OF THE RURAL NEEDS ACT (NI) 2016



1A. Name of Public Authority

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council

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

The activity is:

- *Preparing and developing a local development plan draft Plan Strategy which sets out how the Fermanagh and Omagh District will change and grow over the period up to 2030. This will include a set of policies to guide development.*

This activity will be undertaken in line with the legislative framework contained in the Planning Act (NI) 2011 and the Planning (Local Development Plan) Regulations (NI) 2015. The procedure for preparing and developing the strategy, including consultation, is detailed within the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) (available to view on the Council's website www.fermanaghomagh.com).

1C. Please indicate which category the activity specified in Section 1B above relates to.

The activity specified in 1B is developing a Strategy

1D. Please provide the official title (if any) of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service document or initiative relating to the category indicated in Section 1C above.

Fermanagh and Omagh Local Development Plan - Draft Plan Strategy (the 'Draft PS')

1E. Please provide details of the aims and/or objectives of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service.

The overall 'Vision' for the District, which is set out in the Draft PS and which is shared with the Council's Corporate Plan and Community Plan, is:

“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.”

The Draft PS details 18 Strategic Objectives and which are spread across the three sustainability themes of Social, Economic and Environment. These strategic objectives are fully detailed at Part One, Section 5.0 of the Draft PS.

The Draft PS provides a plan-led policy framework for making day to day decisions to help the Council deliver sustainable development including for future housing, employment, retail and infrastructure across the whole district. In summary, the Spatial Growth Strategy of the Draft PS is:

- to focus major population and economic growth within the main hubs of Enniskillen and Omagh;
- sustain the role of small towns, villages, and small settlements and,
- support and sustain rural communities outside of the settlements.

In terms of the mechanics of the document it is arranged in three parts. Part One provides background to the LDP and Draft PS and includes four strategic policies for the district.

Part Two details the policies which will be used for development management purposes. These are arranged into five Chapters (and further split into topics) as follows:

- Development and Design
- People and Places (Housing in Settlements, Housing in Countryside, Community Facilities, Open Space and Recreation and Rural Community Areas)
- Economy (Industry and Business, Town Centres and Retailing, Tourism and Minerals Development)
- Environment (Historic Environment, Natural Environment and Landscape)
- Infrastructure (Flood Risk, Renewables, Transportation, Public Utilities and Waste Management)

Part Three contains the appendices.

Table 1 at Appendix 1 provides a more detailed analysis of all the individual policies. This includes the ‘aim’ of each policy.





1F. What definition of 'rural' is the Public Authority using in respect of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service?

Population settlements of less than 5,000 (Default definition).

For clarity, the only settlements with a population above 5,000 in the Council area are Enniskillen and Omagh.

It is important to note that the default definition (taken from the *Review of the Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements, NIRSA, March 2015*) is different from other definitions of an 'Urban – Rural' split used within a planning context.

The Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) defines "the countryside" as land lying outside of settlement limits. The same is used in the Draft PS as it should take account of the SPPS.

The Draft PS, as well as identifying settlements, also provides a Settlement Hierarchy with settlements classified, depending on their role and function, as:

- Main Towns (Enniskillen and Omagh)
- Local Towns
- Villages, or
- Small Settlements

Given this context, policies in the Draft PS rarely align with the default definition (i.e. only apply to Enniskillen and Omagh or vice versa). They are more likely to apply to either "the settlements" or "the countryside".

Therefore, where policies in the Draft PS refer to the 'countryside' or 'rural' this would only apply to an element of 'rural' as per the default definition; it would exclude the Local Towns, Villages and Small Settlements. As such, to aid discussion and analysis the Local Towns, Villages and Small Settlements will be referred to as the "Rural Settlements" for this RNIA.

There are also instances where policies of the Draft PS may refer to different elements of the settlement hierarchy, for example. "Towns" where a policy applies to the Main and Local Town settlements only; and so, would apply to both urban and rural when considering the default definition.

The following table shows the various definitions and how they relate to each other:

Default Definition (NISRA)	URBAN		RURAL		
Draft PS Settlement Hierarchy	Main Towns	Local Towns	Villages	Small Settlements	Open Countryside
SPPS and LDP	'Settlements'				'The Countryside'
Other – used in Draft PS	'Towns'		'Villages and Small Settlements'		
Other – used in this RNIA		'Rural Settlements'			



SECTION 2 -

UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF THE POLICY, STRATEGY, PLAN OR PUBLIC SERVICE



2A. Is the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service likely to impact on people in rural areas?

Yes.

2B. Please explain how the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is likely to impact on people in rural areas.

The Draft PS is comprised of strategic policies, a growth strategy and operational policies which generally apply across the entire Council area. Overall, the implementation of the Draft PS is likely to have a positive impact on people in rural areas. In terms of the social aspects, there is provision that allows for the development of housing, shops, facilities and community services within rural areas. This is within both the rural settlements and areas of open countryside. In terms of economic aspects, provision is made for a range and choice of opportunities for employment, business development and growth and often with a focus on supporting rural activities and businesses.

Table 1 at Appendix 1 provides a more detailed analysis of the likely impact of the individual policies on people in rural areas. It should be noted that most of the policies are likely to have some impact on people in rural areas, however, the degree of impact and its significance will vary. The impact will also sometimes be a direct impact and sometimes an indirect (secondary) impact. For example, a policy which will have a significant and direct impact on the social and economic needs of rural people needs will be IB05: Farm Diversification. This is because the principal aim of this policy is to support rural businesses by creating more opportunities for economic development in the countryside. Conversely, the impact of policy TCR01: Town Centres will be indirect. This policy is principally about ensuring a strategic approach for retail and leisure provision in mainly urban areas. However, these would also be the main centres that serve the rest of the district including rural areas and therefore will indirectly impact on the social and economic needs of rural people.

2C. If the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is likely to impact on people in rural areas differently from people in urban areas, please explain how it is likely to impact on people in rural areas differently.

The Spatial Growth Strategy does provide a different approach for the urban areas (Enniskillen and Omagh) and as these are designated as 'hubs' within the regional planning framework (the RDS 2035) and so are the focus for growth

within the Council area whereas outside of these areas (and thus within rural areas), the approach is to sustain the role of the rural settlements and support and sustain rural communities. Given that the Spatial Growth Strategy is the basis from which other policies are developed, it does mean that there are examples where policies impact on people in rural areas differently.

Table 1 at Appendix 1 examines those individual policies that are likely to impact differently on rural areas compared to urban areas.



2D. Please indicate which of the following rural policy areas the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is likely to primarily impact on.

Given the breadth of coverage of the Draft PS, it is likely to impact on all the following rural policy areas to varying degrees:

- i) Rural Businesses
- ii) Rural Tourism
- iii) Rural Housing
- iv) Jobs or Employment in Rural Areas
- v) Education or Training in Rural Areas
- vi) Broadband or Mobile Communication in Rural Areas
- vii) Transport Services or Infrastructure in Rural Areas
- viii) Health or Social Care Services in Rural Areas
- ix) Poverty in Rural Areas
- x) Deprivation in Rural Areas
- xi) Rural Crime or Community Safety
- xii) Rural Development
- xiii) Agri-Environment

Table 1 at Appendix 1 details the rural policy area that will be primarily impacted on by individual policies of the Draft PS.

2E. Please explain why the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is NOT likely to impact on people in rural areas.

This is not applicable (see answer to 2A above).

SECTION 3 -

IDENTIFYING THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC NEEDS OF PERSONS IN RURAL AREAS



3A. Has the Public Authority taken steps to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas that are relevant to the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service?

Yes

3B. Please indicate which of the following methods or information sources were used by the Public Authority to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas.

- Consultation with Rural Stakeholders
- Consultation with Other Organisations
- Published Statistics
- Research Papers
- Other Publications

3C. Please provide details of the methods and information sources used to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas including relevant dates, names of organisations, titles of publications, website references, details of surveys or consultations undertaken etc.

Papers were prepared on a range of identified topic areas (e.g. Housing, Environmental Assets, Sustaining Rural Communities) to provide an overview of the current position in these topic areas and so that future requirements can be considered for the life of the proposed LDP including the preparation and development of the Draft PS. Information for these topics was gathered through direct consultation and discussions with government departments, agencies and other public bodies and research through their associated websites or published reports and papers. The various sources of information are identified and fully explored in the topic papers. The topic papers are all available at:
<https://www.fermanaghmagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/>

Following the preparation of the topic papers (and consideration of these by Members) a Preferred Options Paper was produced for public consultation with individuals. Consultation occurred in line with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement and included interested groups, section 75 groups and any other interested party. This included consultation events

which were held at various venues throughout the district between 18 October and 22 November 2016. A range of issues and topics was covered at these meetings which included focused discussion on the social and economic needs of people in rural areas (e.g. housing need within the countryside).

There was also an 8-week period for written representations which ran from 3 October until 28 November 2016. Consultation on the preferred options also took place with the statutory consultees. A summary of the consultation responses (both from the consultation events and in writing) is available at: <https://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/>

Furthermore, as policies were developed they were considered on a regular basis by the Council's LDP Steering Group. This is a cross-party representation of Members. On many occasions draft versions of the 'rural' policies were considered by the Steering Group (including December 2017, April 2018 and July 2018). Many of the Members represent rural constituents and therefore this was a further opportunity for the social and economic needs of people in rural areas to be considered.

3D. Please provide details of the social and economic needs of people in rural areas which have been identified by the Public Authority

After review of the topic papers and consultation with those in the community on the Preferred Options Paper (POP) the following key issues, related to the social and economic needs of people in rural areas were identified:

1. Removal of Dispersed Rural Communities - Many representations showed concern that the Spatial Growth Strategy intended to remove the Dispersed Rural Community designation as per the Fermanagh Area Plan (2007). The view was that these somewhat isolated areas would suffer a disadvantage in regard to funding and that more flexibility needed to be applied to the non-farming rural dweller.
2. New Businesses in Rural Areas – Respondents felt there was not enough opportunity for the development of new businesses in rural areas. It was also viewed that attention was focused towards existing business parks and industrial parks and failed to provide for opportunities in other areas. In particular the lack of zoned industrial land within the small settlements results in the lack of opportunity for inward investment.





3. Housing Need in Rural Areas - In terms of housing, representations outlined the need for additional housing and the need for housing for the elderly. The main areas of housing needs range from affordable housing, supported housing and the supply of smaller homes within the housing stock to allow people to downsize.
4. Connectivity in Rural Areas - There were several comments relating to poor quality broadband/internet provision in a number of rural areas, particularly more remote parts of the Council area.
5. Transport in Rural Areas – There were concerns related to the lack of public transport access in remote rural areas.
6. Town Centre Decline – Vacancy rates of properties in the smaller towns and villages in the rural area are on the increase due to shop closures resulting in reduced local services and dereliction.
7. Tourism in Rural Areas – There was a need for more emphasis to be placed on the promotion of tourism development within the rural area. When promoting tourism development, consideration should also be given to the provision of accommodation to attract and facilitate visitors. As some of our assets are relatively remote it is necessary to provide adequate signage to areas of local interest.
8. Flooding – There was a need to address the problems associated with flooding in rural areas as there is insufficient protection of properties causing hardship and financial loss to the vulnerable.
9. Waste Sewerage in Rural Areas – Lack of sewage headroom provision within the small settlements of the rural area which restricts development potential and the needs of the local communities.
10. Mineral Development in Rural Areas – Many representations voiced concern around fracking (the unconventional hydrocarbon extraction) as it is considered to have a detrimental effect on human health for those living in the surrounding rural communities. Gold mining in the Sperrin AONB and the use of cyanide as a method of extraction was considered to pose a major risk to human health for those living in the surrounding rural communities.

11. Service Provision in Rural Areas – Issues raised around the running down of services in the rural areas such as education, health and community.
 - (i) Education – There has been closure of small rural schools leading to the decline of rural communities.
 - (ii) Health – The closure of medical services within the isolated rural communities causing the greater hardship.
 - (iii) Community – Closure of community facilities such as police stations leads to potential increase in rural crime, the closure of libraries and other such facilities have a detrimental knock-on effect for those living in the rural areas.



SECTION 4 -

CONSIDERING THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC NEEDS OF PERSONS IN RURAL AREAS



4A. Please provide details of the issues considered in relation to the social and economic needs of people in rural areas.

When preparing the policies for the Draft PS, the Council considered the needs of people in rural areas that were identified under section 3 and have considered the following issues:

- To alleviate the concern that rural areas would be disadvantaged following the removal of the Dispersed Rural Communities policies the plan strategy has provided opportunity for residential development, rural start-ups and the provision of community facilities at focal points or at locations that have a strong community identity within the countryside. The policies also protect existing community facilities from being redeveloped to other alternative uses thereby reducing potential impact on rural communities.
- Business in rural areas play an important role in the life of the rural dweller providing employment opportunities which can help to sustain rural communities. The Plan Strategy has met this need through identifying some land in local towns and smaller settlements for industry and business use and providing opportunities for existing businesses within the countryside to expand. The policies also provide for rural 'start-up' projects and allow for diversification opportunities to help sustain farming businesses.
- Housing need in rural areas plays an important role in the life of rural communities. The policies in the Plan Strategy identify opportunities for residential development in both the rural settlements and areas of open countryside.
- Broadband and internet connection are vital for the development of rural businesses, this is addressed in the Plan Strategy by facilitating the provision of communication links.
- While Public transport access is difficult in rural areas, particularly remote areas, the Plan Strategy does make provision for the development/extension of park and ride and park and share car parks. This would assist in reducing reliance on the car and shifting the mode of transport to public transport.
- To avoid the decline of town centres the Plan Strategy policies aim to consolidate retail and leisure services in town centres to revitalize and regenerate them. This includes within the rural settlements (local town centres).

- The promotion of tourism in rural areas is addressed through a range of policies in the Plan Strategy. The policies consider the location of the attractions, and the need for overnight accommodation of an appropriate scale and location within the countryside.
- Flooding and its effects on rural communities are addressed in the Plan Strategy by directing development away from areas at risk of flooding and also provides for sustainable drainage systems to assist in better water management.
- The policies in the Plan Strategy make provision for the upgrading of wastewater treatment works including within rural settlements.

The issues of concern are dealt with more fully in Table 1 Appendix 1.



SECTION 5 -

INFLUENCING THE POLICY, STRATEGY, PLAN OR PUBLIC SERVICE



5A. Has the development, adoption, implementation or revising of the Policy, Strategy or Plan, or the design or delivery of the Public Service, been influenced by the rural needs identified?

Yes.

Overall the Draft PS has been influenced by rural needs. This has been to varying degrees across the topics and policies and depending on the nature of these policies. The following provides a summary of the how policies have been influenced (see Table 1 at Appendix 1):

	Number of Policies
Policy primarily (significantly) influenced by Rural Needs	21
Policy primarily influenced by another need or driver, as well as Rural Needs	71
Rural Needs has limited or no influence on policy	2

5B. Please explain how the development, adoption, implementation or revising of the Policy, Strategy or Plan, or the design or delivery of the Public Service, has been influenced by the rural needs identified.

The development of the Draft PS has considered the needs of the people in the rural area that have been identified through the analysis undertaken in the topic papers and consultation (see 3C and 3D above).

Table 1 at Appendix 1 details, where applicable, how individual policies of the Draft PS have been influenced by rural needs.

5C. Please explain why the development, adoption, implementation or revising of the Policy, Strategy or Plan, or the design or the delivery of the Public Service, has NOT been influenced by the rural needs identified.

While the overall Draft PS has been influenced by rural needs, there are instances to a varying degree (see 5A above) where this would not be the case. For completeness these are detailed at Table 1 at Appendix 1

APPENDIX 1





TABLE 1 – IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR ALL POLICIES

Part One – Chapter 5.0 The Council’s Vision and Strategic Objectives and 6.0 The Spatial Growth Strategy			
Policy Ref and Title	Aim of the Policy (SECTION 1E)	What is the Rural Impact, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the policy likely to impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2A) or not (SECTION 2E); - Which rural policy area is the policy likely to primarily impact on (SECTION 2D); and, - How will the policy impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2B) and how will it impact differently from people in urban areas (SECTION 2C) 	Has the development of policy been influenced by rural needs identified (SECTION 5A) and if so how has it been influenced (SECTION 5B) OR why has it NOT been influenced (SECTION 5C)
SPO1 – Furthering Sustainable Development	The aim of the policy is to support development proposals that are balanced and provide for sustainable growth within the district. It underpins all other policies in the plan.	This policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily impacts on rural development. The policy will apply to all areas of the district. It provides for an organized growth pattern within the settlements that is sustainable in the long term. This policy will not impact differently to the urban dweller.	The policy is mainly influenced by the need to provide for sustainable development patterns across the Council area and takes account of social, economic and environmental factors when considering development proposals. This takes account of rural needs.
SPO2 – Settlement	This policy sets out a hierarchy of settlements and, in combination with the growth strategy, and SPO3 and O4, will be the basis for the allocation of land for development.	The policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily impacts on rural development. The policy applies across the entire district. In particular it will identify the rural settlements and which areas are open countryside. The policy will provide structure as to how settlements develop, and this includes the rural settlements. As such this will not impact differently to the urban dweller.	The policy is influenced by the rural need to sustain rural communities by providing opportunities for housing and other services within a range of settlements.

+	=	-
Policy primarily influenced by Rural Needs	Policy primarily influenced by other needs/driver, as well as Rural Needs	Rural Needs has limited or no influence on policy

SPO3 – Strategic Allocation and Management of Housing	This policy sets out how land for housing will be allocate and managed in settlements over the period of the plan. The supply of housing within the settlements should reflect the settlements economic viability and housing needs allocated accordingly.	This policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily impacts on rural housing. The policy will apply to all settlements which will include the rural settlements and so it will impact on people in rural areas as it seeks to control the number of houses to be constructed within these settlements over the plan period. The policy will not have a differential impact.	The policy is mainly influenced by the need to allocate housing so as grow but is also influenced by the rural need to manage the allocation of housing across the district.
SPO4 – Strategic Allocation of Land for Industry and Business	The aim of the policy is to ensure that sufficient land is available over the period of the plan to support growth of industry and business.	This policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily impacts on rural businesses. The policy will apply to the towns and one village and so this will include some of the rural settlements. It will impact on people in rural areas by allocating land in the main towns and local towns specifically for industrial/business development over the plan period. The allocation of this land will provide job opportunities for both rural communities and urban communities. As such, the policy will not have a differential impact.	The policy is influenced by the rural need to provide job opportunities within the rural communities and wider communities

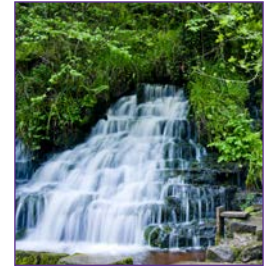




Part Two – Chapter 2.0 Development and Design			
Policy Ref and Title	Aim of the Policy (SECTION 1E)	What is the Rural Impact, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the policy likely to impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2A) or not (SECTION 2E); - Which rural policy area is the policy likely to primarily impact on (SECTION 2D); and, - How will the policy impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2B) and how will it impact differently from people in urban areas (SECTION 2C) 	Has the development of policy been influenced by rural needs identified (SECTION 5A) and if so how has it been influenced (SECTION 5B) OR why has it NOT been influenced (SECTION 5C)
DE01 – General Amenity Requirements	The policy aims to protect the environment and the amenities of the people which could be potentially impacted by new development.	This policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily on all rural development. The policy applies to all areas of the district. The policy will have an impact on the people living in all areas as it will protect their amenities, but this will not be a differential impact.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need to protect the overall character and enjoyment of an area including rural areas and protection of residential amenity.
DE02 - Design Quality	The policy aims to improve the design quality of all developments leading to a better quality environment.	This policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily all rural development. The policy applies to all areas of the district. The policy will have an impact on the people living in all areas as it will protect their amenities, but this will not be a differential impact.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need to have good quality design to enhance the appearance of the built environment and landscapes

+	=	-
Policy primarily influenced by Rural Needs	Policy primarily influenced by other needs/driver, as well as Rural Needs	Rural Needs has limited or no influence on policy

DE03 – Sustaining Rural Communities	This policy identifies all other policies which are relevant when considering development in the countryside. This is to assist in the development of rural communities through the development of residential opportunities, rural enterprises and community facilities. The policy also establishes the principle of development in the countryside clustering, consolidating or grouping.	This policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development. The policy is only relevant to development in the open countryside. The policy will have an impact on the people living in rural areas and small rural settlements by providing development opportunities. This will be different to the options for development allowed within urban areas, for example, the need to cluster, consolidate and group.	The policy is significantly influenced by rural need and particularly the need to support rural communities. This is provided for through a range of policies to meet housing needs and non-residential development such as industry and business, farm diversification.
DE04 – Integration and Design of Development in the Countryside	To ensure that development proposals are appropriately positioned in the landscape to avoid any detrimental impacts on the environment.	This policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development. The policy is only relevant to development in the open countryside. The policy will have an impact on the people living in the countryside. It complements policy DE02 which applies everywhere. The policy does introduce different requirements for development proposals within the countryside however not within the rural settlements.	The policy has been significantly influenced by the rural need, and when balanced against the need to protect the environment from poorly sited or designed developments.

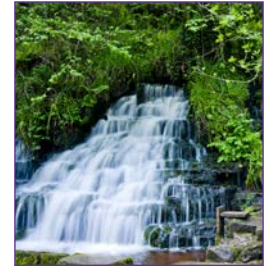




Policy Ref and Title	Aim of the Policy (SECTION 1E)	What is the Rural Impact, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the policy likely to impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2A) or not (SECTION 2E); - Which rural policy area is the policy likely to primarily impact on (SECTION 2D); and, - How will the policy impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2B) and how will it impact differently from people in urban areas (SECTION 2C) 	Has the development of policy been influenced by rural needs identified (SECTION 5A) and if so how has it been influenced (SECTION 5B) OR why has it NOT been influenced (SECTION 5C)
DE05 – Rural Character	To ensure that the cumulative effects of developments does not cause detriment to the rural environment.	This policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development. The policy is only relevant to development in the open countryside. The policy will have an impact on the people living in the countryside and complements policies DE02 and HOU05 which apply to both urban and rural areas. The policy is to ensure that the character of the countryside is protected from poorly sited developments. There will be no differential impact to people living in urban areas.	The policy has been significantly influenced by the rural need and also the need to protect the environment and rural character from poorly sited or designed developments.
DE06 – The Setting of Settlements	Seeks to protect the setting of our settlements from inappropriate development resulting in the sprawl of urban development into the rural area	This policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily within the housing policy area. The policy will have an impact on the people living in all areas as it restricts development opportunities close to urban settlements. There will be no differential impact to people living in urban areas.	The policy has been influenced by rural needs but also as it is necessary to draw a distinction between urban and rural settings and to protect the character of settlements.

+	=	-
Policy primarily influenced by Rural Needs	Policy primarily influenced by other needs/driver, as well as Rural Needs	Rural Needs has limited or no influence on policy

DE07 – Advertisement	To control the display of adverts so as to protect our environment from a proliferation of signs.	This policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural businesses policy area. The policy will apply to all areas of the district, but there is a specific criteria and guidance relating to signage in the countryside. This limits signs to only being within the curtilage of businesses (unless directional signs) The policy will have a slight differential impact on rural needs of businesses in the countryside and as it introduces more limitations on signage for businesses.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need for the promotion of rural businesses and as the policy will allow for signs for business however the main driver for the policy is to protect the environment from a proliferation of unnecessary signage.
DE08 – Advertisements and the Historic Environment	To protect the integrity of our historic environment from a proliferation of inappropriate signage.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily rural development policy area. The policy will have an impact on the people living in rural areas as it will limit and control the scale of advertisement thereby impacting on rural business and where it relates to a heritage asset. There will be no differential impact.	This policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but also the need to protect our heritage assets from unacceptable/inappropriate signage.

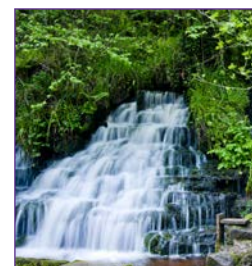




Part Two – Chapter 3.0 People and Places			
Policy Ref and Title	Aim of the Policy (SECTION 1E)	What is the Rural Impact, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the policy likely to impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2A) or not (SECTION 2E); - Which rural policy area is the policy likely to primarily impact on (SECTION 2D); and, - How will the policy impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2B) and how will it impact differently from people in urban areas (SECTION 2C) 	Has the development of policy been influenced by rural needs identified (SECTION 5A) and if so how has it been influenced (SECTION 5B) OR why has it NOT been influenced (SECTION 5C)
HOU01 - Housing in Settlements	The policy aims The aim of the policy is to direct development towards the zoned housing land as identified in the development plan and those brownfield sites that currently exist within the urban area.	This policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural housing policy area. The policy applies to all settlements and which includes the rural settlements. The policy will have an impact on the people living in rural areas as the policy provides for housing areas within the rural settlements to help meet rural housing needs. As such, the policy will not impact any differently to the urban	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need as it does provide alternative housing opportunities for those wishing to live in a main towns.
HOU02 - Protection of Land zoned for Housing	The aim of the policy is to prevent the loss of identified housing land to other uses.	This policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural housing policy area. Land is only zoned for housing within the main towns and local towns. It therefore likely to have a greater impact on urban dwellers in those locations rather than in the villages and small settlements and other rural areas.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need. It has however mainly been influenced by the need to protect residential land zonings and to retain housing opportunities.

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Policy primarily influenced by Rural Needs	Policy primarily influenced by other needs/driver, as well as Rural Needs	Rural Needs has limited or no influence on policy

HOU03 - Affordable Housing in Settlements	The aim of the policy is to provide for a range of housing stock that is affordable to meet the needs of the community.	This policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural housing policy area. However the policy needs to be considered alongside policy HOU17 which relates to AH in the countryside. The policy applies to all settlements which will include rural settlements. Together, these policies will provide opportunities for affordable housing across the district and therefore there will be no differential impact.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly by the need to provide for a range of affordable housing options.
HOU04 - Traveller Accommodation	The aim of the policy is to allow for suitable residential accommodation to meet the needs of the travelling community	This policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural housing policy area. The policy applies across the entire district. The policy will impact on people in both rural and urban areas as it provides opportunity to address the housing needs of a minority community. Policy not likely to impact on the rural dweller. No difference to the urban dweller.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need to accommodate the travelling community and has been influenced by the distinctive needs associated with the travelling community.
HOU05 - Shaping our Houses and Homes	The aim of the policy is to provide quality residential accommodation that is sympathetic to its surroundings and provides for an appropriate mix of dwellings of good design and well laid out.	This policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural housing policy area. The policy will impact on people in both rural and urban areas in terms of the design and layout of their homes and with regard to the character and appearance. It encourages a mix of house types to meet the needs of everyone, incorporating good design and layout principles. There will be no different impact on the urban and rural dweller.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly be the need to provide a quality residential environment best suited to the needs of the people and to provide an acceptable living standard

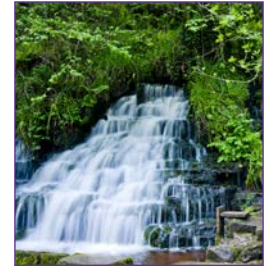




Policy Ref and Title	Aim of the Policy (SECTION 1E)	What is the Rural Impact, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the policy likely to impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2A) or not (SECTION 2E); - Which rural policy area is the policy likely to primarily impact on (SECTION 2D); and, - How will the policy impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2B) and how will it impact differently from people in urban areas (SECTION 2C) 	Has the development of policy been influenced by rural needs identified (SECTION 5A) and if so how has it been influenced (SECTION 5B) OR why has it NOT been influenced (SECTION 5C)
HOU06 - Public Open Space in new Residential Developments	The aim of the policy is to provide for meaningful open space provision as an integral part of the larger residential schemes. The open space shall provide for the range of needs within the community.	Policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural housing policy area. The policy, in theory, will apply to across the district but it is more likely that larger housing developments will only be located within the larger settlements. The policy will impact on people in both urban and rural areas as it will provide for open space as an integral part of the residential layout to the benefit of people's health and wellbeing. Outside of settlements other policies of the plan allow for open space and recreation to meet needs of both urban and rural people. As such there would be no differential impact	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly the need to provide open space within residential developments for health and well-being. This policy is mainly directed towards the larger residential developments associated with the larger settlements
HOU07 - Conversion and Change of Use of Existing Buildings to Self-Contained Flats	The aim of the policy is to create development opportunities for bringing existing buildings into residential use	Policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural housing policy area. It would apply to anywhere in the district. The policy will impact on people in rural areas as it will create some opportunity for residential accommodation (particularly in the rural settlements) and brings an otherwise redundant building back into use. In this regard there will be no different impact on the urban and rural dweller.	The policy is partly influenced by rural needs to meet a housing need within the rural community.

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Policy primarily influenced by Rural Needs	Policy primarily influenced by other needs/driver, as well as Rural Needs	Rural Needs has limited or no influence on policy

HOU8 - Annex Living	The aim of the policy is to provide opportunities for ancillary accommodation, and this would be mainly for family members.	Policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily rural housing policy area. The policy would apply to anywhere in the district. The policy provides opportunities for care in the community in all urban and rural areas and as it does potentially allow for a degree of independent living. There will be no different impact on the urban and rural dweller.	The policy is influenced by rural needs to meet a housing need that supports the vulnerable and as it provides a degree of independent living.
HOU9 - Rural Replacement Dwellings	The policy aims to provide development opportunities to bring substandard or derelict residential properties back into use.	Policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural housing policy area. It only applies to areas of countryside. The policy provides opportunity for the replacement of existing substandard dwellings which in turn improves the quality of the housing stock. This policy is specifically aimed at rural dwellers in the open countryside, and as such, it will have a positive benefit for rural dwellers. Within settlements including rural settlements, there are also opportunities for redevelopment on former sites/brownfield sites and therefore it is unlikely to impact differently from people in urban areas.	The policy is primarily influenced by rural needs as it provides an opportunity to improve the quality of the housing stock and improve living standards within rural communities

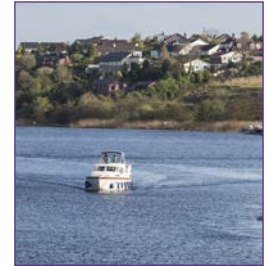




Policy Ref and Title	Aim of the Policy (SECTION 1E)	What is the Rural Impact, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the policy likely to impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2A) or not (SECTION 2E); - Which rural policy area is the policy likely to primarily impact on (SECTION 2D); and, - How will the policy impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2B) and how will it impact differently from people in urban areas (SECTION 2C) 	Has the development of policy been influenced by rural needs identified (SECTION 5A) and if so how has it been influenced (SECTION 5B) OR why has it NOT been influenced (SECTION 5C)
HOU10 – Replacement of Other Rural Buildings	To assist in providing residential accommodation in the rural area on sites of former traditional building.	Policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural housing policy area. . The policy provides additional opportunities for residential development in the open countryside outside rural settlements. As such, it will have a positive benefit for rural dwellers. Within settlements including rural settlements, there are also opportunities for redevelopment on former sites/brownfield sites and therefore it is unlikely to impact differently from people in urban areas.	The policy is primarily influenced by rural needs as it provides an opportunity to improve the quality of the housing stock and improve living standards within rural communities
HOU11 – Redevelopment of Former Site for Dwelling	To assist in the provision of residential accommodation in rural areas where there was evidence of a former residential use on site.	Policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural housing policy area. The policy will provide further residential development opportunities in the open countryside by re-using former sites for dwellings. As such, it will have a positive benefit for rural dwellers. There is no differential impact between urban and rural areas	The policy is primarily influenced by rural needs as it provides for an increase in housing to fulfill a residential need in rural communities.

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Policy primarily influenced by Rural Needs	Policy primarily influenced by other needs/driver, as well as Rural Needs	Rural Needs has limited or no influence on policy

HOU12 - Dwelling on a Farm Business	The aim of the policy is to provide a development opportunity for a dwelling on a farm.	Policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural housing policy area. The policy provides support to those actively involved in farming enterprises providing residential accommodation and helping to support the viability of farming businesses. Will have a positive impact on people living in the countryside. Given that it affects the farming community in the countryside, this will be a different impact from people in urban areas.	The policy is primarily influenced by the rural need to provide housing for the farming community to ensure the survival of the agriculture industry.
HOU13 - Dwelling in Association with the Keeping and Breeding of Horses for Commercial Purposes	The aim of the policy is to assist in sustaining rural businesses (commercial horse breeders) by facilitating opportunities for new dwellings.	Policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural housing policy area. The policy provides support to those actively involved in commercial horse breeding enterprises in the countryside providing residential accommodation and helping to support the viability of the business. In theory, there would be no restriction for such a dwelling in an urban area although it would be rare that such an activity (keeping and breeding horses) would be located in an urban location. Given that it affects the rural community in the countryside, this will be a different impact from people in urban areas.	The policy is primarily influenced by the rural need to provide housing for people in the commercial horse breeding industry.





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HOU14 – Rounding Off and Infilling	The aim of the policy is to provide for a development opportunity without detracting from the overall character of the rural area.	Policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural housing policy area. The policy will provide for additional residential development opportunities in the countryside and therefore will have a positive impact on people in the countryside. There are infill opportunities within urban areas and therefore there will be no different impact between the urban and rural dweller. There will be no different impact between the urban and rural dweller.	The policy is primarily influenced by the rural need to provide opportunities to fulfill a need for rural housing. This can be achieved through the rounding off of existing development patterns.
HOU 15- Dwelling to serve an Existing Non-agricultural Business	The aim of the policy to provide development opportunity for established non-agricultural rural business where need is justified.	Policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural housing policy area. . The policy is there to support the viability of established rural businesses in the countryside leading to positive contributions to the economy. There will be no different impact between the urban and rural dweller.	The policy is primarily influenced by the rural need to accommodate existing non-agricultural businesses with residential accommodation and to support the rural economy.

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HOU16 – Personal and Domestic Circumstances	The aim of the policy is to provide development opportunity for those who are in need of care.	Policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural housing policy area. The policy supports those within site specific needs in the countryside and this would include the more vulnerable. There would be opportunities within urban areas for similar (potentially under Annex Living policy or through other residential alterations). There will be no different impact between the urban and rural dweller.	The policy is primarily influenced by the rural need to provide care for those who are vulnerable within the rural community.
HOU17- Affordable Housing in the Countryside	The aim of the policy is to provide opportunity for small groups of affordable housing to service rural communities.	Policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural housing policy area. The policy impacts on people living in rural settlements and the rural area by supporting the need to provide affordable housing for those living in rural communities. There will be no different impact between the urban and rural dweller.	The policy is primarily influenced by the rural need to provide a suitable range of housing in rural communities.
HOU18- Residential Caravans and Mobile Homes	The aim of the policy is to provide opportunity for temporary living arrangements to meet the needs of an individual pending the construction of a permanent residence or where there is a genuine hardship case.	Policy will have an impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural housing policy area. The policy facilitates for a housing need on a temporary basis to meet the need of an individual pending the construction of a permanent home, or where personal circumstances is an overriding factor in cases of genuine hardship. There will be no different impact between the urban and rural dweller.	The policy is primarily influenced by the rural need for the flexibility for a developer to construct their dwelling whilst remaining in the community

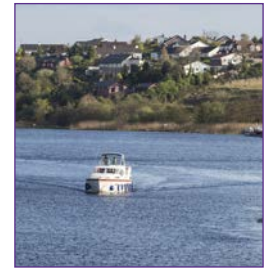




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CF01 - Community Facilities	The aim of the policy is to protect existing community facilities from being redeveloped to other alternative uses and to make provision for the expansion of new and existing community facilities.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects health or social care services in rural areas. The policy applies to all of the district. The policy seeks to maintain a level of community facilities (health, community, education) required to service the social needs of the community in both urban and rural areas. Therefore, it will not impact differently on the rural and urban dweller.	The policy is influenced by the rural need, including to maintain communities services in rural communities (prevent isolation etc) but mainly the need to protect the communities from the loss of local services and ensure that communities.
OSR01 - Protection of Open Space	The aim of the policy is to protect against the loss of existing open space to other uses.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects the service provision of rural areas. The policy will have an impact on the people in urban and rural areas. By protecting open space provision will ensure the continued community benefits of open space including improving health and wellbeing for people. It will not impact differently on people in urban areas.	The policy is influenced by the rural need to retain existing open space areas as these areas provide recreational opportunities.

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Policy primarily influenced by Rural Needs	Policy primarily influenced by other needs/driver, as well as Rural Needs	Rural Needs has limited or no influence on policy

OSR02 - Intensive Sports Facilities	The aim of the policy in the first instance directs intensive sports facilities towards settlements however it will facilitate other locations for major projects where it is deemed necessary and where an urban location is not viable.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects the service provision of rural areas. The policy will impact on people living in all urban and rural areas as it provides for recreational opportunities to improve the health and wellbeing of our people. It will not impact differently from people in urban areas.	The policy is influenced by the rural need to provide recreational facilities of an intensive nature.
OSR03 - Outdoor Recreation in the Countryside	The aim of the policy is to provide opportunities to develop recreational uses at locations that are site specific and cannot be developed within a settlement.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects the service provision of rural areas. The policy will have an impact on the people in the countryside as development of recreational facilities will improve the health and wellbeing of our people and will impact no differently between the urban and rural dweller.	The policy is influenced by the rural need to provide recreational opportunity for the people's health and wellbeing No direct influence
OSR04 - Protection of Lough Shores	The aim of the policy is to protect the amenities of our lough shores from inappropriate development.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy areas. The policy will impact on people living in all urban and rural areas as it will provide protection of our lough shores and our natural environment from inappropriate development which will offer a greater degree of amenity for all. The policy will impact no differently between the urban and rural dweller.	The policy is influenced by the rural need to protect our natural environment as a high quality amenity





Policy Ref and Title	Aim of the Policy (SECTION 1E)	What is the Rural Impact, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the policy likely to impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2A) or not (SECTION 2E); - Which rural policy area is the policy likely to primarily impact on (SECTION 2D); and, - How will the policy impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2B) and how will it impact differently from people in urban areas (SECTION 2C) 	Has the development of policy been influenced by rural needs identified (SECTION 5A) and if so how has it been influenced (SECTION 5B) OR why has it NOT been influenced (SECTION 5C)
OSR05 - Development Adjacent to a Main River	The aim of the policy is to safeguard the amenities and recreation value of our waterways and protect against the loss of natural habitats.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy area. The policy will impact on people living in all urban and rural areas as it will offer opportunity for recreational activity along the river bank assisting in improving people's health and wellbeing. It will not impact differently on people living in urban or rural areas.	The policy is influenced by the rural need to protect our natural habitats for recreational and educational purposes.
OSR06 - Safeguarding of the Ulster Canal	The aim of the policy is to safeguard the Ulster Canal route for future development opportunities.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects the tourism provision of rural areas. The policy will impact on people in urban and rural areas as the protection of the canal route will potentially offer improved connection to other tourism destinations. It will not impact differently on people living in urban or rural areas.	The policy is influenced by the rural need to protect our natural heritage for future generations.

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OSR07 - The Floodlighting of Sports and Outdoor Recreational Facilities	The aim of the policy is to protect the amenities of the general public and in the interest of public safety.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects the service provision in rural areas. The policy will impact on people in urban and rural areas as it will provide protection for the amenities of the general public. It will not impact differently on people living in urban or rural areas.	The policy is influenced by the rural need as it is necessary to protect the amenities of the rural community
RCA01 - Rural Community Areas	The aim of the policy is to provide opportunities for community and small scale, rural start-up projects within existing rural communities with a view to sustaining community identity and helping to create local enterprise.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural businesses policy area. This policy provides an opportunity for new development (economic and community projects) where there is identified local community need. It will have a positive impact on rural communities. It complements policy CF01 which applies everywhere and where a need for a community facility is identified. It also follows the approach of IB04 for small businesses in the countryside, and therefore complements IB01 for settlements It will not impact differently on people living in urban or rural areas.	The policy is primarily influenced by rural need to create and develop small businesses that create job opportunities within rural communities and to support rural communities.





Part Two – Chapter 4.0 Economy			
Policy Ref and Title	Aim of the Policy (SECTION 1E)	What is the Rural Impact, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the policy likely to impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2A) or not (SECTION 2E); - Which rural policy area is the policy likely to primarily impact on (SECTION 2D); and, - How will the policy impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2B) and how will it impact differently from people in urban areas (SECTION 2C) 	Has the development of policy been influenced by rural needs identified (SECTION 5A) and if so how has it been influenced (SECTION 5B) OR why has it NOT been influenced (SECTION 5C)
IB01 - Industry and Business Development in Settlements	Outlines the strategy for locating industry and business development within the settlements and with the aim of providing sufficient opportunity and choice for economic development.	This policy will have an impact on people in Rural Areas and primarily the Rural businesses policy area. The policy applies to the rural settlements. It is supportive of economic development which is of appropriate scale and compatible with neighboring uses. There is a different approach between the Towns and Villages and Small Settlements. There are more opportunities available within settlements higher in the hierarchy and this is reflective of the spatial growth strategy. Policy IB04 details a different, but complementary, approach for development in the countryside.	In combination with policy IB04 this policy has been influenced by rural needs by ensuring it has developed the strategic policy to provide sufficient opportunities for new economic development within rural areas, commensurate to the role and function of the rural settlements or open countryside.

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IB02 - Loss of Industry and Business Uses	Protects areas zoned for industry and business, or land or sites last used for industry and business, from development of other land uses and to maintain a supply of land for employment.	This policy will have an impact on people in Rural Areas and primarily the Rural businesses policy area. However, this will not be a significant impact. This policy applies to all areas of the district. Although 'zoned' land is only within the main towns, local towns and villages, land or sites previously used for employment purposes could be anywhere within the district. As such there would be no different impact from people in urban areas.	The policy has been mainly influenced by a wider need to retain sufficient employment land and opportunities across the entire district, however rural needs were also a consideration.
IB03 - Development Incompatible with Industrial and Business Uses	To protect existing and approved business and industry from incompatible uses	This policy will have an impact on people in Rural Areas and primarily the Rural businesses policy area. However, this will not be a significant impact. This policy applies to all areas of the district and where near to existing and approved business and industry uses. While this is more likely to occur in urban areas it would not be applied differently in rural areas.	The policy has been influenced by the rural need to protect existing industry and business from inappropriate uses that would be a detriment to existing operations. The policy has also been partly influenced by rural needs to follow good land use planning practice.



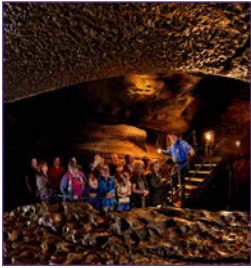


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IB04 - Industry and Business Development in the Countryside	Create opportunities for employment within the countryside, particularly rural 'start-ups', while protecting and maintaining the character of the countryside.	This policy will have an impact on people in Rural Areas and primarily the Rural businesses policy area. The policy will impact on people in the countryside. It provides opportunities for local employment including a focus on start-ups and exceptionally major industry. In combination with IB01 this provides a range and choice within Rural areas. This will be different to the urban areas where the approach is more flexible and allows for more opportunity and growth. However this is necessary to ensure the spatial growth strategy is followed.	In combination with policy IB01 this policy has been influenced by rural needs by ensuring it has developed the strategic policies to provide sufficient opportunities for new economic development within rural areas, commensurate to the role and function of the rural settlements or open countryside.

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IB05 – Farm Diversification	To support farm businesses by allowing for alternative but related business activity (mainly through reuse of existing farm buildings).	This policy will have an impact on people in Rural Areas and primarily the Rural businesses policy area. The policy applies to agricultural activities and therefore most likely the countryside. As such, it will have a positive impact on people in the countryside by providing an alternative opportunity to the seasonal variation of income associated with farming, by providing diversification opportunities to support a more regular income base. This has the potential to include existing unused farm building this can reduce costs and risks associated with establishing a complementary business activity. In theory there would be no restriction (in planning terms) to introduce a new business to supplement an existing business in urban areas; however there may be other limitations in terms of the associated costs in finding premises.	The policy has been influenced by the rural needs, by supporting farming and therefore the wider rural economy.
IB06 – Agricultural and Forestry Development	To support farm and forestry businesses to expand or alter by allowing the development of new buildings.	This policy will have an impact on people in Rural Areas and primarily the Rural businesses policy area. This is policy is most likely to apply to the countryside. The policy will have a positive impact on people in the countryside by supporting the farming/forestry economy by recognizing that new development will be required. While this policy is particular to farming/forestry alternative policy provision allows for expansion of other industries and businesses within both urban context and other rural settlements.	The policy has been influenced by the rural need, by supporting farming and forestry and therefore the wider rural economy.



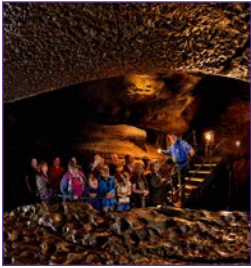


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TCR01 - Town Centres	The aim of the policy is to retain and consolidate retail shopping services within town centres so as to protect its viability and the vitality.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects the rural business policy area. The policy applies mainly to urban areas and those local towns (rural settlements) with defined town centres. The policy will act as catalyst to revitalize town centres and promote urban regeneration. No different impact from people in urban areas.	The policy is primarily influenced by rural needs however there is a need for rural communities to have vibrant town centres to provide for the daily needs of the rural community
TCR02 - Primary Retail Frontage	The aim of the policy is to restrict non-retail development within the Primary Retail Frontages of Enniskillen and Omagh (Urban), and so as to maintain a concentration of retail and appropriate uses so as to maintain the viability and vitality of the main towns.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects the rural business policy area. While PRFs are only designated within the Main Towns/Urban this is in recognition of their scale and current sub-regional role as being a focus for comparison shopping (and other leisure and cultural activities) and the need for this to be maintained as part of a retail hierarchy and 'town centre first policy approach'. As such, there will be a different impact on people in urban areas but this is a necessary outcome of the retail hierarchy.	This policy has been influenced by the need for a coherent management of retail and non-retail town centre uses across the district primarily and with a focus on the Urban hubs. Given this context limit consideration is given to rural needs.

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Policy primarily influenced by Rural Needs	Policy primarily influenced by other needs/driver, as well as Rural Needs	Rural Needs has limited or no influence on policy

TCR03 - Local Neighborhood Centres	The aim of the policy is to maintain the integrity and the retail function of existing local neighborhood centres within Enniskillen and Omagh (Urban) and meet the day-to-day needs of the urban and rural population.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects the rural business policy area. This policy maintains an existing pattern of development and the retail hierarchy across the district. Given the scale of the Main Towns it would not be appropriate to rely solely on the town centres for day-to-day needs of people from rural areas. Although this policy is focused on providing for people from urban areas as this reflects the current position it does not represent a differential impact compared to people from rural areas	This policy has been influenced by the need to provide day-to-day for people in urban areas only. Given this context limit consideration is given to rural needs.
TCR04 - Villages and Small Settlements	The aim of the policy is to provide a retail service to small communities at a scale that is appropriate to the size of the settlement and meets the day to day needs of the people.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects the rural business. The policy applies mainly to smaller rural settlements and the rural area. It will provide for the day to day needs of those living in rural communities. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy is primarily influenced by the rural need to provide for the daily requirements of the rural communities
TCR05 - Petrol Filling Stations	The aim of the policy is to provide a service associated with petrol filling stations for the travelling public whilst controlling the scale of the associated retail component so as to protect the vitality and viability of existing centres.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects the rural business. It applies to all those in an urban or rural situation as it fulfils a role to service the needs of the travelling public. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas	The policy is influenced by the rural need of the local community and to provide for the needs of the passing motorist.





Policy Ref and Title	Aim of the Policy (SECTION 1E)	What is the Rural Impact, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the policy likely to impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2A) or not (SECTION 2E); - Which rural policy area is the policy likely to primarily impact on (SECTION 2D); and, - How will the policy impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2B) and how will it impact differently from people in urban areas (SECTION 2C) 	Has the development of policy been influenced by rural needs identified (SECTION 5A) and if so how has it been influenced (SECTION 5B) OR why has it NOT been influenced (SECTION 5C)
TOU01 - Protection of Tourism Assets and Tourism Development	The aim of the policy is to protect the settings of our valued tourism assets from inappropriate forms of development or the loss of tourism amenity assets to other development proposals as they are beneficial to the tourism economy.	The policy will impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects the rural tourism policy area. The policy applies to all areas both urban and rural as tourism assets etc can be found in both urban and rural areas. The protection of tourism assets is beneficial to the rural economy. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been influenced by the rural need to protect our tourism assets as a source of development opportunities creating employment which will benefit the rural community.
TOU02 - Tourism Development	The aim of the policy is to facilitate tourism proposal of a scale appropriate and following a hierarchical approach to location – settlements, countryside (tourism hubs etc.)	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects the rural tourism and business policy areas. The policy will apply to urban areas and the small rural settlements with a view to attracting more visitors resulting in a beneficial impact on the economy. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas	The policy has been influenced by the rural need to provide opportunity to encourage the development of tourist assets resulting in employment opportunities that will benefit the rural community.

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Policy primarily influenced by Rural Needs	Policy primarily influenced by other needs/driver, as well as Rural Needs	Rural Needs has limited or no influence on policy

TOU03 - New Build Hotel, Guest House and Tourist Hostel Outside Settlement Boundaries	The aim of the policy is to make provision for suitable tourism accommodation to attract people to tourist destinations.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects the rural tourism policy areas. The policy will impact on people in the countryside by providing accommodation at tourist attractions resulting in benefit to the rural economy. There will be no differential impact between those living in urban and rural areas. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas	The policy has been primarily influenced by the rural need to provide tourist accommodation at tourist destinations which will improve the rural economy and result in employment opportunities.
TOU04 - Holiday Parks, Touring Caravan and Camping Sites	The aim of the policy is to make provision for alternative forms of accommodation at identified tourist hub sites to attract tourists.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects the rural tourism policy areas. There will be a positive impact to the rural dweller as the policy will create opportunities for providing tourism accommodation consistent with site selection and other criteria. This will assist the local economy and create employment opportunities, boost the rural economy and create employment. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas	The policy has been primarily influenced by the rural need to provide alternative accommodation facilities at recognised tourist sites.





Policy Ref and Title	Aim of the Policy (SECTION 1E)	What is the Rural Impact, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the policy likely to impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2A) or not (SECTION 2E); - Which rural policy area is the policy likely to primarily impact on (SECTION 2D); and, - How will the policy impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2B) and how will it impact differently from people in urban areas (SECTION 2C) 	Has the development of policy been influenced by rural needs identified (SECTION 5A) and if so how has it been influenced (SECTION 5B) OR why has it NOT been influenced (SECTION 5C)
MIN01 - Minerals Development	The aim of the policy is to provide opportunities for the development of our natural resources whilst protecting our most valuable and special landscapes.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects the rural business policy area. The policy will have a positive impact to protect the environment whilst supporting the economy and creating employment opportunities in local communities. This policy will most likely apply to the countryside as quarrying is unlikely to take place within settlements. The policy will not impact any differently between the urban and the rural dweller.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly be the need to provide quarry aggregates and materials for the building and maintenance of roads, bridges, playing fields, buildings, water lines, sewer systems and other physical infrastructure resulting in employment opportunities within the wider community.
MIN02 - Restoration and Aftercare	The aim of the policy is to protect our environment and ensure that redundant sites are returned to a productive or beneficial use.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects the rural business policy area. It will have a positive impact on rural communities and its environment ensuring that mined out quarries are restored to a beneficial after use. It will also assist in improving amenities in the surrounding countryside. The policy will not impact any differently between the urban and the rural dweller.	The policy has been partly influenced by rural need but mainly the need to ensure that disused mineral workings are environmentally acceptable following extraction so as not to blight our rural landscapes and make it more visually attractive.

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MIN03 - Mineral Safeguarding Areas	The aim of the policy is to protect our finite resources from other forms developments which may prejudice future exploitation for future generations.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects the rural business policy area. It will impact on the rural dweller in the countryside as this policy will restrict certain types of development potential for the land owner. On the other hand, safeguarding mineral resources will provide for greater sustainable benefit. Unlikely to impact on urban areas as Mineral Safeguarding Areas tend to be located away from settlements. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly the need to protect reserves for future generations.
MIN04 - Unconventional Hydrocarbon Extraction	The aim of the policy is to ensure that there are no adverse effects to the health or wellbeing of our citizens, our environment or damage to our economy.	The policy will impact on people in rural areas and primarily affects rural business. It will most likely have an impact on the rural dweller in the countryside. Policy will have an impact on the economy due to its value as an energy source. However, the environmental, health and other impacts are unknown and therefore it is important to protect people's health and safety. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been partly been influenced by rural need but has been principally influenced by the need to alleviate concerns that unconventional hydrocarbon extraction may have a detrimental impact on the environment and human health.





Part Two – Chapter 5.0 Environment			
Policy Ref and Title	Aim of the Policy (SECTION 1E)	What is the Rural Impact, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the policy likely to impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2A) or not (SECTION 2E); - Which rural policy area is the policy likely to primarily impact on (SECTION 2D); and, - How will the policy impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2B) and how will it impact differently from people in urban areas (SECTION 2C) 	Has the development of policy been influenced by rural needs identified (SECTION 5A) and if so how has it been influenced (SECTION 5B) OR why has it NOT been influenced (SECTION 5C)
HE01 - Historic Environment Overarching	The aim of the policy is to conserve and protect our historic environment for future generations.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy area. The policy will have an impact on people within the district as a whole and will impact no differently between the urban and rural dweller.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but primarily the need to conserve and protect our heritage assets.
HE02 - Archaeology	The aim of the policy is to protect our archaeological assets and their settings from unnecessary development as these important features are an important part of our heritage and cannot be replaced.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy area. The policy will not impact on people within the district as a whole, other than to maintain a link with the past. The policy will impact no differently between the urban and rural dweller.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but primarily the need to conserve archaeological assets.

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Policy primarily influenced by Rural Needs	Policy primarily influenced by other needs/driver, as well as Rural Needs	Rural Needs has limited or no influence on policy

HE03 - Listed Buildings and their Settings	The aim of the policy is to conserve the character of the buildings and retain the quality of the built environment.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy area. The policy will have an impact on people within the district as a whole and will impact no differently between the urban and rural dweller.	The policy has been partly influenced by rural need but mainly by the need to preserve our built heritage and to protect the character to our built environment.
HE04 - Conservation Areas	The aim of the policy is to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of conservation areas.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy area. The policy will have an impact on people within the district as a whole and will impact no differently between the urban and rural dweller.	The policy has been partly influenced by rural need but mainly the need to preserve the character and setting of our conservation areas.
HE05 - Areas of townscape Character (ATCs) and areas of Village Character (AVCs)	The aim of the policy is to protect and preserve the character and appearance of our towns and villages.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy area. The policy will have an impact on people within the district as a whole and will impact no differently between the urban and rural dweller.	The policy has been partly influenced by rural need but mainly the need to preserve the character and the settings of our towns and villages.
HE06 - Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes	The aim of the policy is to protect our parks, gardens and demesne from inappropriate forms of development.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy area. The policy will have an impact on people within the district as a whole and will impact no differently between the urban and rural dweller.	The policy has been partly influenced by rural need but mainly the need to conserve our historic parks and gardens and Demesnes.





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HE07 - Local Landscape Policy Areas (LLPAs)	The aim of the policy is to protect our local landscape policy areas from development that would adversely affect its importance. Although not yet designated it is anticipated these will be within settlements only (including the rural settlements)	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy area. The policy will have an impact on people within the district as a whole and will impact no differently between the urban and rural dweller.	The policy has been partly influenced by rural need but mainly the need to conserve our local landscape policy areas.
HE08 - Enabling Development	The aim of the policy is to ensure that important historic assets are maintained and protected to a high standard and where it can be demonstrated that this is only possible by accommodating enabling development.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy area. The policy will have an impact on people within the district as a whole and will impact no differently between the urban and rural dweller.	The policy has been partly influenced by rural need but mainly the need to secure the future of our historic features from permanent loss or damage.

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HE09 - Change of Use, Conversion or Re-use of an Unlisted Locally Important Building or Vernacular Building	The aim of the policy is to prevent the loss of locally important buildings in the landscape through their adaptation or having an alternative use.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy area. The policy will have an impact on people within the district as a whole and will impact no differently between the urban and rural dweller.	The policy has been partly influenced by rural need but mainly the need to preserve our locally important buildings as they provide character to the local environment.
NE01 - Nature Conservation	The aim of the policy is to protect our nature conservation sites from development that will affect their designation.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy area. The policy will have an impact on people within the district as a whole however its conservation area protection will improve the amenities of the area. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly the need to restrict development which would have a detrimental impact on our nature conservation areas.
NE02 - Protected Species and their Habitats	The aim of the policy is to ensure that our protected species and their habitats are protected from development.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy area. The policy will have an impact on people within the district as a whole but it will assist in protecting local habitats and species which will improve amenities in the wider area. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly the need to control development and prevent detrimental impact on identified habitats and where protected species exist.





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NE03 - Biodiversity	The aim of the policy is to conserve, protect and enhance our priority species and habitats from unacceptable development proposals.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy area. The policy will have an impact on people within the district as a whole however good biodiversity will improve amenities in the wider area. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly by the need to improve biodiversity in the district and is influenced by the designation of the council's local biodiversity action plan.
L01 - Development within the Sperrin Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	The aim of the policy is to protect the scenic quality of our areas of outstanding natural beauty from inappropriate development.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy area. The policy will have an impact on people within the district as a whole, other than to preserve amenities for all. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly be the need to preserve our special landscapes for the benefit of all.

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Policy primarily influenced by Rural Needs	Policy primarily influenced by other needs/driver, as well as Rural Needs	Rural Needs has limited or no influence on policy

L02 - Special Countryside Areas	The aim of the policy is to preserve the amenities of our landscapes of exceptional quality from unnecessary development.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy area. The policy will have an impact on people within the district as a whole but will be visually attractive to all. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been influenced by the rural need to preserve our special landscapes for the benefit of all.
L03 - Areas of High Scenic Value (AoHSV)	The aim of the policy is to protect the amenities of our areas of high scenic quality from unacceptable forms of development that would detract from its visual attractiveness.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy area. The policy will have an impact on people within the district as a whole, but will provide for a visually attractive landscape. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been influenced by the rural need to preserve our special landscapes for the benefit of all.





Part Two – Chapter 6.0 Infrastructure			
Policy Ref and Title	Aim of the Policy (SECTION 1E)	What is the Rural Impact, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the policy likely to impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2A) or not (SECTION 2E); - Which rural policy area is the policy likely to primarily impact on (SECTION 2D); and, - How will the policy impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2B) and how will it impact differently from people in urban areas (SECTION 2C) 	Has the development of policy been influenced by rural needs identified (SECTION 5A) and if so how has it been influenced (SECTION 5B) OR why has it NOT been influenced (SECTION 5C)
FLD01 - Development in Floodplains	The aim of the policy is to protect communities and development from the risk of flooding.	The policy will impact on people in Rural Areas and primarily affects Rural Development policy area. The policy applies to all areas of the district. The policy will have a positive effect on people in rural areas as well as those in urban areas by protecting them from damage caused by excess flooding or loss of life in extreme situations. The policy will therefore not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has only been partly influenced by rural needs but the main influence for this policy is to protect life and property from flooding and to protect the environment.
FLD02 - Development affected by surface water Flooding Outside Floodplains	The aim of the policy is to protect communities and development from the risk of flooding.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy area. The policy will have a positive effect on people in rural areas as well as those in urban areas as it will protect those from damage caused by surface water flooding. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly the need to protect life and property from flooding.

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FLD03 - Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs)	The aim of the policy is to manage surface water in a sustainable way to reduce surface water flooding, improve water quality and enhance the amenity and biodiversity value of the environment.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy area. The policy will have a positive effect on people in rural areas as it will reduce the risk of flooding by managing surface water close to its source resulting in benefit to the environment. Helps to reduce the risk of flooding whilst improving water quality and biodiversity. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been partly influenced by rural need but mainly the need to manage water in a way that improves water quality resulting in improved biodiversity for the benefit of mankind.
FLD04 - Protection of Flood Defenses and Drainage Infrastructure	The aim of the policy is to provide protection for the management and maintenance of our flood defenses.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural development policy areas. The policy will have an effect on people in rural areas as policy provides access for maintenance purposes providing safety for people and property. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly the need to protect people and property from flooding.
FLD05 - Artificial Modification of Watercourses	The aim of the policy is to protect against any negative impact that artificial modification may have on the environment.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily rural development policy area. Protection of watercourses from culverting will provide for amenity opportunities in local communities. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly the need to retain our open watercourses as an amenity facility.





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FLD06 - Development in Proximity to Reservoirs	The aim of the policy is to reduce the risk to people and properties from flooding	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily rural development policy area. The policy will have a positive effect on people in urban and rural areas as it offers protection to people and property from sudden or unexpected flooding. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly the need to protect people and property from flooding.
RE01 - Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	The aim of the policy is to facilitate the development of renewable energy as a clean source of energy without detriment to amenities.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects rural business policy area. The policy will have a positive effect on people in rural areas as it provides for an alternative source of energy which will help reduce energy costs for rural businesses and households. Surplus supplies may be delivered into the grid providing an alternative source of income. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly the need to provide for an alternative source of energy that is able to reduce costs and to have a cleaner environment.

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Policy primarily influenced by Rural Needs	Policy primarily influenced by other needs/driver, as well as Rural Needs	Rural Needs has limited or no influence on policy

TRO1 - Land Use, Transport and Accessibility	The aim of the policy is to have a safe and accessible transport network.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects transport services of infrastructure in rural areas policy area. The policy will have a positive effect on people in rural areas as it will provide for a safer environment. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly the need to have a safe and efficient transport network to provide accessibility to services within the wider council area and beyond.
TRO2 - Car Parks and Service Provision	The aim of the policy is to provide a range of parking facilities for the range of users without detriment to town centers.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects transport services of infrastructure in rural areas policy area. The policy will have a positive effect on people in rural areas as well as urban as it will accommodate parking arrangements at key locations for a variety of road users. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly the need to provide adequate public parking facilities at locations that will help stimulate economic development.
TRO3 - Provision of Park and Ride and Park and Share Car Parks	The aim of the policy is to promote the use of public transport and to facilitate car sharing, to reduce congestion on the road network to help reduce carbon emission.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects transport services of infrastructure in rural areas policy area. The policy will have a positive effect on people in rural areas as it will provide the public with an alternative opportunity to share transport hence reducing costs. Reducing car travel also contributes to better air quality and therefore improved health. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly the need to provide accessibility to the public transport network and provide opportunity for car sharing.





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TR04 - Protected Routes	The aim of the policy is to facilitate the fast and efficient movement of traffic to key destinations to benefit the economy.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects transport services of infrastructure in rural areas policy area. The policy will have a positive effect on people in rural areas as it provides for safer access and improved connectivity. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly the need to improve economic prosperity by maintaining good links to market destinations.
TR05 - Safeguarding New Transport Schemes	The aim of the policy is to protect routes identified for future transport schemes in order to provide better connectivity.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects transport services of infrastructure in rural areas policy area. The policy will have an overall positive effect on people in rural areas as it will contribute to better road networks and improved journey times contributing to economic development. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly the need to protect land for identified future transport schemes so as not to have a detrimental effect on the rural economy.

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TR06 - Disused Transport Routes	The aim of the policy is to protect existing derelict routes which may contribute to potential reuse.	The policy will have impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects transport services of infrastructure in rural areas policy area. It will provide opportunity for alternative transport route such as cycle ways. The policy will not differentiate between those living in urban and rural areas.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need but mainly the need to protect historical transport networks that may have an economic or an amenity value through the development as a recreational or tourism project.
PU01 - Telecommunications	The aim of the policy is to ensure that communications equipment are sensitively sited to avoid unnecessary visual or environmental impact.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects broadband or mobile communication in rural areas policy area. The policy will impact on rural communities by improving digital communication links that will provide support for businesses in the community to improve economic growth and help create employment. There will be no different impact on the urban dweller impact. Positive impact in that sensitive location and siting will help protect the environment.	The policy has been influenced by the rural need to improve better communications that will result in an improved economy.





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PU02 - Overhead Electricity Lines	The aim of the policy is to ensure that overhead power lines are sited sensitively to avoid unnecessary visual or environmental impact.	The policy will impact on the people in rural areas and primarily affects transport services of infrastructure in rural areas policy area. The policy will impact on rural dweller by reducing visual impacts therefore protecting rural landscapes. There may be an additional cost incurred where lines need to be located to avoid visual impact or placed underground. Impacts no different to that of the urban dweller.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need to supply power to rural communities and the effects that the infrastructure may have on sensitive locations and landscapes. The policy serves to ensure that these structures are sensitively located to reduce their impact.

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Policy primarily influenced by Rural Needs	Policy primarily influenced by other needs/driver, as well as Rural Needs	Rural Needs has limited or no influence on policy

PU03 - Accommodating Future Broadband and other Public Services	To 'future-proof' development by requiring new developments to allow for the future deployment of communication links and other infrastructure.	The policy will impact on people in Rural Areas and primarily affects the broadband or mobile communication policy area. The policy applies to all areas of the district. It will impact on rural communities by improving connectivity and can assist rural businesses in improving customer service, expanding clientele and resulting in business growth. It will also help future residents of developments has better access to key services. Will impact no differently to the urban dweller.	The overriding influence for this policy is 'future proofing' and as this is more sustainable form of development. The policy has however been partly influenced by the rural need for businesses and residents to have up to date connectivity where possible.
PU04 - Development Relying on Non-Mains Sewerage	To ensure that development proposal have satisfactory effluent disposal arrangements.	The policy will have an impact on people in Rural Areas and primarily affects rural development, particularly housing. The policy applies to all area of the district but is likely to be more relevant to single rural dwellings due to lack of non mains supply in the countryside. Policy will have no different impact on urban dweller as urban areas are largely serviced by waste water treatment works.	The policy has been partly influenced by the rural need for also the need to make provision for the treatment of waste so as to avoid the risk of pollution that would affect water quality.
WM01 - Waste Management Facilities	To assist in the promotion of waste recycling facilities whilst protecting the environment and the amenity of local communities. The aim is also to allow waste to be dealt with as close as possible to the source.	This policy will have an impact on people in Rural Areas and primarily on the Rural Business policy area. This policy applies to all areas of the district and there are opportunities for such business activities to be located in both urban and rural areas. The policy will impact no differently between the urban and rural dweller.	The policy has only been partly influenced by rural needs but the main driver for this policy is the requirement to reduce waste and manage close to source.





Policy Ref and Title	Aim of the Policy (SECTION 1E)	What is the Rural Impact, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the policy likely to impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2A) or not (SECTION 2E); - Which rural policy area is the policy likely to primarily impact on (SECTION 2D); and, - How will the policy impact on people in Rural Areas (SECTION 2B) and how will it impact differently from people in urban areas (SECTION 2C) 	Has the development of policy been influenced by rural needs identified (SECTION 5A) and if so how has it been influenced (SECTION 5B) OR why has it NOT been influenced (SECTION 5C)
WM02 - Waste Water Treatment Works	To allow for new or upgraded WWTWs where there is a need for them and so this can facilitate development in the area or improve living conditions.	This policy will have an impact on people in Rural Areas and primarily on the Rural Housing policy area. Although this policy applies to all areas of the district there are more deficiencies in WWTWs within the rural settlements, particularly the villages and smaller settlements. The application of this policy, is likely to either facilitate more opportunities for development (particular housing) or improve living standards in rural areas.	The overriding influence on this policy is to improve living standards and facilitate development across the whole district, however lack of waste water treatment in rural needs has been a particular influence.
WM03 - Development in the Vicinity of Waste Management Facilities	To prevent development next to waste management facilities that would rendered them inactive, and therefore reduce the ability to manage waste within the district (and which is a form of economic development).	This policy will have an impact on people in Rural Areas and primarily the Rural Development policy area. However, this will not be a significant impact. The policy applies to all areas of the district and where near to an existing and approved waste management facility. As this could be an urban or rural area it would not be applied differently in rural areas.	The policy has only been partly influenced by rural needs but the main reason for this policy is the requirement to maintain waste management within the district and to protect the environment.

+	=	-
Policy primarily influenced by Rural Needs	Policy primarily influenced by other needs/driver, as well as Rural Needs	Rural Needs has limited or no influence on policy

WM04 - Facilities for Recycling of Construction, Demolition and Extraction Waste	To encourage the reuse of mineral extraction waste and building rubble thereby avoiding the depletion of our mineral resources.	This policy will have an impact on people in Rural Areas and primarily the Rural businesses policy area. However, this will not be a significant impact. This policy applies to all areas of the district and there are opportunities for such business activities to be located in both urban and rural areas. It would not have a differential impact.	The policy has only been partly influenced by rural needs but the main driver for this policy is the requirement to reduce the use of finite resources and to protect the environment.
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APPENDIX 2





TABLE 2 – DOCUMENTING AND RECORDING

RNIA undertaken by:	Deirdre McSorley
Position:	Head of Planning, Planning
Date:	11th October, 2018
RNIA approved by:	Alison McCullagh
Position	Director of Regeneration and Planning
Date	11th October, 2018



TABLE 3 - CHECKLIST FOR PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

1. Are you aware of the duty to have regard to rural needs under section 1(1) of the Rural Needs Act (NI) 2016?	✓
2. Have you familiarised yourself with the contents of the guidance document - A Guide to the Rural Needs Act (NI) 2016 for Public Authorities (Revised)?	✓
3. Are you clear as to what definition of rural you are using in relation to the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service?	✓
4. Have you undertaken a Rural Needs Impact Assessment in a manner that is proportionate to the scale of the potential impact and relevance of the activity being undertaken?	✓
5. Are you satisfied that the due regard duty has been fulfilled in respect of the activity being undertaking?	✓
6. Have you completed a Rural Needs Impact Assessment (RNIA) Template?	✓
7. Are you satisfied that the RNIA Template contains sufficient detail to help demonstrate that due regard has been given to rural needs?	✓
8. Has the RNIA Template been approved at the appropriate level?	✓
9. Has the RNIA Template been retained in line with your Public Authority's record management policy?	✓
10. Has information on the activity been compiled by your Public Authority in line with Chapter 6 of the guidance?	✓

GLOSSARY

Due regard duty means the duty on public authorities to have due regard to rural needs as set out in section 1(1) of the Act.

Rural needs means the social and economic needs of persons in rural areas.

Countryside means those areas outside of those settlements identified in the Settlement Hierarchy

Rural Settlements means the Local Towns, Villages and Small Settlements identified in the Settlement Hierarchy

Section 1 activity means an activity subject to the duty i.e. developing, adopting, implementing or revising a policy, strategy or plan or designing or delivering a public service.

