

Plan or Programme		Main Objectives and environmental/socio-economic requirements of the Plan or Programme	Relationship and Influences to LDP
Fermanagh and Omagh District Council			
SA/SEA Indicator Key			
Biodiversity  Landscape & Cultural Heritage  Air & Climate Change  Soil  Water  Housing  Population & Health  Transport & Accessibility  Waste  Material Assets  Employment & Economy 			
EU1.	<i>The SEA Directive 2001</i>	Puts into effect the need for high level protection of the environment against the likely significant effects of Plans or programmes.	LDP will have regard to the directive.
EU2. 	<i>The Kyoto Protocol</i> United Nations 1997	To reduce the emission of greenhouses gases (GHG), with a target of 5% reduction in CO ₂ emissions from 1990 baseline.	LDP should provide policies to enable renewable energy developments within FODC.
EU3. 	<i>The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands</i> UNESCO 1971	Seeks to protect and conserve wetlands, particularly those established as a habitat for water fowl.	The LDP must reflect the Ramsar designations, and the need to protect and conserve them.
EU4.	<i>Aarhus Convention</i> United Nations Economic Commission for Europe 1998	Details the rights of the public in relation to: attaining environmental information; participating in environmental decision making; and a subsequent right to legal challenge should either of these rights be contravened.	There will be a high level of opportunity for public consultation and participation in the LDP process as is set out in FODC's Statement of Community Involvement.
EU5. 	<i>The Birds Directive</i> EU Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds - The Council of the European Communities 30 November 2009	The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. It sets broad objectives for a wide range of activities, although the precise legal mechanisms for their achievement are at the discretion of each Member State.	The LDP must consider the importance of SPA's within FODC, and the need to avoid their degradation through pollution nor deterioration of habitats, or any other disturbance to birds.

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		<p>In Northern Ireland, the provisions of the Birds Directive are implemented through the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, and The Conservation (Natural Habitats, & etc.) Regulations 1995.</p>	
EU6. 	<p><i>The Nitrates Directive</i> EU Directive 91/676/EEC - The Council of the European Union 1991 (Implemented in NI through the Nitrates Action Programme (NAP) and Phosphorus (P) Regulations (first published in 2007 with subsequent updates)</p>	<p>The Directive seeks to reduce the level of water pollution caused by the leeching of nitrates into waterways/ground water from agricultural sources. In particular, it is about promoting better management of animal manures, chemical nitrogen fertilisers and other nitrogen-containing materials spread onto the land.</p>	<p>The LDP will take account of the Directive. The SEA will consider the likely significant effect of the plan on the aquatic environment.</p>
EU7. 	<p><i>The Habitats Directive</i> EU Directive 92/43/CEE - The Council of the European Communities 21 May 1992</p>	<p>The Directive creates a network of sites in Europe for the conservation of biodiversity. These sites are designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) (collectively known as 'Natura 2000' sites). Any development project of plan likely to have a significant effect (either directly or indirectly) on a Natura 2000 site must be subject to an 'appropriate assessment'. If the assessment finds that the plan or project is likely to undermine the conservation objectives for the designated site, the plan or project must not proceed unless there are 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest'. If this is the case then appropriate mitigation or</p>	<p>There are 23 Natura 2000 sites in or partially within FODC. As such the LDP will be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment in line with the Directive. The LDP must reflect the need to protect the SACs and SPAs in FODC through the appropriate assessment process.</p>

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		compensation measures must be put in place.	
EU8. 	<i>The Air Quality Framework Directive</i> EU Directive (2008/50/EC) - The Council of the European Union 11 June 2008	Seeks to reduce emissions which are harmful to air quality.	The LDP can positively contribute to the improvement of air quality and in minimising its harmful impacts on health and well-being. Consideration should be given to the potential environmental effects impacts of certain uses and their compatibility with other nearby land uses. The LDP will promote sustainable forms of transport and increased accessibility in order to reduce vehicular emissions.
EU9.  	<i>The Landfill Directive</i> EU Directive 1999/31/EC - The Council of the European Union 1999.	Sets the technical standards for waste and landfills to minimise the environmental effects arising from landfilling.	The LDP will take the Directive into account in providing for future waste management facilities within FODC, with particular consideration given to the need for future waste management facilities focused on reuse and recycling.
EU10. 	<i>The Water Framework Directive</i> EU Directive 2000/60/EC (the Water Framework Directive) The Council of the European Communities 23 October 2000	Introduces 'good status', a more rigorous water quality standard. The Directive requires 'River Basin Management Plans' which should influence Development Plans and be influenced by them.	Contribute, wherever possible and appropriate, to achievement of water targets. Plan policies on the design, location of development & sustainable water management to

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		ensure that the LDP does not create adverse pressures on the aquatic environment.	
EU11. 	<i>The Drinking Water Directive</i> EU Directive – 98/83/EC Quality of water for human consumption.	Ensure the provision of clean drinking water, free from contamination which could impact on human health.	The LDP will have regard to the Directive.
EU12. 	<i>The Urban Waste Water Directive 1991</i> EU Directive 91/271/EEC	Protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water collection, treatment and discharge, and discharge from some industrial sectors.	The LDP will have regard to the Directive.
EU13. 	<i>Freshwater Fishing Directive 1978</i> 78/659/EEC	Protect and improve designated waters to improve fish life.	Now revoked and functions consolidated with those of the Water Framework Directive
EU14. 	<i>Shellfish Water Directive 1979</i>	Promote suitable environments for shellfish growth.	Now revoked and functions consolidated with those of the Water Framework Directive
EU15.  	<i>The Waste Framework Directive</i> EU Directive 2008/98/EC - The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union 19 November 2008	Establishes the five tier hierarchy of waste. This waste hierarchy aims to encourage the management of waste materials in order to reduce the amount of waste materials produced, and to recover maximum value from the wastes that are produced. It encourages the prevention of waste, followed by the reuse and refurbishment of goods, then value recovery through recycling and composting. Waste disposal	The LDP will reflect the Waste Hierarchy approach to Waste management. The LDP will provide for appropriate waste management facilities. The LDP will bring forward policies in regards of renewable energy including biomass.

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		should only be used when no option further up the hierarchy is possible. EU Waste Framework Directive (WFD) target of recycling (including preparing for re-use) 50% of household waste by 2020.	
EU16. 	<i>The Renewable Energy Directive 2009</i> Directive 2009/28/EC	Sets targets for all member states to provide 20% of energy from renewable energy sources and 10% of energy in the transport sector by 2020 in order to limit GHG emissions.	The LDP will have regard to the Directive and will advance policies in respect of renewable energy. The LDP will also seek to maximise accessibility to services and economic development sites so as to reduce reliance upon the private car.
EU17. 	<i>The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010</i> Directive 2010/75/EU -Integrated pollution prevention and control	The Directive requires certification of industrial activities so as to control/limit the level of resultant pollution to air, water and land. The provisions of this Directive actively curtail pollution.	The LDP will have regard to the Directive however the scope of the Directive is independent of the remit of LDP.
EU18. 	<i>Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2010</i> Directive 2010/31/EU	Promotes the energy efficiency of buildings.	The LDP will bring forward policies in relation to renewable energy and will promote the use of design, such as passive solar gain, to increase the energy efficiency of buildings.
EU19. 	<i>EC (2013) Action Plan for a Maritime Strategy in the Atlantic Area</i>	The strategy for the Atlantic covers coastal, territorial and jurisdictional waters of five EU Member States and focuses on:	

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		and transferability potential will be encouraged, as will green infrastructure and ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation, and projects aiming to promote innovative adaptation technologies.	
EU21. 	EC (2011) Biodiversity Strategy	Strategy is designed to halt the loss of biodiversity, restore ecosystems so far as feasible, and step up efforts to avert global degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. It also aims to speed up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy. These targets can be achieved through a number of strategic objectives including ecosystem based approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation, conserving and enhancing natural resources using them in a sustainable way, and nature based innovation restoring ecosystems and conserving biodiversity.	The LDP will align with the Strategy.
EU22. 	EC (2010) Europe 2020 Economic Strategy	Outlines the European Union's ten-year growth strategy and is about addressing the shortcomings of our growth model whilst creating the conditions for a different type of growth that is smarter, more sustainable and more inclusive. Five key targets have been set for the EU to achieve covering employment, education, research and innovation, social inclusion and poverty	The LDP will align with the Strategy

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		reduction, and climate/energy. Also it includes seven flagship initiatives providing a framework through which the EU and national authorities mutually reinforce their efforts in areas supporting the Europe 2020 priorities such as innovation, industrial policy and resource efficiency.	
EU23.	<i>EC (2009) Sustainable Development Strategy</i>	A framework for a long-term vision of sustainability in which economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection go hand in hand and are mutually supporting. Particular environmental protection objectives include increasing the use of clean energy and natural resources to combat climate change, reducing noise and air pollution through promotion of sustainable transport, and conserving and managing the overall use of water and air.	The LDP will align with the Strategy

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EU24. 	<i>EC (2007) U Floods Directive</i>	Directive aims is to reduce and manage risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. This involves identifying the relevant river basins and associated coastal areas at risk of flooding, drawing up flood maps and establishing flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and preparedness between 2011 and 2015.	The LDP will align with the Directive
EU25	<i>North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation Commission</i>	The objective of NASCO is to conserve, restore, enhance and rationally manage Atlantic salmon through international cooperation taking account of the best available scientific information.	The scope of NASCO is so wide and the topic so specific that it will have limited influence on the plan, however impact of development on salmon rivers will be considered as part of the plan process.

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EU26	<i>European Landscape Convention (Florence 2002)</i>	The convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning and applies to managing townscape, landscapes and cultural heritage.	The impact of development on townscape, landscape and cultural heritage will be considered in the plan making process. Align with the Plan?
EU 27	<i>The International Charter for the Conservation and restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Venice Charter 1964). International Council on Monuments and Sites.</i>	The Charter is a code of professional standards that gives an international framework for the conservation and restoration of ancient buildings.	The impact of development on ancient buildings and monuments and their sites and setting will be considered in the plan making process.

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EU 28	<i>The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1992) (The Valetta Convention).</i>	The Convention aims to protect European Archaeological heritage. Each party to the Convention undertakes to seek to reconcile and combine the respective requirements of archaeology and development plans by ensuring that archaeologists participate in planning policies, in the various stages of development schemes, and, to ensure that archaeologists, town and regional planners systematically consult one another in order to permit the modification of development plans likely to have adverse effects on the archaeological heritage.	The Council will consult with DfC Historic Environment Division as part of the plan making process.
	DRD Regional Development Strategy 2035- Building a Better Future	Provides an overarching strategic planning framework to facilitate and guide the public and private sectors. The RDS contains a Spatial Framework and Strategic guidelines. It addresses economic, social and environmental issues aimed at achieving sustainable development and social cohesion. The eight aims of the RDS are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support strong, sustainable growth for the benefit of all parts of NI; • Strengthen Belfast as the regional economic driver and 	The LDP must take account of the spatial framework and strategic guidelines within the RDS 2035.

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		Derry/Londonderry as the principal city of the North West; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support our towns, villages and rural communities to maximise their potential; • Promote development which improves the health and well-being of communities; • Improve connectivity to enhance the movement of people, goods, energy and information between places; • Protect and enhance the environment for its own sake; • Take actions to reduce our carbon footprint and facilitate adaption to climate change; and • Strengthen links between north and south, east and west, with Europe and the rest of the world. 	
2.      	DOE Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS): Planning for Sustainable Development (2015)	Sets out the Department's regional strategic policies for securing the orderly and consistent development of land in Northern Ireland. Planning authorities should pursue social and economic priorities alongside the careful management of our built and natural environments in order to achieve sustainable development. The SPPS sets out five core planning principles:	In preparing LDP the Council must take account of the SPPS. The LDP will seek to improve health and well-being through providing for blue and green spaces, recreation facilities and by working to secure ease of access to services such as health and leisure as well as working to safeguard

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    		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving health and well-being; • Creating and enhancing shared space; • Supporting sustainable economic growth; • Supporting good design and positive place making; and Preserving and improving the built and natural environment. 	<p>residential and work environs. The LDP will seek to improve health and wellbeing by providing housing that will meet the needs of the whole community.</p> <p>The LDP will, where appropriate, provide for shared spaces through the use of Key site requirements for designations and will support regeneration initiatives that improve environmental issues, including insular layouts and poor connectivity. The LDP will support sustainable economic growth and will allocate sufficient land for economic development purposes. The LDP will promote good design and place making as well as bringing forward policies to effective protection, preservation and enhancement of the built and natural environment.</p>
3.    	Northern Ireland Executive (2011) Programme for Government (PfG) 2011-15: Building a better future.	The document sets out five priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing a Sustainable Economy and Investing in the Future 	The preparing the LDP the Council must take account of the SPPS. Five priorities of the PFG are reflected in the SPPS, both in terms of the general focus on a sustainable economy,

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      		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating Opportunities, Tackling Disadvantage and Improving Health and Well-being • Protecting Our People, the Environment and Creating Safer Communities • Building a Strong and Shared Community • Delivering High Quality and Efficient Public Services. <p>It also sets out 82 commitments, the key ones being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to rising levels of employment by supporting the promotion of over 25,000 new jobs; • Achieve £1 billion of investment in the Northern Ireland economy which includes £375million as a result of Foreign Direct Investment; £400 million from indigenous businesses supported by Invest NI and £225 million as a result of Jobs Fund; • Increase visitor numbers to 4.2million and tourist revenue to £676 million by December 2014; • Support young people into employment by providing skills and training; 	<p>development and well-being, as well as in specific policy areas. Sustainable and economic development objectives will need to be balanced to ensure environmental outcomes.</p>

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		Reform and modernise the delivery of Health and Social care.	
4.        	DARD (2012) Rural White Paper Action Plan	Provides the vision for NI's rural areas whilst identifying cross Departmental actions targeting the future sustainability of rural areas through supporting vibrant and strong rural communities: improved infrastructure, transport and key services; strong community infrastructure which can avail of economic, social and cultural opportunities; and better linkages between rural and urban areas.	Vision is in line with the approach to sustainable development in the countryside and sustaining rural communities set out in the RDS and SPPS. The SPPS directs that a core principle in furthering sustainable development is by supporting sustainable economic growth. The LDP will advance policies to support economic growth and to sustain rural communities through appropriate development.
5. 	DARD (2010) Renewable Energy Action Plan	Aims to provide a framework which enables the land based and rural sectors to realise the potential opportunities in the development of renewable energy. Focus is on assisting meeting targets for renewable energy production at a regional, national and EU level in a balanced and sustainable way.	The LDP will advance policies in relation to renewable energy development.

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6.       	DARD (2012) Strategic Plan 2012-2020	Identifies key goals to support DARD's vision of ' <i>a thriving and sustainable rural economy, community and environment</i> '. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • helping the agri-food industry prepare for future market opportunities and economic challenges; • improve lives of rural dweller; • enhance animal, fish and plant health and animal welfare; help deliver improved sustainable environmental outcomes; and • manage the business and deliver services to customers in a cost-effective way. Other environmental objectives include reducing risk of flooding by maintaining flood defences and encouraging responsible management of the countryside so as to achieve environmental enhancement.	Vision is in line with the approach to sustaining rural communities set out in the RDS and SPPS. Core principle of supporting sustainable economic growth will influence the LDP. The LDP will advance policies to support economic growth and to sustain rural communities through appropriate development. The LDP will reflect the plan with regards to a precautionary approach to development within areas of flood risk or that which may increase the risk of flooding.
7.   	DARD (2012) Tackling Rural Poverty and Social Isolation	Sets targets related to Programme for Government (PfG) commitment to bring forward measures to help target causes of social isolation and help those in poverty in rural areas. Also aims to provide the	Vision is in line with the approach to sustaining rural communities set out in the RDS and SPPS. It has core principle of supporting sustainable economic growth. The

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		<p>necessary tools to identify the needs of vulnerable people/groups in the rural areas, develop programmes/interventions to help alleviate poverty/social isolation and complement/add value to existing governmental strategies intended to tackle these issues.</p>	<p>LDP will advance policies to support economic growth and to sustain rural communities through appropriate development, including that which improves connectivity. See Position Paper 16: Sustaining Rural Communities.</p>
    	DARD (2013) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy and Action Plan	<p>Promotes and encourages the adoption of technical efficiency to improve farm business performance and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by identifying measures and actions that can be progressively implemented on-farm to better manage the climate consequences of agri-food production systems i.e. methane and nitrous oxide.</p>	<p>LDP should plan for sustainable development including mitigating and adapting to climate change. The LDP will develop policies which will enable appropriate measures and actions to manage climate change such as sustainable accessibility to economic development zonings and sustainable building design.</p>
   	DARD (2007) Flood Mapping Strategy for Northern Ireland	<p>Sets out a structured programme of fluvial and coastal flood risk mapping (and associated tool development) that is based on current knowledge of the mapping requirements of the Planning Policy Statement 15 (PPS 15) and the (then proposed) EU Floods Directive. Aims to increase public awareness of flood risk areas, differentiate spatial distribution of risk within the floodplain to support planning and asset management processes.</p>	<p>As set out in Position Paper 8 the LDP will have regard to flood risk.</p>

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10. 	DCAL (2009) The Northern Ireland Strategy for Sport & Physical Recreation 2009-2019	The Strategy outlines a broad Government commitment to sport and physical recreation. Its vision is for "...a culture of lifelong enjoyment and success in sport..." It sets key strategic priorities for sports and physical recreation over the 10 year period; informing future investment by all stakeholders across the public, private and community/voluntary sectors underpinning three areas: Participation, Performance and Places. The successful delivery of the Strategy requires stakeholders to reflect the Strategy in their business and development plans. At the core of the Strategy is to ensure that every person in Northern Ireland has access to a range of new, improved and shared world-class and locally available sports facilities.	In line with the Strategy Sport NI, in partnership with the District Councils, is developing a Sports Facilities Strategy for Northern Ireland and 11 District Council Area Reports. As reflected in the key strategic actions for the Council within the Corporate Plan, the Sports Facilities Strategy will provide a framework for the prioritisation and development of facilities and the prioritisation of investment by a range of investors in sports facility provision. This will contribute positively towards the health and well-being of those living, working and visiting the FODC area. LDP will use available evidence to formulate the LDP's Open Space Strategy.
11. 	DEFRA and DOE (2012) A Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) for Northern Ireland	The objective CCRA is to inform adaptation policy by assessing the current and future risks and opportunities posed by the impacts of climate for NI to the year 2100. Extreme weather is still predominant among potential risks related to climate change but that other risks, such as water scarcity and species being able to track climate space, are becoming increasingly important. Several	The LDP will set policies to plan for furthering Sustainable Development including provision for development outside flood plains and will have regard to furthering biodiversity.

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		sections focussing on socio-economic implications of climate change comprising agriculture & forestry, business, tourism, buildings & infrastructure and health & wellbeing.	
12. 	DETI (2012) Offshore Renewable Energy Strategic Action Plan 2012-2020	Optimise the amount of renewable electricity sustainably generated from offshore wind and marine renewable resources in Northern Ireland's waters in order to enhance diversity and security of supply, reduce carbon emissions, contribute to the 40% renewable electricity target by 2020 and beyond.	No direct impact, however should offshore renewable energy occur this would reduce the need to provide for it on land.
13.    	DETI (2012) Sustainable Energy Action Plan 2012-2015	The Action Plan aims to assist with the implementation of the Strategic Energy Framework (2010-2020). DETI set out numerous "main actions for the future" regarding renewable and other aspects of sustainable energy. Of particular relevance are the commitments to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the growth of the NI sustainable energy sector (through Invest NI) to 8.9% of NI GVA by 2015. • Work with DOE, developers, planners and those responsible for environmental consents to ensure 	The LDP will seek to further sustainable development through enabling sustainable forms of energy. Position paper 3: Economic Development and Employment; Position Paper 8 Public Utilities; and position Paper 15 Rural Pressure Analysis. The prevalence and cumulative impact of wind energy development in parts of the FODC should be considered when formulating policies for the LDP.

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		<p>that the need for renewable energy to address the environmental impacts of climate change is recognised, that good quality applications are made and that clear, consistent and proportionate procedures are in place for the consenting of renewable installations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake “capacity studies” (including landscape capacity study, ecological study and bird migration study, with DOE and others) in order to determine with more accuracy how much development could be accommodated in different locations across Northern Ireland before significant cumulative effects start to emerge. • Develop a continuous monitoring framework (with DOE and others) where the key potential cumulative effects identified from the assessment are reviewed on a regular basis in response to growth of the onshore wind industry. <p>There are also a number of socio-economic commitments, such as supporting</p>

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		construction of electricity network or refurbishing schools with renewable technologies for example.	
14.   	DETI (2010) Energy: A Strategic Framework for Northern Ireland	Contains goals and targets, without specifying delivery mechanisms. Aimed at ensuring future access to secure, competitively priced and sustainable energy supplies for all of NI it also provides a direction for NI energy policy to 2020. Key areas are electricity, natural gas and renewable energy sources. Indicates that on-shore wind will provide the largest proportion of renewable energy generation until 2020.	The environmental impact of electricity, natural gas and renewable energy developments have potential significant environmental impacts which should be considered. Renewable Energy will be provided for in the LDP policies.
15. 	DETI (2010) Draft Northern Ireland Tourism Strategy	The strategy was identified as one of the 'building blocks' to underpin the first strategic priority of the Programme for Government with the aim of providing the strategic direction for the development of NI's tourism experience to the year 2020 and a targeted Action Plan to deliver it. At the core of the strategy is the intention to grow income from visitor numbers with tourist revenue increased from £536 million in 2010 to £1 billion by 2020.	The LDP will work to ensure tourist development is in the interests of the local economy and community, is not detrimental to the environment and meets sustainable development criteria. The formulation of a balanced tourism development strategy tailored to the needs and assets of the locality is required.
16. 	DOE (2013) Prioritised Action Framework for Natura 2000	Natura 2000 network, to achieve the objectives of the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2000 and to provide an overview of how to	The LDP will reflect the Framework. A Habitats

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		finance them. The priorities focus on improving habitats and species that are currently in bad status depending on general measures such as agri-environmental schemes, stakeholder management planning and implementation of conservation management measures throughout Natura 2000.	Regulations Assessment will be carried out.
17. 	DOE Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy: Delivering Resource Efficiency	This Strategy moves the emphasis of waste management in NI from resource management (with landfill diversion as the key driver) to resource efficiency i.e. using resources in the most effective way while minimising the impact of their use on the environment. The Strategy has a renewed focus on waste prevention (including re-use), preparing for re-use and recycling in accordance with the waste hierarchy. Making more efficient use of natural resources and facilitating increased re-use and recycling is expected to have a favourable impact on the NI economy and help to promote and support 'green jobs'.	The LDP will take the waste hierarchy into account in future waste management facilities within FODC, with particular consideration given to the need for future waste management facilities.
18. 	DOE (2012) Northern Ireland Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Action Plan	This document sets out a Cross-Departmental Action Plan to tackle the established strategies together, including how Northern Ireland is and will continue to reduce its carbon footprint. Specifically how the Programme for Government target to	The LDP will promote sustainable forms of development, including reducing reliance upon the private car through improved levels of accessibility. The LDP will promote green and blue spaces.

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19.	DOE (2006) Water Framework Directive Monitoring Plans	reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 25% below 1990 levels by 2025 will be delivered.	
		<p>Document aims to provide an overarching framework and outline the general approach that will be adopted to monitoring Northern Ireland's aquatic environment for the years 2006 to 2007 and beyond, highlighting the drivers for the work. The main one is the obligation to meet the monitoring requirements of the EC Water Directive (WFD) (2000/06/EC), covering surface water, groundwater and hydrological monitoring proposals.</p>	<p>The LDP will provide for forms of development, such as economic development (including tourism), which may, in proximity to rivers/lakes/ground waters have the potential to impact upon the water quality.</p>
	DOE (2002) Biodiversity Strategy	<p>Aims to protect and enhance biodiversity in Northern Ireland over the period to 2016, identifying 40 habitat types as priorities for conservation action. These will be protected from development and proposals that could harm their integrity, continuity, links or ecological relationships. Proposals of a Sustainable Development Strategy will target effective protection of the environment through setting exemplary standards in the area and integrating conservation of biological diversity into policy making.</p>	<p>The LDP will have regard to the strategy.</p>
	DOE (2015) Biodiversity Strategy	<p>Overall objective to halt the loss of the natural environment. Contains over 50</p>	<p>The LDP will complement the Strategy as the Council now has a</p>

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		<p>actions to impact positively on the loss of biodiversity up to 2020. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoring 240 hectares of ancient woodland Delivering grassland conservation training to over 500 landowners; and Delivering peatland and wetland habitat restoration around the Lough Neagh basin. <p>Seeks to ensure the environment can continue to support our people and economy. Emphasis on management of biological systems to deliver the materials and services upon which people depend – an ecosystems approach</p>
22. 	DOE (2013) Northern Ireland Invasive Species Strategy	<p>Main challenges for Northern Ireland include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Halting impacts on biodiversity and the economy from invasive alien species; Preventing new introductions; Early detection of new species; Controlling and containing existing species; Mitigating impacts; Building capacity and support amongst stakeholders; and <p>The LDP will complement the Strategy as the Council now has a statutory duty to further the conservation of biodiversity under the Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing the evidence base for policy and decision making. 	
23. 	DRD (2012) Ensuring A Sustainable Transport Future: A New Approach to Regional Transportation	A new approach to regional transportation which complements the Regional Development Strategy and aims to achieve the transportation vision: <i>“to have a modern, sustainable, safe transportation system which benefits society, the economy and the environment and which actively contributes to social inclusion and everyone’s quality of life”</i> The new approach starts with the assumption that the decision to travel has been made. It seeks to provide the infrastructure and services that will ensure that travel and transport are as sustainable as possible.	The LDP will complement the approach.
24.   	DSD (2013) Urban Regeneration and Community Development Policy Framework	The Framework sets out four Policy Objectives that will form the basis of any future policy or programme development in urban regeneration and community development: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To tackle area based deprivation; To strengthen the competitiveness of our towns and cities; To improve linkages between areas of need and areas of opportunity. 	The LDP will complement the policy objectives of the framework. The LDP will provide for sustainable and accessible employment and economic development designations as well as defining a hierarchy of centres, – town, district, and local - and will direct retailing to the town centres

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		<p>4. To develop more cohesive and engaged communities.</p> <p>It also contains a set of four Supporting Actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We will maximise the potential of regeneration and community development by supporting an evidence based policy environment. 2. We will maximise the resources available to regeneration and community development by supporting an innovative financial environment. 3. We will support the development of skilled and knowledgeable practitioners in regeneration and community development. 4. We will promote an effective and efficient voluntary and community sector. 	<p>in order to make our towns more competitive.</p>

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25. 	DSD (2012) Facing the Future: Housing Strategy for Northern Ireland	Government has three main roles in relation to housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping to create the right conditions for a stable and sustainable housing market that supports economic growth and prosperity; • Providing support for individuals and families to access housing, particularly the most vulnerable in society; and • Setting minimum standards for the quality of new and existing homes and for how rented housing is managed. The strategy views housing as playing a fourth role in driving regeneration within communities, particularly those suffering from blight and population decline.	The LDP will include affordable housing policies that ensure that the community, including vulnerable people will gain access to housing. The LDP will promote mixed tenure housing development, to enable regeneration.
26. 	NIHE Fermanagh and Omagh: Housing Investment Plan 2015-2019	Vision is to deliver sustainable communities, living in dwellings of a decent standard and in sufficient numbers to meet local needs in both urban and rural areas. The plan details five themes and associated outcomes. The themes, alongside associated outcomes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and meet housing need and demand • Improving People's homes; • Transforming people's lives; 	The LDP will complement the plan, through providing sufficient land for mixed tenure housing developments. The LDP will reflect the need for specialised housing and for smaller unit housing.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling sustainable neighbourhoods; • Delivering quality services 	
27. 	NIEA (2012) Strategic Priorities 2012-2022	The plan outlines the strategic direction over the next ten years to bring together diverse roles and guide corporate business planning, describing the context of the work and how it is delivered, how success will be measured and monitored, and strategic goals and actions under four priority areas: healthy natural environment, people and places, sustainable economic growth and using resources well.	The LDP will give general support to the four priority areas in providing for sustainable development.
28. 	NIEA (2009) North Western International River Basin Management Plan. NIEA (2015) River Basin Management Plan	<p>The North Western river basin district covers the north west corner of the island of Ireland, and takes in much of the drumlin belt that stretches through many of the border counties – from south Donegal, through Leitrim, Fermanagh, Longford, Cavan, Monaghan, and onwards.</p> <p>The plan outlines the objectives for improving the current condition of the water environment for the North Western River Basin District. These include achieving good status, or better, in 147 out of 221 of their surface water bodies (67%), and good ecological potential or better in 5 of their</p>	The LDP will provide for forms of development, such as economic development (including tourism), which may, in proximity to rivers/lakes/ground waters, have the potential to impact upon the water quality.

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		heavily modified water bodies (2%). 100% of their groundwater bodies will be maintained at good status. These improvements in managing and protecting waterways will be achieved by 2015.	
29. 	NIEA (2009) Neagh Bann River Basin Management Plan NIEA (2015) River Basin Management Plans 2014-2015	The Upper Bann is one of six major rivers that flow into Lough Neagh. The plan outlines the objectives for improving the current condition of the water environment for the Neagh Basin River Basin District. These include achieving good status, or better, in 117 out of 270 of their surface water bodies (43%), and good ecological potential or better in 9 of their heavily modified water bodies (3%). 13 out of 14 of their groundwater bodies (93%) will be maintained at good status.	The LDP will provide for forms of development, such as economic development (including tourism), which may, in proximity to rivers/lakes/ground waters, have the potential to impact upon the water quality.
30. 	Northern Ireland Executive (2012) Economy and Jobs Initiative	Ensures that the economic challenges are maximised to sustain the people, businesses and regional investment. It focuses on supporting the local jobs market and accelerating new measures to create and retain jobs. Other key points include completing tourism projects, ensuring higher levels of support to employers for jobs filled by disadvantaged workers and encouraging small businesses (up to 50 employees) by providing skills grants to invest in new skills development etc.	The LDP will bring forward policies in relation to sustainable economic development including tourism.

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31. 	Northern Ireland Executive (2012) Northern Ireland Economic Strategy	Sets out vision and priorities for sustainable economic growth and prosperity. The overarching goal is to improve the economic competitiveness of the NI economy, through focusing on export led economic growth to deepen and diversify the export base in order to increase employment and wealth across NI. Key drivers identified are innovation, research and development and the skills of the workforce.	The LDP will bring forward policies/designations in relation to economic development. The provision of forms of economic development will have to be weighed against environmental and social impacts.
32. 	Northern Ireland Executive (2008) Investment Strategy for Northern Ireland 2008-2018	Setting out the framework that will help create a sustainable 21 st century infrastructure. It identifies priority areas for investment in the years ahead and is intended to assist government and partners in the private sector plan ahead for the challenge of delivering the largest investment programme.	The LDP will bring forward policies/designations in relation to economic development. The provision of forms of economic development will have to be weighed against environmental and social impacts.
33.       	Northern Ireland Executive (2010) Everyone's Involved: Sustainable Development Strategy	The Strategy enables structures and policies to be put in place to develop NI in a manner which provides for sustainable economic growth, enables communities to improve and use our environmental assets in an environmentally sustainable way. The Strategy seeks to address climate change and establishes the following principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits; 	In preparing LDP the Council must take account of the Sustainable Development Strategy. The LDP will complement the Strategy.

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    		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring a strong, healthy, just and equal society; Achieving a sustainable economy Promoting good governance; Using sound science responsibly; and promoting opportunity and innovation. 	
34. 	SNIFFER (2007) Preparing for a Changing Climate in Northern Ireland	<p>The report was produced to inform policy experts of potential climate change impacts and recommends that “adaption is given a higher priority across all sectors and within each of the public bodies identified as being responsible to adaption”. Potential adaption strategies have been identified; those of most relevance are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Education and awareness: particularly focused on the human impact on species and habitats and the scale of the likely impacts of a changing climate”; “Location and urban design actions: adaption of infrastructure at risk, reduction of flood risk, use of green spaces and sustainable urban drainage systems”; “Historic buildings: Improved management and maintenance of 	<p>The LDP will reflect strategic flood maps, as set out in Paper 8: Public Utilities, and will bring forward a precautionary approach to development in flood plains. The provision of recreational uses or blue/green spaces will be considered.</p>

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		current buildings, development of strategies to adapt to changing climatic conditions”. A new NI Climate Change Adaption Programme is currently being drafted.	
35.	FODC Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) 	FODC LBAP outlines a plan of action to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help conserve and enhance local habitats and species • Raise awareness and knowledge of local biodiversity • Involve local people and develop partnerships in the delivery of the Fermanagh and Omagh Local Biodiversity Action Plan Broad Habitats for action • Wetlands • Calcareous habitats • Bogs and heath • Grasslands • Woodland and hedgerows • Urban Local Species for Action • Bats • Breeding waders • Bumblebees • Devil's bit scabious and marsh fritillary • Dragonflies and damselflies • European eel • Frogs and newts • Orchids • Red squirrel • Swift • Wild thyme • White-clawed crayfish	The LDP will align with the LBAP.
36.	North-Western Flood Risk Management Plan 2015	The Flood Risk Management Plan High-lights the flood hazards and risks, and sets out how, to reduce flood risk. The Plan Objectives set out what needs to be achieved and, in accordance with the	The LDP will have regard to the North-Western flood Risk Management Plan 2015.

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 		<p>requirements of the Floods Directive; the Plan should give consideration to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the likelihood of flooding and, the adverse consequences of flooding for human health, economic activity and the environment including cultural heritage. The objectives relate to the areas of Economic Activity; Human Health and Social; and Environmental. <p>The Flood Risk Management Plan identifies Measures that are the specific actions which will deliver the Flood Risk Management Plan Objectives. In setting the Measures, the Floods Directive requires that these Flood Risk Management Plans should give consideration to: Prevention of increased flood risk through appropriate land use planning. • Protection of communities and environment -schemes and approaches to reduce the likelihood of flooding. • Preparedness arrangements to improve dealing with flooding when it occurs. • To support the objectives of the Water Framework Directive and contribute to the achievement of good ecological potential/ status for water bodies; • To protect and enhance the natural environment.</p>	

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		An overview of the River basin is provided with Areas of Significant Flood Risk, including Omagh identified.	
37	Study of the Economic Value of Northern Ireland's Historic Environment 2012. DOE	The purpose is to help make the case for investment in the Northern Ireland historic environment. It has 4 objectives: To determine the economic activity generated by the historic environment and its distribution; to gauge the level of historic environment related employment; analyse the benefits to the community; and, assess the potential for the use of the historic environment in aiding sustainable economic growth.	One of the case studies was Lough Erne and Fermanagh and the lesson could be considered in the preparation of the plan.
38	Sustainable Water A Long Term Strategy for Northern Ireland 2015 – 2040. Published March 2016 Department for Regional Development	Aims include ensuring land use planning decisions are informed to help minimise flood risk; make space for surface water management in development plans; promote SuDS as the preferred option in new developments; provision of flood storage in urban and rural catchments. In terms of land use planning the document refers to PPS 15 and the SPPS.	The aims of the document will be considered in the production of the plan.
39	Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2015	Place a duty on every public body, in exercising any functions, to further the	

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		conservation of biodiversity so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions.	
Republic of Ireland			
RO1.	Border Regional Authority (2010) Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022	The key aim of the Guidelines is to provide a good quality of life for the Region's population, through ensuring high quality residential, recreational and working environments, and improving water quality.	There is potential for both conflicts between the LDP and this document as well as the potential for complementing each other.
RO2.	DAFM (2012) Our Ocean Wealth: An Integrated Marine Plan for Ireland	There is potential for the SPPS to support the objectives of this plan through its own coastal, marine or natural heritage policies. However, due to the interconnectivity of marine habitats, it is possible for developments or proposals arising under the SPPS to have negative impacts on Ireland's marine resource, its species and dependent businesses or individuals.	None
RO3.	DAHG (2011) A National Landscape Strategy for Ireland	The Strategy sets out six high level objectives, of most relevance being: To increase public awareness about landscapes, including the links between the land's resources, the layout of the landscape and the physical, economic and psychological health of its people. To facilitate the development of Landscape planning and landscape management guidance and facilitatory tools for use with	Both the Strategy and LDP will seek to protect landscapes, particularly those of merit.

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		<p>Strategic Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and Appropriate Assessment to improve land-use policies, and forward planning and development management practices.</p> <p>To accommodate landscape considerations in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social, health, education, recreation, tourism, economic and transport policies and all relevant sectors of public administration.</p>	
ROI4.	DCENR (2013) Ireland's second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan to 2020)	Provides a progress report on delivery of the national energy saving targets implemented under current EU requirements as well as energy efficiency policy priorities up to 2020. It reaffirms Ireland's commitment to a 20% energy savings target in 2020 identifying actions across six areas: public sector, residential, business, transport, energy supply and cross-sectoral – contains 97 actions.	There is potential for both conflicts between the LDP and this document as well as the potential for complementing each other.

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RO15.	DCENR (2012) Strategy for Renewable Energy: 2012-2020	The strategy outlines how it is planned that sustainable power, when developed, is maximised as it is returned to the State. Five strategic goals are set out in the document, these include increasing on and offshore wind, building a sustainable bioenergy sector, fostering R&D in renewables, growing sustainable transport and building out robust and efficient networks	There is potential for both conflicts between the LDP and this document as well as the potential for complementing each other.
RO16.	DCENR (2010) Draft Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan (OREDPA) for Ireland	The aim of the OREDPA is to set out scenarios for the development of up to 4,500MW from offshore wind energy and 1,500MW from wave and tidal energy in Irish waters up to 2030. Objectives include describing policy, providing information on initiatives, set out development scenarios for 2030 and set out long term vision for offshore renewable energy.	This may reduce the need for onshore renewable energy development.
RO17.	DECLG (2012) National Climate Change Adaptation Framework: Building Resilience to Climate Change	This framework is a first step in a longer-term process which will evolve and strengthen over time as the knowledge base evolves and as the policy response matures. The objectives are: providing the policy context for a strategic national adaptation response to climate change; promoting dialogue and understanding of adaptation issues;	Synergies in terms of production of GHG and flood risk which would indicate benefits in complementing each other.

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		identifying and promoting adaptation solutions; and committing to actions to support the adaptation process	
ROI8.	DECLG and Marine Institute (2012) Ireland's Marine Strategy Framework Directive Implementation	The MSFD establishes a framework within which EU member states are required to take the necessary measures to achieve of maintain good environmental status in the marine environment by 2020. The main objectives of the Directive are to: Protect and preserve the marine environment; Prevent its deterioration; Where practicable, restore marine ecosystems in areas where they have been adversely affected; Prevent and reduce inputs in the marine environment, with a view to phasing out pollution; and Ensure that there are no significant impacts on or risks to marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems, human health or legitimate uses of the sea.	No direct impact however potential linked tourist experiences from West coast of ROI to FODC.
ROI9.	EPA (2009) Shannon International River Basin Management Plan	The Shannon International River Basin District is the largest in Ireland at more than 18,000 km ² in area. It is an international RBD as a small portion of County Fermanagh in Northern Ireland drains	The Shannon River Basin extends into FODC. The LDP will have regard to the plan.

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		<p>underground to the Shannon Pot. It covers the natural drainage basin of the Shannon river itself, stretching from the source of the River Shannon in the Cuilcagh mountains in Counties Cavan and Fermanagh to the tip of the Dingle peninsula in north Kerry.</p> <p>The plan establishes four core environmental objectives to be achieved by 2015: - prevent deterioration in waterbodies currently in good ecological status; - restore good status in the 57% of rivers, 55% of lakes, 35% of estuaries and 25% of groundwater bodies that are currently below this standard; - reduce chemical pollution; - achieve water related protected areas objectives</p>	
ROI10	NPWS (2011) Actions for Biodiversity 20112016 - Ireland's National Biodiversity Action Plan	This plan outlines the measures Ireland will take in preparing for pressures and losses in the level of biodiversity, and they are presented as 102 actions under a series of 7 strategic objectives. The objectives cover the conservation of biodiversity in the wider countryside and in the marine environment (within and outside protected areas), mainstreaming of biodiversity across the decision making process, the strengthening of the knowledge base on biodiversity, and	Impact will depend on the developments occurring along the border region and the subsequent impact on Biodiversity.

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		increasing public awareness and participation.	
ROI11	Cavan County Development Plan 2014-2020	Sets out the Planning Policy for County Cavan.	The LDP will assess the environmental impacts of designations on it.
ROI12	Donegal County Development Plan 2012-2018	Sets out the Planning Policy for County Donegal	The LDP will assess the environmental impacts of designations on it.
ROI13	Monaghan County Development Plan 2013-2019	Sets out the Planning Policy for County Monaghan.	The LDP will assess the environmental impacts of designations on it.
ROI14	Leitrim County Development Plan 2015-2021	Sets out the Planning Policy for County Leitrim.	The LDP will assess the environmental impacts of designations on it.
UK			
UK1	DEFRA, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and DOE (2010) Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate	Further action needed to meet current air quality limits for PM10 and NO2 includes: Accelerating clean technologies – including retrofitting, low emission vehicles, buildings efficiency, euro emission standards etc.; Encouraging further behavioural changes – including modal shift, traffic management, safer driving, cycling, walking; Local measures and delivery including parking controls, bus management arrangements, strengthening local air quality delivery;	The LDP will promote sustainable modes of transport as well as increased accessibility to services and economic development land so as to reduce the dependence on private cars. The protection of habitats such as peatlands which act as carbon sinks will contribute to cleaner air.

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		Strategic options such as Low Emission Zones, local transport planning and very low carbon vehicles. Beyond this, we will be working across the UK Government and with the devolved administrations to ensure that agreed methodologies for assessing the costs and benefits to air quality are built into the evaluation of climate change impacts of policies.	
UK2	DEFRA, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government and DOE (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	The strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.	As above.
UK3	HM Government, Northern Ireland Executive, Scottish Government and Welsh Assembly Government (2011) UK Marine Policy Statement	The MPS will facilitate and support the formulation of Marine Plans, ensuring that marine resources are used in a sustainable way in line with the high level marine objectives and thereby: Promote sustainable economic development; Enable the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects;	None

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		Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and our heritage assets; and Contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues.	
UK4	HMSO (2005) Sustainable Development Strategy	The strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. This can be done through producing new priorities in sustainable development for the UK to meet, help others make better informed choices, ensure sustainable consumption and production, confront climate change and energy, protect natural resources and enhance environments etc.	The LDP will seek to further sustainable development.
UK5	IHPC (2010) Review of Local Air Quality Management: A report to Defra and the devolved administrations	The report suggests there is scope to enhance action plan delivery by improving the links between air quality and other policy areas, and by communicating clearer messages about what needs to be done and why. In the absence of clarity about what is expected of LAQM, the report suggests a 'proactive' model where local authorities additionally have a decisive part to play	As at UK1 & 2.

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		<p>alongside central government in driving through measures to secure compliance with national and EU target levels. Most urban centres in the UK contain a number of locations experiencing levels of pollution which are above objective levels, and many of the 'local' solutions lie in land-use and transport planning measures which need to be applied not just in a small area around the 'hotspot' but across the district/borough area and beyond. Links with other policy areas also need to be improved, such as health and climate change.</p>	
UK6	Climate Change Act 2008	Under the Act national emissions must be cut by at least 80% by 2050 (from the 1990 baseline)	See UK1
Other Plans and Programmes			
OPP1	Omagh Area Plan 1987-2002 (DOE 1992)	Contains planning policy context for the legacy Omagh area.	The LDP will consider the planning designations within these plans in formulating the new LDP.
OPP2	Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 (DOE 1997)	Contains planning policy context for the legacy Fermanagh area.	
OPP3	Strabane Area Plan 1986-2001 (DOE 1991)	Contains planning policy context for the legacy Strabane Area.	
OPP4	Cookstown Area Plan 2010 (DOE 2004)	Contains planning policy context for the legacy Cookstown area.	
OPP5	Dungannon South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 (DOE 2005)	Contains planning policy context for the legacy Dungannon South Tyrone area.	

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OPP6	SWAMP -Southern Waste Management Partnership Waste Management Plan (2008)	The legacy Omagh District Council was part of this group with waste being landfilled at Tullyvar within Mid-Ulster District Council Area.	There will be a need to provide for waste management facilities in line with the waste hierarchy.
OPP7	Enniskillen, Omagh and Lisnaskea Conservation Area Booklets	Provided advice on development within the conservation areas.	There remains a need to protect and enhance the built heritage within these settlements.
OPP8	A Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland	In seeking to protect the environment and encourage sustainable development the PSRNI set out policies to meet the development needs of the rural area.	Once the Plan Strategy for the LDP is adopted these policies will cease to be in effect. However they remain as operational policy in the interim period and provide a good bench mark for areas in which policies have been successful and those areas in which a new approach to policy must be formulated.
OPP9	Planning Policy Statement 2 – Natural Heritage	Policies for the conservation of natural heritage.	
OPP10	Planning Policy Statement 3 – Access, Movement and Parking (2005) & PPS3 clarification (DOE 2006)	Policies for vehicular and pedestrian access, transport assessments, the protection of transport routes and parking. Provides for a sustainable transport system which promotes road safety.	
OPP11	Planning Policy Statement 4 – Planning and Economic Development (DOE 2010)	Policies for sustainable economic development and stipulates how these can be brought forward in development plans.	
OPP12	Planning Policy Statement 6 -Planning, Archaeology and Built Heritage (DOE (1999) with Addendum Areas of Townscape Character(ATC) (DOE 2005)	Policies for the protection and conservation of archaeological remains and feature of built heritage. The Addendum provides policies specific to ATCs.	

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OPP13	Planning Policy Statement 7 Quality Residential Environments with Addendum Residential Extensions.	Policies for residential development and extensions.	
OPP14	Planning Policy Statement 8 Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation (DOE 2004)	Policies for the protection and provision of Open Space.	
OPP15	Planning Policy Statement 10 Telecommunications	Policies for Telecommunication Development.	
OPP16	Planning Policy Statement 11 Planning and Waste Management (DOE 2002)	Policies relating to waste management.	
OPP17	Planning Policy Statement 12 Housing in Settlements	Brings forward the RDS in terms of how to manage housing growth and distribution.	
OPP18	Planning Policy Statement 13 Transportation and Landuse (DRD 2005)	Assists in bringing forward the integration of transportation and landuse as per the RDS.	
OPP19	Planning Policy Statement 15 – Planning and Flood Risk (2006) (revised in 2014 but remained in Draft)	Policies to minimise flood risk and preventative measures.	
OPP20	Planning Policy Statement 16 Tourism	Policies in relation to tourism and safeguarding tourism assets.	
OPP21	Planning Policy Statement 17 Control of Outdoor Advertisements	Policy in relation to advertisements.	
OPP22	Planning Policy Statement 18 Renewable Energy (2009) Supplementary Planning Guidance	Promotive policies in relation to renewable energy. Detailed the capacity of each of the Landscape Character Areas to absorb wind energy.	
OPP23	Planning Policy Statement 21 Sustainable Development in the Countryside	Policies for development in the Countryside.	
OPP24	Planning Policy Statement 23 Enabling Development for the Conservation of Significant Places	Policies for the re-development/reuse of built and cultural heritage assets such as historic buildings and parks.	

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OPP25	Corporate Plan for Fermanagh and Omagh District Council 2016-2019	<p>The Corporate Plan provides the vision and the strategic policy direction for FODC in the period 2015-19. The Corporate Plan identifies a number of priorities alongside strategic actions and sub-actions under the following themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People and Community –Quality of life The Council wants all of its people to enjoy the highest possible quality of life and has identified a number of priorities aimed at improving quality of life for all those who live, work and visit our area; 2. Place and Environment- Protecting and Creating Quality Places. The Fermanagh and Omagh District is recognised as a beautiful and largely unspoilt natural area; 3. The Council Itself- Delivering Quality Services. The Council will work to establish the new Fermanagh and Omagh District Council as a unified, inclusive and accessible organisation delivering high quality services as efficiently and effectively as possible. 	The LDP will have regard to the Corporate Plan.
OPP26	The Enniskillen Masterplan (2012)	The Vision for Enniskillen is set out in seven core regeneration objectives:1. Promote and strengthen the town’s strong independent retail offering; 2. Maximise the town’s tourism potential, making the most of its physical assets and geographical location; 3. Develop	The LDP will seek to promote sustainable economic growth and regeneration of the town.

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		<p>the town's leisure and cultural offering; 4. Promote the town's unique identity as an island town; 5. Increase the town's domestic and international tourist figures; 6. Provide more opportunities for living on the island; 7. Reduce traffic congestion within the town centre. It is hoped that this will contribute to the long term vitality and viability of the town centre.</p>	
OPP27	Omagh Town Centre Masterplan (2009)	<p>The Omagh town centre masterplan is a non-statutory document intended to inform the regeneration decisions of the Council and other key stakeholders in the town. It establishes a shared vision for the future of Omagh town centre to be delivered via a series of regeneration proposals. The Masterplan proposes to complement and help contribute to the achievement of these strategies: Strengthen Omagh's role as a commercial centre, and encourage visitors into the town; Help assist the regeneration of urban areas, and complement the activity of the surrounding rural areas; Provide the environment for businesses to grow and engage in high value added activity, and in doing so contribute to the economic growth of the region, providing new opportunities and</p>	<p>The LDP will seek to promote sustainable economic growth and regeneration of the town.</p>

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		increased economic activity to local residents.	
OPP28 	Waterways Ireland Heritage Plan 2016 – 2020 (Public Consultation Draft)	Inland waterways are a central part of Ireland's transport and industrial heritage, and the document aims to identify, conserve and promote the sustainable use of that unique heritage. In summary the objectives are: building up a knowledge base; promoting awareness via community engagement; promoting the integrated management, conservation, protection and sustainable use of the waterway heritage resource; and, developing Waterways Ireland as a heritage organisation.	The recreational, open space and environmental value of blue and green corridors will be considered as part of the plan process.
OPP29 	Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Angling Strategy	Fermanagh and Omagh District Council has developed an Action Plan based around the following 6 key objectives including: Angling Development: participation to performance; facilities; bio diversity and fishery management; angling and promotion; angling for all; and, governance and management.	The Angling Strategy for Fermanagh and Omagh Council Area will be used to inform the Local Development Plan as it provides local knowledge to focus interventions where they will have maximum impact.

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OPP30	Tourism Development Strategy and Action Plan for Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Final Report May 2016	The LDP will have regard to the Strategy.