



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

Countryside Assessment
October 2018

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** This background paper has been prepared to draw together the evidence base that has been used to inform the preparation of the Fermanagh and Omagh Local Development Plan (LDP) 2030. It is one of a suite of topic-based background papers that should be read alongside the LDP to understand the rationale and justification for the policies proposed within the draft Plan Strategy.
- 1.2** It updates the Position Papers previously prepared and published as the baseline evidence for the Preferred Options Paper (POP) in October 2016 and which identified the key issues that need to be addressed by the LDP.

The Countryside Assessment includes the following four related strands:

- an Environmental Assets Appraisal;
- a Landscape Character Assessment;
- a Strategic Settlement Evaluation; and
- a Development Pressure Analysis.

A Landscape Character Review was undertaken by consultants on behalf of the Council and this document is available to view on the Council's website. The review included the identification of proposed landscape designations – Areas of High Scenic Value - and these have been taken forward into the Draft Plan Strategy.

- 1.3** The Regional Policy Context for each of the strands of the Countryside Assessment is provided by the Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035 and regional planning policy statements. A summary of these documents as they pertain to plan making and the built heritage, natural heritage and landscape protection is provided within each of the strands below.

2.0 Environmental Assets Appraisal

Context

- 2.1** An environmental assets appraisal provides an overview of the built, natural and landscape heritage in our Council area.

In Fermanagh and Omagh, the evidence of our past can be seen in archaeological and historic features such as tombs and forts, castles and churches, townhouses and farmhouses, grand architecture and vernacular buildings, industrial features and planned parklands. These physical survivals of our past are to be valued and protected and provide an important link to our understanding of both the present and the past. They are also important economic assets providing revenue

to the economy through environmental activities, tourism and recreation.

- 2.2 The richness of our natural and built heritage, both in terms of landscape, natural environments and biodiversity is recognised in the significant number of international and regionally designated important sites. As custodians of our district, it is our responsibility to protect them for future generations. At many levels, development can potentially adversely impact on our environment and it is therefore important that all those involved in the planning process ensure that any potential environmental impacts, whatever the scale, are identified to enable the effects to be considered, avoided or mitigated for.

Regional Planning Context

- 2.3 The Regional Policy Context is provided by the Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035 and regional planning policy statements. A summary of these documents as they pertain to plan making and the built heritage, natural heritage and landscape protection is provided.

Regional Development Strategy

- 2.4 The RDS 2035 aims to protect and enhance the environment for current and future generations. It recognises that Northern Ireland's environment is one of its greatest assets which has benefits in terms of the economy and quality of life. Regional Guidance seeks to conserve, protect, and where possible, enhance our built heritage and our natural environment (RG11). The built heritage of the Region is viewed as a key tourism and recreational asset as well as contributing to our sense of place and history as well as the economy and it is important to:-
- Identify, protect and conserve the built heritage, including archaeological sites and monuments and historic buildings;
 - Identify, protect and conserve the character and built heritage assets within cities, towns and villages;
 - Maintain the integrity of built heritage assets, including historic landscapes.
- 2.5 The natural environment directly supports all life and is an asset to society and in promoting sustainable development and well-being. It is therefore important to:
- Sustain and enhance biodiversity;
 - Identify, establish, protect and manage ecological networks;
 - Protect and encourage green and blue infrastructure within urban areas;
 - Protect and manage important geological and geomorphological features;
 - Protect and enhance and manage the coast;
 - Protect, enhance and restore the quality of inland water bodies;

- Recognise and promote the conservation of local identity and distinctive landscape character;
- Conserve, protect and where possible enhance areas recognised for their landscape quality;
- Protect designated areas of countryside from inappropriate development (either directly or indirectly) and continue to assess areas of designation; and
- Consider the establishment of one or more National Parks.

Regional Planning Policy Statements

- 2.6 The SPPS, published in September 2015, which provides the policy basis, alongside PPS 2 and PPS6 and associated addendum for considering planning proposals until such times that the Fermanagh and Omagh District Council has an adopted its own Plan Strategy. PPS 21 Sustainable Development in the Countryside and the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland contain current regional policies in relation to the environment including protection of rural landscapes and the coast.

Archaeology and Built Heritage

- 2.7 The regional strategic objectives for archaeology and built heritage within the SPPS are to:
- secure the protection, conservation and, where possible, the enhancement of our built and archaeological heritage;
 - promote sustainable development and environmental stewardship with regard to our built and archaeological heritage; and
 - deliver economic and community benefit through conservation that facilitates productive use of built heritage assets and opportunities for investment, whilst safeguarding their historic or architectural integrity.
- 2.8 In preparing LDPs, councils should take into account the implications of local policies and proposals on all features of the archaeological and built heritage and their settings, and the implications of proposed land use zonings, locations for development and settlement limits on natural heritage features within or adjoining the plan area. Additionally, LDPs should identify the range of built and archaeological heritage features within the plan area and bring forward policies or proposals for their protection and conservation and enhancement. These include the following:-
- Archaeological Sites and Monuments
 - Areas of Special Archaeological Interest
 - Areas of Archaeological Potential

- Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes
- Conservation Areas (CAs)
- Areas of Townscape or Village Character
- Local Landscape Policy Areas (LLPAs)
- Listed Buildings
- Historic Buildings of Local Importance

2.9 A development proposal that is contrary to established planning policy and in its own right would not be permitted, is known as ‘enabling development.’ Such a proposal may however be allowed where it will secure the long-term future of a significant place and will not materially harm its heritage value or setting.

Natural Heritage

2.10 The regional strategic objectives within the SPSS for natural heritage are to:

- seek to further the conservation, enhancement and restoration of the abundance, quality, diversity and distinctiveness of the region’s natural heritage;
- further sustainable development by ensuring that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of social, economic and environmental development;
- assist in meeting international (including European), national and local responsibilities and obligations in the protection and enhancement of the natural heritage;
- contribute to rural renewal and urban regeneration by ensuring developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment;
- protect and enhance biodiversity, geo-diversity and the environment; and
- take actions to reduce our carbon footprint and facilitate adaptation to climate change.

2.11 LDPs should seek to protect and integrate certain features of the natural heritage when zoning sites for development through the use of ‘key site requirements’ (KSRs) and should seek to identify and promote green and blue infrastructure. Natural heritage features and designated sites should be identified as part of the plan-making process and where appropriate, policies brought forward for their protection and/or enhancement. A hierarchy of designations is available under European and local legislation and designation is primarily the responsibility of NIEA (see Appendix 1 for list of legislation). Generally sites are selected for their rarity value or for the diversity of species and habitats they contain, or as a representative example of their habitat type on a

local, national or international scale. Some designations are brought forward under the LDP process. The range of designations includes:

(i) International

- Special Protection Areas (SPAs)
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Ramsar Sites
- World Heritage Sites (WHS)

(ii) National

- Areas of Special Scientific Interest
- Nature Reserves and National Nature Reserves
- Marine Conservation Zones
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty

(iii) Local

- Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and Wildlife Refuges
- Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance

Other Relevant Strategies

2.12 The Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 places a statutory duty on every public body to further the conservation of biodiversity. The EU Biodiversity Strategy and related Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy seek to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystems services by 2020. The Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy describes the main features of biodiversity in Northern Ireland, identifies the main factors affecting it and proposes a number of measures to support biodiversity conservation up to 2016.

2.13 Biodiversity is the total variety of all living things – of wildlife habitats, wild plants and animals. At the larger scale, biodiversity relates to the variation in landscapes and habitats and at the smallest scale to genetic differences in plants and animals. Biodiversity is vital to the health of the planet and to quality of life. The enhancement of biodiversity will be one of the most powerful indicators of progress towards sustainability. It is important to recognise the biodiversity significance of Northern Ireland's habitats in the British Isles and beyond. As one of the most westerly outliers of Europe, many of our communities of plants and animals represent extreme oceanic (mild and wet) examples.

- 2.14 The Biodiversity Strategy initially identified 40 habitat types as priorities for conservation action in Northern Ireland. This was later revised to 51 in April 2010. The Fermanagh and Omagh District has examples of 30 priority habitats such as upland heathland, blanket bog, mesotrophic lakes, Parkland, mixed ashwoods and oakwood.
- 2.15 NI Priority species requiring conservation action are also identified (481 species). These include species of bees, beetles, birds, butterflies, crustaceans, fish, fungi, lichens, liverworts, mammals, molluscs, mosses, moths, reptiles and vascular plants. Of the 481, 216¹ occur in the Council area. The Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy lists a range of priority habitats and species to be protected from development and proposals that could harm their integrity, continuity, links or ecological relationships.
- 2.16 The most common form of conserving biodiversity is designation, protection and management of the best sites of nature conservation importance. While areas of international and national nature conservation importance are already protected from development through other statutory designations, conservation of biodiversity is enhanced through the Plan by designating Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCIs).
- 2.17 In addition to the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy, LDPs should also have regard to any Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPs) which have been prepared for the district council area. LBAPs take account of both national and local priorities to biodiversity conservation through local partnerships. The Fermanagh and Omagh LBAP was published in March 2016. The Council's Local Biodiversity Action Plan Audit 2014 (Appendix 2) highlighted a number of significant threats to biodiversity including habitat loss and fragmentation; development; non-native invasive species; environmental crime; climate change; vandalism and insensitive management.
- 2.18 The Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (NI) 2011 gives protection to badgers, bats, wild birds etc. and in the context of zoned sites within a development plan, there may be a need to specify key site requirements where zonings contain features such as known badger setts, bat roosts etc.

2.1.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS OF Fermanagh and Omagh

Archaeological and Built Heritage Features within our Council Area

2.1.1 Our council area contains:

- 17 State Care Monuments
- 416 Scheduled Monuments

¹ Source: FODC Biodiversity Audit 2014

- 3032 Unscheduled Monuments
- 20 Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes
- 860 Listed Buildings
- 3 Conservation Areas
- 18 Areas of Townscape Character or Village Character
- 235 Local Landscape Policy Areas (LLPAs)
- 2 Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest
- 3 Areas of Archaeological Potential

The Omagh Area Plan 2002 preceded the use of Area of Townscape and Local Landscape Policy Area designations. However, the Omagh Area Plan did designate a small number of Landscape Policy Areas based on areas of especially high amenity or local significance such as dominant hill tops or ridges, and areas of woodland or river banks. These are distributed across the four towns and three of the villages.

Additional to the existing Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI) listed above, the Historic Environment Division (HED) of Department for Communities (DfC) has identified two further candidate ASAs within the Fermanagh and Omagh District. These are at Beaghmore (an extension to existing ASAI within the Mid Ulster Council area) and at Creggandevkey. See Appendix 3 for the detail of individual ASAI Statement of Significance, maps and other related information.

Nature Conservation Designated Sites within our Council Area

2.1.2 Our council area contains:

- 8 RAMSAR sites
- 20 Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)
- 3 Special Protection Areas (SPAs)
- 120 ASSI's
- 13 National Nature Reserves
- 2 Local Nature Reserves

As the Fermanagh and Omagh Area Plans both predate the introduction of the SLNCI designation there are currently none within the Fermanagh and Omagh District Council area. Further details of the above archaeological, built and natural heritage features can be found in Appendix 5 and Maps 5A to 5C of Appendix 5. As environmental information is continually being updated, it is advisable to check current information on NIEA's website.

Landscape Character

2.1.3 Our Council landscape provides a rich resource of productive agricultural land, settlement sites for nature conservation and archaeological and historical features and remains which illustrate ways in which the land has provided for human occupation and activity

in the past. It also provides for many recreational needs and has the potential to become an increasingly important tourist asset.

- 2.1.4 Landscapes of national importance have merited designations as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). A significant part of the Sperrin AONB (designated 2008) lies within the District. The purpose of designation is to protect and conserve the scenic qualities of the area and promote their enjoyment.
- 2.1.5 All of the NI landscape has been classified by the Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 2000 (NILCA 2000) subdividing the Northern Ireland landscape into 130 different landscape character areas (LCA). Each LCA has a distinctive character, based upon local patterns of geology, land form, land use, cultural and ecological features. The Fermanagh and Omagh District contains 26 Landscape Character Areas, some of which are shared with neighbouring districts (see Map 5E, Appendix 5). NIEA also published the Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment (NIRLCA) which covers 26 regional landscape character areas. The Council commissioned a Landscape Character Review which is available to view on the Fermanagh and Omagh Council website.
- 2.1.6 The district's landscapes include part of the Sperrin Mountains which form a backdrop to much of the district in the north east, the mountain valleys of the Glenelly and Owenkillew rivers lying below an expanse of open moorland, the Strule Valley, numerous drumlin features, the scenic and valued resource of the Lakelands, dramatic cliffs and mountains such as Cuilcagh, lowlands such as Arney, Garrison and Camowen Valley, areas of lowland raised bog and rolling farmland. There is a particular remoteness and a wilderness element to many of these portions of the District.
- 2.1.7 The Northern Ireland Character Assessment 2000 (NILCA) also identified Areas of Scenic Quality(ASQ) and defined them as landscapes of regional or local importance for their scenic quality, i.e. important landscape resources in their own right, regardless of location or setting. Within NILCA 2000 they represent a second tier (below AONBs) in the hierarchy of landscape classifications with four Areas of Scenic Quality in the district being located at Bessy Bell, Lough Melvin, Derrin Mountain and Colebrooke Estate. The Areas of Scenic Quality designations form part of a Landscape Designation Review commissioned by the Council which is available to view on the Fermanagh and Omagh Council website.
- 2.1.8 The district has the distinction of having the first UNESCO Global Geopark in the United Kingdom and Ireland at the Marble Arch Caves when the Marble Arch Caves Global Geo-Park was designated in 2001. (See Map 5D, Appendix 5).

Special Countryside Areas

- 2.1.9 The Islands Countryside Policy Area as identified in the Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 changed in title to Special Countryside Area (SCA) following the introduction of PPS 21. SCAs are regarded as exceptional landscapes such as mountains, stretches of the coast or lough shores and certain views or vistas. The quality of the landscape and unique amenity value is such that development should only be permitted in exceptional circumstances. See Appendix 6 for a report on the identification of proposed SCAs within the LDP.
- 2.1.10 The council area also contains a wealth of remains of industrial heritage, all of which are reminders of economic development in the area. The Northern Ireland Environment Agency record and update data containing industrial heritage. Industrial heritage sites would include former mills, factories, bridges and railway fixtures. The Ulster Canal which runs from Fermanagh through Counties Monaghan and Armagh constitutes an important industrial heritage feature. The Fermanagh Area Plan (FAP) 2007 seeks to protect the Ulster Canal from any development which could prejudice its future development or restoration.

Loughs and Rivers

- 2.1.11 The District contains the second-largest lake system in Northern Ireland and the fourth largest in Ireland. The lakes that compose Lough Erne are widened sections of the River Erne which rises in the Republic of Ireland and flows north-westerly before draining into Donegal Bay at Kildoney Point. Upper Lough Erne is an SAC and SPA and many of its tributaries including Colebrook, Tempo and Swanlinbar are designated Salmonid under the Freshwater Fish Directive.
- 2.1.12 A small portion of Lough Melvin lies in the north west of the district and it supports important fish populations including Arctic charr, Atlantic salmon and three distinct sub-species of trout – sonaghen, gillaroo and ferox.
- 2.1.13 The River Strule is the upper main spine of the Foyle catchment, originating in Omagh at the confluence of the Camowen and Drumragh rivers. It is fed by two major tributaries, the Owenkillew River located north of Gortin, and the Fairy Water, north west of Omagh. The Rivers Strule and Camowen along with Owenreagh, Quiggery and the Fairy Water are of international importance for Atlantic Salmon, along with other important fish species such as Sea Trout, Brown trout, European Eel, Pike and Perch.

2.2.0 Conclusions

- 2.2.1 Our Council area is rich in environmental assets, both built and natural. There is a need to balance development with the protection of the environmental assets already identified at international, national and

regional level. The Plan Strategy will bring forward policies or proposals for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the natural and built heritage.

There are also many sites which are currently not identified and are of local importance. Therefore, when moving forward to the Local Policies Plan stage sites of local nature conservation importance, areas of archaeological potential, local landscape policy areas and areas of townscape character will be identified.

3.0 Strategic Settlement Evaluation

Context

- 3.1 The purpose of a Strategic Settlement Evaluation is to evaluate the settlements within Fermanagh and Omagh and provide a new settlement hierarchy which identifies settlements and their role within the hierarchy in accordance with the RDS 2035 Spatial Framework Guidance and the SPPS.
- 3.2 The first position paper, Population and Growth (presented to Council on 11th June 2014) recommended that the settlement hierarchy for the new Council area be re-examined to identify if any settlements need to be re-classified based on their function and services. At a Settlements Workshop held in August 2014, members discussed and suggested what classification each settlement should have in the new settlement hierarchy. A summary of the findings from that workshop is included in this paper. A further workshop for members was held in October 2015 to review these findings. The output from this workshop is incorporated within this paper and formed the basis of the proposed settlement hierarchy consulted upon within the Preferred Options Paper.

Regional Policy Context

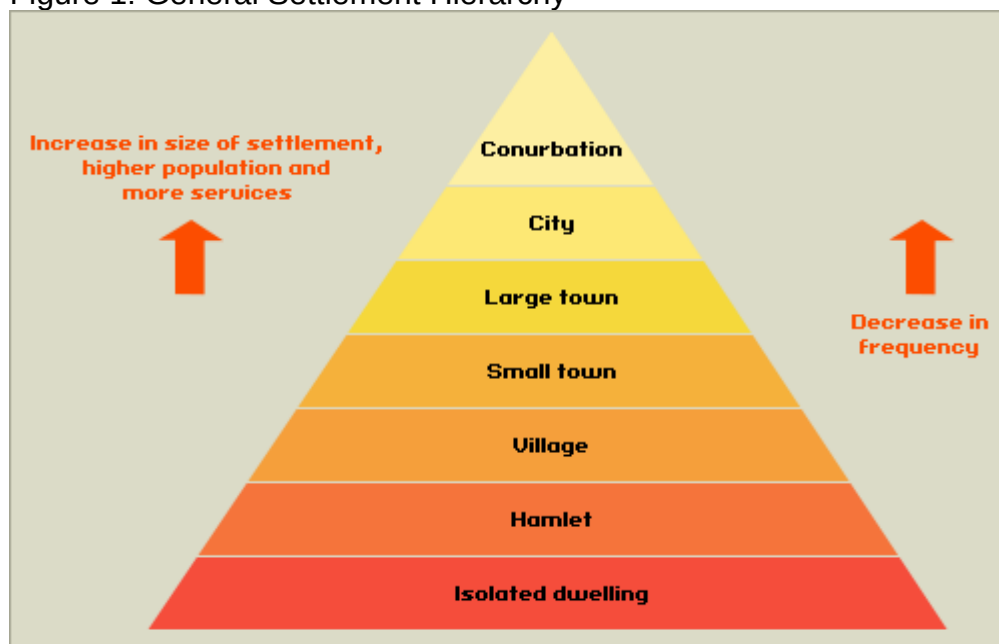
- 3.3 Spatial Framework Guidance in the RDS 2035 is aimed at achieving sustainable development, promotes economic development opportunities and population growth in the hubs and clusters. For the rural area outside of the main and local hubs, the spatial framework guidance is to sustain the rural communities living in smaller settlements (small towns, villages and small rural settlements) and the open countryside and to improve accessibility for rural communities. The RDS recognises that a strong network of smaller towns supported by villages helps to sustain and service the rural community.
- 3.4 The RDS identifies Enniskillen not only as a hub but also as an inter-regional gateway to the Republic of Ireland, being only 1 hours' drive to Sligo. Omagh is also identified as a hub, being a major administrative centre and situated on the Western Economic Corridor. Unlike other hubs such as Magherafelt, Cookstown and Dungannon, Enniskillen and

Omagh are remote from each other so that there is little opportunity to cluster i.e. co-operation and sharing of services.

- 3.5 The RDS provides a Hierarchy of Settlements and Related Infrastructure Wheel which outlines the patterns of service provision that are likely to be appropriate at different spatial levels including neighbourhoods, smaller towns, regional towns and cities (Appendix 7). The model recognises the strong relationship between settlement size and the levels of service that can be supported.
- 3.6 The wheel also recognises that:
- Settlements often provide either a greater or lesser range of services than the core population may dictate. It is not appropriate therefore to consider 'urban' population alone in classifying service settlements within any district – the population of rural hinterlands can also support services in urban centres;
 - Service centres tend to be hierarchical, with a large number of centres providing a smaller range of services, and a smaller number of centres providing a wider range. Each class of settlement provides services lower down in the hierarchy; and
 - Access to services and facilities is important. Creating a critical mass to support a level of services raises challenges for service providers in meeting the needs of spatially dispersed populations.²

An example of a typical settlement hierarchy which tends to be pyramid in shape, is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: General Settlement Hierarchy



² RDS 2035, Page 23.

- 3.7 To assist the process of allocating housing land, the RDS also provides a broad evaluation framework which takes account of the varying capacities of settlements based on the following six tests:
1. **Resource Test** – an assessment of the existence of community assets and physical infrastructure such as water, waste and sewage, including spare capacity.
 2. **Environmental Capacity Test** – an assessment of the environmental assets of each settlement and their potential to accommodate future outward growth without significant environmental degradation, the potential of flooding from rivers or surface water run-off.
 3. **Transport Test** – consideration of existing infrastructure and the potential for integrating land use and public transport and walking and cycling routes to help reduce reliance on the car.
 4. **Economic Development Test** – consideration of the potential to facilitate an appropriate housing and jobs balance. Identify and detail possible major strategic development opportunities.
 5. **Urban/Rural Character Test** – an assessment of potential to maintain a sense of place and to integrate new development in a way that does not detract from the character or identity of the settlement.
 6. **Community Services Test** – details of existing community service role and function of each settlement, and potential for such roles/functions to be reinforced.
- 3.8 In defining where each settlement sits in the hierarchy, account should be taken of a wide range of factors, including the RDS spatial framework, the population of individual settlements and an assessment of the role or function of settlements.

Existing Local Area Plans

- 3.9 Both the Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 and Omagh Area Plan 2002 are now well past their notional end-by dates and were prepared long before the introduction of the RDS and in very different social and economic climates. Each plan established a settlement hierarchy upon which future development or growth was based (Appendix 8). In both plans, the main town would be the focus for most development with the smaller towns and villages identified as local centres serving the needs of their rural hinterlands. However, unlike Fermanagh, the Omagh Area Plan had small settlements or hamlets designated below village level - a fourth tier in the settlement hierarchy. These settlements could accommodate small groups of dwellings or single dwellings as long as their size, character and identity was preserved.
- 3.10 Fermanagh has 39 villages compared to 9 in Omagh and they vary greatly in size, form and function and capacity to accommodate growth. For example, some of the larger settlements such as Ballinamallard and Belleek are fairly urban in character, accommodating important local industries and a range of shops and services. There are also

smaller settlements such as Whitehill and Ardess based around crossroads that are more rural in character.

- 3.11 Another distinction between the two existing districts is that Fermanagh has Dispersed Rural Communities. In all, 11 such communities were designated to promote rural regeneration and promote some scope for some additional residential development, based at focal points or in surrounding townlands.

3.1.0 Settlement Evaluation Methodology

- 3.1.1 Each existing settlement in Fermanagh and Omagh has been appraised against the six tests set out in the RDS. They have also been evaluated against the 'Hierarchy of Settlements and Related Infrastructure Wheel'. The evaluation has comprised of a mix of visual survey work and desk-top research. The broad evaluation framework essentially provides an overview of the services, facilities, physical infrastructure and environmental characteristics of each settlement. Census population and household statistics from the 2011 Census are included. Where data from the Census is not available for smaller settlements, an estimate has been provided.
- 3.1.2 Thus, for each settlement, a short report (Appendix 9) has been produced incorporating the following:
- a brief overview of the settlement including population level and number of households;
 - an evaluation framework.
- 3.1.3 It should be noted from the criteria set out for the Wheel, that the range of facilities within a settlement is a key consideration when determining a settlement's position in the hierarchy. It is clear that the two main towns and to a lesser extent the local towns can provide a broad range of facilities. For those settlements currently classified as villages, the range of facilities is more limited and can vary significantly between one village and another. The importance placed on a particular facility will vary from person to person depending on their needs and particular circumstances. However, the following facilities are considered to be the most important in a village providing both for every day needs and also a sense of community:
- school – either nursery or primary
 - retail – convenience shop (one that sells general foodstuff) and/or a post office or ATM
 - hospitality – pub, café, or restaurant
 - hall

It is acknowledged that although other facilities can be very important to the local area and community, such as an open space/play facility or church, they may not be required to provide everyday needs or a sense of community.

- 3.1.4 It is also acknowledged that changes in the way we access services, service provision and rationalisation of services following reductions in public expenditure mean that some services such as banks and post offices traditionally associated with villages have reduced in number and there are several villages/settlements which previously possessed these services. In lieu of a bank, the presence of an ATM is now viewed as an important service in many of our villages and is often located within the local shop.
- 3.1.5 Although bus services are less frequent in rural areas, there are alternative solutions available such as community transport and other rural transport initiatives that help to address the needs of those without access to public transport or their own car.
- 3.1.6 The environmental capacity and urban and rural character tests provide an indication of the ability of a settlement to grow and absorb additional new development. To inform these, the following factors have been taken into account:
- Can the landscape and topography surrounding the settlement absorb more development?
 - Is the settlement within a sensitive landscape e.g. AONB?
 - Are there significant archaeological or historic environment (such as Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments) constraints which would prevent the settlement growing?
 - Are there significant areas of flood risk?
 - Can the settlement physically accommodate any more development without having a detrimental effect on character, appearance and setting? This involves considering the size of the existing settlement, the built form of the settlement and whether there are any physical structures such as main road that have or would constrain future development.
- 3.1.7 At the Settlement Workshop held on 12th August 2014, discussions on the classification of each settlement and where they should sit in the new settlement hierarchy led to the following conclusions:
- Define five levels in the settlement hierarchy – main town, small town, village, small settlement and Dispersed Rural Community (DRC)
 - Two main towns remain as Enniskillen and Omagh
 - Belleek should be investigated as to whether or not it could be classified as a small town
 - Some of the smaller villages in Fermanagh should be reclassified as small settlements
 - Three existing small settlements in the former Omagh district should be reclassified as villages

- A number of small settlements in the former Omagh district and smaller villages in Fermanagh should be reclassified as dispersed rural communities

Further investigation of new, candidate small settlements/dispersed rural communities (These included Bannagh, Tursallagh, Kilycurragh, Gorticashel, Lisdoo/Knocknagore and Clogh)

- 3.1.8 At the workshop held in October 2015, there was broad agreement on a number of villages which should be reclassified as small settlements. However, opinion was divided in relation to considering Belleek to be reclassified from village to small town. In addition, a number of settlements including those comprised of multiple nodes were considered to be either a small settlement or a Dispersed Rural Community.
- 3.1.9 There is no provision within the SPPS for the identification of Dispersed Rural Communities. Following consideration of the representations made to the Preferred Options Paper alongside consultation with Councillors, there was general support for an alternative policy approach. The practice, under the Fermanagh Area Plan, of including a number of townlands as a single DRC was not considered to be a sustainable form of development. Taking into account the need to sustain rural communities - and to provide those existing communities with an opportunity to bring forward small scale, rural start-up projects or community development - a more sustainable form of development was identified, based on the clustering of any new development with existing buildings. This approach moves away from identifying communities by groups of townlands.
- 3.1.10 This approach also respects the SPPS which requires that all proposals for development in the countryside must be sited and designed to integrate sympathetically with their surroundings, including the natural topography, and to meet other planning policy and environmental considerations, including the policy approach to cluster, consolidate and group new development with existing established buildings.
- 3.1.11 Additional to those listed above as potential small settlements, the DRCs identified within the Fermanagh Area Plan were reviewed against the criterion for small settlements. Consideration of these is set out in Appendix 10.

3.2.0 Conclusion

- 3.2.1 Following a strategic evaluation of each settlement within Fermanagh and Omagh, a proposed settlement hierarchy was compiled and is included in Table 1 of this paper. The evaluations confirmed Enniskillen and Omagh as main towns of the District taking into account their level of service provision, potential for employment,

population size and the spatial guidance within the RDS. The proposed settlement hierarchy resulted in the confirmation of the existing classification of a number of settlements whilst a number of the other settlements were reclassified. The recommendations were as follows:

(a) Taking into account the level of service provision, the potential for employment within the settlement, the population size and the spatial guidance within the RDS, the following settlements are recommended to remain classified as small towns in the new settlement hierarchy:

- Irvinestown
- Lisnaskea
- Carrickmore
- Dromore
- Fintona

(b) Taking into account the level of service provision, the potential for employment within the settlement, the population size and the spatial guidance within the RDS, the following settlements are recommended to remain classified as villages in the new settlement hierarchy:

Ballinamallard	Garrison	Beragh
Belcoo	Kesh	Drumquin
Bellanleck	Kinawley	Gortin
Belleek	Lisbellaw	Greencastle
Brookeborough	Lisnarick	Loughmacrory
Clabby	Maguiresbridge	Mountfield
Derrygonnelly	Newtownbutler	Seskinore
Derrylin	Tullyhummon	Sixmilecross
Donagh	Rosslea	Trillick
Ederney	Tempo	

Note: Views were divided on whether Donagh and Greencastle should be village or a small settlement. Given their size and level of service provision, it is recommended that they remain classified as villages.

(c) Taking into account the level of service provision, the potential for employment within the settlement, the population size and the spatial guidance within the RDS, the following settlements are recommended to remain as small settlements in the new settlement hierarchy:

- Dooish
- Eskragh
- Garvaghy
- Kilskeery
- Knockmoyle

- Mountjoy

Note: Views were divided on whether Kilskeery and Mountjoy should be classified as a village or small settlement. Given their size and level of service provision, it is recommended that they remain classified as small settlements.

- (d) Taking into account the level of service provision, the potential for employment within the settlement, the population size and the spatial guidance within the RDS, the following settlements are recommended to be reclassified as small settlements in the new settlement hierarchy:

Ardess	Killesher/Derrylester
Arney/Skea	Lack
Ballycassidy/Laragh/Trory	Letterbreen
Carrybridge	Magheraveely
Church Hill	Springfield
Holywell	Tamlaght
Killadeas	Teemore

Note: Although the overall view at the workshop was to have Lack remain as a village, it is recommended that given its population size and absence of a convenience shop, it should be classified as a small settlement. Holywell is an outlier of Belcoo, comprising a small grouping of dwellings and no shops or services of its own. It is recommended that it is reclassified as a small settlement, separate from Belcoo.

- (e) From the workshop discussions, views were divided on whether to reclassify some settlements as a form of dispersed rural community/dispersed rural settlement or as a small settlement. There was, however, agreement to reclassify a number of other settlements (see below marked with *) as dispersed rural communities. However, until a definition of a dispersed rural community has been agreed including an understanding of what the designation is to achieve, it has been decided that for the time being, the following settlements should be classified as small settlements in the settlement hierarchy:

Carrontremall	Edenderry
Florencecourt/Drumlaghy	Gillygooley *
Monea	Glenhull *
Roscor *	Gortaclare/Moylagh *
Whitehill *	Gortnagarn
Altamuskin *	Newtownsaville
Clanabogan	Roscavey *
Creggan	Rousky
Drumduff *	Tattyreagh

Drumnakilly	Tircur
Dunmoyle *	Tummery *
Dunmullan	

As per paragraph 3.1.9 it was decided not to proceed with Dispersed Rural Communities.

- 3.2.2 Taking into account the strategic settlement evaluations and the housing requirements set out in the Housing Paper, there is notionally an adequate land supply for housing in the two main towns based on existing commitments (i.e. planning permissions granted) and current zonings.
- 3.2.3 Similarly, none of the 5 local towns have been identified as requiring additional housing as there is notionally adequate land supply for housing based on existing commitments and current zonings.
- 3.2.4 Although many settlements are affected to a lesser or greater degree by topography (steep slopes), landscape features such as archaeological remains, and the presence of a floodplain outside the settlement, outward growth is not unduly constrained if it is only minor in scale. For most villages and small settlements, there is sufficient scope to develop greenfield sites in addition to existing commitments and therefore it is unlikely that outward expansion would be required. However, it is noted that within some settlements where river and stream corridors run through them, flood risk is a constraint and this would impact on the amount of developable land remaining. These include settlements such as Fintona, Beragh, Ballinamallard, Drumquin, Clabby, Kesh and Maguiresbridge.
- 3.2.5 Whilst it is anticipated that additional housing can be accommodated on greenfield sites within the settlement limits, a full investigation of development opportunities in relation to all settlements, taking into account any constraints, will take place with the benefit of public consultations and Sustainability Appraisal when preparing the Local Policies Plan.

Sewage Infrastructure Consideration

- 3.2.6 NI Water provided information on the headroom capacity of each settlement showing that the majority of settlements have reasonable capacity based on existing properties or planning proposals. However, it was noted that several settlements had no capacity and were not identified for an upgrade in the business plan 2015/2021. These are:
- Loughmacrory
 - Garrison
 - Ederney
 - Belleek
 - Edenderry

- Church Hill

- 3.2.7 As NI Water take into account planning consultations as part of the 'committed development' calculation i.e. houses built and those that have been permitted but not yet built, there may be an element of some double counting within their assessment of capacity (i.e. existing properties and commitments). Further liaison with NI Water on this matter is required. Whether a settlement can accommodate additional housing in the absence of adequate sewage capacity is a matter to be addressed through the Sustainability Appraisal.

Table 1: Proposed Settlement Hierarchy for Fermanagh and Omagh District

Main Towns	Enniskillen Omagh	
Local Towns	Fintona Dromore Carrickmore Irvinestown Lisnaskea	
Villages	Ballinamallard Belcoo Bellanaleck Belleek Beragh Brookeborough Clabby Derrygonnelly Derrylin Donagh Drumquin Ederney Garrison Greencastle Gortin	Kesh Kinawley Lisbellaw Lisnarick Loughmacrory Maguiresbridge Mountfield Newtownbutler Tullyhummon (part of Pettigo) Rosslea Seskinore Sixmilecross Tempo Trillick
Small Settlements	Ardess Arney/Skea Altamuskin Ballycassidy/Laragh/Trory Carrontremall Carrybridge Church Hill Clanabogan Creggan Dooish Drumduff Drumnakilly Dunmoyle Dunmullan Edenderry Florencecourt/Drumlaghy Garvaghey Gillygooley Glenhull Gortaclare/Moylagh Gortnagarn	Holywell Killadeas Killesher/Derrylester Kilskeery Knockmoyle Lack Letterbreen Magheraveely Mullanaska Monea Newtownsaville Roscavey Roscor Rousky Springfield Tamlaght Tattyreagh Teemore Tircur Tummery Whitehill

4.0 Development Pressure

Context

- 4.1 This Development Pressure Analysis, seeks to identify areas where significant development pressure has occurred and/or where local rural character is under threat of significant change. To carry out this analysis, typically involves looking at the distribution of single rural dwellings in the countryside. Additionally, wind energy applications are also examined, since these types of application have been increasingly prevalent in recent years and have the ability to have a significant visual impact upon the rural countryside area, and thus have a cumulative impact upon the issues to be considered as part of the aforementioned strands of the Countryside Assessment.
- 4.2 Development categories other than single dwellings and wind energy, can have an impact upon the visual amenity and character of our countryside area, and these activities can include agriculture, mineral extraction and industrial type development. These types of development are widely acknowledged to be sufficiently controlled by prevailing regional policy. Additionally, any emerging policy which may be brought forward by the Local Development Plan will tailor any local guidance to manage what is considered to be 'unsatisfactory development' which has an adverse impact on rural character.
- 4.3 The value of the pressure analysis will be primarily in assisting to identify areas of exceptional landscape (for example, parts of the AONB) and to help to identify areas of landscape that are particularly vulnerable to any development and which are of high scenic value with the view to designating them as Special Countryside Areas which may need a stronger rural policy approach in regard to new development.
- 4.4 'The countryside' as referred to in this paper, is defined as the land outside of the designated settlements (as defined in the existing Fermanagh Area Plan and Omagh Area Plan) and focuses upon single dwelling applications in this area, as well as the wind energy development proposals.

Regional Planning Policy

- 4.5 The Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland (SPPS) places Sustainable Development at the heart of the planning system. The SPPS sets out the need to protect and enhance the built and natural environment, including landscape character. The SPPS states that our environment must be managed in a sustainable manner in accordance with the Northern Ireland Executive's commitment to

preserve and improve the built and natural environment and halt the loss of biodiversity.

- 4.6 The SPPS directs that policy approaches to new development in the countryside should reflect differences within the region, be sensitive to local needs and be sensitive to environmental issues including the ability of settlements and landscapes to absorb development. In doing so this may involve recognising areas that are particularly sensitive to change and areas which have lower sensitivities and thus provide opportunities to accommodate sustainable development. All proposals for development in the countryside must be sited and designed to integrate sympathetically with their surroundings, including the natural topography, and to meet other planning policy and environmental considerations, including the policy approach to cluster, consolidate and group new development with existing established buildings, and must not have an adverse impact on the rural character of the area.

Data Provision

- 4.7 The data used to inform the pressure analysis has been provided by the Department of the Environment (DoE). All residential planning applications in the countryside with the exception of minor alterations and extensions from April 2004 to March 2015 were identified by DoE's Analytical Services Branch and results are compiled in tables with relevant percentages calculated (Table 1 and Chart 2). This is effectively a seamless 11 year period from which the patterns of distribution of applications can be assessed. For example, it is useful to examine the extent of development which has occurred in recent years in the run-up to and aftermath of, the introduction of PPS 21 in June 2010.
- 4.8 Applications for single dwellings in the countryside have been mapped and those on the same site are shown as one dot and provide an indication of development pressures in the countryside (Appendix 11). Appeal information is not included within the statistics.

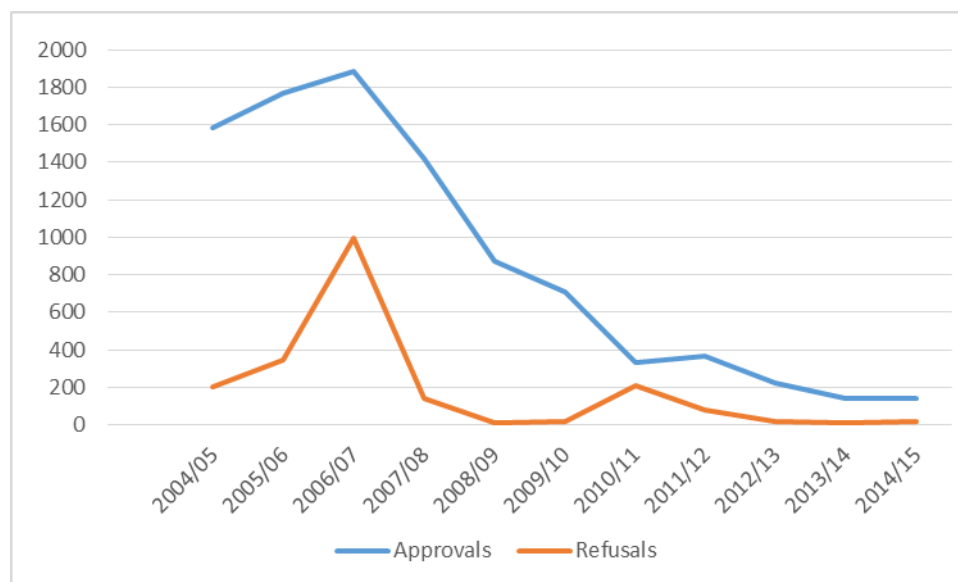
Table 1: Planning Decisions for Rural New Single Dwellings (Full, Outline & Reserved Matters) in FODC Area (2004 to 2015)

Financial Year	Approvals	Refusals	Total
2004/05	1585	200	1785
2005/06	1767	343	2110
2006/07	1882	994	2876
2007/08	1420	142	1562
2008/09	874	11	885
2009/10	711	15	726
2010/11	332	206	538
2011/12	369	78	447
2012/13	223	15	238
2013/14	143	12	155

2014/15	142	17	159
TOTAL	9448	2033	11,481

Source: DoE Analytical Services

Chart 1: Planning Decisions issued for Rural New Single Dwellings (Full, Outline & Reserved Matters) in Council Area (2004-5 to 2014-15 financial years)



Source: Figures from DoE

4.1.0 Summary of Analysis

- 4.1.1 Chart 1 illustrates the number of planning decisions issued for rural new single dwellings. The accelerated increase during the period 2005/06 to 2007/08 is clearly evident. This reflects the high increase in planning applications submitted prior to the introduction of draft PPS 14 in March 2006.
- 4.1.2 This increase may be attributed to several reasons, including the increasing trend of people desiring to live in the countryside and the selling off of land by farmers for individual houses. It was also likely fuelled by public fears that a tightening of controls in the countryside was imminent. The number of planning decisions remained high into 2008/09, but have since declined with a noticeably small percentage of refusals and an almost 100% approval rate across the Council area. It should be noted that decisions on almost 500 applications were held pending the publication of the final version of PPS 21 (June 2010). These all had to be reassessed against the policy provisions of PPS 21. Whilst the majority of planning decisions for single dwellings prior to 2006 were outline, the majority of those post-2006 were mainly Full and Reserved Matters applications.

- 4.1.3 If the number of planning applications in rural areas had continued at the pre-2006/07 levels, and had been accompanied by correspondingly high building rates, a point would have been reached whereby unsustainable patterns of development in the countryside would have threatened its value as a regional asset by damaging landscape, biodiversity and natural habitats. The introduction of PPS 21 sought to strike a balance between the need to protect the environment while simultaneously sustaining a strong and vibrant rural community. It should be noted that the policy provisions of PPS 21 provide a range of different categories of residential development including dwellings on farms, replacement dwellings, dwellings in existing clusters etc. The provision of permitting one dwelling per farm every 10 years could yield 4,969 dwellings based on the current number of farms in the district (DARD Agricultural Census, 2014). This is an average of some 500 dwellings per year across the council area.
- 4.1.4 Overall, the number of approvals has steadily declined since 2010 and in the last three years (2012-2015) during which time PPS 21 has 'bedded in' the average number approved per year in Fermanagh and Omagh has been significantly lower, with an average of 169 approvals per year. If this trend were to continue, 2,535 approvals would issue in a fifteen year period.
- 4.1.5 Map 11 (Appendix 11) shows the distribution of planning decisions for single dwellings in the rural area, cross referenced against 10km grid squares distributed throughout the council area. Each square details the number of applications found within each, and serves as a rudimentary measure of decision distribution. It thus provides a general indication of those areas which are under pressure and those that have little development. For example, the central square portion of the council area, stretching from Kesh in the north-west to Seskinore in the east, and as far south as Brookeborough in the south east and the countryside adjacent to Enniskillen in the south west, shows almost uniformly high pressure of development. These lower lying lands, close to the main road networks (arterial routes) between the two main towns of Omagh and Enniskillen, are more popular locations for development.
- 4.1.6 Map 12 (Appendix 12) is a statistical analysis of 'hot spots' generated by ArcGIS, which has determined whether the clustering of decisions is statistically significant or not. Where there is a very high incidence of clustering (i.e. the 99% confidence measure) these appear as the darkest red colour on the map. Strong, but decreasing confidence measures of 95% and 90% are also included as diminishing hues of red/orange. Lastly, where there is deemed to be much less statistical significance of clustering, this is shown as the lightest coloured cells on the map.

Locations of Development Pressure

4.1.7 From this statistical analysis, pressure areas visibly exist in concentrations. Noticeably large concentrations exist in:

- (i) A particularly large area to west of Clanabogan (south west of Omagh town);
- (ii) Countryside area between Derrygonnelly and Monea;
- (iii) Area north east of Belleek near Lower Lough Erne shore, beyond the DRC of Mulleek;
- (iv) Between Lisbellaw and Maguiresbridge;
- (v) A pocket of countryside north east of Lisnaskea, in proximity of the Dispersed Rural Community (DRC) of Knocks;
- (vi) A linear portion of land north and east of Ballinamallard, (part of which is in the vicinity of Coa DRC).

Map 2 clearly demonstrates the distribution of these pressure areas.

4.1.8 From Maps 11 and 12 (Appendices 11 and 12), it is clear there are obvious pressures around the Dromore, Fintona, Seskinore and Tattyreagh areas. There is also visible pressure around Carrickmore, Loughmacrory and Drumnakilly. Remote hill areas such as the Sperrins, the fringes of Omagh district to the east, south of Fintona and particularly the North West around Drumquin, show lower levels of distribution.

4.1.9 Other significant pressure areas appear around Lisnaskea, Brookeborough, Enniskillen and Irvinestown, with the main development pressures close to the arterial routes. This area would appear to have very dense frequencies of applications and may be due to the accessibility of this region to the main settlements and to suitable local topography. The Loughs play a part in determining where development is concentrated throughout the council area. Policy areas have resisted overdevelopment of housing near to the Loughs in the past however some of these areas are still very attractive for development and have drawn large amounts of pressure, as can be evidenced from the small pockets of decision clusters on the shores of Lower Lough Erne particularly. By and large, development pressure appears to have been minimised by the Countryside Policy Area (CPA) surrounding Upper and Lower Lough Erne, as defined by the Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 (FAP). The Islands portion of the CPA is now defined as a Special Countryside Area (SCA).

4.1.10 Conversely, large open areas of countryside exist with very little development pressure, and these often correlate to high/inaccessible terrain and/or environmentally sensitive areas (See Map No's 13 & 14, Appendices 13 & 14)). Whilst it is evident that topographical constraints and environmental designations (such as AONB for instance) have had their part to play in the distribution of single rural dwelling applications, there are still pockets of relatively higher development pressure within

these areas. One example of this is the main road between Gortin and Greencastle – the Crockanboy Road - (which lies wholly within the AONB) which shows a linear pressure of development, corresponding with the most suitable areas for development in this otherwise exposed, upland terrain.

- 4.1.11 Map No. 13 (Appendix 13), would seem to indicate that by and large, development pressure is much less within areas which benefit from environmental designations, and the only exception appears to be the AONB. It is not a coincidence that many of the protected areas are unconducive to development, for reasons of topography, or land conditions (such as blanket bog) or; generally being remote in nature.
- 4.1.12 Furthermore, as can be seen from Map 15 (Appendix 15), it is recognised that some types of landscapes, for example lowland drumlin, have a greater ability to absorb development than others such as upland or mountain landscapes. In this regard, the landscape assessment as provided by the Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment (NILCA) series will, in conjunction with the pressure analysis, help to identify areas of landscape that are particularly vulnerable to any development and which are of high scenic value with the view to designating them as Special Countryside Areas. A draft Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment for Northern Ireland has recently completed a consultation period.

4.2.0 Wind Energy Decisions

- 4.2.1 A ten year period of data in relation to single wind turbines and wind farms, similar to the period of time used for single dwelling decisions, was assessed to demonstrate the distribution of this particular type of proposal which has potential for a particular visual impact, both individual and cumulative, within the countryside of Fermanagh and Omagh District Council.
- 4.2.2 Ambitious government targets, reflected in the Programme for Government 2011-2015, require Northern Ireland to seek to achieve 40% of its electricity consumption from renewable resources and a 10% renewable heat by 2020. Electricity generated from onshore wind farms has been identified as the most established, large-scale renewable source in Northern Ireland and the main source to achieving this target.
- 4.2.3 A recent consultation paper was issued by the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI) on the Closure of the Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation to new onshore wind in 2016. The impact of the closure of the Renewable Obligation Certification payments is likely to have a negative impact on the Renewable Energy sector in Northern Ireland and will bring about an overall reduction in the number of planning applications for Wind Energy Development.

Table 2: Applications received for single wind turbines and wind farms broken down by legacy council area and financial years 2004/05 to 2014/15.

Financial Year	Single Wind Turbines		Wind Farm		Total
	<i>Fermanagh</i>	<i>Omagh</i>	<i>Fermanagh</i>	<i>Omagh</i>	
2004/05	4	6	1	4	15
2005/06	4	10	2	6	22
2006/07	5	13	1	5	24
2007/08	4	5	2	1	12
2008/09	10	10	2	2	24
2009/10	5	9	0	1	15
2010/11	22	51	0	1	74
2011/12	67	71	0	1	139
2012/13	77	84	0	2	163
2013/14	45	50	0	0	95
2014/15	11	5	0	2	18
Total	254	314	8	25	601

Source: DoE Planning 2015. *Proposals for wind farms are for more than 2 wind turbines.

- 4.2.4 Statistics are available online from DoE Analytical Services Branch, detailing the locations and type of wind energy approved across Northern Ireland each year in quarterly release format. Consideration of the figures for applications received in Table 2 below against the overall number of single wind turbine and wind farms approved across the district (Table 3) demonstrates both the large increase in the number of applications received as well as the promotive nature of PPS18 in terms of the number of applications being approved. The distribution of approved applications are detailed in Map 4.

Table 3: All Planning Decisions issued for single turbines and wind farms (combined) in Council Area (2004-2015)

Financial Year	Approvals	Refusals	Total	Allowed on Appeal
2004/05	6	0	6	
2005/06	15	0	15	
2006/07	12	2	14	
2007/08	18	3	21	
2008/09	20	1	21	
2009/10	11	10	21	
2010/11	25	9	34	2
2011/12	50	18	68	
2012/13	155	8	163	6
2013/14	104	12	116	1
2014/15	103	23	126	
TOTAL	524	81	605	9

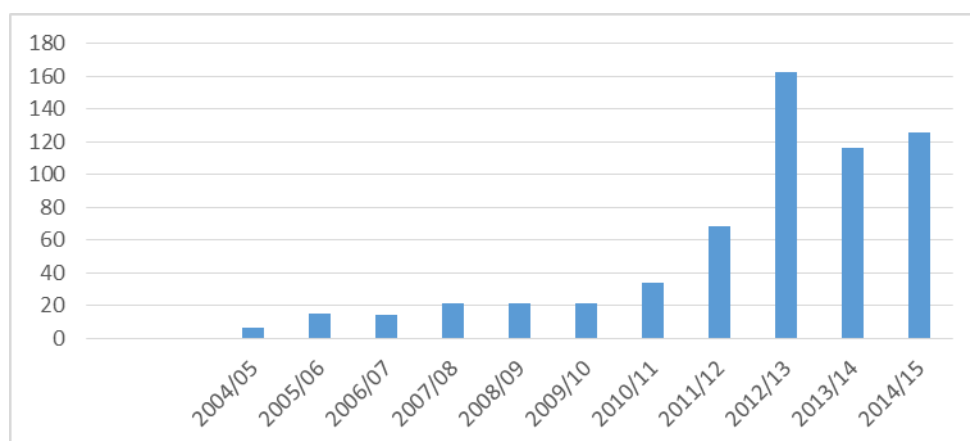
Source: DoE Planning 2015

- 4.2.5 The particularly large increase in the number of planning decisions for single wind turbines from 2012/13 onwards could be attributed to a

drive by the DOE to prioritise decisions on all renewable energy applications.

- 4.2.6 The chart above clearly shows the aforementioned steady level of decisions for wind energy from the financial year 2004/05 leading up until 2011/12, after which, numbers dramatically increased for the remainder of the period.

Chart 2: All Planning Decisions issued for single turbines and wind farms (combined) in Council Area (2004-2015)



Source: DoE 2015

- 4.2.7 Whilst there were quite a number of approvals for wind energy in the council area, there is a lack of information regarding how many have been implemented. It should be noted that a number of historic planning permissions may have lapsed, and will no longer be eligible to be enacted unless previously commenced.

Distribution of wind energy decisions

- 4.2.8 Throughout Fermanagh and Omagh district council area there are a number of variations in the distribution of wind energy (Map 14, Appendix 14). There is a visibly higher concentration of wind energy development in the legacy Omagh Council area and to a slightly lesser extent in the northern portion of Fermanagh. In contrast, the remainder of Fermanagh has a low concentration of wind energy development. This applies equally to single wind turbines and to wind farms. There is a greater concentration of single wind turbines in the Omagh area than in Fermanagh.
- 4.2.9 There is a fairly even spread of single wind turbines throughout the Omagh high lands and low lands. The wind farms are more often associated with land above 200m in elevation (for example Pigeon Top, Bessy Bell) in the historic Omagh DC area. In the historic Fermanagh DC area wind farms are generally less prevalent however they are usually associated with higher land along the south western boundary of the district council.

- 4.2.10 The presence of the AONB in the north east of the council area, and international environmental designations throughout the council area generally, have influenced wind energy distribution (Maps 13,14 & 15, Appendices 13,14 & 15).
- 4.2.11 Accessibility and forestry plantations may have been a further limiting factor in the distribution of wind energy development. The impact of forest plantations, particularly in relation to wind farms, is evident in Fermanagh (Map 14).
- 4.2.12 Ongoing issues with grid connection, in particular the delay in timescales for receipt of quotes for connection to the electricity grid and the high cost of connecting to the grid has resulted in many projects becoming unfeasible.

4.3.0 Key Findings within the Context of the Northern Ireland Landscape Character Areas (NILCA's)

It should be noted that since the writing of this paper the Council commissioned a review of the Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 2000 to inform the evidence base for the LDP.

- 4.3.1 This section examines areas of development pressures within the context of the Northern Ireland Landscape Character Areas (LCAs), drawing from information provided in the Landscape Character Assessment Paper (Paper 14).
- 4.3.2 The low lying central region of the council district is broadly speaking more capable of absorbing development pressure due to the occurrence of drumlin features in the landscape. This is reflected by both the high level of historic planning decisions in this area and the ability of the landscape to accommodate further development. In addition it is also linked to its central location between the two main towns and greater accessibility to the main transport corridors, the A32 and the A4.
- 4.3.3 This central area includes the LCA of 'Irvinestown farmland' and 'Omagh farmland' with development pressure evident in Map 5. The statistical analysis also illustrates the cluster of pressure areas to a high degree of statistical confidence.
- 4.3.4 However other areas which are less accessible to the main transport corridors have also witnessed exceptionally high pressure. An example is The Sillees Valley LCA which lies west of Lower Lough Erne. This area has experienced extremely high pressure in the last 10 years, as can be seen from the attached maps. This is in contrast to neighbouring LCAs, such as The Lough Navar and Ballintempo Uplands LCA and the Enniskillen LCA, which have experienced less development pressure as a likely result of the existing topography and SCA designation.

4.3.5 Other contrasts exist in areas such as the Carrickmore Hills LCA, which, although it is an area of uplands, has experienced very high pressure.

NILCA's which are 'sensitive to change' as identified by the Landscape Character Assessment (Paper 14)

- 4.3.6 The following 12 Northern Ireland Landscape Character Areas (NILCA's) are described in the Landscape Assessment Paper as being vulnerable to change (See map 15): Garrison Lowland LCA 1;
 - Lower Lough Erne LCA 2;
 - Croagh and Garvary River LCA 3;
 - Lough Navar and Ballintempo Upland LCA 4;
 - Lough Macnean Valley LCA 5;
 - Knockmore Scarpland LCA 6;
 - Cuilcagh and Marlbank LCA 9;
 - Upper Lough Erne LCA 11;
 - Enniskillen LCA 13;
 - Clogher Valley Lowlands LCA 17;
 - South Sperrin LCA 24;
 - Bessy Bell and Gortin LCA 26;
- 4.3.7 From the pressure analysis studies, it is clear that the development pressure from single rural dwellings within the vulnerable LCA's is generally at a low level. However, there are exceptions to this, for example, the Lattone Road between Garrison and Belcoo/Holywell (Lough Navar and Ballintempo Upland LCA 4 and Lough Macnean Valley LCA 5) which exhibits a linear pressure along much of its length, possibly due to the fact that the steep slopes and forest confine the surrounding land.
- 4.3.8 There are some clusters of high pressure close to the Lower Lough Erne shore, east of Belleek and another one close to Boa Island (Map 12). These fall within LCA 3 Croagh and Garvary River and LCA 2 Lower Lough Erne, which are two of the LCAs identified in the Landscape Assessment as being vulnerable to change.
- 4.3.9 There is an area of pressure to the east of the Strule Valley in LCA 26 Bessy Bell and Gortin which correspond generally with the hinterlands of Tircur, Dunmullan, Knockmoyle and Gortnagarn. Clogher Valley Lowlands LCA has experienced quite a high level of development pressure with a hot spot/cluster of development pressure in the Lisbellaw/Maguire's bridge area (Map 12). Map 12 also shows a lower level of clustering throughout much the remainder of the Clogher Valley Lowlands (LCA 15) whilst much of that appears to centre around the main road network. Similarly in the South Sperrin and Beaghmore

Moors and Marsh LCAs the main road from Gortin, through Rousky, to Greencastle has also experienced pressure.

- 4.3.10 The remainder of the LCAs (see paper 14 for more details) are classed as being of 'medium to low' or 'low' sensitivity to change. This correlates with the fact that the predominant development pressure for single dwellings occur within these LCAs (Map 15).
- 4.3.11 It is important to note the identification of landscape with a reduced capacity to absorb development does not preclude appropriate forms of development within those areas.
- 4.3.12 The geographical spread of wind energy development across District in the context of the LCAs is illustrated in Map 15. The majority of wind farms are located in the northern portion of the Fermanagh and Omagh area with only 4 wind farms located within the identified vulnerable LCAs Lough Navar (1) and Ballintempo Uplands, Knockmore Scarpland (2) and in Bessy Bell and Gortin LCA (1).
- 4.3.13 The LCAs identified as having a medium or lower sensitivity to change experiencing most pressure from wind farm development are Lough Braden, Beaghmore Moores and Marsh, Carrickmore Hills, Slievemore and Brougher Mountain.
- 4.3.14 Overall those landscapes which have been identified as being vulnerable have not experienced a significant amount of development pressure from wind energy development. Both wind farms and single wind turbines have the potential to individually, as well as cumulatively, significantly impact on the character of all landscapes, particularly those deemed to be vulnerable to change.
- 4.3.15 Given the increasing prevalence of wind energy development, in particular wind farms, and increasing concerns regarding impacts on more sensitive areas, consideration should be given as to whether the local development plan should bring forward a policy on how proposals of this nature, size and scale should be addressed.
- 4.3.16 In addition, all Ramsar sites and European designated sites (Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)) are considered in Paper 14 as being vulnerable to change (Map 3).

4.4.0 Conclusion

- 4.4.1 It is evident from the available statistics that the rate of rural housing approvals under PPS 21 is notably reduced when compared to approvals under historical rural planning policies. Furthermore, since its final adoption in June 2010, having had a chance to 'bed in', the rate of rural approvals has reduced by a third. Overall, the development pressure analysis shows little evidence of significant pressure across

the district and that apart from some exceptions, rural character has been maintained.

- 4.4.2 Whilst the number of decisions in relation to wind energy development have increased over recent years there has been a general downward trend in the number of wind energy applications being received. This downward trend may be linked to uncertainties over network infrastructure, operating incentives and the costs of installing this technology all of which are beyond the control of planning policy.
- 4.4.3 A broad overview of the development pressure from both single rural dwellings and wind energy development indicates that in general the areas within the district that are valued for their high scenic value or natural heritage importance such as the Sperrin AONB have experienced less pressure for development.
- 4.4.4 The LDP will take forward policies to reflect the differences in the area including the ability of landscapes to absorb development and striking a balance between protection of the environment from inappropriate development, while supporting and sustaining rural communities in order to be consistent with the RDS and the SPPS.

APPENDIX 1:	NATIONAL HERITAGE LEGISLATION
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APPENDIX 3:	PROPOSED AREAS OF SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST
APPENDIX 4:	STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS
APPENDIX 4A:	Natural Heritage
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APPENDIX 4C:	Other Designations
APPENDIX 5:	MAPS
Map 5A:	Sites of International Nature Conservation Interest
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Map 5C:	Historic Sites & Monuments
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Map 5E:	NIEA Landscape Character Areas
APPENDIX 6:	PROPOSED SPECIAL COUNTRYSIDE AREA REPORT
APPENDIX 7:	SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY CLASSIFICATION
APPENDIX 8:	EXISTING SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY FOR FERMANAGH AND OMAGH AS CONTAINED IN EXISTING AREA PLANS
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APPENDIX 11:	PRESSURE ANALYSIS
APPENDIX 12:	PRESSURE ANALYSIS HOT SPOTS
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APPENDIX 14:	PRESSURE ANALYSIS WIND ENERGY
APPENDIX 15:	PRESSURE ANALYSIS IN LCA

Appendix 1

Natural Heritage Legislative Context

(a) European Legislation

The relevant European statutory framework is as follows:

- The Birds Directive - 1979 EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds.
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive - 1985
- The Habitats Directive - 1992 EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora.
- Water Framework Directive – 2000
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive 2001
- Marine Strategy Framework Directive - 2008

European Designations / International Conventions

The relevant European / International designated sites arising from the above legislation are as follows:

- European sites - Special Protection Areas (SPA's)
- European sites – Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's)
- Global networks – Ramsars

(b) National Legislation

The relevant UK and NI legislation for transposing EC Directives in relation to natural heritage is as follows:

- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 ('Conservation Regulations') transpose the requirements of the EC 'Habitats' Directive and aspects of the 'Wild Birds' Directive into domestic legislation
- The Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 apply the EIA Directive to the planning process in Northern Ireland.
- The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations (NI) 2003 transposes the Water Framework Directive.

- The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (NI) 2004 transpose the SEA Directive into NI legislation.
- The UK Marine Strategy Regulations 2010 transposes the Marine Strategy Framework Directive into UK legislation.

(c) Other relevant NI legislation is as follows:

- The Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (NI) Order 1985
- The Environment (NI) Order 2002 – for designating ASSI's
- The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009
- The Planning Act (NI) 2011
- The Wildlife and Natural Environment (NI) Act 2011
- The Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013
- The Planning (Local Development Plans) Regulations (NI) 2015
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) (Amendment) Regulations (NI) 2015 (These regulations allow councils to undertake environmental assessments for relevant planning applications within EU designated sites)

APPENDIX 2: FODC LOCAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN (LBAP) AUDIT

Fermanagh & Omagh District Council

Local Biodiversity Action Plan Audit

(December 2014)

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Acknowledgements

The Fermanagh & Omagh District Council Audit was prepared by the Biodiversity Officer and assisted by the Local Biodiversity Action Plan Steering Group. Members of the Steering Group are as follows. Also listed are others who have contributed towards its development.

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Introduction

Biodiversity is an immeasurable asset to the Council area. It provides us with essential Ecosystem Services, without which our communities, businesses and farmers could not function. Many countries have attempted to quantify the value of these services (clean water, flood defence, pollination, disease control, medicine, recreation etc) to society to ensure that we fully understand its contribution.

In Northern Ireland, the conservation of biodiversity has been translated into a number of pieces of legislation that safe-guards and protects, for example, landscapes, rivers and species. For public bodies, the 'Biodiversity Duty' under the Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 states that "it is the duty of every public body, in exercising any functions, to further the conservation of biodiversity so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions".

Fermanagh & Omagh District Council (FODC)

With Local Government Reform underway and Fermanagh and Omagh District Councils to merge in April 2015, it is an opportune time to review the Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPs) for both Councils. The expectation is that an LBAP for Fermanagh & Omagh District Council will be delivered in summer 2015, celebrating the shared landscape in the new Council area. The delivery of a new LBAP is part-funded by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency.

The current LBAPs for Fermanagh District Council (FDC) and Omagh District Council (ODC) will form the basis for the new LBAP. FDC's LBAP was published in September 2008 with ODC's LBAP being published in the same year. Baseline data was gathered to inform these LBAPs and compiled into Audits. The audits for both Councils have been provided to members of the Steering Group and are available upon request from the Biodiversity Officer.

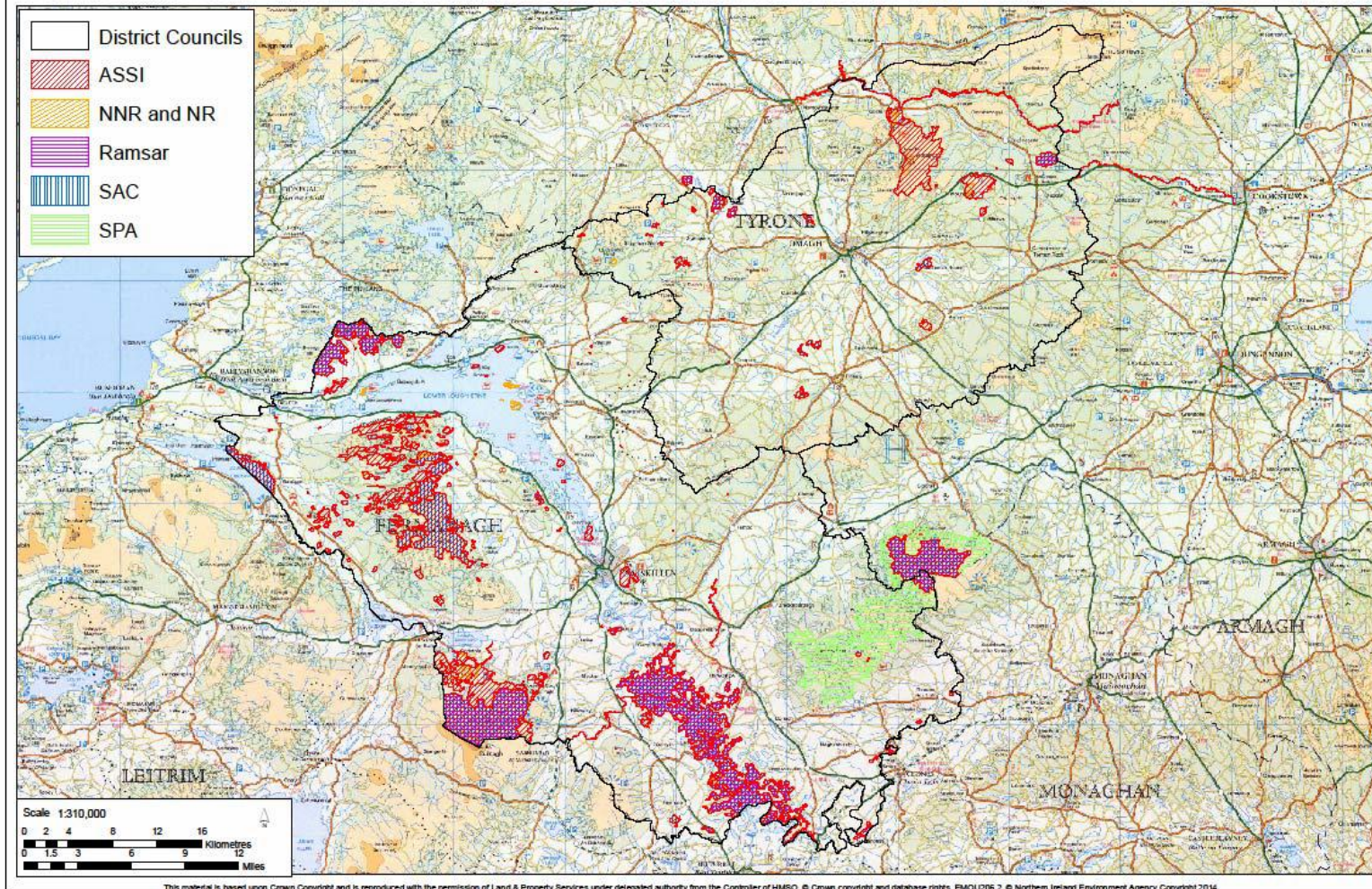
Much of the data that was gathered and included in the 2008 Audits remain unchanged. Data for the intervening six-year-period has been sought and gathered and added to what we already know. Agencies and organisations that have provided current data for the audit include:

- Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA)
- Centre for Environmental Data and Recording (CEDaR)
- National Biodiversity Data Centre, Republic of Ireland
- Butterfly Conservation Northern Ireland (BCNI)
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
- Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland Recorder for Co. Fermanagh

In addition to actively-seeking current data for the audit, two public consultation events were organised and publicised in the local press. The events were held on Tuesday 7th October at FDC's Townhall and on Thursday 9th October 2014 at ODC's The Grange building.

Finally, a mass-mailing of a consultation letter was sent out to registered community groups and associations with both Councils. Notification of the consultation was also placed on the Fermanagh & Omagh District Council website www.fermanaghomagh.com/ with public consultation to run until 31st December 2014.

FERMANAGH AND OMAGH NATURAL HERITAGE PROTECTED SITES



Overview of Habitats and Species

This Audit is an update of the previous Council's LBAP Audits of 2008. These audits provided comprehensive descriptions of the type of habitats and range of species that occur in the area. With this information already available, it is not repeated in this document.

Habitats:

The list of Northern Ireland Priority Habitats has been reviewed and updated since the last audits. The list has been expanded from a number of 40 to a current list of 51 Priority Habitats.

We are confident that all possible priority habitats in the FODC area have been identified although excluding habitats such as Arable Field Margins and Traditional Orchards are debatable. A list identifying the priority habitats present in the FODC area follows. The comparative numbers are as follows:

- FDC 2008 - 20/40 NI Priority Habitats
- ODC 2008 - 15/40 NI Priority Habitats
- FODC 2014 - 30/51 NI Priority Habitats

Species:

The list of Northern Ireland Priority Species has also been reviewed and updated since the last audits were carried out. The list has been expanded considerably from 275 to 481 and it is also under review at the moment.

Identifying all Northern Ireland Priority Species that occur in the FODC is a more difficult task than identifying habitats. Unlike habitats, species are mobile, can be migratory, can go unrecorded or become extinct. The FODC area is less well-served by expert recorders although it is visited by specialist groups and surveyed by NIEA's Habitats Team as part of their monitoring work.

We expect that the better-known and understood priority species have been identified in the audit. Not all specialist groups have replied to our requests for information or data was difficult to access so it is likely that not all species were identified. However, we feel that the list is still comprehensive and is a good reflection of priority species found across the FODC area.

- FDC 2008 - 90/275 NI Priority Species*
- ODC 2008 - 43/275 NI Priority Species*
- FODC 2014 - 119/481 NI Priority Species

* as quoted in 2008 Audits

Northern Ireland Priority Habitats Present in FODC

HABITAT TYPE	PRESENT
Lowland Meadows	x
Calcareous Grassland	x
Peat and clay exposures	x
Montane heath	x
Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies	x
Arable field margins	
Blanket bog	x
Blue mussel beds	
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	x
Coastal saltmarsh	
Coastal sand dunes	
Coastal vegetated shingle	
Estuarine rocky habitats	
Eutrophic standing waters	x
Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	
Hedgerows	x
Horse mussel beds	
Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	x
Intertidal chalk	
Intertidal mudflats	
Intertidal underboulder communities	
Limestone pavements	x
Lowland dry acid grassland	x
Lowland fens	x
Lowland heathland	
Lowland raised bog	x
Maerl beds	
Maritime cliff and slopes	
Marl lakes	x
Mesotrophic lakes	x
Mud habitats in deep water	x
Oligotrophic and dystrophic lakes	x
Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land	x
Ponds	x
Purple moor grass and rush pastures	x
Reedbeds	x
Rivers	x
Sabellaria alveolata reefs	
Saline lagoons	
Seagrass beds	
Sheltered muddy gravels	x
Subtidal chalk	
Subtidal sands and gravels	
Tide-swept channels	
Traditional orchards	
Upland flushes, fens and swamps	x
Upland heathland	x
Upland mixed ashwoods	x
Upland oakwood	x
Wet woodland	x
Parkland	x

Habitats

Gardens and Urban Green Spaces

FODC manages a wide range of types of land and properties, many open to the public. These include buildings, cemeteries, public parks, play grounds, open spaces, walkways etc. These spaces along with those in private or business ownership such as domestic gardens or even waste ground all have the potential to be valuable for biodiversity.

The range and/or extent of habitats and species in these 'gardens and urban green spaces' in FODC area is beyond the scope of this audit. However, studies undertaken in a number of urban areas such as Bristol or London assessing their biodiversity value have demonstrated considerable benefit for wildlife.

Hedgerows

Hedges are defined as linear boundaries, comprised of planted shrubs. A species-rich hedgerow should contain six or more woody species on average in a 30 metre length. If the hedge has less than this but has a rich ground flora of grasses and wildflowers such as primrose, common dog-violet etc then can still be classified as species-rich.

Hedgerows are rich habitats for wildlife, including plants, birds, mammals and insects. Additionally, hedgerows function as wildlife corridors for all these species allowing them to safely move across the landscape in search of nesting sites, food and shelter etc.

Hedgerows are also not just important for wildlife but also for farming, protecting our wider landscape and also have cultural heritage value. Hedgerows act as property boundaries, provide shelter for stock and help protect against soil erosion and may also assist in the prevention of the spread of disease.

Hedgerows are a common feature of the wider countryside and are intrinsic to our landscape. Arguably one of our most important habitats with their banks, drains and associated verges, hedges harbour many of our celebrated species and are a feature that many people identify with.

Woodlands

There are an estimated 37,500 hectares of woodlands in the FODC area. Coniferous forests representing 60% of the total are normal found in the upland areas and consist largely of non-native species such as Sitka spruce, Norway spruce, Lodgepoles pine and larch. They play a significant role in the conservation of a number of priority species such as red squirrel and hen harrier.

Broadleaved and mixed woodlands covering 11,500 hectares are normally found at lower elevations and includes a range of plantation types ranging

from mature semi-natural woodlands to newly planted single species crops. These broadleaved woodlands have more biodiversity interest than the coniferous forests and host a wide range of priority species.

Grassland and Roadside Verges

FODC area holds a significant proportion of species-rich grassland in Northern Ireland. There are 5 NI priority habitat types present in the area namely; lowland meadows, calcareous grassland, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, lowland dry acid grassland, and purple moor grass and rush pasture.

Calcareous grassland is species-rich grassland occurring on shallow, lime-rich soils. It often occurs as part of a transition or habitat mosaic with other habitats such as wet heath and acid grassland. In the area, it is closely associated with limestone pavement and turloughs. It can also be found on road verges, extraction sites and recreational sites.

While the majority of our biodiverse grasslands have been lost to modern farming practices, development etc., a significant proportion of what remains occurs in West Fermanagh and South Tyrone (currently being highlighted by an Ulster Wildlife project 'Saving our Magnificent Meadows').

Outside these meadows, roadside verges have inadvertently become a refuge for grassland habitats. Low nutrient levels, minimum disturbance and/or limestone substrates have contributed to their development or protection. Roadside verges can mimic the woodland edge with a proliferation of spring-flowering plants such as primrose, wild garlic and bluebells or they may reflect high-summer meadows.

Uplands, Bogs and Heaths

Peatlands continue to be one of the most characteristic features of the FODC area. Our temperate oceanic climate is particularly suited to the development of peat, particularly along the western side of the country. There are three distinctive types of peatland ecosystems namely: lowland raised bog, blanket bog and fens. There are 6 NI priority habitats present in the Council area that reflect this broad habitat type with a number of other associated habitats.

In addition to these systems being important reservoirs for biodiversity, they are also valuable on a number of other fronts including functioning as carbon sinks providing an increasingly important flood alleviation defence role. Bogs are an intrinsic part of our cultural heritage and have harboured some of our most significant archaeological finds over the decades from treasure hoards and bog bodies to ancient trackways and ritual monuments.

Peatland habitats provide researchers and students with invaluable opportunities to look into our past environments, climate events and changing land uses through the fossil records preserved in their depths.

Wetlands, Lakes and Rivers

The Fermanagh Lakelands found within the FODC area is deservedly-known for its biodiverse, scenic and recreational value. The lakelands are central to the character of the area and inform much of the landscape. The diversity of the habitats and species found in the Council area owe much to the presence of the lakelands; 11 NI priority habitats are associated with wetlands.

The reedbeds, muddy banks and their associated flood plains and wet meadows provide a host of invaluable transition zone opportunities for wildlife including plants, insect life and wildfowl. Wet woodlands frequently fringe their shores offering a different set of opportunities to other groups of wildlife such as mammals.

This broad habitat group also include streams and rivers. Notable rivers that occur in the area include the Cladagh River, Erne River, the Sillees River, the Colebrooke River, the River Strule and Owenkillew River. These rivers are also home to a wide range of species including mammals, birds, invertebrates and fish. Scrub and strips of woodland often follow river corridors as do belts of wildflower meadows along their banks, further enhancing their value.

Calcareous Habitats

The FODC area hosts a significant quantity of NI calcareous habitat - calcareous grassland. This type of grassland is found on soils rich in calcium or other basic minerals such as chalk. The resource is principally found in the Knockmore scarpland and Cuilcagh and Marlbanks areas. A range of different plant species has developed including Irish eyebright and blue moor grass as well as wild thyme, harebell and bird's foot trefoil. These sites are home to a large range of breeding butterflies and moths including the marsh fritillary butterfly and the narrow-bordered bee hawk-moth. Other typical associated priority species are the Irish hare and skylark.

An associated NI priority habitat is limestone pavement - the only area in NI to have this resource is West Fermanagh, concentrated in the Killykeeghan & Crossmurrin Nature Reserve, in the Marl Bank area.

Natural Heritage Protected Sites in FODC

There are a range of designations available to the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA <http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/>) that can be used to protect, enhance and highlight a site or species. These designations ensure that the UK along with its partners in the EU and the international community can meet its obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (<http://www.cbd.int/>).

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

AONB's are areas that are designated because their landscape is distinctive in character and has special scenic value. The designation is designed to protect and enhance the qualities of an area and to promote their enjoyment by the public.

REFERENCE	NAME	DISTRICT COUNCIL	COUNTY
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Sperrin	Omagh District Council	Tyrone

National Nature Reserves (NNR)

NNRs are some of the best examples of wildlife, habitats and geology found across NI. They can contain a wide range of species, communities and geology and their designation is a public recognition of their importance. The main aim of managing these sites is to conserve their features now and for future generations. A secondary aim is to provide opportunities for the public to experience these natural habitats and landscape features and to interact quietly with nature.

NAME	HABITAT TYPE	COUNCIL	COUNTY
Correl Glen Forest	Woodland, heath	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Marble Arch	Woodland, River	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Meenadoan	Peatland	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Boorin	Heath, woodland	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Murrins Forest	Heathland	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Castlecaldwell Forest	Fen, scrub	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Crossmurrin	Upland grassland	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Hanging Rock & Rossaa Forest	Cliff, woodland	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Reilly & Gole Woods	Woodland	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Castle Archdale Forest	Islands in Lower Lough Erne	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh

Lough Naman Bog	Peatland	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Ross Lough	Lake, wetland	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Killykeeghan	Grassland	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)

LNRs are areas that have been specially set-aside for biodiversity and where people can enjoy wildlife. LNR's do not necessarily contain rare or threatened species or habitats - they are usually areas with good wildlife content which are accessible to people and provide them with opportunities to be close to nature.

LNR's are declared by the local authority, demonstrating their commitment to protecting biodiversity. Often designation is linked to actions and targets within a council's LBAP.

NAME	HABITAT TYPE/DESCRIPTION	FERMANAGH DISTRICT COUNCIL	FERMANAGH
Killyfole Lough Local Nature Reserve	Lough encompassing a range of habitats including hedgerows, wet woodland and reedbeds.	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh

Ramsar's

The Convention on Wetlands, called the Ramsar Convention, is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and use of wetlands and their resources. It provides for all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, recognising wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation in general and for the well-being of human communities.

NAME	DISTRICT COUNCIL	COUNTY
Black Bog	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Fairy Water Bogs	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Pettigoe Plateau	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Slieve Beagh	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Cuilcagh Mountain	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Upper Lough Erne	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Fardrum & Roosky Turloughs	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Magheraveely Marl Loughs	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)

SACs are areas which have been given significant protection under the European

legislation of The Habitats Directive. These sites have been designated because of a possible threat to the special habitats or species which they hold and to provide increased protection for a range of wildlife of importance to biodiversity on a national and international level.

NAME	DISTRICT COUNCIL	COUNTY
Owenkillew River	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Black Bog	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Upper Ballinderry River	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Fairy Water Bogs	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Pettigoe Plateau	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Largalinny	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Monawilkin	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Lough Melvin	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Fardrum and Roosky Turloughs	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
West Fermanagh Scarplands	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Slieve Beagh	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Cuilcagh Mountain	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Magheraveely Marl Loughs	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Moninea Bog	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Upper Lough Erne	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Toonagh Beg Bog	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Cranny Bogs	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Deroran Bog	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Tully Bog	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh

Special Protected Areas (SPAs)

SPAs are designated under the European Commission Direction on the Conservation of Wild Birds, the Birds Directive. All member states are required to identify internationally important areas for breeding, over-wintering and migrating birds and designate these areas as SPAs.

NAME	DISTRICT COUNCIL	COUNTY
Pettigoe Plateau	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Upper Lough-Erne	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Slieve Beagh-Mullaghafad-Lisnaskea	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh

Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs)

ASSIs are areas of land that have been identified through surveys as being of the highest degree of conservation value. These areas have a well-defined boundary and are largely in private ownership. Conservation of these areas is achieved by co-operation. The law relating to these areas is contained in the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002. NIEA must declare land as ASSI if it is of special scientific interest because of flora, fauna, or geological features.

NAME	DISTRICT COUNCIL	COUNTY
Carrickbrawn	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Monawilkin	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Monawilkin	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Knockballymore Lough	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Moninea Bog	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Beagh Big	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Garvros	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Moneendogue	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Lergan	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Drumlisaleen	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Horse Island	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Dernish Island	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Corraslough Point	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Inishroosk	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Pettigoe Plateau	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Cuilcagh Mountain	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Cuilcagh Mountain	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Cuilcagh Mountain	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Tattenamona Bog	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Upper Lough Erne - Crom	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Mill Lough	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Killymackan Lough	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Slieve Beagh	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh, Tyrone
Kilroosky Lough	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Summerhill Lough	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Burdautien Lough	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Upper Lough Erne - Galloon	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Upper Lough Erne – Belle Isle	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Upper Lough Erne - Trannish	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Braade	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Finn Floods	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Largalinny	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Tullanaguiggy	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh

ASSI (cont'd/...)

NAME	DISTRICT COUNCIL	COUNTY
Magheramenagh	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Bellanaleck	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Annachullion Lough	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Drumacrittin Lough	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Fardrum and Roosky Turloughs	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Ground Bridge	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Lough Melvin	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Boho	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Knockninny Hill	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Glennasheever	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Tullysranadeega	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
The Cliffs of Magho	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
The Cliffs of Magho	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
West Fermanagh Scarplands	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Kilnameel	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Edenaclogh Wood	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Lurgan River Wood	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Lenaghan Wood	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Conagher	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Mullynaskeagh	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Lough Scolban	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Lough Aleater	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Lough Corry	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Banagher	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Cruninish Island	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Hare Island	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Devenish Island	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Lough Navar Scarps and Lakes	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Lough Navar Scarps and Lakes	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Big Dog Scarps and Lakes	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Big Dog Scarps and Lakes	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Tedd	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Drumharvey	Fermanagh District Council	Tyrone
Paris Island Big	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Knocknashangan	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Blackslee	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Ross	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Largy Quarry	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Coolcran	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh

ASSI (cont'd/...)

NAME	DISTRICT COUNCIL	COUNTY
Makenny	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Gravel Ridge Island	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Drumbegger	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Keadew	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Larkhill	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Ederney Quarry	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Glen East	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Tower More	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Castlecoole	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Lough Anierin	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Lough Naman Bog and Lake	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Tempo River	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Gortalughany	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Gortalughany	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Marlbank	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Marlbank	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Florence Court	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Lough Formal	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Ballagh	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Carnmore	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Scribbagh	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Stranacally	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Dromore Big	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Crockanaver	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Lough Alaban	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Tonnagh Quarry	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Frevagh	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Drumcully	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Rushy Hill	Fermanagh District Council	Fermanagh
Black Bog	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Fairy Water Bogs	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Deroran Bog	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Drumlea and Mullan Woods	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Drumlea and Mullan Woods	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Owenkillew and Glenelly Woods	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Owenkillew and Glenelly Woods	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Straduff	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Cranny Bogs	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Tonnagh Beg Bog	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Tully Bog	Omagh District Council	Tyrone

ASSI (cont'd/...)

NAME	DISTRICT COUNCIL	COUNTY
Upper Ballinderry River	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Murrins	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Owenkillew River	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Owenkillew River	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Owenkillew River	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Dunaree Hill	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Kirlish	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Sloughan and Willmount Glens	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Lisdoo	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Dromore	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Lough Corr	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Scraghy	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Annaghagh Bog	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Mullaghcarn	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Mountfield Quarry	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Cashel Rock	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Lough Macrory	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Drumowen	Omagh District Council	Tyrone
Lough Lark	Omagh District Council	Tyrone

Species

Species that were identified in FDC and ODC Audits were carried over into the FODC Audit. In addition, records from CEDaR for the FODC area were thawled-through and any new Priority Species recorded in the intervening period between the audits were included.

Specialist organisations and experts were also asked to comment on the presence or absence of particular species. However, not all species groups on the NI Priority Species list have been confirmed yet as being present/absent (eg fungi or lichen).

A list of Species of Conservation Concern (SOCC) is no longer maintained by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and therefore, this list does not appear in the current audit.

Diversity, Range and Recording

The FODC area has a wide-ranging diversity of species present in the area. Our diverse landscapes from upland peatlands to lowland flood plains and from mixed oak woodlands and lakes to species-rich meadows are home to some of NI's most iconic and/or endangered species.

Despite being land-locked and therefore not possessing any coastal habitats or species, the area is still possibly the most biodiverse of all the Council areas in NI. As a result of this status, the area attracts many groups and recorders wishing to explore, examine or expand on what we know about our wildlife. While much of our natural heritage has been recorded and identified, there are still many less-well-known species groups that are relatively under-recorded.

Northern Ireland Priority Species identified in Audits

The Northern Ireland Priority Species list of threatened species that require conservation action can be found on NIEA's website www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/biodiversity. There are 481 species on the list and it is currently under review. The list is designed to assist those involved in the conservation of biodiversity by guiding decisions on where to target action and invest resources.

SPECIES	FERMANAGH DC AUDIT 2008	OMAGH DC AUDIT 2008	FODC AUDIT 2014
Bees			
A solitary bee (<i>Andrena clarkella</i>)			x
<i>Andrena haemorrhoa</i>			x
<i>Andrena fucata</i>			x
<i>Andrena praecox</i>			x
<i>Andrena scotica</i>			x
<i>Andrena subopaca</i>			x
<i>Bombus (P.) barbutellus</i>			x
A parasitic bumblebee (<i>Bombus (P.) bohemicus</i>)			x
<i>Bombus (P.) campestris</i>			x
<i>Bombus (P.) sylvestris</i>			x
Moss Carder Bee (<i>Bombus muscorum</i>)			x
Buff-tailed bumblebee (<i>Bombus terrestris</i>)			x
Bumblebee (<i>Bombus lucorum</i>)			x
Bumblebee (<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>)			x
Bumblebee (<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>)			x
Bumblebee (<i>Bombus jonellus</i>)			x
Bumblebee (<i>Bombus hortorum</i>)			x
Bumblebee (<i>Bombus pratorum</i>)			x
<i>Halictus rubicundus</i>			x
<i>Lasioglossum albipes</i>			x
<i>Lasioglossum calceatum</i>			x
<i>Lasioglossum cupromicans</i>			x
<i>Lasioglossum fratellum</i>			x
Cuckoo bee (<i>Nomada marshamella</i>)			x
<i>Nomada ruficornis</i>			x
<i>Sphecodes ferruginatus</i>			x
Birds			
Barn owl	x	x	x
Black-headed gull			x
Black tailed godwit	x		x
Bullfinch	x	x	x
Common swift			x
Corncrake		x	x
Cuckoo			x
Curlew	x	x	x

SPECIES	FERMANAGH DC AUDIT 2008	OMAGH DC AUDIT 2008	FODC AUDIT 2014
Dunlin			x
Fieldfare			x
Goldeneye			x
Golden plover			x
Grasshopper warbler	x	x	x
Greenland white-fronted goose			x
Hedge accentor			x
Hen harrier	x	x	x
Herring gull	x	x	x
House sparrow	x	x	x
Lapwing	x	x	x
Lesser redpoll			x
Linnet	x	x	x
Pintail			x
Pochard			x
Quail		x	
Redshank	x	x	x
Redwing			x
Red grouse	x	x	x
Reed bunting	x		x
Scaup			x
Short-eared owl	x	x	x
Shoveler			x
Skylark	x	x	x
Song thrush	x	x	x
Spotted flycatcher	x	x	x
Starling	x	x	x
Twite		x	x
Tree sparrow	x		x
Tufted duck			x
Whimbrel			x
White-tailed eagle			x
Whopper swan			x
Wood warbler			x
Bats			
Brown long-eared bats	x	x	x
Daubenton's bat	x	x	x
Leisler's bat	x	x	x
Natterer's bat	x	x	x
Nathusius' pipistrelle	x	x	x
Common pipistrelle	x	x	x
Soprano pipistrelle	x	x	x
Whiskered bat	x	x	x
Mammals & Reptiles (exc. bats)			
Irish hare	x	x	x
Otter	x	x	x
Red squirrel	x	x	x
Pine marten (<i>Martes martes</i>)			x

SPECIES	FERMANAGH DC AUDIT 2008	OMAGH DC AUDIT 2008	FODC AUDIT 2014
West European Hedgehog (<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>)			x
Common lizard (<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>)			x
Beetles & Pondskaters			
Arctic diver (<i>Agabus arcticus</i>)			x
Relative diver (<i>Agabus congener</i>)			x
Horsetail sloth weevil (<i>Bagous lutulentus</i>)			x
A ground beetle (<i>Carabus clatratus</i>)	x		x
Transition marsh beetle (<i>Cyphon punctipennis</i>)			x
The Zircon Reed beetle (<i>Donacia aquatica</i>)	x		x
Two-tone reed beetle (<i>Donacia bicolora</i>)	x		x
Highland great diving beetle (<i>Dytiscus lapponicus</i>)			x
Bereft scavenger beetle (<i>Hydrochus brevis</i>)			x
Rockhopper beetle (<i>Hydrocyphon deflexicollis</i>)			x
Three bs diver (<i>Hydroporus glabriusculus</i>)			x
Sharp's parallel diver (<i>Hydroporus longicornis</i>)			x
Nine-lined diver (<i>Hygrotus novemlineatus</i>)			x
Copper diver (<i>Llybius chalconatus</i>)			x
A ground beetle (<i>Lebia cruxminor</i>)	x		x
Moss beetle (<i>Ochthebius bicolon</i>)			x
Davis' river diver (<i>Oreodytes davisii</i>)			x
A ground beetle (<i>Pterostichus aterrimus</i>)	x		
A pond skater (<i>Limnoporus rufoscutellatus</i>)		x	
Butterflies, Damselflies & Hoverflies			
Small blue butterfly (<i>Cupido minimus</i>)	x		x
Dingy skipper (<i>Erynnis tages</i>)	x		x
Cryptic Wood white	x		x
Marsh fritillary (<i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>)		x	x
Small heath (<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>)			x
Large heath (<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>)			x
Grayling (<i>Hipparchia semele</i>)			x
Irish damselfly	x	x	x
A hover-fly (<i>Cheilosia ahenea</i>)	x		x

SPECIES	FERMANAGH DC AUDIT 2008	OMAGH DC AUDIT 2008	FODC AUDIT 2014
Crustaceans & Molluscs			
White-clawed crayfish	x	x	x
Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	x	x	x
Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>)			x
Moths:			
Grey dagger (<i>Acronicta psi</i>)			x
Knot grass (<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>)			x
Forester (<i>Adscita statices</i>)			x
Beaded chestnut (<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>)			x
Green-brindled crescent (<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>)			x
Ear moth (<i>Amphipoea oculea</i>)			x
Dusky brocade (<i>Apamea remissa</i>)			x
Garden tiger (<i>Arctia caja</i>)			x
Sprawler (<i>Asteroscopus sphinx</i>)			x
Centre-barred sallow (<i>Atethmia centrago</i>)			x
Dark brocade (<i>Blepharita adusta</i>)			x
Minor shoulder-knot (<i>Brachylomia viminalis</i>)			x
Haworth's minor (<i>Celaena haworthii</i>)			x
Crescent (<i>Celaena leucostigma</i>)			x
Latticed heath (<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>)			x
Small square-spot (<i>Diarsia rubi</i>)			x
Small phoenix (<i>Ecilptopera silaceata</i>)			x
August thorn (<i>Ennomos quercinaria</i>)			x
Grey mountain carpet (<i>Entephria caesiata</i>)			x
Small eggar (<i>Eriogaster lanestris</i>)			x
Autumnal rustic (<i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i>)			x
Double dart (<i>Graphiphora augur</i>)			x
Narrow-bordered bee hawk moth (<i>Hemaris tityus</i>)			x
Ghost moth (<i>Hepialus humuli</i>)			x
Rustic (<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>)			x
Rosy rustic (<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>)			x
Brindled beauty (<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>)			x
Broom moth (<i>Melanchra pisi</i>)			x
Rosy minor (<i>Mesoligia literosa</i>)			x
Oblique carpet (<i>Orthonama vittata</i>)			x
Powdered quaker (<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>)			x
Wood tiger (<i>Parasemia plantaginis</i>)			x

SPECIES	FERMANAGH DC AUDIT 2008	OMAGH DC AUDIT 2008	FODC AUDIT 2014
Dark spinach (<i>Pelurga comitata</i>)			x
Grass rivulet (<i>Perizoma albulata</i>)			x
Argent & Sable (<i>Rheumaptera hastata</i>)			x
Shaded broad-bar (<i>Scotopterys chenopodiata</i>)			x
White ermine (<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>)			x
Buff ermine (<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>)			x
Pale eggbar (<i>Trichiura crataegi</i>)			x
Cinnabar (<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>)			x
Sallow (<i>Xanthia icteritia</i>)			x
Dark-barred twin-spot carpet (<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>)			
Heath rustic (<i>Xestia agathina</i>)			x
Neglected rustic (<i>Xestia castanea</i>)			x
Fungi:			
<i>Clavaria zollingeri</i> (fungi)		x	x
The big blue pinkgill (<i>Entoloma bloxamii</i>) (fungi)	x	x	x
Pink waxcap (<i>Hygrocybe calyptriformis</i>) (fungi)	x	x	x
Olive earth tongue (<i>Microglossum olivaceum</i>) (fungi)	x		x
<i>Trichoglossum walteri</i> (fungi)	x		x
Lichen			
<i>Enterographa elaborata</i> (lichen)	x		x
<i>Strigula lateralis</i> (lichen)	x		x
Liverworts, Mosses, Stoneworts & Lichen			
<i>Anastrophyllum hellerianum</i> (liverwort)	x		x
Meylands pouchwort (<i>Calypogeia integristipula</i>) (liverwort)	x		x
Swedish pouchwort (<i>Calypogeia suesica</i>) (liverwort)	x		x
Turpswort (<i>Geocalyx graveolens</i>)	x		x
Bud-headed grove moss (<i>Aulacomnium androgynum</i>)	x		x
Appleyard' feather moss (<i>Brachythecium appleyardiae</i>)	x		x
<i>Dicranodontium asperulum</i> (moss)	x		x
Slender-thread moss (<i>Orthodontium gracile</i>)	x		x
Irish rock-bristle (<i>Seligeria oelandica</i>)	x		x
<i>Rhynchostegiella curviseta</i> (moss)	x		x
Clint-crisp moss (<i>Tortella densa</i>)	x		x

SPECIES	FERMANAGH DC AUDIT 2008	OMAGH DC AUDIT 2008	FODC AUDIT 2014
<i>Weissia brachycarpa</i> var. <i>brachycarpa</i> (moss)	x		x
Lesser smoothcap (<i>Atrichum angustatum</i>) (moss)		x	x
<i>Aulacomnium androgynum</i> (moss)		x	x
Lesser bearded stonewort (<i>Chara curta</i>)	x		x
Pointed stonewort (<i>Nitella mucronata</i>)	x		x
A lichen (<i>Micarea hedlundii</i>)		x	x
Vascular Plants			
Chaffweed (<i>Anagallis minima</i>)	x		x
Melancholy thistle (<i>Cirsium heterophyllum</i>)	x		x
Cornish heath (<i>Erica vagans</i>)	x		x
Irish eyebright (<i>Euphrasia salisburgensis</i>)	x		x
Juniper (<i>Juniperus communis</i>)	x		x
Yellow bird's-nest (<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>)	x		x
Dense-flowered orchid (<i>Neotinea maculate</i>)	x		x
Frog orchid (<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>)			x
Lesser butterfly orchid (<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>)			x
Small white orchid (<i>Pseudorchis albida</i>)			x
Serrated wintergreen (<i>Orthilia secunda</i>)			x
Dark-leaved willow (<i>Salix myrsunifolia</i>)		x	x
Heath cudweed (<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i>)	x	x	x
Intermediate wintergreen (<i>Pyrola media</i>)	x	x	x
Blue eyed-grass (<i>Sisyrinchium bermudiana</i>)	x		x
Greater water-parsnip (<i>Sium latifolium</i>)	x		x
Irish lady's tresses (<i>Spiranthes romanzoffiana</i>)	x		x
Killarney Fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>)	x		x
Holly fern (<i>Polystichum lonchitis</i>)			x
Globeflower (<i>Trollius europaeus</i>)	x		x
Fen violet (<i>Viola persicifolia</i>)	x		x
Bog rosemary (<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>)			x
Elongated sedge (<i>Carex elongate</i>)			x
Green-flowered helleborine (<i>Epipactis phyllanthes</i>)			x
Fen bedstraw (<i>Galium uliginosum</i>)			x

SPECIES	FERMANAGH DC AUDIT 2008	OMAGH DC AUDIT 2008	FODC AUDIT 2014
Field gentian (<i>Gentianella campestris</i>)			x
Tubular water-dropwort (<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>)			x
Greater water-parsnip (<i>Sium latifolium</i>)			x
Irish whitebeam (<i>Sorbus hibernica</i>)			x
Marsh stitchwort (<i>Stellaria palustris</i>)			x
Fish			
European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>)			x
Artic charr	x		x
Pollan (<i>Coregonus autumnalis pollan</i>)	x		x
Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)		x	x
Brown trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>)		x	x

Locally Important Habitats and Species

ODC – Audit 2008

In addition to identifying Priority Species in the ODC area, the Omagh audit 2008 also sought to identify locally important species and habitats - those that were important to the local people and communities of Omagh. A number of methods were chosen to identify these as follows:

- Omagh LBAP Partnership
- Community Group nomination form
- Community Group and Omagh library presentations
- Omagh LBAP Steering Group

Following is a list of locally-important species and habitats for the ODC area. This process was undertaken after the audit in FDC and therefore does not appear in the 2008 Audit.

Habitats

HABITATS
Lowland raised bog
Oak woodland
Rivers and Streams
Built-up areas and gardens
Species-rich hedgerows

Species

SPECIES	SPECIES
Atlantic salmon	Rigid hornwort
Brown trout	Oblong-leaved sundew
Lamprey species	Creeping willow
Freshwater pearl mussel	Cowberry
Irish hare	Common wintergreen
Otter	Intermediate wintergreen
All bats	English stonecrop
Curlew	Stone bramble
Lapwing	Geum x intermedium
Corncrake	Agrimony
Kingfisher	Lesser bladderwort
Blackbird	Water lobelia
Robin	Hawkweed
Snipe	Small cudweed
Skylark	Mountain everlasting
Barn owl	Heathcudweed
Cuckoo	Horned pondweed
Dipper	Great fen-sedge
Dragonflies	Splender sedge
Irish damselfly	Spring sedge
Smooth newt	Tall bog-sedge
Common lizard	Water sedge
Frog	Wood millet
Hedgehog	Wood fescue

Bluebell	Downy oat-grass
Ling heather	Yellow oat grass
Bog mosses	Least bur-reed
Primrose	Bird's nest orchid
Lesser clubmoss	Lesser twayblade
Quilwort	Small white orchid
Dutch rush	Fragrant orchid
Variegated horsetail	Frog orchid
Adder's tongue	Beech fern
Wilson's filmy-fern	Brittle bladder-fern

FODC – Audit 2014

Through a range of methods, largely listed below, locally-important habitats and species for the new Council were identified.

- Public Consultation Events
- Email and postal consultation
- LBAP Steering Group
- Events, meetings and conversations
- Personal communication

Habitats

HABITATS
Urban spaces (parks, gardens, grounds)
Hedgerows
Woodland
Roadside verges, species-rich grassland
Blanket Bog
Upland heathland
Riparian habitats/riverbanks/wet woodlands

Species

SPECIES	
Cuckoo	
Whooper swan	
Snipe	
Migrating birds inc swallows, geese	
Kingfishers	
Hen harrier	
Otters	
Pine marten	
Irish hare	
Red squirrel	
Bats	
Hedgehog	
White-clawed crayfish	
Frog	
Newt	
Brown trout & sea trout	

Atlantic salmon	
Eel	
Orchids	
Sundews	
White water-lily	
Fresh-water pearl mussel	
Non-native invasive species	
Hazel	
Spindle	
Bluebell	
Peacock butterfly	
Dragonflies and damselfys	
Dingy skipper	
Marsh fritillary	
Garden tiger moth	

Threats and Opportunities

Our natural heritage is something that most people value – perhaps not always on its face-value but on the opportunity it affords such as wood for the fire, an opportunity to catch some supper or to get some quality downtime like a walk in a wood. These opportunities rely on mature trees, clean water and the presence of woodland – and each of these will have someone monitoring them to ensure they are available for use.

Despite the presence of legislation, priority lists and agencies, we continue on a downward decline in terms of biodiversity. Some of these can be attributed to global causes while others have more local origins. Legislation, guidance etc is attempting to close the gap on these but of course, implementation, monitoring and enforcement are key.

Following are some of the most significant threats to biodiversity:

- Habitat loss and fragmentation
- Development
- Non-native invasive species
- Environmental crime eg pollution, persecution
- Vandalism, fly-tipping
- Climate change
- Insensitive management

Where there are threats, there are also opportunities to eliminate, minimise or mitigate against them. Within Northern Ireland, we have all the expertise we need to get the balance right. The FODC area is also very fortunate to have within its boundaries agencies, organisations and experts who are working to conserve, educate etc on what we have. A partnership approach is one way we can ensure we get the best value, advice and impact.

Following are some of the opportunities we can take:

- Partnerships
- Community engagement
- Guidance and Best Practice standards
- Land management practices
- National survey campaigns
- Projects

Conclusion

The new Council area will encompass diverse landscapes, habitats and species. This rich biodiversity is reflected in the range of designations found across the area as well as the priority species found to occur within its boundaries.

Both Councils have had the benefit of LBAPs and it is expected that this next phase will build on the experience and success of what has gone before it. While FODC are reviewing the LBAPs, the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy is also under review and we hope that with an early publication, it will help inform and direct the new LBAP.

There are many compelling reasons to ensure that our natural heritage is protected, valued and increased wherever possible. Our rich natural heritage is a cornerstone for attracting visitors into the area and provides an essential backdrop for activities and attractions. It is also important to give the next generation the opportunity to make the new biodiversity discoveries that are out there waiting for them. A healthy and diverse environment also helps to deliver well-being and health for our communities and businesses.

FODC would like to thank all those that have contributed towards the development of the Audit. We look forward to developing and delivering an LBAP that we hope will go some way in highlighting, promoting and raising awareness of our truly diverse natural heritage.

Acronyms

Following is a list of the abbreviations with their full names that appear in the document.

NAME	FULL NAME
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
ASSI	Area of Special Scientific Interest
CEDaR	Centre for Environmental Data and Recording
DCAL	Department of Culture, Arts & Leisure
FDC	Fermanagh District Council
FODC	Fermanagh & Omagh District Council
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
NNR	National Nature Reserve
ODC	Omagh District Council
SAC	Special Area of Conservation (Habitats Directive)
SOCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SPA	Special Protected Areas (Birds Directive)

APPENDIX 3:
PROPOSED AREAS OF SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INTEREST

BEAGHMORE AREA OF SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST



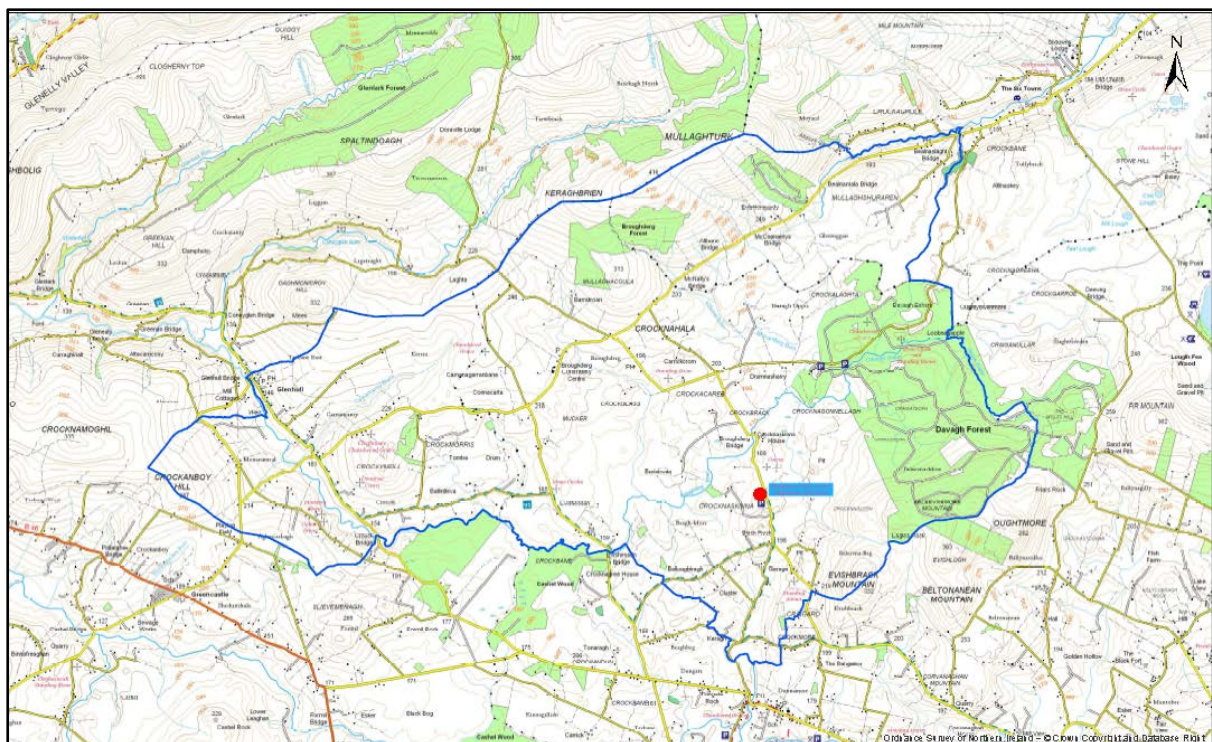
Prepared by DfC Historic Environment Division
Heritage Records and Designations Branch

Contents

1. Preamble
2. Statement of Significance
3. Map
- 4-7. Selected imagery
- 8-13. Lists of Heritage Assets which lie inside the candidate ASAI

Preamble

On 25th July 2017 Department consulted its statutory advisory body, the Historic Monuments Council on the identification of further areas of landscape to be included within the Area of Significant Archaeological Interest at Beaghmore. This ASAI was identified following desktop research and field survey carried out by Historic Environment Division.



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Statement of Significance

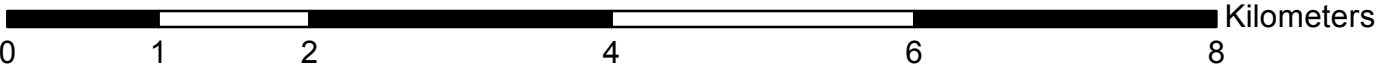
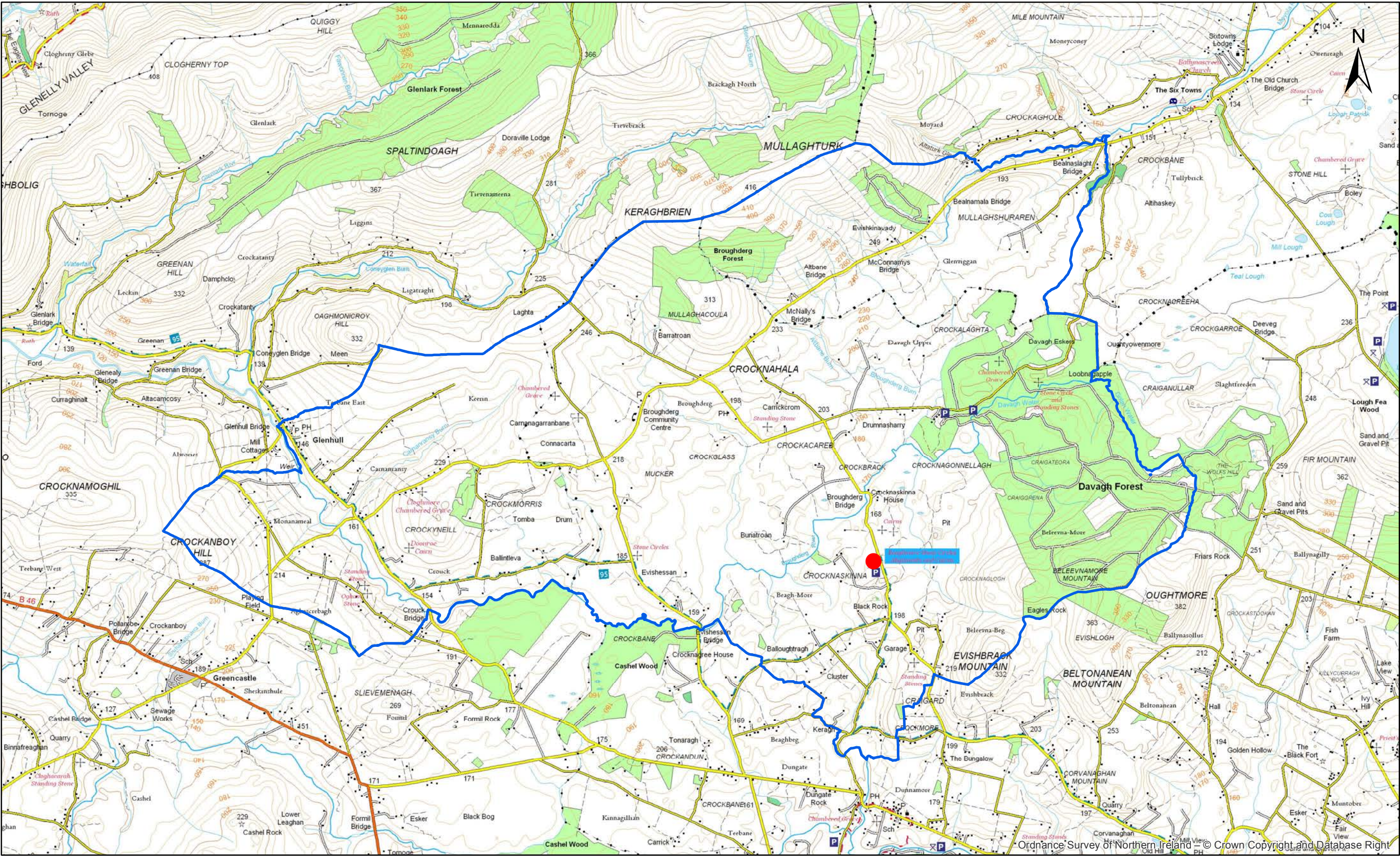
Beaghmore

An extended area has been identified for inclusion within the Beaghmore Area of Significant Archaeological Interest.

Beaghmore is the most extensive stone circle and alignment complex in Northern Ireland and is managed as a State Care Monument. The definition of the ASAI takes into account the surrounding horizons of the landscape which widely encompass and form the setting for the stone circles and alignments. The interactions of this site with the surrounding historic landscape, including far-ranging views from this site toward surrounding landforms and skylines, are particularly important. This area also provides one of the best dark sky environments in Northern Ireland. Along with Beaghmore the ASAI incorporates a large number of prehistoric Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments and also later heritage assets with both discrete and overlapping settings, and their significance is enhanced by their relationships with each other, with routeways and with the natural environment including its topography, waterways and skylines. The evolution of historic townland and placenames in the district has also variously been influenced by heritage assets, natural landscape characteristics, and sometimes historical associations with places.

The landscape has been shaped by traditional farming activity, but is characterised by open, distant vistas with a distinct absence of modern development.

The landscape of this ASAI is sensitive to change which would adversely affect those distinctive qualities outlined above. The erection of masts, pylons, turbines or other large scale development, including large agricultural sheds, or quarrying and mining activities, within this distinctive landscape would adversely impact the landscape character and the contribution it makes to setting, experience and significance of the stone circles and the other heritage assets within the ASAI



-  Proposed ASAI boundary
-  Beaghmore Stone Circles and Alignments

Beaghmore ASAI



1 Aerial view illustrating the layout of the Beaghmore stone circles and alignments



2 The extensive complex once lay beneath blanket bog and it is likely that further remains lie concealed in the landscape.



3 *One of the Beaghmore Stone Alignments*



4 *A key aspect of this site is its interaction with the surrounding landscape and skylines*



5 The site offers far ranging views across the landscape and horizons



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6 The landscape has been shaped by traditional farming activity, but is characterised by open distant vistas with a distinct absence of modern development



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Sites and Monuments Records within Beaghmore ASAI 29th September 2017

SMRNo	Type	Protection	Townland/s_	Grid_Reference
LDY044:001	STONE CIRCLE		GLENVIGGAN	H6740087900
LDY044:002	STONE SETTINGS - possibly MEGALITHIC TOMB		GLENVIGGAN	H6798087620
LDY044:003	ALIGNMENT? or MEGALITHIC TOMB?		GLENVIGGAN	H6918088150
TYR019:006	STANDING STONE		TEEBANE EAST	H6143085000
TYR019:012	MEGALITHIC TOMB	Scheduled	CROUCK	H6220084450
TYR019:020	BARROW		AGHASCREBAGH	H6127084010
TYR019:021	BURNT MOUND / FULACHT FIADH	Scheduled	CROUCK	H6238084340
TYR019:030	NON-ANTIQUITY		CARNANRANSY	H6223084730
TYR019:031	A.P. SITE - circular cropmark		TEEBANE EAST	H6222085960
TYR019:036	STANDING STONE		CROUCK	H6245084540
TYR019:040	ENCLOSURE		CROUCK	H6260084700
TYR019:041	BURNT MOUND / FULACHT FIADH		AGHASCREBAGH	H6110084720
TYR019:042	FIELD SYSTEM		CROUCK	H6255084730
TYR019:043	PENAL ALTAR?		CROUCK	H6277084580
TYR019:045	STANDING STONE		CROUCK	H6310084980
TYR020:002	CAIRN	Scheduled	BEAGHMORE	H6872084700
TYR020:003	CAIRN	Scheduled	BEAGHMORE	H6856084720
TYR020:004	BEAGHMORE STONE CIRCLE, CAIRNS AND ALIGNMENTS. 7 STONE CIRCLES, 12 CAIRNS & 10 ALIGNMENTS: BEAGHMORE COMPLEX	State Care and Scheduled	BEAGHMORE	H6846084240
TYR020:005	STANDING STONE		CROUCK	H6367084870
TYR020:006	CARNANAGARRANBANE. COURT TOMB: CARNANGARRABANE	Scheduled	BROUGHDERG	H6465086230
TYR020:009	RING CAIRN, STONE CIRCLE & DOUBLE ALIGNMENT	Scheduled	DAVAGH LOWER	H7062086720
TYR020:011	CAIRN		BROUGHDERG	H6522085710
TYR020:012	CAIRN		BROUGHDERG	H6534084170
TYR020:014	STONE CIRCLE		BELEEVNA-BEG	H6902083300
TYR020:015	STONE CIRCLE		BROUGHDERG	H6670086200
TYR020:016	STANDING STONE		BROUGHDERG	H6690086100
TYR020:020	TWO STONE CIRCLES, ALIGNMENTS & CAIRN	Scheduled	BROUGHDERG	H6498086140
TYR020:021	STANDING STONE, THREE CAIRNS & TWO STONE CIRCLES	Scheduled	BROUGHDERG	H6532084400



TYR020:022	STANDING STONE		BEAGHMORE	H6876083500
TYR020:025	STONE CIRCLE?		BROUGHDERG	H6511085850
TYR020:026	NON-ANTIQUITY		BROUGHDERG	H6494085780
TYR020:027	NON-ANTIQUITY		BROUGHDERG	H6779087290
TYR020:028	MEGALITHIC COMPLEX (this covers as yet undiscovered sites under peat bog in the Beaghmore area)		BEAGHMORE	H6860084300
TYR020:029	CIST BURIAL (unlocated)		BROUGHDERG	H6447086550
TYR020:030	STANDING STONE		BROUGHDERG	H6666087170
TYR020:031	CROCKASKINNA, HILL OF THE KNIVES, CROC NA SCINNA. CIST BURIAL (unlocated): CROCKASKINNA - Croc na scinna, mound of the knives		BEAGHMORE	H6874085090
TYR020:032	BURNT MOUND / FULACHT FIADH		BEAGHMORE	H6840085150
TYR020:033	FIELD WALLS & CAIRNS		BROUGHDERG	H6472086130
TYR020:034	FIELD WALLS & CAIRNS		BROUGHDERG	H6516086040
TYR020:035	CAIRNS		BROUGHDERG	H6458086390
TYR020:036	CAIRN		BROUGHDERG	H6424086520
TYR020:038	PRE-BOG FIELD WALL		BROUGHDERG	H6723087260
TYR020:039	CAIRN		BROUGHDERG	H6538084360
TYR020:040	CAIRN		BROUGHDERG	H6751084630
TYR020:041	CAIRN		BROUGHDERG	H6791086250
TYR020:042	CAIRN & 5 SMALL ?FIELD CLEARANCE? CAIRNS		BROUGHDERG	H6590087100
TYR020:043	STANDING STONE		BROUGHDERG	H6634083710
TYR020:044	CAIRNS & ?ENCLOSURE		BROUGHDERG	H6556084190
TYR020:045	CAIRN		BROUGHDERG	H6724087250
TYR020:046	PRE-BOG FEATURE		BEAGHMORE	H6847084850
TYR020:047	STANDING STONE		BEAGHMORE	H6827084500
TYR020:048	CIST & ALIGNMENT	Scheduled	BROUGHDERG	H6772086970
TYR020:049	MEGALITHIC TOMB		BROUGHDERG	H6766087080
TYR020:050	CAIRN		BROUGHDERG	H6510085700
TYR020:051	STANDING STONE?		BROUGHDERG	H6536086020
TYR020:052	MEGALITHIC TOMB?		BROUGHDERG	H6524085930
TYR020:053	STANDING STONE		BROUGHDERG	H6452085440
TYR020:054	STANDING STONE		BROUGHDERG	H6434085570
TYR020:055	MEGALITHIC TOMB?		BROUGHDERG	H6585084200
TYR020:056	STONE CIRCLE		BROUGHDERG	H6546084590
TYR020:057	PRE-BOG CLEARANCE CAIRN		BROUGHDERG	H6553084210
TYR020:058	FIELD CLEARANCE CAIRNS (4)		BROUGHDERG	H6589083950



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TYR020:060	possible STANDING STONE		KEERIN	H6329085860
TYR020:061	possible MEGALITHIC TOMB		BROUGHDERG	H6539084720
TYR020:062	BURNT MOUND, STONE CIRCLE AND HUT SITE		BROUGHDERG	H6541085210
TYR020:063	STONE ALIGNMENT AND 2 PRE-BOG CLEARANCE CAIRNS		BROUGHDERG	H6555084130
TYR020:064	STANDING STONE		KEERIN	H6347085980
TYR028:010	STANDING STONE & ?ALIGNMENT		MEENANEA	H6898083030
TYR028:022	SWEAT HOUSE		BEAGHMORE	H6795083050
TYR028:033	STONE CIRCLE	Scheduled	BELEEVNA-BEG	H6913082960
TYR019:051	ENCLOSURE		CROUCK	H6277184516
TYR019:049	HUT SITE		CROUCK	H6301984319
TYR019:052	CAIRNS		CROUCK	H6285984581
TYR019:050	D-SHAPED ENCLOSURE		CROUCK	H6285184621
TYR020:059	STONE SETTING		BROUGHDERG	H6738187019
TYR020:065	SWEAT HOUSE		BROUGHDERG	H6505184841
TYR020:066	CAIRNS		BROUGHDERG	H6536185191
TYR020:067	BURNT MOUND		BROUGHDERG	H6544385172
TYR020:068	CAIRN COMPLEX		BROUGHDERG	H6552083980
TYR019:004	DUN RUADH, DOONROE, DOONROE. MULTIPLE CIST CAIRN. HENG & SETTLEMENT SITE: DUN RUADH, DUNROE or DOONROE	Scheduled	CROUCK	H62328453
TYR019:002	OGHAM STONE	Scheduled	AGHASCREBAGH	H6177783903
TYR019:003	STANDING STONE	Scheduled	AGHASCREBAGH	H6167083967
TYR019:001	'GRAVEYARD'. PREHISTORIC BURIAL: MONUMENT - RING CAIRN?: PAGAN GRAVEYARD	Scheduled	AGHASCREBAGH	H6161783882
TYR019:005	CLOGHMORE. COURT TOMB: CLOGHMORE	Scheduled	CARNANRANSY	H6245385296
TYR020:001	GIANT'S GRAVE, BIG MAN'S GRAVE. WEDGE TOMB: BIG MAN'S GRAVE	Scheduled	DAVAGH LOWER	H7014787081
TYR020:007	CROMLECH. PORTAL TOMB: CROMLECH	Scheduled	KEERIN	H6419386549
TYR020:037	MEGALITHIC TOMB	Scheduled	BROUGHDERG	H6437986366
TYR020:008	COURT TOMB	Scheduled	KEERIN	H6376686080
TYR020:019	STONE CIRCLE & ALIGNMENT	Scheduled	BROUGHDERG	H6593687137
TYR020:013	BRADLEY'S CAIRN. ROUND CAIRN WITH STANDING STONES: BRADLEY'S CAIRN	Scheduled	BEAGHMORE	H6832184015
TYR020:023	CAIRN & ALIGNMENT	Scheduled	BEAGHMORE	H6862484312



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Industrial Heritage Assets within the Beaghmore ASAI

County	Townland	IHR number	GRIDREF	TYPE
Londonderry	Glenviggan / Tullybrick	02165:000:00	H71598986	Bridge
Londonderry	Glenviggan	02258:000:00	H68398834	Bridge
Londonderry	Glenviggan	02259:000:00	H67968810	Bridge
Londonderry	Glenviggan	02260:000:00	H67218759	Bridge
Londonderry	Glenviggan	02261:000:00	H67158755	Bridge
Londonderry	Glenviggan / Moyard	02262:000:00	H69118867	Bridge
Londonderry	Moyard	02263:000:00	H69448903	Bridge
Tyrone	Teebane East	04450:000:00	H60638615	Corn Mill site
Tyrone	Altwories / Teebane East	04451:000:00	H60578609	Bridge
Tyrone	Teebane East	04454:000:00	H61148564	Corn Kiln
Tyrone	Carnanransky	04455:000:00	H62708556	Corn Kiln
Tyrone	Teebane East	04456:000:00	H61528517	Corn - Malt Kiln
Tyrone	Carnanransky	04457:000:00	H61608488	Corn Kiln
Tyrone	Aghascrebagh	04465:000:00	H62198335	Corn Kiln
Tyrone	Crouck	04468:000:00	H63188436	Corn Kiln
Tyrone	Beagh-More / Broughderg	04473:000:00	H68388522	Bridge



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Tyrone	Broughderg / Davagh Lower	04474:000:00	H69258634	Bridge
Tyrone	Broughderg	04475:000:00	H67738553	Corn Kiln

Listed Historic Building assets within the Beaghmore ASAI

HB_ref no.	Date Constructed	Townland	Current Use	Grid Reference	HB_Ref_No	Current Grade
HB09/01/006	1860 - 1879	Evishessan/Beagh More	Bridge	H6616 8341	HB09/01/0 06	B2



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CREGGANDEVESKY CANDIDATE AREA OF SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST



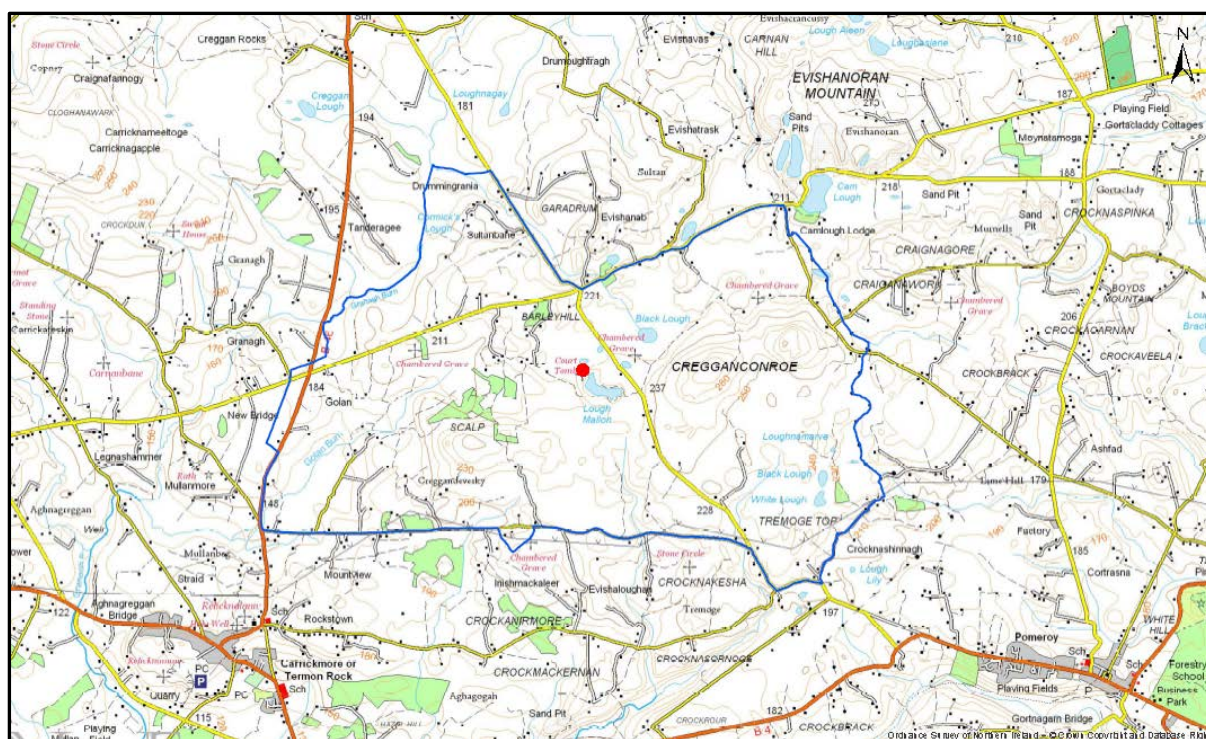
Prepared by DfC Historic Environment Division
Heritage Records and Designations Branch

Contents

1. Preamble
2. Statement of Significance
3. Map
- 4-7 Selected imagery
- 8-10 Lists of Heritage Assets which lie inside the candidate ASAI

Preamble

On 25th July 2017 Department consulted its statutory advisory body, the Historic Monuments Council on the identification of the Area of Significant Archaeological Interest at Creggandevsky. This ASAI was identified following desktop research and field survey carried out by Historic Environment Division.



Statement of Significance

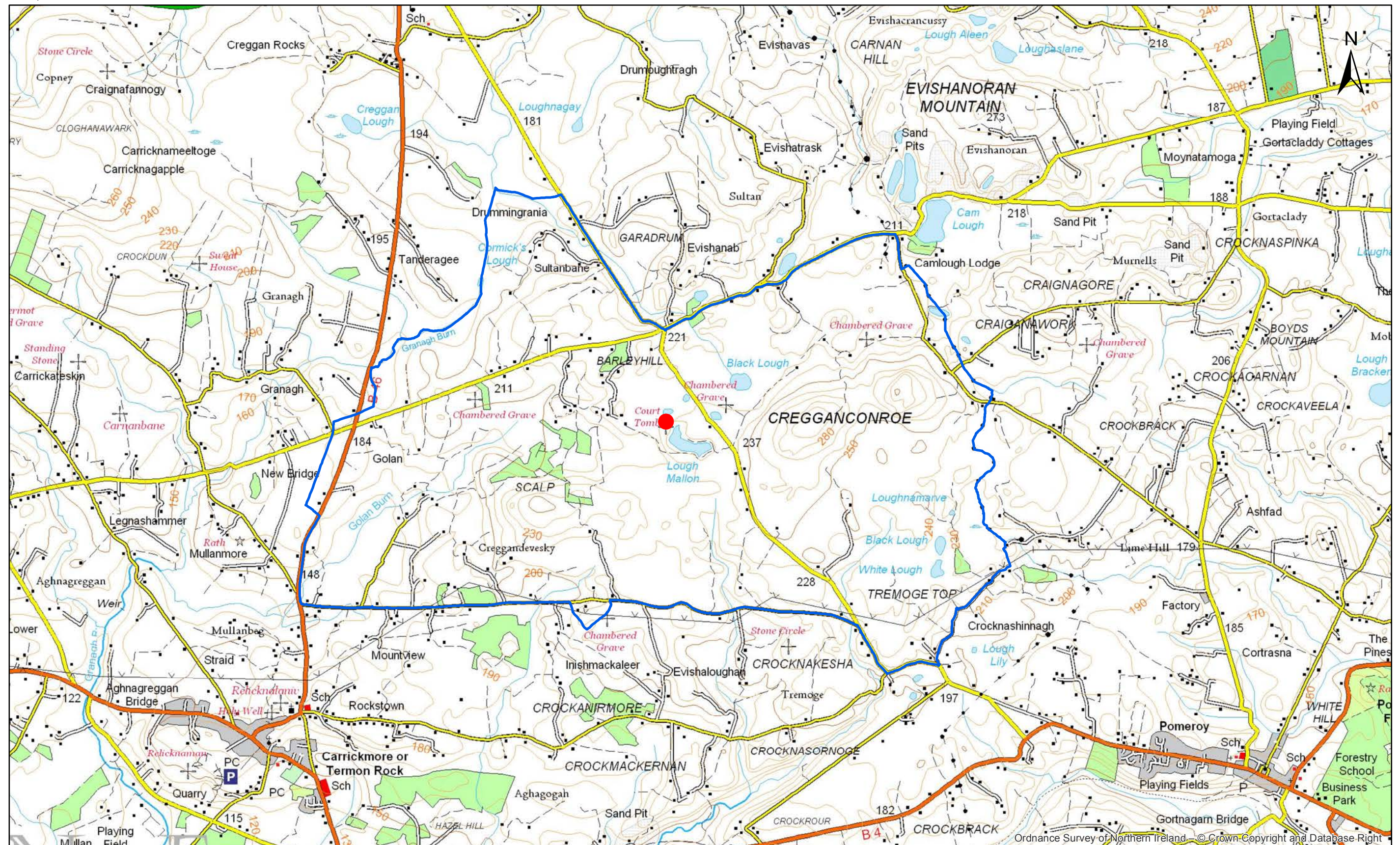
Creggandevesky

An Area of Significant Archaeological interest has been identified, incorporating the wider landscape around Creggandevesky court tomb, which contains a large group of prehistoric sites and monuments with both discrete and overlapping settings. The distinctive rural landscape in which these sites are located is characterised by rugged upland grazing with intermittent improved areas of grassland, blanket bog, occasional water bodies and exposed rock outcrops. The distinctive features of the landscape provide the functional setting for these sites and monuments, and its qualities include the context for these heritage assets and their inter-relationships with each other and with the natural topography and sky lines.

The monuments within the landscape date primarily to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. While most obviously of ritual and funerary function, these sites are representative of the wider human occupation of the area in the ancient past. The trapezoidal megalithic tomb at Creggandevesky is a monument in State Care and is one of Northern Ireland's best examples of a court tomb.

To the east and south, the ASAI is defined by the relevant historic roads, townland and parish boundaries that demark the particular local concentration of prehistoric monuments that are located in the vicinity of Creggandevesky. To the west and northwest, the ASAI boundary follows the northern boundary of the Sultin townland. This is to capture the part of the Carrickmore plateau across which views are taken from Creggandevesky towards the unique deglacial landforms of the Murrins. It is of particular note that the historic townland and place names of the area also reflect its distinctive topographical and natural characteristics.

Several wind turbines have been erected within and adjacent to this landscape. The erection of further wind turbines, masts or pylons or large scale development would lead to further cumulative adverse impact on the character of the landscape here, causing deterioration of the integrity of the landscape character and negatively effecting the experience of its prehistoric heritage.



0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Kilometers

Proposed ASAI boundary

● Creggandevesky Court Tomb

Creggandevesky ASAI



1 *Creggandevsky Court Tomb. One of Northern Ireland's best examples of this type of Neolithic monument*



2 The distinctive rural landscape in which these heritage assets are located is characterised by rugged upland grazing with intermittent improved areas of grassland, blanket bog, occasional water bodies and exposed rock outcrops



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3 The distinctive features of the landscape provide the functional setting for these sites and monuments, and its qualities include the context for these heritage assets and their inter-relationships with each other and with the natural topography and sky lines



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4 Several wind turbines have been erected within and adjacent to this landscape.



5 The erection of further wind turbines, masts or pylons or large scale development would lead to further cumulative adverse impact on the character of the landscape here



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Sites and Monuments Records within Creggandevesky ASAI 29th September 2017

SMRNo	Type	Protection	Townland/s	Grid_Reference
TYR036:004	CASHEL?		MULLAN BEG	H6190073700
TYR036:019	STONE STRUCTURE	Scheduled	CREGGANDEVESKY	H6285073890
TYR037:011	STONE CIRCLE		CREGGANCONROE	H6630075790
TYR037:012	CREGGANCONROE COURT TOMB. COURT TOMB	State Care and Scheduled	CREGGANCONROE	H6622075750
TYR037:013	GIANT'S GRAVE. STONE CIRCLE, ALIGNMENT & CAIRN	Scheduled	CREGGANCONROE	H6503075190
TYR037:014	CREGGANDEVESKY COURT TOMB. COURT TOMB	State Care	CREGGANDEVESKY	H6459975037
TYR037:015	SWEAT HOUSE		SULTAN	H6387075450
TYR037:017	STONE CIRCLE & TWO STANDING STONES		CREGGANDEVESKY	H6366073990
TYR037:021	STONE CIRCLES (3) & ALIGNMENT	Scheduled	TREMOGE	H6574073680
TYR037:030	STONE CIRCLE		TREMOGE	H6642073570
TYR037:031	FINDSPOT of GOLD LUNULA (now in Nat. Museum, Dublin)		TREMOGE	H6664073220
TYR037:033	STONE CIRCLE		TREMOGE	H6625073790
TYR037:036	STONE CIRCLES (2), CAIRNS (2) & ALIGNMENT	Scheduled	CREGGANCONROE	H6479075210
TYR037:037	CIST BURIAL		TREMOGE	H6674073180
TYR037:039	ROUND CAIRN		CREGGANDEVESKY	H6464074790
TYR037:041	STANDING STONE (unlocated)		CREGGANCONROE	H6580075100
TYR037:042	CAIRN		CREGGANCONROE	H6505075080
TYR037:043	MEGALITHIC TOMB, - ?WEDGE TOMB		CREGGANDEVESKY	H6422075290
TYR037:044	FIELD CLEARANCE CAIRNS		CREGGANCONROE	H6518074240
TYR037:046	NON-ANTIQUITY		TREMOGE	H6650073900
TYR037:050	CAIRN		CREGGANCONROE	H6537074150
TYR037:051	MEGALITHIC TOMB		SULTAN	H6338076250
TYR037:052	STONE CIRCLE		CREGGANCONROE	H6623074380



TYR037:054	LAZY BEDS		CREGGANDEVESKY	H6409074780
TYR037:016	PORTAL TOMB	Scheduled	CREGGANDEVESKY	H6398075240
TYR037:019	STANDING STONE	Scheduled	AGHAGOGAN	H6398373516
TYR037:018	CHAMBERED GRAVE, GRAVE. WEDGE TOMB: CHAMBERED GRAVE	Scheduled	AGHAGOGAN	H6394773540

Industrial Heritage Assets within the Creggandevesky ASAI

County	Townland	IHR	GRIDREF	TYPE
Tyrone	Golan	04814:000:00	H62397466	Corn Kiln
Tyrone	Mullanbeg	04815:000:00	H61927377	Corn Kiln



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APPENDIX 4: STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

APPENDIX 4A: Natural Heritage

APPENDIX 4B: Built Heritage

APPENDIX 4C: Other Designations

APPENDIX 4A: STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS - NATURAL HERITAGE

4A (i) Sites of International Importance

Ramsar Sites

The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, requires Contracting Parties to designate suitable wetlands for inclusion in the Ramsar List. As a Contracting Party to the Convention, the UK is required to designate wetlands in accordance with criteria agreed by these parties for inclusion in a list of “Wetlands of International Importance”. The delegate countries were concerned with wetland and waterfowl conservation and the objectives are to stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands, both now and in the future, and to encourage a wise use of wetlands. A wetland is defined as being an area of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural, or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt and including areas of intertidal marine water.

8 Ramsar sites have been designated within the Fermanagh & Omagh District Council area.

- o Black Bog Ramsar Site (Omagh);
- o Fairy Water Bogs Ramsar Site (Omagh);
- o Pettigoe Plateau Ramsar Site (Fermanagh);
- o Fardrum & Roosky Turloughs Ramsar Site (Fermanagh);
- o Cuilcagh Mountain Ramsar Site (Fermanagh);
- o Upper Lough Erne Ramsar Site (Fermanagh);
- o Slieve Beagh Ramsar Site (Fermanagh)
- o Magheraveely Marl Loughs Ramsar Site (Fermanagh)

Special Protection Areas (SPA's)

Special Protection Areas (SPA's) are designated under the European Commission Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) (The Birds Directive). All European Community member States are required to identify internationally important areas for breeding, overwintering and migrating birds and designate them as Special Protection Areas (SPAs). The United Kingdom practice is to protect these areas under domestic legislation before classifying them as SPAs. The Birds Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995.

There are **3** SPAs within the Fermanagh & Omagh District Council area.

- o Pettigo Plateau SPA,
- o Upper Lough Erne SPA, and
- o Slieve Beagh-Mullaghfad-Lisnaskea SPA.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's)

The EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) (The Habitats Directive) requires member states to designate Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), to protect some of the most rare or seriously threatened habitats and species in a European context and take measures to maintain and restore them. The Directive identifies those habitats and species at greatest risk as priority habitats or species, and member States must provide for their declaration as SACs. The Habitats Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995. There are currently **20** SACs within the Fermanagh & Omagh District Council area.

- o Owenkillew River SAC;
- o Black Bog SAC;
- o Deroran Bog SAC;
- o Tully Bog SAC;
- o Fairy Water Bogs SAC;
- o Cranny Bogs SAC;
- o Tonnagh Beg Bog SAC;
- o Upper Ballinderry River SAC;
- o Lough Melvin SAC;
- o West Fermanagh Scarplands SAC;
- o Monawilkin SAC;
- o Largalinny SAC;
- o Fardrum & Roosky Turloughs SAC;
- o Cuilcagh Mountain SAC;
- o Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River SAC;
- o Magheraveely Marl Loughs SAC;
- o Slieve Beagh SAC;
- o Upper Lough Erne SAC;
- o Moninea Bog SAC; and
- o Pettigoe Plateau SAC

Classified SPAs and SACs together form the European wide network of sites known as 'Natura 2000'.

4A (ii) Sites of International Importance

National Nature Reserves

A nature reserve is defined as an area of importance for flora, fauna or features of geological or other special interest, which are reserved and managed for conservation and to provide special opportunities for study or research. Environment and Heritage Service declares National Nature Reserves under the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985. Sites of national and sometimes international importance are usually managed by the Department's Northern Ireland Environment Agency or by agreement with a voluntary conservation body. There are **17** National Nature Reserves within the Fermanagh & Omagh District Council area.

- o Boorin NNR18;

- o Murrins NNR28;
- o Meenadoan NNR17; and
- o Claraghmore NNR53
- o Tullywannia Beg NNR54;
- o Castlecaldwell Forest NNR31;
- o Lough Naman Bog NNR6;
- o Correl Glen Forest NNR4;
- o Castle Archdale Islands Forest NNR3;
- o Ross Lough Forest NNR29;
- o Hanging Rock and Rossaa Forest NNR34;
- o Crossmurrin NNR61;
- o Lusty Beg NNR58;
- o Reilly & Gole Woods NNR37;
- o Inishfendra NNR59;
- o Killykeeghan NNR60;
- o Marble Arch NNR7;

Marble Arch Caves Global Geo-Park (UNESCO)

This special area of Fermanagh became the first UNESCO European GeoPark in the United Kingdom and Ireland when it was designated in 2001. It also carries the distinction of being the world's first International Global GeoPark, since the inclusion of an extension to the park to incorporate parts of west Cavan at a joint meeting of UNESCO and the European GeoPark Network, in September 2008. See map – Appendix 4D, for more details.

Areas of Special Scientific Interest.

There are **117** Areas of Special Scientific Interest designated under the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands Order 1985 within the Plan area either in whole or part, which are listed as follows. Areas of Special Scientific Interest are areas of land that have been identified by scientific survey as being of the highest degree of conservation value by reason of any of their flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features.

ASSI's have a well-defined boundary and by and large remain in private ownership. The underlying philosophy is to achieve conservation by co-operation with landowners who receive a list of notifiable operations which the Department considers might harm the nature conservation interest of the site and may therefore require a management agreement. (For Map See Appendix 4B)

See list on next page for ASSI details.

**List of ASSI's in Fermanagh & Omagh District
Council (1st April 2015)**

1)	Annachullion Lough	59)	Knocknashangan
2)	Annaghagh Bog	60)	Knockninny Hill
3)	Ballagh	61)	Largalinny
4)	Banagher	62)	Largy Quarry
5)	Beagh Big	63)	Larkhill
6)	Bellanaleck	64)	Lenaghan Wood
7)	Big Dog Scarps and Lakes	65)	Lergan
8)	Black Bog	66)	Lisdoo
9)	Blackslee	67)	Lough Alaban
10)	Boho	68)	Lough Aleater
11)	Braade	69)	Lough Anierin
12)	Burdautien Lough	70)	Lough Corr
13)	Carnmore	71)	Lough Corry
14)	Carrickbawn	72)	Lough Formal
15)	Cashel Rock	73)	Lough Lark
16)	Castle Coole	74)	Lough Macrory
17)	Cladagh (Swanlinbar) River	75)	Lough Melvin
18)	Conagher	76)	Lough Naman Bog and Lake
19)	Coolcran	77)	Lough Scolban
20)	Corraslough Point	78)	Lurgan River Wood
21)	Cranny Bogs	79)	Magheramenagh
22)	Crockanaver	80)	Makenny
23)	Cruninish Island	81)	Marlbank
24)	Cuilcagh Mountain	82)	Mill Lough
25)	Dernish Island	83)	Monawilkin
26)	Deroran Bog	84)	Moneendogue
27)	Devenish Island	85)	Moninea Bog
28)	Dromore	86)	Mullaghcarn
29)	Dromore Big	87)	Mullynaskeagh
30)	Drumacrittin Lough	88)	Murrins
31)	Drumbegger	89)	Owenkillev and Glenelly Woods
32)	Drumcully	90)	Owenkillev River

33)	Drumharvey	91)	Paris Island Big
34)	Drumlea and Mullan Woods	92)	Pettigoe Plateau
35)	Drumlisaleen	93)	Ross
36)	Drumowen	94)	Rushy Hill
37)	Edenaclogh Wood	95)	Scraghy
38)	Edermery Quarry	96)	Scribbagh
39)	Fairy Water Bogs	97)	Slieve Beagh
40)	Fardrum and Roosky Turloughs	98)	Sloughan and Willmount Glens
41)	Finn Floods	99)	Straduff
42)	Florence Court	100)	Stranacally
43)	Frevagh	101)	Summerhill Lough
44)	Garvos	102)	Tattenamona Bog
45)	Glen East	103)	Tedd
46)	Glennasheever	104)	Tempo River
47)	Gortalughany	105)	The Cliffs of Magho
48)	Gravel Ridge Island	106)	Tonnagh Beg Bog
49)	Ground Bridge	107)	Tonnagh Quarry
50)	Hare Island	108)	Tower More
51)	Horse Island	109)	Tullanaguiggy
52)	Inishroosk	110)	Tully Bog
53)	Keadew	111)	Tullysranadeega
54)	Killymackan Lough	112)	Upper Ballinderry River
55)	Kilnameel	113)	Upper Lough Erne - Belleisle
56)	Kilroosky Lough	114)	Upper Lough Erne - Crom
57)	Kirlish	115)	Upper Lough Erne - Galloon
58)	Knockballymore Lough	116)	Upper Lough Erne - Trannish
		117)	West Fermanagh Scarplands

APPENDIX 4B: STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS - BUILT HERITAGE

4B (i) Archaeological Sites and Monuments

State Care Sites

Archaeological sites and monuments are taken into the care of the department under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995. State care sites and monuments represent all periods of human settlement in Ireland from 8000 BC to the 20th century. They are protected and managed as a public asset by the NIEA. All are presented for public access, education and enjoyment. There are **19** state care sites within the Fermanagh & Omagh District council area.

Scheduled Monuments

The Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 provides protection for archaeological sites and monuments. There are over **400** of these 'scheduled' monuments within Fermanagh & Omagh District council area.

Unscheduled Monuments

There are over **2400** other recorded archaeological sites and monuments within the council area. The Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record is held and updated by Northern Ireland Environment Agency and is available to the public.

Listed Buildings

Article 42 of the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991 requires the department to compile a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, important for their value and contribution to the character and quality of settlements and the countryside. The process of listing and reviewing is constantly ongoing. On 22nd April 2015, there were **674** listed buildings / structures within the new council area. Built Heritage section of the NIEA should be contacted for more detailed and up to date information: <http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/>

Conservation Areas

The Planning (NI) Order 1991 (Article 50) provides the Department with the power to designate an area of special architectural or historic interest as a Conservation Area. Within the new council area there are **3** Conservation Areas. These are Lisnaskea, Enniskillen and Omagh. Individual townscape and design advice is given in the relevant designation booklets.

APPENDIX 4C: STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS – OTHER DESIGNATIONS

Areas of Townscape or Village Character (ATC/AVC)

Areas of Townscape Character (ATC's) including Areas of Village Character are designated by the Department through the development plans with accompanying local policies for the control of development within these areas. In the Fermanagh & Omagh Council area:

- Enniskillen and Irvinestown are designated as ATC's along with the following villages: Ballinamallard, Belcoo/Holywell, Belleek, Brookeborough, Derrygonnelly, Ederney, Garrison, Kesh, Lack, Lisbellaw, Magheraveely, Maguiresbridge, Newtownbutler, Pettigoe/Tullyhommon, Rosslea and Tempo.

Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest

Devenish and Topped Mountain in Fermanagh are designated as Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest. The designation of the overall setting in which a number of individual and related monuments are located, or an area of historic landscape, as an Area of Significant Archaeological Interest, is intended to protect the individual sites or monuments and their settings and the essential character of the area from inappropriate development. Devenish, with its group of ruined ecclesiastical buildings and its landscape setting of Lough Erne, is unique in Northern Ireland. Topped Mountain has a rich range of prehistoric monuments in traditional rural surroundings including remains of a bog with archaeological potential.

Areas of Archaeological Potential

PPS 6 indicates that where it is likely that archaeological remains will be encountered in the course of continuing development and change, such areas will be highlighted in development plans. These areas are referred to as Areas of Archaeological Potential and will be identified in the Plan. There are 3 Areas of Archaeological Potential in our council area. Currently, these comprise the historic cores of Enniskillen, Lisnaskea and Newtownbutler. They indicate to developers those areas, that on the basis of current knowledge, it is likely that archaeological remains will be encountered in the course of future development or change. Planning Policy for the control of development is contained in PPS 6.

Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes

The Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) has prepared a register of parks, gardens and demesnes of special historic interest in Northern Ireland. There are currently 16 registered historic parks, gardens and demesnes within the council area and 15 supplementary entries. All sites are detailed as follows:

Registered

- o Bellisle
- o Castle Archdale

- o Castle Caldwell
- o Castle Coole
- o Castletown Manor/Monea
- o Colebrooke Demesne/Ashbrooke
- o Crom Castle
- o Ely Lodge
- o Florence Court
- o Fort Hill Gardens
- o Lisgoole Abbey
- o Necarne Castle
- o Spring Grove/Rosslea Manor
- o Tempo Manor

- o Beltrim
- o Lisnamallard House

Supplementary

- o Bellevue
- o Crocknacrieve
- o Dresternan Castle
- o Drumgoon
- o Gardenhill
- o Jamestown
- o Killyreagh
- o Knockballymore
- o Manor Waterhouse
- o Snow Hill
- o The Waterfoot

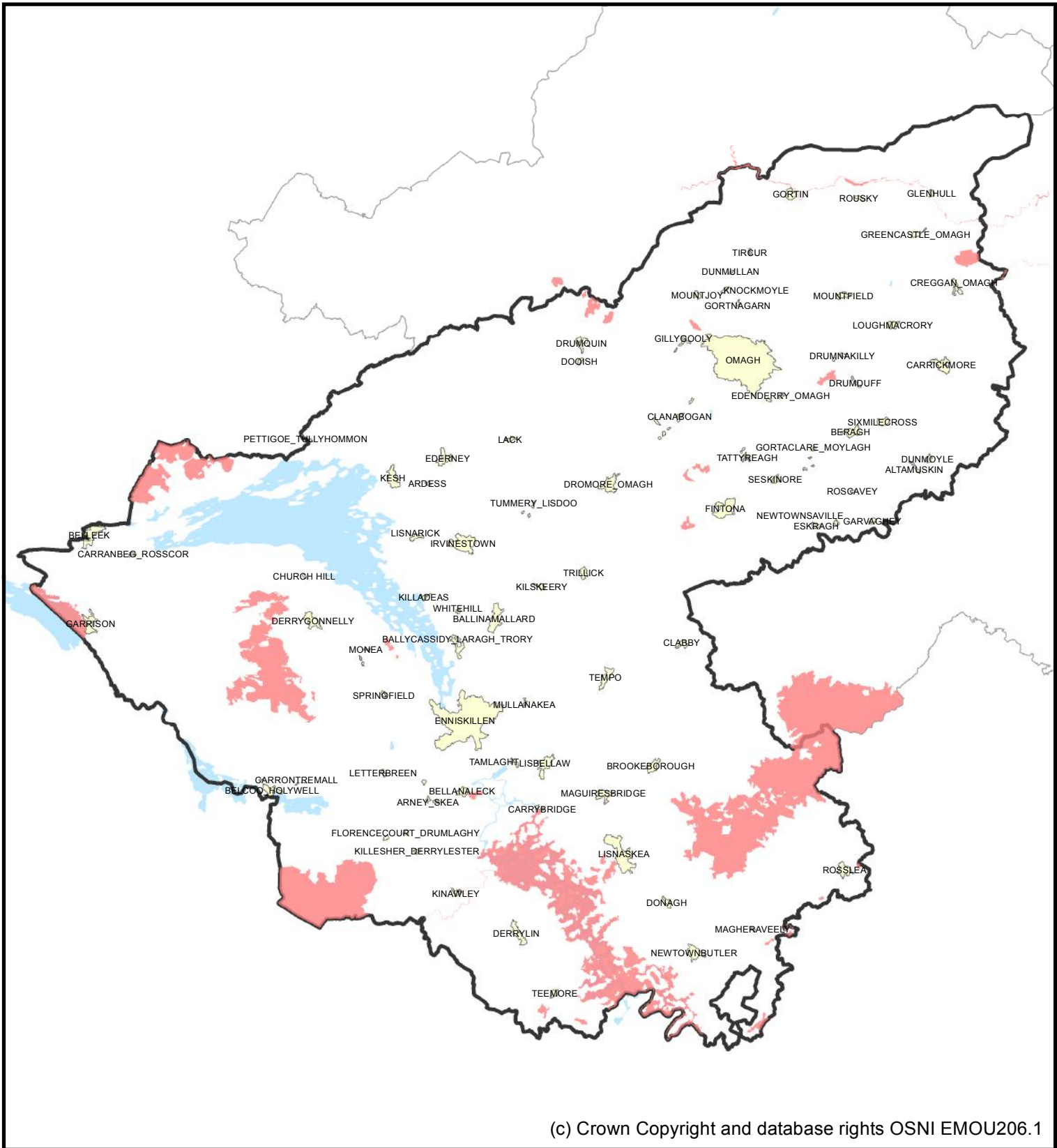
- o Corkill
- o Creevenagh
- o Edenfel
- o Termon

Industrial Heritage

The Fermanagh & Omagh council area contains a wealth of remains of industrial heritage, all of which are reminders of economic development in the area. The Northern Ireland Environment Agency record and update data containing industrial heritage. Industrial heritage sites would include former mills, factories, bridges and railway fixtures. The Ulster Canal which runs from Fermanagh through Counties Monaghan and Armagh constitutes an important industrial heritage feature. The Fermanagh Plan 2007 sought to protect the Ulster Canal from any development which could prejudice its future development or restoration. The Fermanagh & Omagh council area is also particularly rich in rural industrial heritage sites.

The Industrial Heritage Record is included in the Department's Monument's and Buildings Record (MBR), and this map based archive can be accessed by the public through Built Heritage, (NIEA) 5-33 Hill Street, Belfast BT1 2LA.

APPENDIX 5: Maps

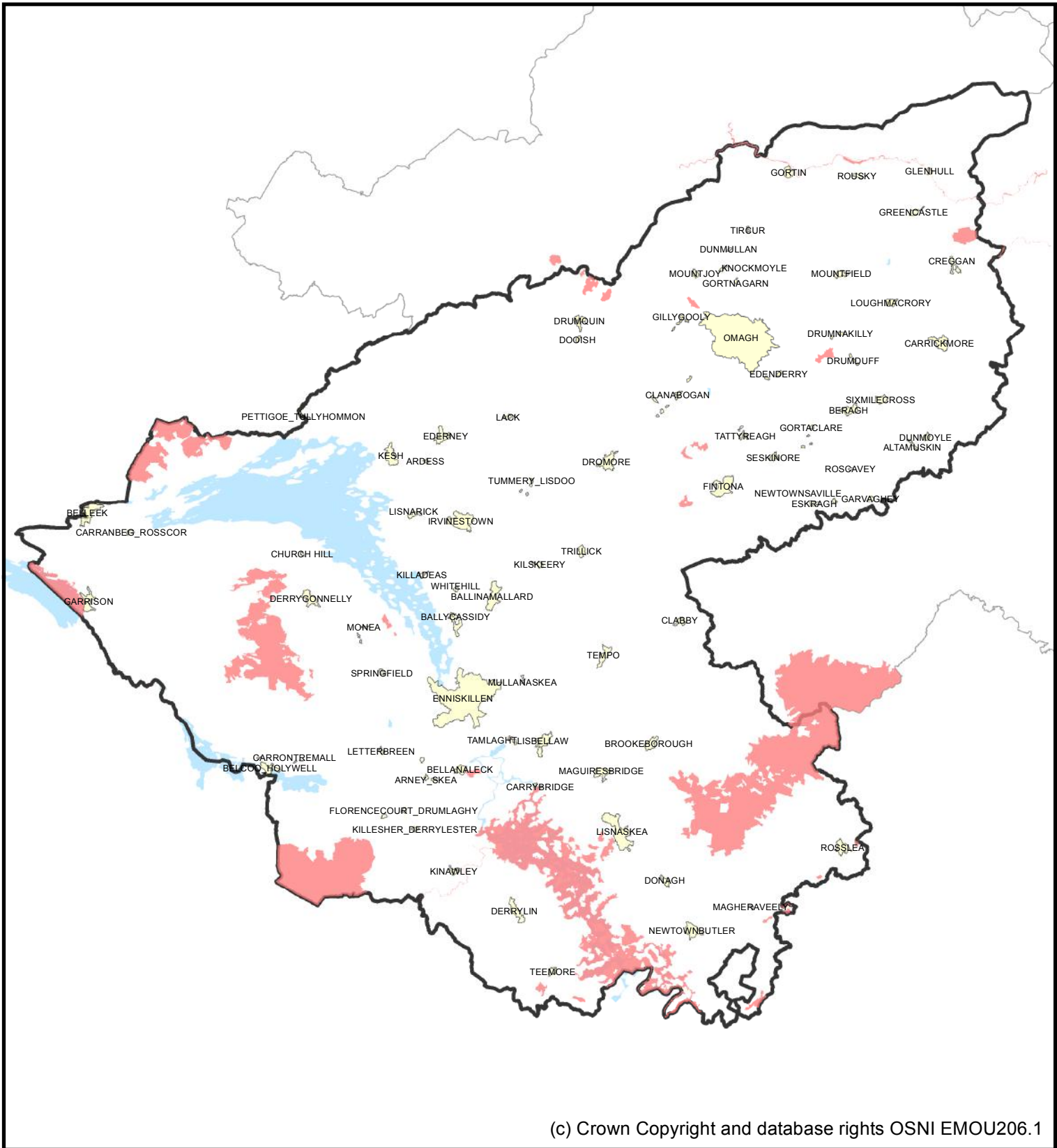


Map No.5A - Sites of International Conservation Importance

- RAMSAR / Special Area of Conservation (SAC) / Special Protection Area (SPA)**
- FODC Boundary**
- Water bodies**
- Settlements**

0 2.5 5 10
Miles



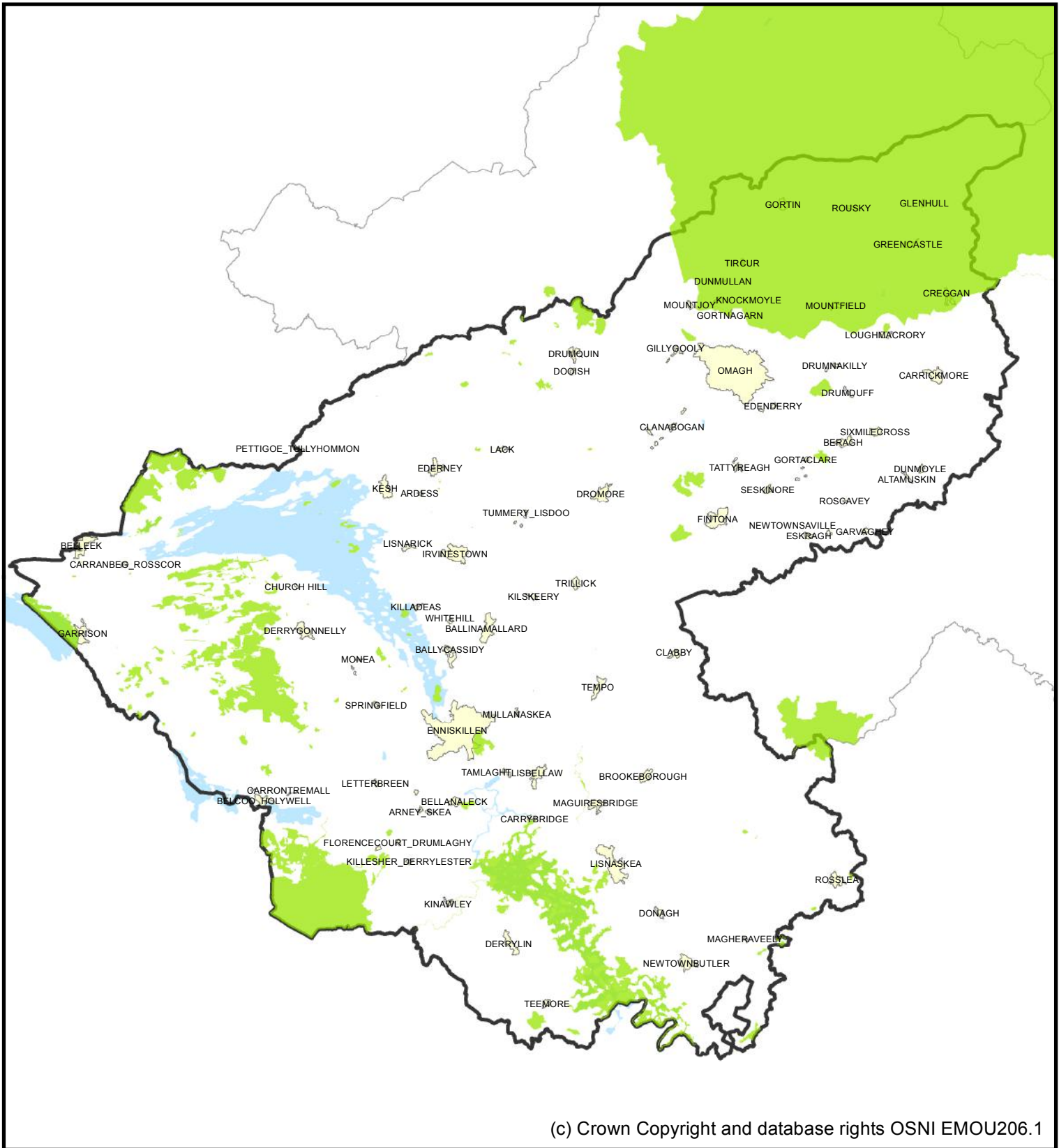


Map No.5A - Sites of International Conservation Importance

- RAMSAR / Special Area of Conservation (SAC) / Special Protection Area (SPA)**
- FODC Boundary**
- Water bodies**
- Settlements**

0 2.5 5 10
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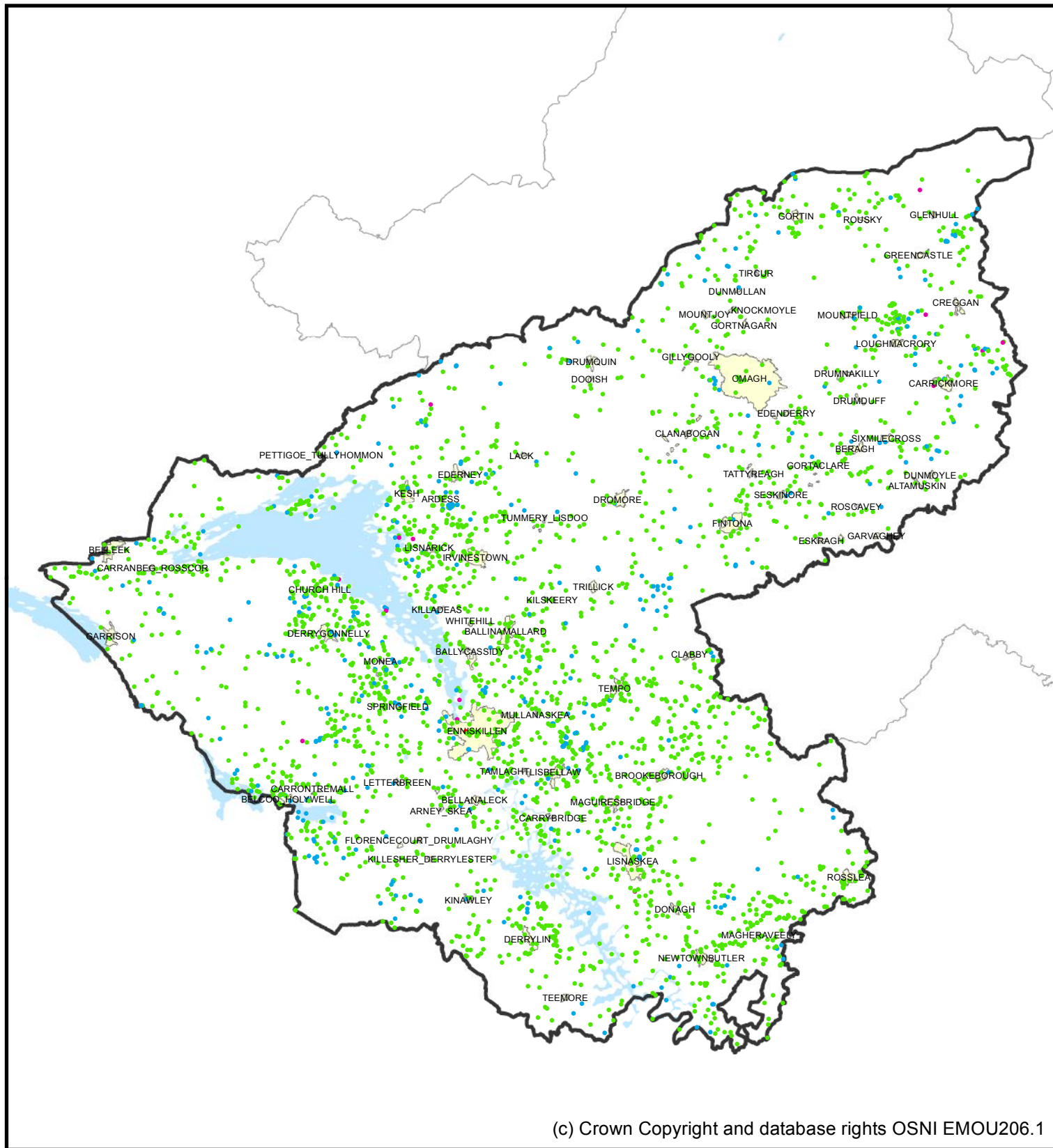
Fermanagh & Omagh
District Council
Comhairle Ceantair
Fhear Manach agus na hÓmaí

Map No.5B - Sites of National Conservation Importance

- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) / Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) / Nature Reserve
- FODC Boundary
- Water bodies
- Settlements

0 2.5 5 10
Miles







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

Map No.5C - Historic Sites & Monuments

PROTECTION

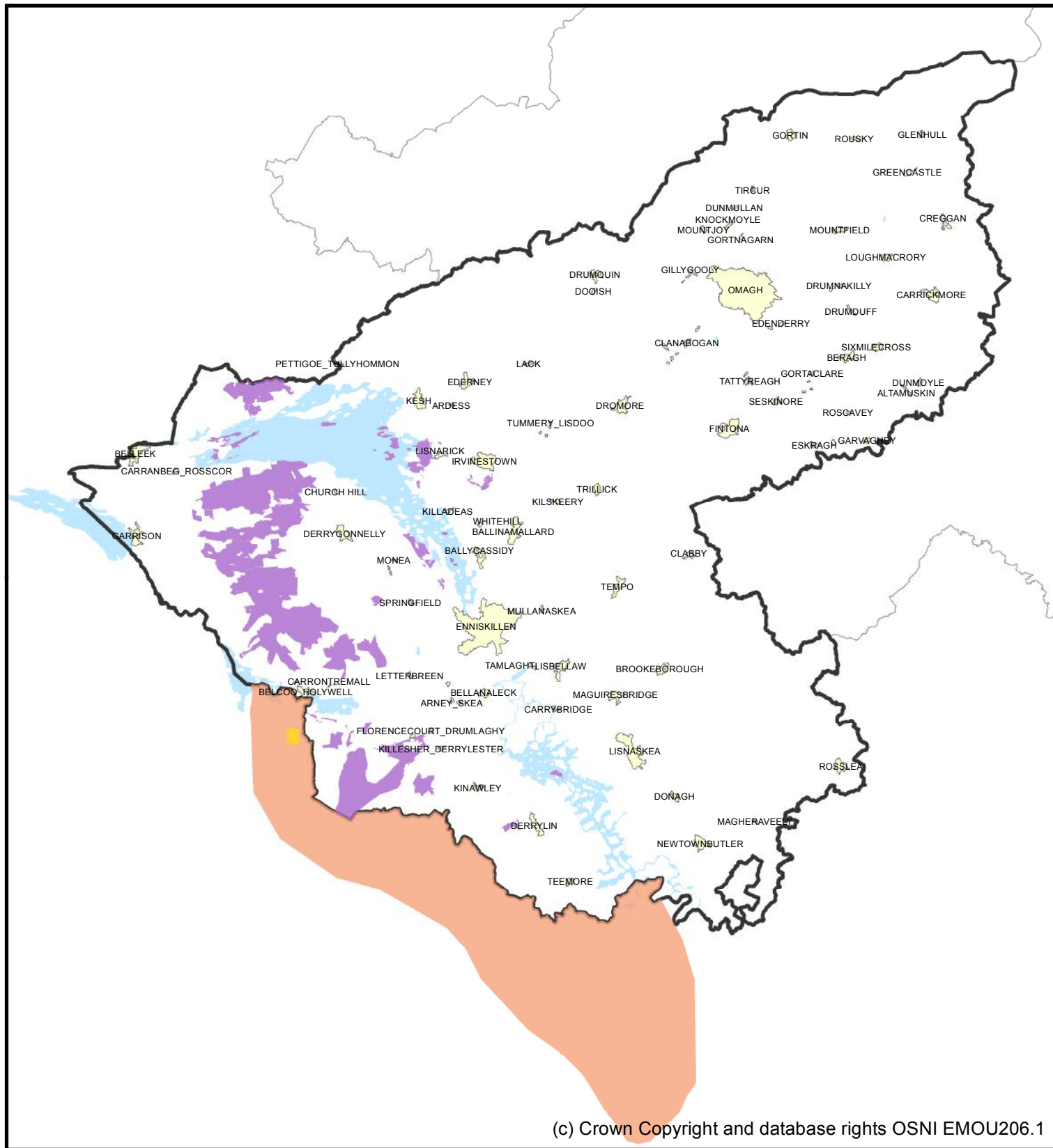
- Listed Monument
- State Care and Scheduled
- Scheduled
- Unscheduled

- FODC Boundary
- Water bodies
- Settlements

0 2.5 5 10

Miles





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

Map No.5D - Global GeoPark and Expansion Area

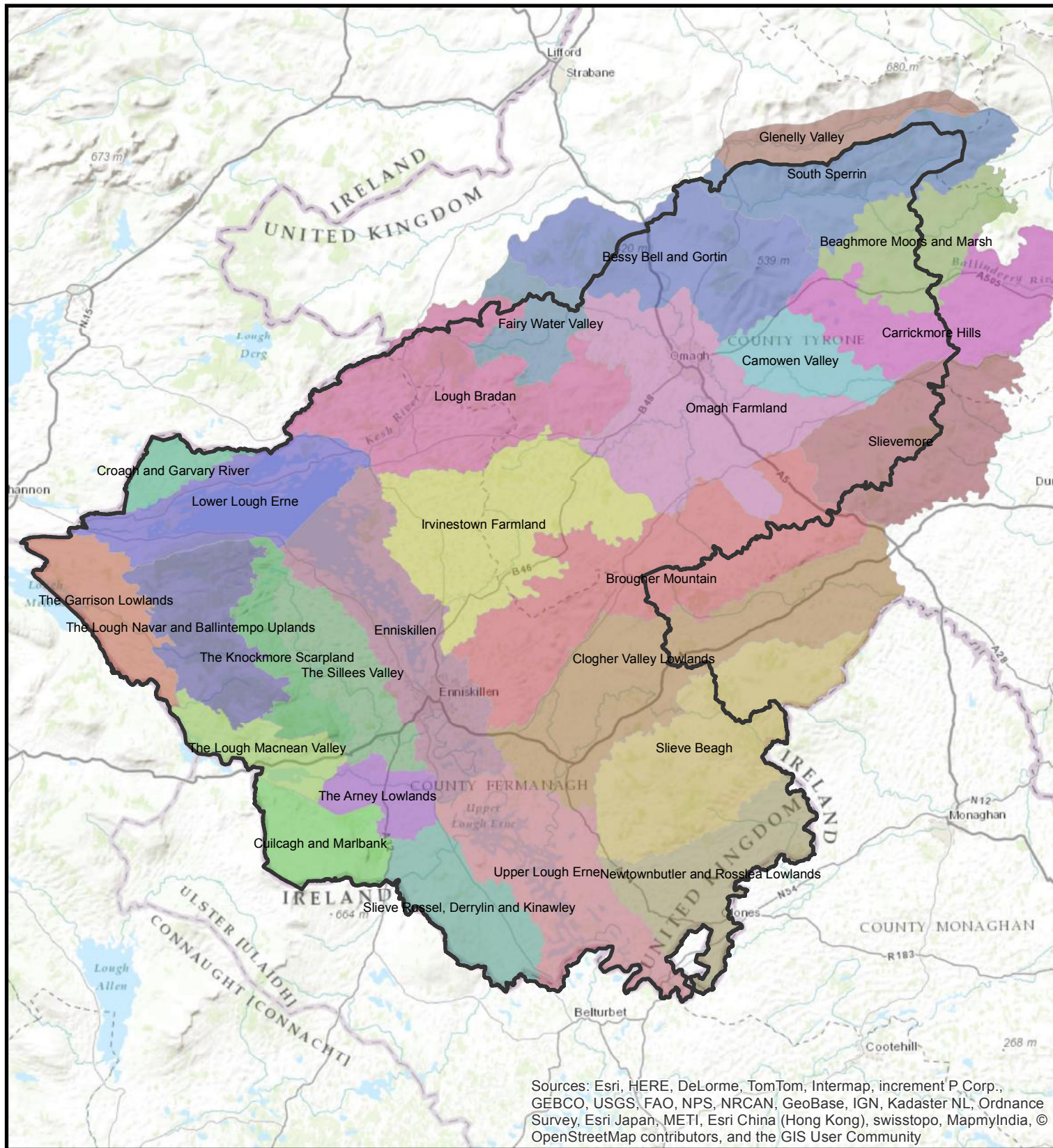
Name

- Cavan Forest in expansion area
- Cavan expansion area
- Marble arch caves European Geopark

- FODC Boundary
- Water bodies
- Settlements

0 2.5 5 10
Miles





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

Map No.5E - NIEA Landscape Character Areas



FODC Boundary

0 2.5 5 10
Miles



Justification of Boundary for Sperrins, Mullaghcarn, Cuilcagh & Islands Special Countryside Areas (SCA)

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This paper provides the background, rationale and methodology used to identify Special Countryside Areas (SCAs) in the Upper Sperrins, slopes of Mullaghcarn, Upper Cuilcagh and Islands of Upper and Lower Lough Erne, Upper and Lower Lough Macnean, and Lough Melvin.

2.0 Policy Context and Background

- 2.1 The Regional Development Strategy 2015 (RDS) recognises the importance of landscape quality towards identity, distinctiveness and character of an area. The requirement to conserve, protect and enhance designated areas and areas recognised for their landscape quality, is highlighted under the 'natural environment' section of the RDS¹. One of the central objectives of the RDS is the protection and enhancement of the environment through an approach to development and policy formulation, which has the condition of the environment as a central deciding factor.
- 2.2 The Strategic Planning Policy Statement² (SPPS) introduces the concept of an SCA. It states:
- "Some areas of the countryside exhibit exceptional landscapes, such as mountains, lough shores and certain views or vistas, wherein the quality of the landscape and unique amenity value is such that development should only be permitted in exceptional circumstances. Where appropriate these areas should be designated as SCAs in Local Development Plans, and appropriate policies brought forward to ensure their protection from unnecessary and inappropriate development"*
- 2.3 Our Community Plan process has so far developed key outcomes against a number of evidence-based priorities. One of these priority areas is the environment, with an outcome as follows:
- "Our outstanding natural environment ... is sustainably managed and, where possible, enhanced"*
- 2.4 In pursuing an approach to conserve some of the most unspoiled and pristine areas of our countryside, the provision of SCA designation will serve to sustainably manage and conserve these areas from inappropriate pressures.
- 2.5 Additionally, during the consultation process of our Preferred Options Paper (POP), NIEA Natural Environment Division (NED) stated that 'NIEA is in favour of the use of SCAs to protect sensitive landscapes which merit special protection.'

¹ Natural Environment, pages 49-51, Regional Development Strategy – RDS 2035 – Building a Better Future.

² Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland, Department of the Environment, September 2017, para 6.75, page 55.

3.0 Methodology

- 3.1 The proposed SCA boundaries were formulated as a desktop exercise primarily using the most up to date orthophotography. An initial desktop-based study was undertaken in the autumn of 2017 to determine the broad areas for inclusion in a SCA designation. The NILCA 2000 was used as a reference point, along with planning application data, GIS work studying large-scale line layers (including height contours) from Ordnance Survey, and a review of the most up to date orthophotography (2017). Third party data from Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) in relation to international, national and local designations was incorporated into this exercise.
- 3.2 Following this, preliminary boundary lines were determined and lines digitized onto GIS. Three broad areas for inclusion as proposed SCAs were then considered by the LDP Steering Group in January 2018. The three potential areas considered to merit a SCA designation were: - the upper parts of the Sperrins, the upper parts of Cuilcagh Mountain and the Islands of Lough Erne. It was noted at the time that further refinement of the proposed SCAs would be required so that they were limited to pristine and unspoiled areas of the district. Therefore further desktop work was carried out in June/July 2018 in line with the following methodology:
- the CORINE³ land cover maps were reviewed to identify broad areas for inclusion in the proposed SCAs;
 - building polygons were plotted on GIS. This was with a view, as far as possible, of excluding dwellings and buildings from the SCAs;
 - a more detailed review of orthophotography was subsequently undertaken to amend the SCA boundaries to align with physical features such as: natural boundaries, field boundaries, streams and the edges of travel routes in the absence of natural boundaries; and
 - cultivated land was avoided where possible as was infrastructure such as roads and other man-made features.
- 3.3 Whilst separated physically from the main upper Sperrin SCA designation, an additional area around Mullaghcarn was identified as being largely pristine and of a similar nature to the high Sperrins area. This led to the formulation of the proposed SCA boundaries. Further refinement by engaging in field work was then progressed and with a view to verify the boundaries identified. The results of this fieldwork, including any changes made to the boundaries, are detailed in section 4.0.

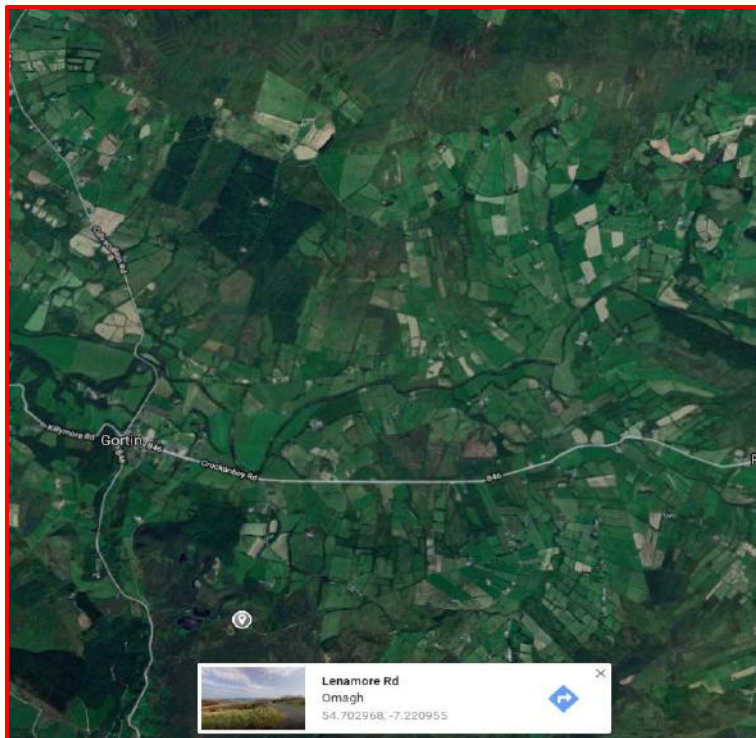
³ The Corine Land Cover (Coordination of Information on the Environment Land Cover, CLC) refers to a European programme that established a computerised inventory on land cover of the 27 EC member states and other European countries. It is based on the results of a satellite imaging programme undertaken jointly by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission and the EEA.

4.0 Summary of Fieldwork

- 4.1 Visual inspections of the proposed SCA designations were made to appraise the draft boundaries. Various critical viewpoints from within and without the proposed SCAs and the perimeter of the boundary itself, were visited.

Sperrins and Mullaghcarn Proposed SCA

- 4.2 The proposed SCA for the Sperrins and Mullaghcarn largely encompasses upland areas of hills and mountains, peatland, moors and heath and uncultivated grasslands. The section including parts of the Sperrins is contiguous, and the Mullaghcarn section of proposed SCA is distinct from this. Generally, the land included in the proposed boundary is above the 200m contour line, however there are some exceptions.
- 4.3 The view of the Owenreagh and Owenkillev valleys extending eastwards from Gortin village, is prominent from the viewpoint east of the Gortin lakes (see Photomap 1 below).



Photomap 1 – Marker showing critical viewpoint

- 4.4 From this point (photograph 1 below) the western-most parts of the proposed Sperrin SCA are clearly visible, as lower elevation rounded hills, but with clearly untouched or pristine landscape intact above the growing line. The boundary has avoided the cultivated pastures, though some of these do encroach extremely high upon the slopes close to the hill summits, and this has been reflected in our defined SCA line (as a revision from the desktop exercise). This is not typical however and they do appear as the infrequent exception. Some examples are visible in photographs 1- 5 below.

- 4.5 Photograph 1 below shows the westernmost boundary of the SCA, at the Sperrins.



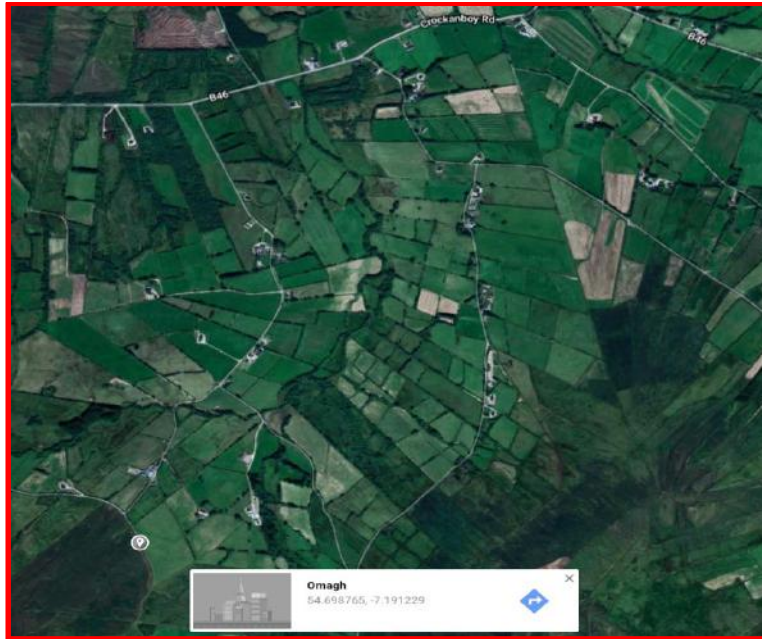
Photograph 1 looking north from Gortin Lakes.

- 4.6 Photograph 2 shows a zoomed view of the same viewpoint. From here there is a good perspective with which to judge the negative impact of a solitary wind turbine which is situated just outside our district to the north of Gortin. This one turbine has a negative impact across a wide area of the valley in which it is situated and beyond, even at lower elevations. However, the SCA has not been altered to exclude the turbine given it is the sole example and it is of a temporary nature.



Photograph 2

- 4.7 Photomap 2 below details the area of the landscape visible from the viewpoint further eastwards from Gortin Lakes.



Photomap 2

- 4.8 From this location, the distant higher Sperrins are visible in the north east. The Mullaghcarn slopes are closer and are visible in the right of photograph 3 below. Photograph 4 (also below) shows a closer view of the Mullaghcarn lower slopes, and the proposed SCA line has clearly included the darker pristine heathland whilst excluding the lower pastures.



Photograph 3



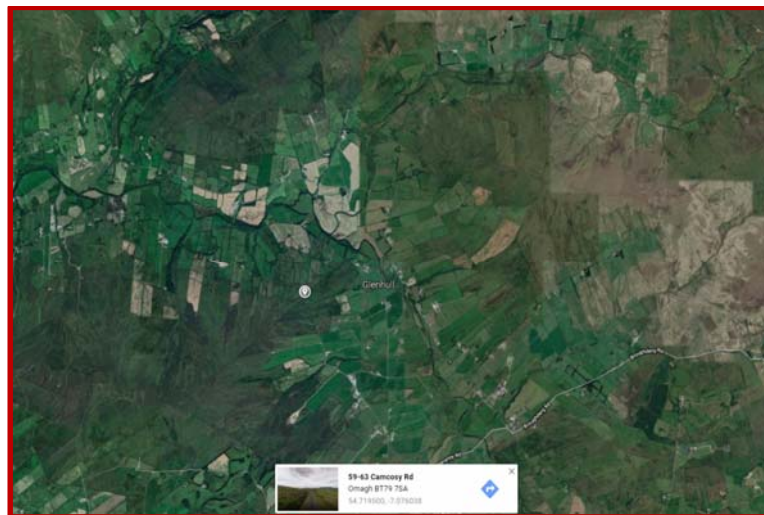
Photograph 4

- 4.9 These images highlight the predominantly untouched nature of the uplands, even in the extremities of the Sperrins region. At the next stop along, high upon Mullydoo Road, the critical view is not of the Sperrins, though it does provide a viewpoint from which to appraise the extent of the proposed Mullaghcarn SCA (See photograph 5 below). Note the solitary wind turbine to the left of the image.



Photograph 5

- 4.10 Whilst the proposed SCA boundary is not as easy to ascertain at this distance, it still clearly does include land generally of a pristine condition. In the north-west of the proposed boundary, the effect of elevation is such that it tends to blend in eventually with pasture and cultivated land and meet human development. The darker areas, as evidenced in photograph 5, are clearly pristine and untouched, and the SCA boundary here is therefore appropriate, as is the nature of the boundary extending south-eastwards. Where the proposed boundary meets lower height elevations, it has tended to terminate at these points.
- 4.11 Of note is that the hill from which photograph 5 was taken (Crocknamoghil at 325m elevation) is itself prominent though it has been criss-crossed with numerous lines of infrastructure, and what would seem to be drilling test sites. Temporary infrastructure in the form of a caravan and a camp site, with mobile homes and other infrastructure, align the northern boundaries and beyond the summit, largely out of view.
- 4.12 A further viewpoint for this appraisal of the proposed SCA, along the route through the Sperrins, is indicated in photomap 3 below. This location is at the southern slopes of the Owenkillew valley adjacent to Glenhull.



Photomap 3

- 4.13 From this viewpoint, (photograph 6) one is looking towards the slopes which form a peninsula within the proposed SCA, which is intersected by smaller valleys running linearly, north eastwards away from Owenkillew.



Photograph 6

- 4.14 From this viewpoint, the distinctive inverted 'V' shape of the field pattern extending high on the slopes of Greenan Hill in the centre of this image, reaches an elevation of over 300m. The two images below (map and photograph 7) show this area in focus and how it corresponds on the map, with the boundary line of the proposed SCA.



Photograph 7

- 4.15 In instances such as these it was considered appropriate to extend the proposed SCA line to include these pastures given the elevation they extend to and relationship to the remainder of the SCA.

Cuilcagh Proposed SCA

- 4.16 There is limited intervisibility of the boundary in relation to the land when travelling along Marlbank Road, even though this is close to the boundary of the SCA. This is due to the undulating upland nature of the land, which falls from sight towards the south, away from the road, and in other places rises before falling once more. Therefore, and partly due to the lack of infrastructure, the area is enclosed and out of sight. From the vantage point on Gortmaconnell Rock, much more of the proposed SCA boundary line is visible as is more of the boundary when viewed from a distance. What can be

ascertained on a field visit, is that generally the boundary has avoided infrastructure and development and improved pastures. Some inclusions are unavoidable due to the relief and terrain and it makes sense to include pastures which extend to extremely high elevations, especially where these join up with the higher reaches of the mountains and the rest of the proposed SCA.



Photograph 8

- 4.17 Photograph 8 above shows Gortmaconnell Rock, rising away from the Marlbank Road, which is within the proposed AoHSV. The proposed SCA boundary is not immediately visible due to landforms such as this, undulating throughout the landscape locally.
- 4.18 From atop of Gortmaconnell (Photograph 9 below), there are extensive views of the locality and from where the SCA boundary line is clearly visible and discernible.



Photograph 9

- 4.19 An area of planted forest appears beside the SCA boundary, east of the junction of Marlbank Road and Marble Arch Road. This is all part of the boundary of the National Trust's Florence Court estate nearby. The SCA has been slightly amended to exclude this site.

- 4.20 Further south, on Carran Road, another good view of the proposed SCA boundary is visible, including where it meets Benaughlin Mountain. In photograph 10 (below) the mostly pristine southern slopes of Benaughlin are visible. There does however seem to be a farm nestled into the valley, and therefore the SCA boundary at the desktop stage has been amended to exclude the farmhouse. This is due to the elevated nature of the land here and visibility, against a backdrop of unspoiled landscape.



Photograph 10

- 4.21 The remainder of the proposed SCA at this part of the district seems sympathetic to avoiding development and artificial infrastructure. There would be a high confidence level in stating that the proposed boundary avoids improved pastures, man-made features and buildings, structures etc., in so far as reasonably practicable. Some minor roads, tracks and trails do exist within the proposed SCA however these are minimal. There are utility features such as electricity and telephone lines present and the Cuilcagh boardwalk does bisect the SCA, though these features do not look overly incongruous in the landscape.



Photograph 11

- 4.22 Photograph 11 (above) shows the view from atop Carran Road, looking west towards the ridge at Cuilcagh, showing the general nature of the land to be bogland and generally of a pristine, unspoilt nature. The overwhelming majority of the Cuilcagh SCA is elevated land and exhibits the unspoilt nature of a landscape that has not been interfered with by human development.

The Islands SCA

- 4.23 In this context, the islands refer to the element of the Countryside Policy Area defined originally in the Fermanagh Area Plan 2007, under Policy Nat Env 2; Countryside Policy Areas (CPAs). In this policy, the shores and islands of Upper and Lower Lough Erne, the shores and islands of upper and Lower Lough Macnean and the shores and islands of Lough Melvin were defined as CPAs.
- 4.24 Following publication of PPS21 Sustainable Development in the Countryside, the preamble advised that the policy provisions of this PPS will take precedence over the policy provisions for Green Belts and Countryside Policy Areas contained in existing statutory and published draft development plans but cited a number of exceptions which would change in title to “Special Countryside Areas” (SCAs). Amongst these exceptions is the Islands CPA as identified in the Fermanagh Area Plan 2007.
- 4.25 Interpretation of this is that the SCA refers to only to the islands part of the Shores and Islands CPAs designated under FAP Policy Nat Env 2. A Planning Appeal Commission decision in March 2010, reference 2009/A0002 affirms this interpretation. Furthermore, a footnote in the Area Plan policy, Nat Env 2, stated that ‘Those islands which have a road connection to the shore are treated as part of the mainland’.
- 4.26 Thus, protection in the form of SCA designation is only extended to the islands of the loughs named above, and this is interpreted to mean inclusion of islands unconnected by causeways or roads to the actual mainland. This has required an extensive examination by aerial photography to determine whether road connections to the islands are present, prior to including them within the SCA. A revised digitised version of the Islands SCA has therefore been created which excludes the islands, regardless of size, which are connected to the mainland by road.

APPENDIX 7

Settlement Hierarchy Classification

Infrastructure	Principal City	Regional Town	Smaller Towns	Villages
Skills	University	Further Education; Special Schools	Library; post-Primary	Nursery; Primary School
Health	Acute Hospital, A& E, Maternity	A&E Hospital, Children's Home, Minor Injuries, Outpatients	Pharmacy, Health Centres, Social Services, Day Care Centres	Doctor, Ambulance, Outreach Services
Social	Museums/Galleries, Conference/Concert Arena	Leisure Centre(pool) Visitor Centre, Advice Centres, Arts & Culture Centre	Community Centre, Sports Facility, Welfare Services	Local Hall, Play Areas
Environment	Power Generation, AONB/ASSI	Water & Sewage Treatment Plants, Waste-landfill, Waste-recycle	Recycling, Renewables, Water & Sewers Supply	Access to clean water, sewage disposal
Commercial	Department Stores, Specialist Shops, Arts & Cultural Facilities	Shopping Centres, Retail Warehousing, Range of Restaurants	Supermarket, Restaurants, Mix of Retail Facilities	Shop, Pub, Post Office, Petrol Station
Justice	Police HQ, High Court, Prison Forensic Science	Police District, County Court, Probation Service	Police Station	Neighbourhood Watch
Productive	Tourism Signature Projects, Science Centre, Major Industrial parks, Strategic Development Zones	Industrial Park, Tourism Office	Enterprise Centre, Information Office	Workshop/ Business unit
Networks	Ports & Airports, Key Transport Nodes, Energy Generation Interconnector	Major Roads, Bus/Rail, Park N' Ride, Cycle Network	Link Corridors/Trunk Roads, Bus/Rail to larger centres	Local Roads, Broadband, Urban Street Lighting, Local Bus, Cycle

Source: RDS 2035 (DRD 2012) Hierarchy of Settlements and Related Infrastructure Wheel

APPENDIX 8

Existing Settlement Hierarchy for Fermanagh and Omagh as Contained in Existing Area Plans

Settlement Hierarchy	Fermanagh	Settlement Hierarchy	Omagh
Main Town	Enniskillen	Main Town	Omagh
Local Towns	Irvinestown Lisnaskea	Local Towns	Fintona Dromore Carrickmore
Villages	Ardess Arney/Skea Ballinamallard Ballycassidy Belcoo Bellanaleck Belleek Brookeborough Carranbeg Carrontremall Carrybridge Church Hill Clabby Derrygonnelly Derrylin Donagh Ederney Florencecourt Garrison Kesh Killadeas Killesher Kinawley Lack Letterbreen Lisbellaw Lisnarick Magheraveely Maguiresbridge Monea Mullanaska Newtownbutler Pettigo Rosslea Springfield Tamlaght Teemore Tempo Whitehill	Villages	Beragh Drumquin Gortin Greencastle Loughmacrory Mountfield Seskinore Sixmilecross Trillick
		Small Settlements	Altamuskin, Clanabogan Creggan, Dooish Drumduff, Drumnakilly Dunmoyle, Dunmullan

Settlement Hierarchy	Fermanagh	Settlement Hierarchy	Omagh
			Edenderry, Eskragh Garvaghey, Gillygooley Glenhull, Gortaclare/Moylagh Gortnagarn, Kilskeery Knockmoyle, Mountjoy Newtownsaville Roscavey, Rousky Tattyreagh, Tircur Tummery/Lisdoo

APPENDIX 9

Settlement Appraisals

OMAGH SETTLEMENTS

DISTRICT TOWN

Omagh

LOCAL TOWNS

Fintona

Dromore

Carrickmore

VILLAGES

Beragh

Drumquin

Gortin

Greencastle

Loughmacrory

Mountfield

Seskinore

Sixmilecross

Trillick

HAMLETS

Altamuskin

Clanabogan

Creggan

Dooish

Drumduff

Drumnakilly

Dunmoyle

Dunmullan

Edenderry

Eskragh

Garvaghey

Gillygooly

Glenhull

Gortaclare

Gortnagarn

Kilskeery

Knockmoyle

Mountjoy

Newtownsaville

Roscavey

Rousky

Tattyreagh

Tircur

Tummery

FERMANAGH SETTLEMENTS

DISTRICT TOWN

Enniskillen

LOCAL TOWNS

Irvinestown

Lisnaskea

VILLAGES

Ardess

Arney

Ballinamallard

Ballycassidy

Belcoo

Bellanaleck

Belleek

Brookeborough

Carrenbeg

Carontremall

Carrybridge

Church Hill

Clabby

Derrygonnelly

Derrylin

Donagh

Ederney

Florencecourt

Garrison

Kesh

Killadeas

Killesher

Kinawley

Lack

Letterbreen

Lisbellaw

Lisnarick

Magheraveely

Maguiresbridge

Monea

Mullanaskea

Newtownbutler

Pettigo

Rosslea

Springfield

Tamlaght

Teemore

Tempo

Whitehill

Note: In each appraisal, the figures given in () following schools etc. refer to enrolment figures for 2014.

Omagh

Omagh Broad Evaluation Framework

Omagh, the County town and principal settlement in County Tyrone, has a population of 19,682 with 7,956 households (2011 Census). It developed at the meetings of the River Camowen and the Drumragh River which forms the River Strule. The commercial core of the town consists of the traditional concentration of retailing and other town centre uses which stretches from Campsie Road through Market Street, High Street and into the John Street and the Georges Street area of the town.

Resource Test	The town's range of facilities befits its role and function as a main town and hub serving a large population and hinterland. Its extensive resources consist of a number primary schools (2,725), a number of second level schools (4,455) and Further Education College Campus (8,500) and a special needs school. There are a number of churches and associated halls; other club/organisation halls. There are a number of medical services to meet the needs of the local community and those of the wider area, these include the Tyrone and Fermanagh Hospital for psychiatric care, the Tyrone County Hospital used for acute services. There is also a health centre; nursing/residential homes; leisure centre; cinema; police station; fire station; library; bus station; arts centre; courthouse. Omagh has a number of grass playing fields and all weather playing fields, a large number of children's play areas and an 18-hole golf course. There is 1 hotel and numerous shop units in the town centre, with a wide range of convenience and comparison shopping. There is a healthy mix of locally owned businesses and the presence of a range of high street multiples; a range of government offices including Roads, Agriculture, Social Services, Education and Housing. Existing sewage treatment works in Omagh has additional capacity (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Omagh has a designated Conservation Area within its town centre core town centre core together with a

	number of historic buildings including a number which are listed such as the Court House. There are a number of Landscape Policy Areas and a number of sites with Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) in place. The town is situated at the confluence of two rivers, the Camowen and the Drumragh, which form the Strule River, and is surrounded by a drumlin landscape. The old town is sited within a broad bowl-shaped lowland but it has expanded onto higher land on the fringes of the Sperrins to the north and east. The river corridors are important features through the town. The foothills of the Sperrins to the north east and the drumlin ridges to the south west would restrict expansion in those directions. However, the lowland drumlin areas to the south, the rolling farmland to the north and the low lying land to the east provide opportunities to expand. There is a substantial area of land that is located within the floodplain of the river basins which are in the centre of the town and beyond. There is land available for residential, industrial and other appropriate uses for future development of the settlement.
Transport Test	The settlement sits on a Key Transport Corridor, the A5 which provides links to Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin and Letterkenny; it is also linked to Enniskillen (A32), Cookstown (A505) and Dungannon (A5 /A4). There are regular daily bus services connecting the town with its hinterland and other settlements. Translink and Bus Éireann provides services to Belfast, Dublin, Letterkenny and Belfast and Dublin Airports. The bus station is located in the town centre. The proposed A5 Western Transport Corridor is to provide 85km of two lane carriageway between Derry/Londonderry and Aughnacloy, by-passing Omagh. The town also sits on Route 92 of The National Cycle Network (NCN).
Economic Development Test	Employment in the town is primarily provided by the wholesale and retail trades, public administration,

	education and health and social work. Main industrial employers include the dairies, the meat plant, the engineering companies and manufacturing outlets together with small business located within the businesses parks and other areas in the town. Other employment is provided by the construction industry, the quarrying/mining industry, small engineering businesses and the local agriculture industry. The town centre is performing reasonably well, providing a range of convenience and comparison goods through a mix of multiple and independent retailers. It has a strong role as one of the main retailing centres in the west of the Region. Town employment is therefore heavily reliant on public sector, retail, office and service industry jobs. With a large portion of zoned industrial land remaining, a strategic location on a key transport corridor and with town centre opportunity sites likely to become available in the future, the town has potential to provide future employment opportunities.
Urban and Rural Character Test	The settlement is urban in character. This is particularly evident along the main approach roads into the town with housing developments built up to the edge of the development limits. The historic town centre is protected by a Conservation Area designation. Significant treed areas and areas of high amenity and local significance are protected either by TPOs or LPA designations. Of the latter, the area associated with the Drumragh River Corridor is the most extensive. There is potential for Omagh to absorb additional development without a negative impact on the character or identity of the settlement.
Community Services Test	Omagh has an extensive range of community assets and infrastructure including: churches and associated halls, arts centre; cinema; community centres; a leisure centre with swimming pool; and, active open spaces such as children's play areas and football pitches. Some of the facilities/pitches serve the wider community need beyond those of the town's population

	e.g. the leisure centre and football, GAA, rugby, tennis and hockey clubs.
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Fintona

Fintona Broad Evaluation Framework

Fintona with a population of 1160 and 532 households (2011 Census) is located 12.8km (8 miles) south of Omagh on the B122 to Enniskillen. It is situated on the Quiggery River and adjacent to the wooded parkland of the Ecclesville Demesne. As a local town it functions as a market and service centre for the building and agricultural trades in the surrounding hinterland. The town itself has a fairly tight nucleated core around its long, narrow and undulating Main Street. Whilst there are a number of vibrant business operating within the town centre, there is evidence of a considerable number of derelict properties and gap sites within the town centre.

Resource Test	Fintona acts as a local service centre, meeting daily and local needs. It has a range of resources consisting of two primary schools (326), a health centre, public library, churches, halls and a fire station. There is a range of convenience shops comprising butchers, pharmacy, convenience food stores and an off-licence. There is also a range of comparison shops and retail services including a credit union, insurance brokers, auction centre, a car accessories store and hardware stores. There are also a number of takeaways, cafes, public houses, hair dressers, barbers, a beauty salon, a dentist and snooker club. The post-office office operates from the Supervalu supermarket. There is available capacity at the sewage treatment works (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	The town is located next to the Quiggery Water and is set in a drumlin landscape which defines the extent of development to the west along Dromore Road, and Loughmuck Road. It is dominated by historic church remains to the north and Ecclesville Demesne to the south. There are substantial areas of land within the settlement are under the threat of flooding as indicated in the DARD flood risk records. These are areas close to the river, which runs through the centre of the settlement, and a large area of land just off the Dromore road.

	There are a number of listed buildings within the settlement such as St Patrick's Hall on main street. The settlement also has 4 designated Landscape Policy Areas (LPA) and has two TPOs in place.
Transport Test	Fintona is located on the B122 and B46 roads. There is a regular bus service between Omagh and Fintona which serves the town. A Community Transport scheme also operates within the area. National Route 92 of the National Cycle Network runs through the settlement.
Economic Development Test	Fintona has a small but significant range of employment opportunities in business and retail services within the settlement. There are a few engineering works and a forge that operate in and around the town. Other activities such as the equestrian centre and the Golf Club provide opportunities for employment. The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban & Rural Character Test	Fintona is urban in character consisting of a main street with a network of lanes. It also has a collection of housing estates. Ecclesville, the river valley and other archaeological remains are of landscape value. There are sites within Fintona which could potentially absorb new development without harm to its character.
Community Services Test	Fintona has a range of community facilities to cater for its population and that of the surrounding area, such as primary schools, churches, Halls and a health centre. It also has equestrian facilities, community /leisure centre, 9-hole golf course, GAA playing fields and children's play areas.

Dromore

Dromore Broad Evaluation Framework

Dromore has a population of 1202 and 483 households (2011 census) and is located 14.4km (9 miles) south west of Omagh on the A32 (protected route) to Enniskillen. As a local town it functions as a market and service centre for the building and agricultural trades in the surrounding hinterland. The town itself has a tight nucleated core around its short and narrow main street which is also a part of the main traffic route from Omagh to Enniskillen.

Resource Test	Dromore provides for the daily and local needs of its surrounding hinterland and has a range of resources consisting of clothes shops, hardware store, butcher's, pharmacy, convenience shops, café, Post Office, bookmakers, DVD rental store, hairdressers' builder's merchant, filling station, takeaways & public houses. It also has doctor's surgery, credit union, fire station, civil engineers, agricultural machinery dealership, agricultural suppliers and elderly day care centre. There are Churches with associated halls, and Community Halls. There are two primary schools, St Dymphna's (188) and Dromore Primary School (39) and St. John's College (177). There is available capacity at the Sewage Treatment Works (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Dromore is set within a drumlin landscape and it is desirable to avoid the development of the steep slopes. There are some areas of land at risk of flooding. These are areas close to the river that runs through the centre of the settlement. There are areas of significant historical archaeological interest such as the historic Cross at Church Street and the church ruins at John Street. There are also 3 designated LPAs and a TPO within the settlement.
Transport Test	Dromore is situated on the A32 Protected Route between Omagh and Enniskillen. There is a regular bus service between Omagh and Enniskillen which serves the town. A Community Transport scheme also operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	Dromore has a small economic base with small but significant opportunities in local retail businesses, services and the construction and agricultural-related businesses.

	The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban & Rural Character Test	Dromore is essentially urban in character consisting of a main core and surrounding housing estates. The town benefits from a green wedge on the western approach, comprising woodland and the ruined remains of an abbey on a rocky escarpment. The town also benefits from the landscaped grounds of the Rectory on the southern approach. The settlement has the potential to absorb new development without a negative impact on the character or identity of the settlement.
Community Services Test	Dromore has a range of community facilities including Churches, Halls, 2 primary schools, a secondary school, doctor's surgery, fire station and an elderly day care centre. There are GAA playing fields and equipped play areas.

Carrickmore

Carrickmore Broad Evaluation Framework

Carrickmore is located 16km (10 miles) east of Omagh and 20.8km (13miles) west of Dungannon along the B4 road to Pomeroy. The settlement, with a population of 451 with 171 households (2011 Census), occupies an elevated position with panoramic views over the surrounding countryside. This is a small local market town with local services based around a short Main Street and the Termon and Creggan Roads. The limits of development are spread along the arterial roads which is made up mainly of residential properties.

Resource Test	Carrickmore has a range of retail and business services which includes convenience stores, post office, butchers, pharmacy, hardware store, motor store, electrical store, hot food take-ways & a café, public houses, credit union, hair dressers, churches, a primary school (316), a secondary school (489), a health centre & nursing home. There is also a builders merchants, a builders/farm supplier's yard within the settlement. At the periphery there is a business park which is on land that was zoned for Industry under the Omagh Area Plan 1987-2002. There are a number of quarries within the surrounding area. There is a sewage works located south of the settlement that has additional capacity (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Carrickmore is located on a rocky granite summit with steep slopes within and surrounding the settlement. The steep slopes to the south east and the hard rock quarry, act as a constraint on urban expansion. The demesne of Termon House also acts as a constraint to the south west. The northern approach to the settlement is particularly exposed, characterised by open peat and grasslands. There are no designated flood risk areas within Carrickmore settlement. There are 7 designated LPAs within the settlement such as Glenview House, together with a two TPOs and listed buildings such as Termon house.
Transport Test	The settlement is located on the B4 road between Omagh and Pomeroy with links to Sixmilecross, Creggan and Gortin. Public transport serves the village, primarily local services between Omagh & Dungannon.

	A Community Transport scheme also operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	There is a small but significant range of employment opportunities in business, retail services within the settlement. Other activities such as quarrying and engineering works beyond the settlement limits provide opportunities for employment together with that of the local agricultural industry.
Urban & Rural Character Test	Carrickmore is a hilltop settlement which has spread along the main arterial routes with small compact housing developments and individual houses. The hilltop core is characterised by tightly clustered and terraced houses in contrast to the more dispersed character of the rest of the settlement. There is potential to absorb new development without a negative impact on the character or identity of the settlement.
Community Services Test	The town benefits from a health centre, nursing home, community centre which is complemented by the churches, schools and recreational facilities including youth club, playing fields and GAA pitches and play ground.

Beragh

Beragh Broad Evaluation Framework

Beragh is located 11.2km (5 miles) north of Omagh situated on a riverside setting of the Cloughfin River and serves a population of 585 with 232 households (2011 Census). The settlement is established on a cross roads with its Main Street running in an easterly direction towards the river. The main retail and commercial core is confined to the Main Street with community facilities in the periphery of the Village.

Resource Test	Beragh has a good range of retail/business/ services ranging from convenience stores, credit union, a part time police station, post office, community halls, and day centre, playing pitches, pharmacy, butchers, garage/filling station, bars, machinery sales, and hot food premises, hair & beauty salons, churches and the Primary School (103). There is a sewage works available which has additional capacity (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Beragh is situated on the Cloughfin River which runs to the north and east of the village. Flooding is a major issue within this area of the settlement which will restrict development. There are listed buildings in the settlement such as no. 15 Main Street, Beragh.
Transport Test	Located on B-class roads (B158) & (B46) & within close proximity to A5 Transport Route. Public transport serves the village, primarily local services to Omagh & Sixmilecross. A Community Transport scheme also operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	There are employment opportunities within the retail and services sectors including the shops, butchers, post office, and primary school and the local agricultural industry.
Urban & Rural Character Test	Beragh is a rural village, long and linear in form and made up of mainly two and three storey buildings with long back gardens. The village is made up of a number of small housing developments mainly towards the south and west of the settlement. Recreational facilities such as the football pitches are located to the eastern end of the settlement which is prone to flooding. There are opportunities for future development within the settlement without affecting its character.

Community Services Test	The community is serviced by the local Churches, school, playing fields and play park.
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Drumquin

Drumquin Broad Evaluation Framework

Drumquin which serves a population of 540 living in 235 households (2011 Census) is located 16km (7 miles) west of Omagh. It is intersected by the Drumquin River with short Main Street situated to the south. The shops and services are mainly confined to the Main Street and the Manse Road with the schools and church facilities nearby.

Resource Test	Drumquin has a mixture of resources to meet people's daily needs including convenience shops, post office, pharmacy, public houses, play group, doctor's surgery and filling station. It also has Churches, Primary Schools, St Josephs (121) and Langfield (34). Sewage works available with limited capacity and connection is assessed on an application basis (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	The Drumquin River which runs through the centre of the village has a substantial floodplain on both sides of the river bank which restricts development on this land. The settlement is also restricted by the difficult topography around the village.
Transport Test	Drumquin is located on the B50 Omagh to Castlederg road network and the B84 road network to Dromore and Newtownstewart. The Ulsterbus service passes from the village on route between Omagh and Castlederg. A Community Transport scheme also operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	The employment opportunities within the settlement are confined to the schools, local shops and other service type businesses. Land at the former agricultural mart provides economic opportunities as does the Drumquin Enterprise Centre. There would also be opportunities in quarrying at Dunaree Hill. The surrounding agricultural and forestry industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban & Rural Character Test	This rural settlement, with its core centred on the river crossing, has a strong sense of place. There are a few housing areas in the rising land to the north east and the north west. Development also ribbons along the main road to the south where the school and sports facilities are located.

	There are opportunities for future development within the settlement without affecting its character however this is constrained by flooding and topography.
Community Services Test	Drumquin has a strong community with its churches, primary schools, children's play group and playparks. Within the settlement there are GAA pitches and recreational facilities. The doctor's surgery is an important community facility within the area.

Gortin

Gortin Broad Evaluation Framework

Gortin has a population of 412 and 168 households (2011 census) and is located 16km (10 miles) north of Omagh within the Sperrin AONB along the B48 road. Its wooded hills envelops the village to give an attractive setting.

Resource Test	Gortin has a range of shops and resources to meet people's daily needs including public houses, restaurants, hot food takeaway, butchers, hairdressers, builder's merchants, convenience stores, a pharmacy, a doctor's surgery, office, and a garage with petrol pumps and a livestock market. There are also two primary schools, Churches, community halls and hostels related to the local tourist base. Gortin Primary School (52) and St Patricks Primary School (73). The Sewage Treatment Works has limited capacity, However connection will be assessed on an application by application basis (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Gortin is constrained to the north by the Owenkillew flood plain, to the south by steep terrain and to the west by the Beltrim Castle demesne. There are 2 LPAs within Gortin, one of which surrounds St. Patricks Church, which is also a Listed Building as well as a TPO.
Transport Test	Gortin is located north of Omagh on the B48 which links to Plumbridge while the B46 links to Newtownstewart, Greencastle and the A505. Limited bus services serve the settlement including the Sperrin Rambler which operates seasonally. A Community Transport scheme also operates within the area. National Routes 92 and 95 of the National Cycle Network runs through the settlement.
Economic Development Test	There is a small economic base providing employment opportunities in the service sector particularly shops and businesses. The local agriculture industry also provides

	opportunities for employment. Casual employment is also provided by the local Livestock Market. However, there is potential to create employment within the tourism industry due to its proximity to the Gortin Glens Forest Park and its local attractions such as the Ulster Way and Owenkillew River for fishing.
Urban & Rural Character Test	This rural settlement is linear in form with a wide street and defined streetscape which gives it a strong character. This is enhanced by its AONB setting and the dramatic approaches form the north, south and east. There are some opportunities for future development within the settlement without affecting its character within the AONB.
Community Services Test	Gortin has a strong sense of community associated with its main street and community facilities including the Owenkillew Development Association community centre, children's play area and doctor's surgery.

Greencastle

Greencastle Broad Evaluation Framework

Greencastle is located 16km (10 miles) north east of Omagh on a hillside around a crossroads and serves a population of 195 with 77 households (2011 census). This small settlement is situated within the Sperrin AONB which is relatively devoid of vegetation hence leaving it rather exposed in the landscape.

Resource Test	Greencastle resources include a convenience store, a multi-purpose community building, a public house, a church, a petrol filling station and a credit union. It also has a primary school (114) and a children's play area. Outside the settlement, there is a sand and gravel quarry and a GAA Club. The existing sewage treatment works has additional capacity (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	The settlement lies within the Sperrin AONB within an open and exposed landscape. The flood risk in this area is limited.
Transport Test	The B46 Crockanboy Road links settlement to Rousky, Gortin and Carrickmore and joins the A505 to the south. There is a limited bus service linking the settlement with Omagh and the surrounding villages. A Community Transport scheme also operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	The economic base and employment opportunities within this small settlement are limited to the shop, public house and school. There is also limited employment provided by the surrounding sand and gravel industries and the local agricultural industry.
Urban & Rural Character Test	This is rural settlement which is located at a crossroads and has developed over time to include a ribbon of individual houses to the north east and housing estates to the south west. There are opportunities for future development within the settlement without affecting its character within the AONB.

Community Services Test	Greencastle has a strong sense of community reflected by its multi-purpose community building, church, school, children's play area and playing fields that lie beyond the limits of development.
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Loughmacrory

Loughmacrory Broad Evaluation Framework

Loughmacrory serves a population of 429 and 143 households (2011 census) and is located 9.6km (6 miles) east of Omagh was developed on the shores of the adjacent lough and the adjacent crossroads.

Resource Test	The daily needs of Loughmacrory are met by convenience stores, post office, hot food takeaway, bicycle sales/repairs, community centres, Church, a primary school (140), GAA playing fields. There is a water treatment works located north of the settlement. The existing sewage works has no capacity remaining (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	The ability of Loughmacrory to expand to the north is restricted by the Lough and designated LPA. It also has well defined drumlins to the south east and to the south west. Flood risk in the settlement is confined to areas close to the lough and the small stream that runs to the lough through the village.
Transport Test	The settlement is located between minor roads. There is a limited bus service serving the settlement to and from Omagh. A Community Transport scheme also operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	Loughmacrory has a small economic base with limited employment opportunities in local service sector businesses. Sand and gravel extraction is an important activity within the wider area together with the local agriculture industry. The Lough with walking, boating and fishing could offer some tourism potential.
Urban & Rural Character Test	This rural settlement has developed in an ad hoc fashion from individual buildings ribboning along the roads and with some new housing estates. The major asset of the settlement is primarily the Lough. It can accommodate small housing developments and individual houses without impacting on the character of the area.
Community Services Test	Loughmacrory has a strong sense of community reflected by its multi-purpose community building, Church and school. There are also children's play areas, two football grounds/playing fields and a community centre.

Mountfield

Mountfield Broad Evaluation Framework

Mountfield has a population of 398 and 125 households (2011 Census) and is located 9.6km (6 miles) east of Omagh, a short distance off the main Omagh to Cookstown road. The village is relatively small with a small main street.

Resource Test	Mountfield has a short main street in which there are a limited number of businesses which meets the daily needs of the local population. It consists of a shop, public houses, a takeaway, a hairdresser's salon, builder's yard/offices and civic amenity site. There are also Churches, a community hall and a primary school (31). A Sewage Treatment Works exists on the south side of Spring Road which has additional capacity available (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Mountfield is located in the Sperrin AONB. The topography to the north of the settlement is very steep and this acts as a constraint to development in this direction. The rock quarry and forest adjacent to it also act as constraints to development. Flood risk is limited within the settlement area. The Church of Ireland is a Listed Building within the settlement.
Transport Test	Mountfield is located adjacent to the A505 Protected Route between Omagh and Cookstown. It has a limited bus service. A Community Transport scheme also operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	The village has a small economic base with limited employment opportunities in the service sector. There are also opportunities within the quarry outside the settlement and the local agriculture industry.
Urban & Rural Character Test	Located in an AONB this rural settlement is centred round its short main street and is characterised by individual and semi-detached properties along the roadside and within housing developments. Its setting at the base of the Sperrin mountains defines its character. The settlement can accommodate small housing developments and individual houses without impact on character.

Community Services Test	Mountfield has a strong sense of community exhibited by its facilities which include, Churches, community hall; playing fields and children's play area.
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Seskinore

Seskinore Broad Evaluation Framework

Seskinore has a population of 157 with 61 households (2011 Census) and is located 6.4km (4 miles) south of Omagh situated in an attractive rural setting with a forest park positioned to the north of its limit. The settlement is established around the small retail core and community facilities at the crossroads. It is a small settlement mainly focused around the church, school and halls.

Resource Test	Seskinore has limited resources to meet the daily needs of the community consists of a convenience shop, take-a-way, garage/motor repair workshop, Churches, Halls , The Young Farmers Club, and a playground. It also has a Primary School (80). Sewage works available with limited capacity and connection is assessed on an application basis (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	The approach to Seskinore from the south and east benefits from a woodland setting. There is also a rath viewed from the eastern approach. Development to the south west is restricted by a river and its floodplain. A large housing development to the west of the village consisting of approximately 45 dwellings is nearing completion. There are no listed buildings within the settlement. However, the Chapel of Ease is situated on the Seskinore Road towards Omagh just outside the settlement.
Transport Test	The settlement is situated on a secondary road network and benefits from a limited bus service between Fivemiletown and Omagh. A Community Transport scheme also operates in the area.
Economic Development Test	The economic base and employment opportunities are limited to a convenience shop, take-a-way, garage/motor repair workshop and a primary school within the settlement. The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban & Rural Character Test	This rural settlement is centred on a crossroads with mainly linear development running along the approaches. There are a number of detached dwellings and housing developments within the settlement which have been recently constructed. As a result of this recent development the supply of land available for future development has substantially reduced.
Community Services Test	Seskinore community facilities include the churches, the Halls, Playground. The Seskinore forest park represents a potential resource for leisure activities adjacent to the settlement limits.

Sixmilecross

Sixmilecross Broad Evaluation Framework

Sixmilecross is located 12.8km (8 miles) south east of Omagh on the B46 road to Carrickmore and serves a population of 260 and 114 households (2011 census). This is a quiet rural settlement with a short main street accomodating a number of small scale retail outlets to service the local community. The village is also serviced by a number of churches and other community facilities.

Resource Test	Sixmilecross resources meet the daily needs of the community and consists of convenience stores, post office, pharmacy, hardware/agricultural suppliers, hairdressers, fast food outlets, public houses, churches, church halls, a primary school (145) and an equipped children's play area. Sewage is pumped to Beragh Treatment Works which has available capacity (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Sixmilecross is constrained to the south east by a floodplain and the topography. There are also rath fortifications to the south, and drumlin crests to the west and north which also constrain development. St Michael's Church of Ireland is a listed building and is set within a Landscape Policy Area. There are two TPOs within the village.
Transport Test	The settlement is located on a secondary road network and has a limited bus service to Omagh. A Community transport scheme also operates in the area.
Economic Development Test	There are limited economic and employment opportunities provided by small local businesses such as the agricultural suppliers on Altamuskin Road, the retail services and the local primary school. There are also available employment opportunities within the local agricultural industry.
Urban & Rural Character Test	This rural settlement has a traditional linear main street characterised by a strong building line and varied ridge line. The character of the settlement benefits from trees and open spaces surrounding the church and rectory. The settlement is able to accommodate some new housing developments and individual houses without detriment to its character.
Community Services Test	Sixmilecross has a strong community identity centred on its churches and halls. There is also an equipped play area within the village.

Trillick

Trillick Broad Evaluation Framework

Trillick has a population of 332 and 132 households (2011 census) and is located 24km (15 miles) south west of Omagh at the foot of the Brougher Mountain on the B46 road to Enniskillen. It is a small village with a short main street comprising of a variety retail and commercial outlets together with churches, halls and other community facilities.

Resource Test	Trillick resources meet the daily needs of residents providing a convenience shop, butchers, Post Office, pharmacy, hair salons, filling station, accountants office, take-away, beauty parlour, bridal shop and public houses. It also has a doctor's surgery, Enterprise Leisure Centre, playgroup, credit union sub-office, Masonic Hall, St Macartans Gaelic Football Club, and Churches. It also has 2 Primary Schools - St Scire's (106) and Magheralough (35). There is available capacity at the sewage treatment works (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Trillick is located within a drumlin landscape which acts to constrain development to the north east, north west and south west. There is small area of land to the south of the settlement affected by flooding from the adjacent river. A number of listed buildings exist within the settlement such as the Masonic building on main Street. A TPO straddles the settlement limit.
Transport Test	The settlement is located on a secondary road network and benefits from a limited bus service between Omagh and Enniskillen. A Community Transport Scheme also operates in the area. National Route 92 of the National Cycle Network runs through the settlement.
Economic Development Test	Trillick has a small economic base with employment opportunities arising from the Enterprise Centre and local businesses and financial and medical services. The

	surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban & Rural Character Test	This rural settlement was traditionally linear in form although housing has developed off the adjoining roads. The main street is characterised by its strong building line, terraced properties and varying roof heights. There is sufficient land within the settlement to provide to opportunities to provide housing to meet the local needs without detriment to the character of the settlement.
Community Services Test	The needs of the community in Trillick are met with the provision of a leisure centre, GAA facilities and children's play parks. Medical needs/requirements are met by the doctor's surgery and pharmacy.

Altamuskin

Altamuskin Broad Evaluation Framework

Altamuskin is located 4.8km (3 miles) south east of Sixmilecross in a remote upland area along a minor road and has a population of 79 with 23 dwellings (2011 census). The settlement is a mile long ribbon of development forming a narrow corridor along the minor road. The main focus of the settlement is based around the church, hall and the primary school.

Resource Test	The settlement has limited resources consisting of a school (63) and a Community Resource Centre, which provides an office, crèche and hall. There is a Wastewater Treatment Works in place with additional capacity available (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Altamuskin is constrained by the Cloghfin River to the east and the south, the general topography of the area and a rath to the west. The former Post Office which is a listed building lies within the settlement.
Transport Test	Altamuskin is located to the south east of Sixmilecross on a minor road in a remote, hilly area. It has no public transport service and instead relies on a Community Transport scheme to provide links to neighbouring settlements.
Economic Development Test	Employment in the settlement is limited to the school and Community Centre. The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment together with the nearby sand and gravel quarry industry.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character with a linear form comprising mainly individual buildings along the road frontage and two small housing developments. To the south of the settlement, there is an attractive area of trees along the Cloghfin River. There is potential to introduce further single houses and small groups without impact on the character.
Community Services Test	Altamuskin benefits from a Community Centre.

Clanabogan

Clanabogan Broad Evaluation Framework

Clanabogan has a population of 365 with 124 households (2011 Census) and is located 4.8km (3 miles) west of Omagh spread sporadically over a two mile stretch along the A32 (protected route) to Dromore. The settlement comprises of six nodes established around a variety of community facilities and groups of housing.

Resource Test	Within the six nodes associated with Clanabogan there is a shop and filling station with Post Office, a Church, 2 Halls, a school (85), a Garage, Tractor Sales and a bed & breakfast. Outside of the settlement limit there is also a Golf Driving Range and the Drumragh Sarsfields Gaelic Football Club. Sewage works available with limited capacity and connection is assessed on an application basis (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Clanabogan is constrained by the A32 (Protected Route), the undulating topography and archaeological monuments. There are listed buildings such as the Rectory within the settlement together with some mature treed areas.
Transport Test	Clanabogan is situated southwest of Omagh on the A32 to Dromore, and covers a 2-mile stretch of the former main traffic route and minor roads. The A32 is a Protected Route. The majority of Clanabogan is served by Translink service 94 on route to Enniskillen. A community transport scheme also operates within the Clanabogan area.
Economic Development Test	Limited employment opportunities exist other than those provided by existing businesses the school and the surrounding agricultural/farming sector. It is situated close to Omagh and functions primarily as a dormitory settlement for the town. It has therefore limited scope for employment generation.
Urban & Rural Character Test	This rural settlement consists of six separate nodes which vary in character from linear and clustered development to more formal housing developments. Outside the limits of the northern node there is a significant area of trees. It can accommodate further individual houses and small groups without impact on the character.
Community Services Test	Community services are provided for by the Church and Halls, serving mainly the surrounding rural population.

	Beyond the settlement limit there is a Golf Driving Range and the Gaelic Football Club.
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Creggan

Creggan Broad Evaluation Framework

Creggan has a population of 39 with 14 houses (2011 census) and is located 19.2km (12 miles) east of Omagh. It is bi-sected by the main Omagh to Cookstown (A505) Road. Situated in the Sperrin AONB Creggan is focused around the church, community facilities and the cross roads.

Resource Test	Creggan's resources are limited and comprise of a church, community hall, play park, and shop/petrol filling station. It also has a popular exhibition/tourist/visitor centre - the 'An Creagán' Centre - which offers a range of facilities including; craft shop, licensed restaurant, conference centre and self-catering cottages. Just outside the settlement is a convenience shop and filling station. It does not have a sewage treatment works.
Environmental Capacity Test	Creggan falls within the Sperrin AONB and in an area known for its archaeological remains. It has an attractive setting with a wooded area (Creggan Wood). It consists of three nodes clustered at two adjacent cross roads and along minor roads. Expansion is restricted due to its proximity to Black Bog ASSI, and its lack of defined boundaries. There is limited risk of flooding within the settlement limit.
Transport Test	The settlement benefits from its location along the A505 Omagh to Cookstown road which is a Protected Route. There are regular bus services operating in the area between Omagh and Cookstown. A Community Transport scheme also operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	The tourist/visitor centre of An Creagán is a rural regeneration initiative. Outside of this, the only job provider is the shop and the local agriculture industry. Apart from other tourism-related opportunities, Creggan has limited scope for employment generation.
Urban & Rural	The settlement is rural in character consisting of three loose nodes or clusters. Housing consists mainly of single houses

Character Test	along the road frontage. Given the amount of land remaining, it can provide ample opportunities for the development of individual houses and small informal groups.
Community Services Test	Creggan has a limited number of community functions which include An Creagán Centre, church and play park. These serve mainly the surrounding local population.

Dooish

Dooish Broad Evaluation Framework

Dooish has a population of 79 with 34 households (2011 Census) and is located 3.2km (2 miles) south of Drumquin along the B84 to Dromore. This long established settlement is focused around the church, halls and numerous dwellings.

Resource Test	Dooish has limited resources consisting of a Church, and the Hall. There is a small children's play area adjacent to McCrea Park. There is a Wastewater Treatment Works in place with sufficient capacity (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Dooish is constrained by the Drumquin River and its floodplain to the east and west. There are listed buildings such as the Bell Tower acts as a landmark feature and focal point in the settlement.
Transport Test	Dooish is situated a short distance south of Drumquin on the B84 to Dromore. Dooish has no direct public transport service however, Translink service 96 operates from Omagh to Castlederg on the main Omagh Road. A Community Transport scheme operates within the Dooish area.
Economic Development Test	There are limited employment opportunities within the settlement. The sand and gravel quarries just outside the settlement are a likely source of employment. The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban & Rural Character Test	This rural settlement consists of a small public sector housing scheme, single dwellings and a private residential development which lies unoccupied and unfinished. The settlement can accommodate further individual houses and small groups without impact on

	the character. It is not desirable to expand to the north as this could result in coalescence with Drumquin.
Community Services Test	Community services are limited to the church, Hall and play park.

Drumduff

Drumduff Broad Evaluation Framework

Drumduff serves a population of 28 (2011 census) with 10 households and is located 4km (2.5 miles) north of Sixmilecross spread along the minor road. The settlement is comprised of three small nodes with the central node focused around the church and school and the two outer nodes focused around groups of dwellings. It is a small hamlet mainly focused around the church, school and halls.

Resource Test	Drumduff resources are limited to a church and a primary school (43). However, there is a new community facility located to the south east outside the settlement. It does not have a sewage treatment works.
Environmental Capacity Test	Outward expansion is constrained to the south by the Camowen River which does not pose a risk of flooding.
Transport Test	Drumduff sits on a poor minor road network with no public transport serving the area. A community transport scheme operates in the area.
Economic Development Test	The primary school is the only job provider within the settlement and as such the settlement has limited opportunity for employment generation other than the local agricultural industry.
Urban & Rural Character Test	Drumduff is rural in character, consisting of 3 nodes which have a dispersed settlement pattern of individual houses. The settlement can provide further opportunities for individual houses and small groups without impacting on the character.
Community Services Test	Community services are limited to a school and church. A community facility has been recently constructed just outside the settlement.

Drumnakilly

Drumnakilly Broad Evaluation Framework

Drumnakilly serves a population of 133 with 41 households (2011 census) and is located 9.6km (6 miles) east of Omagh along the B4 road to Carrickmore. The settlements takes the form of two small nodes one of which is developed around the existing group of dwellings and the other to the north east developed around the church.

Resource Test	Drumnakilly has limited resources consisting of a shop, playground and kick about area, hall, church and an engineering works. There is a Wastewater Treatment Works with additional capacity available (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Drumnakilly is constrained by Drumnakilly Burn, the topography and a sand quarry. Within the limits there is a listed building- the Holy Trinity Church - and an LPA around the old rectory which was designated in the Omagh Area Plan 1987-2002. A small section of land within the settlement limits, adjacent to the Drumnakilly Burn, is affected by flooding.
Transport Test	Drumnakilly is located east of Omagh on the B4 to Carrickmore. Drumnakilly is served by UlsterBus routes 86 and 93a. A Community Transport scheme operates within the Drumnakilly area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited consisting of a shop, community house and an engineering works. The sand quarry adjacent to the Eastern node of Drumnakilly is a source of employment together with the local agricultural industry.
Urban & Rural Character Test	This rural settlement consists of 2 distinct nodes. One is clustered around Drumnakilly Church and the other is around Fox Park where mature trees provide a backdrop to the hamlet. Housing is characterised by single dwellings in the eastern node and a housing development in the western node. It has the potential to accommodate further individual houses without impact on the character.
Community Services Test	It has limited community services consisting of a playground and kick about area, community house and a church.

Dunmoyle

Dunmoyle Broad Evaluation Framework

Dunmoyle has a population of 28 with 10 households (2011 census) and is located 4.8km (3 miles) south east of Sixmilecross situated in an upland area. The nucleus is based around St Patricks Church and the adjacent crossroads.

Resource Test	Dunmoyle resources are limited and consist of the Church and the Gaelic Football Ground situated just south of the settlement. Dunmoyle has no sewage treatment works.
Environmental Capacity Test	Dunmoyle is constrained to the south-east by an important drumlin and an archaeological monument consisting of a tower and enclosure. Flood risk is confined to a small portion of land to the north east of the settlement limits.
Transport Test	Dunmoyle is located southeast of Sixmilecross, at a crossroads of minor country roads. There is no public transport service in Dunmoyle. A Community Transport scheme operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities within the settlement are limited. The sand and gravel quarry just outside the settlement could be a source of employment together with the local agriculture industry.
Urban & Rural Character Test	This rural settlement is based around the church and at a crossroads. Housing is characterised by single road frontage dwellings. It can accommodate further individual houses and small groups without impact on the character.
Community Services Test	It has a limited function providing a church which serves mainly the surrounding rural population and the GAA ground which is situated outside the settlement limit.

Dunmullan

Dunmullan Broad Evaluation Framework

Dunmullan has a population of 41 with 15 households (2011 census) and is located 8km (5 miles) north of Omagh within the Sperrin AONB. It is a small hamlet mainly focused around the church, school and halls.

Resource Test	Dunmullan resources are limited to the Primary School, (36) and 2 Halls. There is a small Wastewater Treatment Works in place with limited capacity available, However, connection will be accessed on an application by application basis (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Dunmullan nestles within drumlins at the southern reaches of the Sperrin AONB. This acts as a constraint on the outward expansion of the settlement along with the floodplain of Cappagh Burn to the south and west, and an archaeological monument (Dunmullan Old Church and Graveyard) to the north.
Transport Test	Dunmullan is located north of Omagh. There is no public transport service in Dunmullan. A Community Transport scheme also operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	There is limited employment in the settlement. Employment opportunities are confined to the primary school and the surrounding agriculture industry.
Urban & Rural Character Test	This rural settlement is linear in form consisting of individual houses. Within the settlement there are opportunities for rounding off with single dwellings without impact on its character and setting within an AONB.
Community Services Test	It has limited community facilities (two halls and a school) which serve mainly the surrounding rural population.

Edenderry

Edenderry Broad Evaluation Framework

Edenderry serves a population of 78 and 28 households (2011 census) and is located 4.8km (3 miles) east of Omagh along a minor road. The settlement takes the form of two nodes one of which is established around the church and the other further to the east focused around the primary school and the group of residential properties.

Resource Test	The settlements resources are limited and consist of and a Hall located at the western node. There is a small Wastewater Treatment Works in place with no additional capacity available (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Edenderry's two nodes are divided the Camowen river and its listed bridge. The Edenderry Church of Ireland, a listed building, is situated in the western node. There is no indicated risk of flooding within the settlement limits.
Transport Test	Edenderry is located east of Omagh, off the B158 to Beragh. UlsterBus Service operates through the eastern node of the settlement linking Omagh to Beragh. This bus service does not operate in the western node. A Community Transport scheme operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	There are limited employment opportunities within the settlement however the surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban & Rural Character Test	This rural settlement comprises two nodes. The larger, eastern node is located around Edenderry crossroads and consists of single houses and a small residential park. The western node is clustered around the listed church. It can accommodate further individual houses and small groups without impact on the character.
Community Services Test	It has a limited function providing a church and hall serving mainly the surrounding rural population.

Eskragh

Eskragh Broad Evaluation Framework

Eskragh serves a population of 52 with 19 households (2011 census) and is located 16km (10 miles) south east of Omagh. It is established around the church, hall and local amenities. The settlement is spread along the numerous roads and junctions.

Resource Test	Resources are limited, consisting of a church, community hall with crèche/play group facilities, public house, credit union, tree nursery and a primary school (88). Sewage works available with limited capacity and connection is assessed on an application basis (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Eskragh is quite constrained by the river and quarry to the south and by drumlins to the north one of which has a well preserved rath. The land along the southern end of the settlement is affected by flooding.
Transport Test	It sits on a minor road network. A limited bus service via Omagh and Clogher operates within the settlement. A Community Transport Scheme operates in this area.
Economic Development Test	Quarrying forms the main economic activity together with the local agricultural industry which is supplemented by limited employment opportunities in the public house, crèche/playgroup, school and the tree nursery.
Urban & Rural Character Test	This rural settlement is dispersed in character with a church providing a focal point and housing consisting of individual houses and a small residential park. It can accommodate further individual houses and small groups without impacting on its character.
Community Services Test	Eskragh has a limited number of services which comprise of; primary school, church, a community hall offering a range of facilities, which serve the surrounding rural population.

Garvaghey

Garvaghey Broad Evaluation Framework

Garvaghey has a population of 67 with 25 households (2011 census) and is located 19.2km (12 miles) east of Omagh along the A4 (protected route) to Ballygawley. This is a small hamlet mainly focused around the church, school and pub/shop/restaurant.

Resource Test	This settlement has limited resources consisting of a church, restaurant & public house, motel accommodation, shop & filling station, post office and a St Matthew's primary school (33). There is a Wastewater Treatment Works in place with sufficient capacity (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Garvaghey is quite constrained by the A5 Protected Route and the steeply sloping topography. The river which runs through the centre of the settlement may cause some marginal flooding.
Transport Test	Garvaghey is very accessible as the A5 Omagh to Dungannon runs adjacent to the settlement. Ulsterbus operates within the hamlet, offering a good service to and from Omagh and Dungannon. A Community Transport also operates in this area.
Economic Development Test	Economic activities centre on the public house/motel/restaurant with other employment opportunities provided by the shop, post office and the primary school. In addition there are small engineering and other businesses and a large concrete products firm outside the settlement. The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban & Rural Character Test	This rural settlement centres on the Church and pub/restaurant. There is a mixture of individual houses, Orlet houses and a small residential development which is largely unfinished and unoccupied. It can accommodate further individual houses and small groups without in impacting on the character.
Community Services Test	Garvaghey has a limited number of community facilities which include the primary school and the church. These serve mainly the surrounding rural population.

Gillygooly

Gillygooly Broad Evaluation Framework

Gillygooly has a population of 63 with 21 households (2011 Census) and is located 3.2km (2 miles) west of Omagh is a dispersed rural settlement comprising of three nodes scattered along the minor roads. This small settlement has a number of focal points around the church, school and halls in the area.

Resource Test	This settlement which is comprised of three nodes has limited resources consisting of a church and Hall. Outside the settlement limit is Gillygooly Primary School (28). Gillygooly has no sewage treatment works.
Environmental Capacity Test	Gillygooly is set within a defined drumlin landscape which acts as a constraint and provides a visual break between the existing nodes. To the west of the settlement, there are several archaeological remains including a rath, standing stones and crop marks. Land close to the watercourse may be subject to marginal flooding.
Transport Test	Gillygooly is located west of Omagh around minor roads off the B50 to Drumquin. Ulster Bus Service operates within Gillygooly when travelling to and from Omagh to Castlederg. A Community Transport operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	Economic activity and employment are limited to opportunities within the farming/agricultural sector.
Urban & Rural Character Test	This rural settlement dispersed across three nodes, consists of ribbons of individual dwellings and farm groups. It can accommodate further individual houses along the roadside in keeping with the character of the settlement.
Community Services Test	The settlement's community facilities are limited to a Presbyterian Church, an Orange Hall, and a primary school outside the settlement, serving mainly the surrounding rural population.

Glenhull

Glenhull Broad Evaluation Framework

Glenhull with a population of 44 and 16 houses (2011 census) is located 4.8km (3 miles) north of Greencastle in the Owenkillew valley. It is situated within the Sperrin AONB. This is a fairly small and remote settlement in a mountainous region.

Resource Test	Glenhull resources are limited to a public house and post office. There are no public sewage facilities within Glenhull, however Mill Cottages Rural Housing Scheme has its own private Sewage Treatment Works.
Environmental Capacity Test	Glenhull falls within an AONB and overall has an attractive setting with surrounding views of the Sperrins and the Owenkillew River flowing through it. The settlement is severely constrained by its mountainous topography. Even within the settlement, the valley floor forms an area of flood risk and its steep slopes act to constrain development.
Transport Test	Glenhull is remote and off the main road network. The nearest settlements are within approximately 5km and 10km. There is no scheduled bus service serving the settlement but a Community Transport scheme operates within the area. National Route 95 of the National Cycle Network runs through the settlement.
Economic Development Test	Glenhull's economic base and employment opportunities are restricted to the public house and post office and the local agricultural industry.
Urban & Rural Character Test	This rural settlement is clustered around a river crossing and has become dispersed to include a rural housing association project on the higher land outside the valley. The settlement can accommodate further individual road frontage houses or small groups without impacting on the character.
Community Service Test	Has no community services within the settlement.

Gortaclare/Moylagh

Gortaclare/Moylagh Broad Evaluation Framework

Gortaclare/Moylagh is located 9.6km (6 miles) south east just off the A5 (protected route) to Belfast and has a population of 69 and 26 households (2011 Census). The settlement comprise of four small nodes, two to the north of the A5 built around the church and school and two to the south built around the crossroads at Moylagh.

Resource Test	The settlement consists of four nodes with no shops/services, or operational schools. A Church and hall is located in the most northern node. There is no wastewater treatment works available.
Environmental Capacity Test	These nodes are all relatively small in scale with no notable buildings or structures of note. The two nodes to the south which lie adjacent to the river have the potential to be at risk of flooding.
Transport Test	Each of the nodes of this settlement are located a short distance from the main A5 Ballygawley Road which runs from Omagh to Belfast. A fairly well developed structure of minor roads also exists between the nodes, servicing each individual node and providing links to the neighbouring nodes. Gortaclare/Moylagh, therefore has good links to Omagh, and neighbouring villages of Beragh and Seskinore. In terms of public transport the 272 Omagh to Belfast bus stops a short distance away from the nodes along the A5. A Community Transport scheme also operates within the Gortaclare/Moylagh area.
Economic Development Test	There are no shops/services within the nodes, however outside the limits there is a Shop and Stop Convenience Store and a B & B. It therefore has limited scope for employment generation other than the local agricultural industry.
Urban and Rural Character Test	The settlement is essentially rural. Housing is characterised by individual dwellings along the roadside and a small group of cottages at the node adjacent to the A5. It can accommodate further individual houses and small groups

	without impact on character. The topography surrounding each of the nodes is unchallenging and is therefore unlikely to act as a constraint on future development within the settlement nodes.
Community Services Test	Has limited function restricted to a Church and Hall.

Gortnagarn

Gortnagarn Broad Evaluation Framework

Gortnagarn has a population of 39 and 14 households (2011 census) and is located 3.2km (2 miles) north of Omagh on the B48 road to Gortin. The settlement lies within the Sperrin AONB which is mainly focused around the school, pub, restaurant and shop.

Resource Test	Gortnagarn is a small settlement with limited resources confined to a Presbyterian Church and Controlled Primary School (19) that exist within the settlement. There is also a convenience store/filling station, a public house/restaurant and B & B, hair dressers and Omagh Spraying Specialist. There is currently no Wastewater Treatment Works.
Environmental Capacity Test	Most of Gortnagarn is located within the Sperrin AONB. The topography within and adjacent to the settlement is unchallenging with a mature wooded area to the north east just beyond the settlement limits. There is limited flood risk confined to the southern tip of the settlement.
Transport Test	Being situated along the B48, the settlement therefore has good links to the settlements of Omagh and Gortin. In terms of public transport the no. 92 bus - Omagh to Greencastle offers a limited service, stopping in Gortnagarn. A Community Transport scheme also operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	The settlement offers some opportunities for employment within the service sector and the local Primary School. The Omagh Spraying Specialist together with the surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban and Rural Character Test	The small settlement is essentially rural in character reflecting its sensitive location within an AONB. Housing is characterised by individual dwellings. Although monuments and a listed building are located in the wider area surrounding the settlement, they are unlikely to act as a constraint on future development within the settlement or expansion of its limits, given their distance from the settlement. It can accommodate some further individual houses and small groups without impact on character.

Community Services Test	Community services are limited to the Primary School and Church.
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Kilskeery

Kilskeery Broad Evaluation Framework

Kilskeery has a population of 64 with 29 households (2011 census) and is located 4km (2.5miles) east of Trillick on the B46 to Ballinamallard. This long established settlement developed around the church and halls along the Ballinamallard River.

Resource Test	Kilskeery has limited resources consisting of a shop/post office, hall, churches and a primary school (Queen Elizabeth II) (39). There is also an independent Christian school. There is a Wastewater Treatment Works in place with sufficient capacity available (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Kilskeery is severely constrained by topography, archaeological monuments and an historic demesne. Some of the undeveloped land could be constrained by archaeology with the traces of a Pre-Norman and Medieval Church and graveyard located within the larger node, and a circular platform rath located adjacent/to the south of the smaller node. There are a number of listed buildings within the settlement such as Kilskeery Church of Ireland Church. Some limited risk of flooding occurs along the Kilskeery River which runs between the two nodes. The areas in and around the settlement have some good mature vegetation.
Transport Test	Kilskeery sits on a secondary road network linking to Omagh and Enniskillen. The public bus service provides a good service to and from Omagh to Enniskillen. A Community Transport scheme also operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities within the settlement are restricted to the shop and the schools, although a large engineering firm in nearby Ballinamallard could provide some additional local employment as well as the surrounding farming/agricultural sector.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in form consisting of two nodes with its historic core at a river crossing. Housing is clustered in small groups with several individual houses. The settlement can

	accommodate further individual houses and small groups without in impacting on the character.
Community Services Test	Community services are restricted to those provided by the hall, the primary schools and the churches.

Knockmoyle

Knockmoyle Broad Evaluation Framework

Knockmoyle has a population of 89 with 22 residential dwellings (2011 census) and is located 6.4km (4 miles) north of Omagh. It is situated between the River Strule and the B48 road to Gortin. It lies within the Sperrin AONB focused around the church and pub.

Resource Test	Knockmoyle is a small settlement consisting of a church, hall/community centre, a nursing home, a public house, and a contracting business. There is a Wastewater Treatment Works available with limited capacity. However, connection will be accessed on an application by application basis (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Knockmoyle is located within the Sperrin AONB has two listed buildings the Parochial House and St Mary's Church. The topography within and around the settlement is unchallenging and low lying. Limited flood risk at the east side of the settlement. A TPO exists within the settlement.
Transport Test	It is located on a secondary road network with good links to Omagh (A5). There is no bus service available. A Community Transport scheme operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	Consists of Knockmoyle Lodge Nursing Home, Mc Grath's Public House Mc Callion Construction and within the local agriculture industry.
Urban and Rural Character Test	The settlement is essentially rural, being particularly sensitive given its location within an AONB. St Marys RC Church is also a listed building is a local land mark. There are small housing groups within the settlement alongside single dwellings. It can accommodate further individual houses and small groups without impact on character.

Community Services Test	Has limited function providing a hall/community centre, church and nursing home. There is also a children's play area.
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Mountjoy

Mountjoy Broad Evaluation Framework

Mountjoy has a population of 128 and 43 households (2011 Census) is located 6.4km (4 miles) north of Omagh just off the A5 (protected route) to Strabane. This small hamlet has grown up around the cross roads which is mainly focused around the church, school and halls.

Resource Test	Mountjoy has limited resources to meet the daily needs of the community and consists of a church and a hall, a B&B accommodation and a vacant convenience store and petrol pumps. There is a Wastewater Treatment Works sewage works with sufficient capacity (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Mountjoy Presbyterian Church is a listed building which is sited at the southern end of the settlement adjacent to a treed area subject to a TPO. There are some areas at risk to flooding from the small river through the settlement.
Transport Test	Mountjoy is located on a secondary road network with 4 minor roads servicing the settlement. It is also in close proximity to A5 – Omagh/Strabane therefore has good links to Omagh. There is no bus service available within the settlement. A Community Transport scheme also operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	Consists only of the B&B. There is a convenience store and restaurant nearby the settlement, on the A5. It therefore has limited scope for employment generation. The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban and Rural Character Test	The settlement is essentially rural, with its core being located at the cross-roads, where Mountjoy Presbyterian Church is located. There are two small housing developments and a number of individual houses within its limits. The settlement can accommodate further individual houses and small groups of housing without detrimental impact on its character.
Community Services Test	The community services are limited to a church and hall. Mountjoy Football Club is located just outside the settlement.

Newtownsaville

Newtownsaville Broad Evaluation Framework

Newtownsaville has a population of 39 with 14 households (2011 Census). It is located 14.4km (9 miles) south of Omagh a short distance from the A5 (protected route). This is a small settlement mainly focused around the shop, pub and builders/agricultural yard at the T-junction.

Resource Test	Newtownsaville has limited resources consisting of hardware and agricultural supplies shop and yard, public house and a post box. There is no sewage treatment works.
Environmental Capacity Test	Newtownsaville is defined to the east by a watercourse and a rath to the south.
Transport Test	Newtownsaville sits on a minor road network south of the main A5 traffic route between Omagh and Ballygawley. There is no public transport within the settlement however bus services are available along the A5. A Community Transport scheme operates in this area.
Economic Development Test	Newtownsaville has a limited economic base with some employment opportunities at the hardware/agricultural supplies shop/yard, and public house. The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The linear rural settlement centres on a road junction. It can accommodate further individual houses and small groups without in impacting on the character.
Community Services Test	Newtownsaville has no community services.

Roscavey

Roscavey Broad Evaluation Framework

Roscavey has a population of 22 with 8 households (2011 census). It is located 16km (10 miles) south east of Omagh just off the main A5 (protected route). This is a small rural type settlement built around the local primary school.

Resource Test	Roscavey resources are limited to the primary school (51). There is no sewage treatment works. (NI Water, June 2015)
Environmental Capacity Test	The settlement is located on mainly flat land and is therefore relatively unconstrained. It would be beneficial to retain the plantation to the north. Limited risk of flooding.
Transport Test	Roscavey sits on a minor road network and is in close proximity to the main A5 protected route between Omagh and Ballygawley. There is no bus service operating within the settlement other than at a bus stop along the A5. A Community Transport scheme operates in the area.
Economic Development Test	The economic base of the settlement is small with limited employment opportunities provided by the primary school. The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban & Rural Character Test	Roscavey comprises of a small cluster of dwellings around the school. It can accommodate further individual houses and small groups without in impacting on the character.
Community Services Test	Community facilities are limited to the primary school.

Rousky

Rousky Broad Evaluation Framework

Rousky has a population of 78 with 23 residential dwellings (2011 Census) and is located 6.4km (4 miles) east of Gortin along the Greencastle road within the Sperrin AONB. The hamlet itself is linear in form focused around the church and community building.

Resource Test	Rousky consists of a Church, Community Centre, Irish Language School, Craft, Tearooms, and Self-Catering Tourist Accommodation. There is a Wastewater Treatment Works with additional capacity available (NI Water June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Rousky is located within the Sperrin AONB, and is surrounded by elevated and sloping topography. St Mary's Church is a listed building occupying a fairly central position within the settlement. Flood risk in this area is limited.
Transport Test	It is located on the B46 which runs from Greencastle to Gortin. There is a limited bus service which operates between Omagh and Greencastle via Gortin. A Community Transport scheme operates in this area.
Economic Development Test	Employment is confined to the Irish Language School, Craft and Tearooms, Self-catering Accommodation, and Rousky Community Centre. The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban and Rural Character Test	The settlement is essentially rural, being particularly sensitive given its location within an AONB. There is one small public housing development alongside individual privately owned dwellings. Rousky can accommodate further individual houses and small groups of houses without impact on its character.
Community Services Test	Has limited function providing a community centre and church. There is also a children's play area.

Tattyreagh

Tattyreagh – Broad Evaluation Framework

Tattyreagh with a population of 125 and 35 households (2011 Census) and is located 8km (5 miles) south of Omagh along the B122 to Fintona. The limits are formed around two nodes incorporating the primary school. The existing shop and public house are situated a short distance to the north of the limit.

Resource Test	Tattyreagh consists of two nodes has limited resources consisting of a primary school (83) and a scrapyard with a public house, shop and filling station lying outside the settlement limits. There is currently no sewage treatment works (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	In terms of outward expansion, the topography around the settlement nodes is unchallenging, a significant proportion of the southern node lies within the floodplain. There is a listed building to the east, outside of the settlement limits of the northern node. This building and its surroundings constitute a dominant feature in the locality, including a part of the northern node, which could impact on future development in this area.
Transport Test	Tattyreagh is located on the B122 Omagh to Fintona Road, therefore has good links to both towns, as well as the village of Seskinore. There is an excellent bus service available in the settlement operating between Omagh and Fintona. A Community Transport service operates in this area. National Route 92 of the National Cycle Network runs close to the settlement.
Economic Development Test	Consists only of Tattyreagh Primary School and the vehicle scrap yard. There is a convenience store and public house nearby. The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.

Urban and Rural Character Test	The settlement is essentially rural, with its core being located at the primary school and nearby housing in the northern node. There appears to be another core/sense of place at the Halfway House Public House and Filling Station however these services are not within the development limits of the designated settlement. Tattyreagh consists of two small private housing developments, alongside individual dwellings sited along the road. It can accommodate further individual houses and small groups without impact on character.
Community Services Test	Tattyreagh community facilities is limited to the primary school and the local GAA club which lies outside the settlement limit.

Tircur

Tircur Broad Evaluation Framework

Tircur is located 8km (5 miles) north of Omagh just off the B48 to Gortin. It has a population of 52 with 19 dwellings (2011 census). The settlement is situated at the foot of the Gortin Glens forest park which lies within the Sperrin AONB. The school to the southern end of the settlement is the main focal point.

Resource Test	Tircur has limited resources consisting of a Primary School (22), and a small butcher business. There is no Wastewater Treatment Works available. (NI Water, June 2015)
Environmental Capacity Test	The settlement is located within the Sperrin AONB. The topography around the settlement is generally unchallenging and relatively low lying. There is a risk of flooding from the river which runs through the settlement.
Transport Test	Tircur is located just off the B48 Omagh to Gortin Road, therefore has reasonable links to Omagh Town. There is no bus service available in the settlement. However a Community Transport scheme operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	The limited employment opportunities limited to the primary school. The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban and Rural Character Test	The settlement is essentially rural, with its core being located at the primary school. There is one small private housing development, alongside individual dwellings sited fronting the road. The settlement can accommodate further individual houses and small groups without impact on character.
Community Services Test	Tircur has limited function providing a primary school.

TUMMERY

Tummary/Lisdoo Broad Evaluation Framework

Tummary/Lisdoo has a population of 52 and 19 households (2011 Census). It is located equidistant to Dromore and Irvinestown along the main A32 (protected route). The limits are drawn around four nodes two of which are at Lisdoo and two at Tummary.

Resource Test	Tummary consists of four nodes located next to or close to the A32 between Omagh and Enniskillen. Its limited resources consist of a primary School (45). There is a Wastewater Treatment Works with no additional capacity available (NI water June 2015). Connection is assessed on an application basis.
Environmental Capacity Test	Tummary/Lisdoo is constrained by the need to protect the free flow of traffic along the A32.
Transport Test	Being located on the A32, the settlement benefits from good links to Dromore, Irvinestown, Omagh and Enniskillen. Given its location along the A32 the settlement avails of a regular bus service between Omagh and Enniskillen. A Community scheme Transport operates in the area.
Economic Development Test	It has a small economic base with limited employment opportunities at Knocknagor Primary School. The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban and Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character and dispersed over four nodes. The most northern node centres on a small housing park at Tummary Houses whilst Knocknagor is a cluster around the primary school. The other nodes are made up of individual dwellings along the roadside. There is ample land to accommodate further individual houses and small groups without impact on character.
Community Services Test	Tummary/Lisdoo's community functions are limited to the primary school.

Enniskillen

Enniskillen Broad Evaluation Framework

Enniskillen, the County town and principal settlement in County Fermanagh, has a population of 13790 and 5729 households (2011 census). It has developed on and adjacent to islands between upper and lower Lough Erne. The commercial core of the town consists of the traditional concentration of retailing and other town centre uses which stretches from the west bridge to the Dublin Road and Forthill Street.

Resource Test	The town's range of facilities befits its role and function as a main town and hub serving a large population and hinterland. Its extensive resources consist of: 4no primary schools (including an integrated) with a combined enrolment of 1,476 pupils; 3No secondary; 4No grammar and 1No integrated college with a combined enrolment of 3238 pupils and 1No FE College campus with an enrolment figure of approximately 7,500; 2 No special needs school; 1 No nursery school and 1 No nursery unit attached to primary school (NI school census 2014/2015). A number of churches and associated halls; club/organisation halls; hospital, health centre; nursing/residential homes; leisure centre; cinema; police station; fire station; library; bus station; cinema; theatre; courthouse; agricultural market; football pitches, and other playing fields, children's play areas; golf courses; hotels; Pubs, restaurants, pharmacies and numerous shop units in the town centre. There is additional sewage capacity available (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Existing Conservation Area coinciding with the historical town centre core; 38 Local Landscape Policy Areas (LLPA); Listed buildings; and a number of TPO sites. The town is sited on a series of prominent drumlin islands between Upper and Lower Lough Erne. The shorelines of the numerous loughs which are within designated floodplains and the wooded, historic estates of Castle Coole and Lisgoole Abbey restrict

	development to the north and south; steeply undulating slopes to the east. The expansion of the town to the west has been constrained to date by the capacity of the existing road network rather than by topographical concerns.
Transport Test	Enniskillen is a major inter-regional gateway and sits on the key transport corridor to Sligo (A4). There are regular daily bus services connecting the town with its hinterland and to neighbouring main hubs and Goldliner services to Belfast. The bus station is located in the town centre. Although the A4 provides access between the East and the Fermanagh Lakelands and cross border regions, the majority of traffic currently passing through the town converges at the Gaol Square junction resulting in considerable congestion during periods of peak traffic demand. The town sits on Route 92 of The national Cycle Network (NCN).
Economic Development Test	Employment in the town is primarily provided by the services sector in wholesale and retail trades and offices. Employment is provided by the construction industry with various sand and gravel quarries and small engineering businesses outside the settlement primarily serving the local construction and farming industries. The town centre is performing reasonably well, providing a range of convenience and comparison goods through a mix of multiple and independent retailers. It has a strong role as one of the main retailing centres in the west of the Region. The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment. With 36 ha of zoned industrial land remaining, positioned at a strategic location on a key transport corridor, the town has potential for future growth. There is land available for residential development for future development within the settlement.
Urban and Rural Character Test	Given the settlement's size, role and function, it is distinctly urban in character. The urban form is particularly evident along the approach roads from Tempo and Belleek with housing developments built up to the edge of the development limits. Much of the

	town's housing developments are extremely prominent on local ridge-tops. The western half of the town including the town centre is fragmented by the Erne river and small lakes, giving Enniskillen its distinctive character and setting. There are several landmarks including, Portora Royal School, the Cathedral, Castles and Cole's Monument. The latter is visible from several different viewpoints. The historic town centre is protected by Conservation Area designation. Significant treed areas and areas of high amenity and local significance are protected either by TPOs or LLPA designations. Post-war developments have spread out along and off the main arterial routes of the town, particularly the Sligo, Irvinestown, Tempo and Derrygonnelly/Belleek roads. There are large tracts of undeveloped zoned land remaining, in particular off the Tempo Road along with areas of white land towards the periphery of the settlement. These can be developed without adversely affecting the character and identity of the settlement.
Community Services Test	Enniskillen has an extensive range of community assets and infrastructure which includes churches and associated halls, a theatre; cinema; a number of community centres; museums; leisure centre with swimming pool. Some of the facilities/pitches would serve the wider community and not only the town's population e.g. the leisure centre and football, GAA, rugby, tennis and hockey clubs. Commercial activity in the town provides for both convenience and comparison shopping which serves the needs of the town and the surrounding areas.

Irvinestown

Irvinestown Broad Evaluation Framework

Irvinestown has a population of 2,264 and 954 households (2011 census) and is located 15.2km (9.5miles) north of Enniskillen situated along the A32 (protected route) road to Omagh. It has a compact and attractive commercial centre with the main shops and businesses concentrated along the Main Street and those parts of Mill Street, Pound Street and Church Street that immediately adjoin it.

Resource Test	Irvinestown provides a range of convenience and comparison shops and retail services which includes a bank, pharmacies, a hotel, a range of public bars and restaurants. In addition there are a number of local businesses including professional/financial offices and the ITEC Business Park. It also has a range of community and leisure facilities including churches, a health centre, a dental surgery, a fire station, post office, a leisure centre at the Bawnacre, a range of halls and a police station. There are 2 primary schools - St Paul's (239) and Irvinestown PS (163); St Mary's Secondary School/College (150). Necarne Community Nursery School is based at St. Paul's Primary. The Sewage Treatment Works has capacity for future development (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Irvinestown is set within a drumlin farmland with rising land to the north and north east. There are a number of archaeological sites and monuments e.g. hilltop raths and burial mounds, in and around the town which constrain development together with the Necarne demesne to the south. There are 20 no. LLPAs and an Area of Townscape Character which are designated within the Fermanagh Area Plan 2007. There is also a TPO within the settlement. The remaining land available for development is not affected by flooding.
Transport Test	The settlement is located on the A32 Protected Route between Omagh and Enniskillen with links to neighbouring settlements. A regular bus service serves the town which operates between Omagh and Enniskillen. National Route 91 of the National Cycle Network runs through the settlement.

Economic Development Test	Employment in the town is primarily provided by the retail services and office sector. Other employment opportunities are available within the business located within ITEC Business Park. The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment. There is land available for both residential and industrial development for future development within the settlement.
Urban & Rural Character Test	Irvinestown has a well-defined and compact town centre which is designated as an Area of Townscape Character with a landmark tower at the southern end of Main Street. The southern approach to the town from Enniskillen benefits from woodlands associated with Necarne demesne and the parklands around the Bawnacre centre. There are other areas designated Local Landscape Policy Areas. Within the settlement there are a number of Listed Buildings and structures.
Community Services Test	It has a good range of community facilities consisting of primary schools, a secondary school, elderly day care, health centre, the Bawnacre Centre including tennis courts and playing fields and GAA pitch at St Molaise's Park. The existing retail services both convenience and comparison, serves the needs of the town and surrounding areas.

Lisnaskea

Lisnaskea Broad Evaluation Framework

Lisnaskea has a population of 2960 in 1152 households (2011 census). It is the second largest town in County Fermanagh located 18.4km (11.5miles) south east of Enniskillen situated along the A34 road leading to the Irish Republic. This is a lengthy linear type settlement with the main shopping area concentrated along the Main Street at the centre of the town. The commercial centre is busy and prosperous and contains some attractive open spaces which is used by various markets selling agricultural produce

Resource Test	Lisnaskea acts as a local service centre meeting the daily and local needs of the population. It has a range of convenience and comparison shops and retail services which includes supermarkets, banks/building societies, pharmacy, a post office and hotel. There is also a range of community and leisure facilities including churches and associated halls, health centre, library, police station, fire station, nursing home, leisure centre, residential and day care centre, community centre and recycling centre. A range of businesses can be found within the town centre and at the local Enterprise Centre. Lisnaskea has 3 Primary Schools - St Ronan's (326) Primary School and Nursery Unit, Bunscoil an Traonaigh (38), and Moat (118); 1 secondary schools – St Comhghall's College (470 pupils). The sewage treatment works has currently additional capacity.(NI Water, 2015)
Environmental Capacity Test	Lisnaskea town centre is a designated conservation area and has a number of Listed Buildings e.g. the Ulster Bank. It has 25 LLPAs. There is also a TPO within the settlement. Lisnaskea is linear in form stretching across a valley through a drumlin landscape. The steep slopes of the drumlins are prohibitive to development and have been instrumental in shaping the urban form. The drumlin hilltops within both the settlement and in particular along its eastern edge contain archaeological remains in the form of raths and enclosures. The ruins of Balfour Castle lie to the west of the town.

	To the west of the town, the low-lying land is subject to flood risk with smaller areas to the east of the town also at risk from flooding.
Transport Test	Lisnaskea is located on the A34 Protected Route which acts as an important cross border route between Fermanagh, Cavan and Monaghan. The proliferation of on-street parking and the narrow nature of the road through the town, leads to significant congestion for traffic. A regular bus service serves to and from Enniskillen and on to Newtownbutler with onward connections into the Irish Republic.
Economic Development Test	The town offers employment opportunities within the retail sector, services and businesses within the settlement and that of the Enterprise Centre. The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment. There is land available for both residential and industrial development for future development within the settlement.
Urban & Rural Character Test	Lisnaskea is a Plantation settlement built around the nucleus of Balfour Castle. It is essentially urban in character with a pronounced linear form and its townscape character, reinforced by the use of indigenous stone, is recognised in its designation as a Conservation Area. The character of the town is enhanced by the drumlin hilltops, raths and important tree belts including Castle Balfour, Derryree House, Lisdoo and Clifton Lodge.
Community Service Test	Lisnaskea has a good range of community facilities including churches, community halls, schools, library, a post office, financial services and a recycling centre. It also has health and emergency services including a fire station, police station, health centre, nursing home, dentists and leisure facilities including leisure centre, bowling club, GAA playing fields and equipped play areas.

Ardess

Ardess Broad Evaluation Framework

Ardess has a population of 40 with 15 households (2011 Census). It is located 24.4km (14miles) north of Enniskillen situated a short distance off the Ederney/Kesh road. The settlement is built around the church and the adjoining graveyard.

Resource Test	Ardess has a limited range of services consisting of a church, 2 community halls and Ardess House which acts a residential craft and arts centre. The sewage treatment works has limited additional capacity and all planning applications will be assessed on a case by case need. (NI Water, June 2015)
Environmental Capacity Test	Ardess is nestled within a drumlin landscape with rising land to the north and south. There is a rath to the north which constrains development and the watercourse through the settlement is subject to surface water flooding. There is an important treed approach to the settlement from the east. Ardess House is a Listed Building. There are 4 LLPAs within and adjacent to the settlement limit.
Transport Test	The settlement is located on B72 and within close proximity to A35 between Irvinestown and Kesh. There is no public transport provision however a Community Transport scheme operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited to the craft centre at Ardess House. The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character comprising a small cluster around St. Mary's church. It has a strong character defined by the listed and landmark buildings of St. Mary's church and Ardess House and their settings. It has the potential to accommodate individual or small groups of houses without detriment to character.
Community Service Test	Has limited function with a Church, associated Hall and an arts and craft centre.

Arney/Skea

Arney/Skea Broad Evaluation Framework

Arney/Skea has a population of 125 with 45 dwellings (2011 census) and is located 9km (5.5miles) south west of Enniskillen situated at a crossroads built around the church and public house.

Resource Test	This settlement comprises of 3 nodes/clusters which together provide limited resources. There are 2 public houses, a restaurant and a hairdresser's. A church, hall/community centre, a primary school (135) and GAA grounds in the node to the east. The node to the north comprises only housing. The sewage treatment works has additional capacity available (NI water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Arney/Skea is nestled within a drumlin landscape with a large drumlin (Battery Hill) separating the northern node from the southern nodes. A watercourse between the east and west nodes is subject to marginal flood risk providing a natural separation of the two nodes and thus preventing undesirable coalescence and ribbon development. There are 3 LLPAs in and around the 3 nodes.
Transport Test	All of the nodes are located on a secondary road network, however the northern and central nodes are in close proximity to the A32, thus the settlement has good links to Enniskillen and Swanlinbar (ROI). A limited bus service operates in the area along with a community transport scheme. National Route 91 of the National Cycle Network runs through the settlement.
Economic Development Test	The employment opportunities are available at the public houses and hair salon, school and that of the local agricultural industry.
Urban and Rural Character Test	Arney/Skea is essentially rural in character comprising three clusters of development. The character of the settlement is defined by individual dwellings ribboned along the road and clustered at the crossroads and church. It could accommodate further individual houses and small groups without impact on its character.
Community Services Test	Community facilities are restricted to a hall/community centre, church, primary school and local GAA Club.

Ballinamallard

Ballinamallard Broad Evaluation Framework

Ballinamallard has a population of 1,432 and 561 households (2011 Census). It is located 9.6km (6miles) north east of Enniskillen on the riverside setting of the Ballinamallard River. The settlement is linear in form with a short main street as a commercial nucleus. There are a number of mature wooded areas in and around the settlement.

Resource Test	This settlement has a mixture of resources to meet people's daily needs including churches, halls, convenience stores, pharmacy, public houses, a post office and a football ground. There is a primary school (168). It also has a large industrial business at Severfield Fisher Engineering Steel Works. The sewage treatment works has currently additional capacity (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	The settlement is nestled between drumlins and next to the Ballinamallard River which dissects the original settlement from the more recent expansions to the north and south. Expansion is constrained by the floodplain of the river and its tributaries of which runs through the central core of the settlement limit and the steep slopes of the drumlins and associated raths and fortifications. The centre is an area of village character with a number of listed buildings e.g. Victoria House. There are 9 LLPAs in and around the settlement, and two TPOs in place.
Transport Test	It is located on B46 route between Dromore and Enniskillen. It is reasonably well connected by public bus service between Enniskillen and Omagh and the local district towns. A community transport scheme operates in the area. National Routes 91& 92 of the National Cycle Network runs through the settlement.
Economic Development Test	The economic base of the village is strengthened by Severfield Fisher Engineering which is a large employer for the local area. Other employment opportunities exist at the enterprise centre and other local businesses and services within the settlement.

Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character with the traditional core north of the river with housing around and more modern housing estates and ribbon development occurring south of the river. The settlement's natural features, particularly the river and drumlins, add to its character. It can accommodate further infilling and rounding off with residential development without damaging its character.
Community Services Test	Ballinamallard has a strong community identity focusing on schools, churches and Halls, complemented by recreational facilities at the south side of the village and children's play facilities.

Ballycassidy/Laragh/Trory

Ballycassidy/Laragh/Trory Broad Evaluation Framework

Ballycassidy/Laragh/Trory has a population of 363 and 145 households (2011 Census) is located 7.2km (4.5miles) north of Enniskillen situated on a riverside setting of the Ballycassidy River. The settlement is linear in form spread along the Enniskillen-Kesh road. Enniskillen airport (St Angelo) adjoins the limits of the settlement.

Resource Test	This settlement benefits from its location next to St Angelo airport and is dominated by Balcas timber processing plant and Severfield Fisher Engineering works storage yard. A garage/workshop and funeral parlour are also located within the settlement limit. The settlement benefits from a church, associated hall and school which area all sited outside its limits. The sewage treatment works has capacity for further development (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	The settlement is located within a valley stretching through the drumlins with a north-south axis running along the road, and a northwest/southeast axis following the route of the processing plant and former army base. Development is constrained by the floodplains along the banks of the Ballinamallard River which runs through the northern section of the settlement and by the surrounding drumlins. There are 4 LLPAs located within and adjacent to the settlement. Saint Michael's Church, a Listed Building lies south west, just beyond the settlement limit.
Transport Test	It is located along the B82 between Enniskillen and Kesh and benefits from a local bus service between Enniskillen and Kesh. It is also serviced by a community transport scheme.
Economic Development Test	The economic base of this settlement is defined by the Balcas plant and Severfield Fisher Engineering. Other employment opportunities are limited. The surrounding agricultural sector would also provide some employment opportunities together with the local airfield.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character. The northern area benefits from the riverside setting and former mill. The industrial land to the east of the main road is the dominant feature within the

	settlement. The steep topography and the airport will restrict future development along the western side of the B82. There is some available land to allow for future development of housing within the settlement.
Community Services Test	The settlement benefits from a church, associated hall and school which are all sited outside its limits. It would benefit further from local services such as a local shop and recreational facilities.

Belcoo/Holywell

Belcoo/Holywell Broad Evaluation Framework

Belcoo/Holywell has a population of 540 with 213 dwellings (2011 census) is located 19.2km (12miles) west of Enniskillen situated on a riverside setting of the Belcoo River and the shoreline of Lough Macnean. The A4 road (protected route) runs through the village.

Resource Test	This settlement consists of two nodes, Belcoo and Holywell. It has a mixture of resources to meet people's daily needs. These are all located in the larger Belcoo node and include churches, a hall/community centre, and an enterprise centre on Railway Road which houses a doctor's surgery, an elderly day care centre and a chiropodist; post office, a credit union, a dentist, a pharmacy, hairdressers and convenience stores and other retail services. There is a primary school (101). The settlement also has GAA grounds. Development within Holywell is limited to single houses and some agricultural sheds. There is a Pumping Station and a Wastewater Treatment Works with additional capacity (NI water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Holywell has a number of archaeological sites and monuments on steeply rising ground to the north such as Templarushin Church and Graveyard. Expansion of Belcoo is constrained by steep topography to the north and east; by Lough Macnean and the parkland setting of the Cottage Lawn; by the floodplain of Belcoo River and archaeological sites to the west and the border with the Republic of Ireland. There is limited risk of flooding within the settlement limit. Belcoo/Holywell has an Area of Village Character and 6 LLPAs in and around the settlement limit.
Transport Test	Belcoo is located on the A4 protected route between Enniskillen and Sligo. It also has a good secondary road network linking it to Black Lion in the ROI and Garrison. It has a limited bus service connecting to Enniskillen and the Irish Republic. A community transport scheme also operates in the area. National Route 91 of the National Cycle Network runs through the settlement.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are restricted to mainly businesses in the service sector, the primary school and enterprise centre within the settlement.

	The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban and Rural Character Test	The settlement is essentially rural in character. Belcoo has an attractive compact historic core of terraced properties with suburban development extending along the Enniskillen and Garrison Roads and north of the core. There are 6 LLPAs focused on the ecclesiastical sites at Holywell and at Danesfort which is a listed building, the Cottage lawn, the riverside setting of the Lurgan River and archaeological sites at Belcoo East. It can accommodate further individual houses and moderately sized groups without impact on character.
Community Services Test	Community services are limited to a hall/community centre, churches, a primary school and health services. There is also a children's play area and GAA Club, as well as an area of open space (Cottage Lawn) adjacent to the Lough.

Bellanaleck

Bellanaleck Broad Evaluation Framework

Bellanaleck has a population of 532 and 190 dwellings (2011 census). It is located 8km (5miles) south of Enniskillen situated on the bank of the Bellanaleck River to the north. The A509 (protected route) runs through the village.

Resource Test	The settlement has a limited range of resources consisting of a church, a hall, a post office, a convenience store and petrol station, a fast food takeaway, a gift shop and tea room and a farm machinery store. It is also the location of the Erne Marine cruiser base and the Sheelin Irish lace Museum. No sewage works available at settlement, sewage pumped to Enniskillen (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Outward expansion of Bellanaleck is constrained to the north by the inter lough channel and floodplain of Lough Erne and the shoreline setting of mature trees to Cleenish Rectory which is a Listed Building. Mill Lough acts as a constraint to the east as does a large hillock to the east of Cleenish Rectory between Mill Lough and the inter lough channel. There are 3 LLPAs in and adjacent to the settlement.
Transport Test	Bellanaleck is located on the A509 Protected Route which runs from Enniskillen to Belturbet (ROI). There is a limited bus service which operates daily and runs between Enniskillen and Belturbet (ROI). A community transport scheme also operates in the area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited to a small number of businesses in the service sector (retail). The marina is important to the local tourism economy. The local agriculture industry also offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban and Rural Character Test	The settlement is essentially rural in character and originally developed from 2 loose clusters of buildings based around Cleenish Church of Ireland. Housing estates have primarily developed off the A 509 and to the south east of Cleenish Rectory. The location of the sewage treatment works in the centre of the settlement may act as a constraint on development of adjoining land. It can accommodate further individual houses and small groups without impact on character.
Community Services Test	Community facilities are restricted to those provided by the church and hall. There is also a children's play area and a treed walk way/open space, and seated area.

Belleek

Belleek Broad Evaluation Framework

Belleek is located 43.2km (24.5miles) north of Enniskillen situated on the border with Co Donegal. It has a population of 904 with 380 households (2011 Census). The settlement is intersected by the river Erne and the land border with the Irish Republic. The nucleus of the town lies to the north of the river with the commercial core along a short main street.

Resource Test	Belleek has a good mix of resources including convenience stores, pharmacy, public houses, restaurants, financial services, health centre, pharmacy, a range of other shops and retail services. It has two primary schools and two churches. Belleek pottery factory is internationally recognised and has its own tourist facilities. Belleek also has a fire station, police station (part-time opening hours) civic amenity site, picnic area and children's play area and several marina jetties exist alongside the River Erne. The Waste Water Treatment Works has no additional capacity (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Belleek has a designated Area of Village Character and 4 LLPAs. There are a number of Listed Buildings within the settlement such as St. Patrick's Church and Belleek Church of Ireland. Urban expansion is constrained by the border with the Republic of Ireland to the west, by steeply rising ground at Finner and falling land at Commons and North Commons. Flood risk poses some problems to the east as do the potential archaeological remains at Rathmore. The floodplain along the River Erne affects the centre of the settlement and the north western boundary along the border. Important public views to the south of Kesh Road also act as a constraint.
Transport Test	Belleek is situated at the junction of the A46 and A47 cross-border routes. The A46 is a Protected Route. The village is served by Ulster Bus & Bus Éireann connecting it to Enniskillen, Ballyshannon and Bundoran. It is also serviced by a community transport scheme. National Route 91 of the National Cycle Network runs through the settlement.

Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are provided primarily by Belleek Pottery, restaurants, coffee shops, shops, schools and a Bank. The tourism industry also provides employment opportunities together with the local agricultural industry. The hotel in the village closed 2 years ago.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is essentially rural in character. The village has a convoluted shape largely as a result of the presence of the border, the River Erne and more steeply sloping ground to the north. The riverside setting of the Erne River, the settings of the two listed churches and Rathmore, a localised hill, are all important landscape features. There is an extensive ribbon development, consisting mostly of housing, along the north side of the Kesh Road and a build-up of development at Corry which is physically separated from the village core by the River Erne. The settlement can accommodate further development in the form of housing groups and some individual houses.
Community Services Test	Community facilities include 2 churches and halls, 2 primary schools, children's play area; civic amenity/recycling site; picnic area; playing fields and pitches.

Brookeborough

Brookeborough Broad Evaluation Framework

Brookeborough has a population of 452 and 181 households (2011 Census). It is located 17.6km (11miles) east of Enniskillen situated just off the A4 (protected route) Belfast road defining the limit of development along the north western boundary. The settlement is characterised by a Main Street with a mix of commercial and residential properties.

Resource Test	Brookeborough has a mixture of resources to meet people's daily needs including churches; church halls, a surgery, pharmacy, credit union, a shop and public houses. It has 2 primary schools; St Mary's (52) and Brookeborough Controlled (63) .The sewage treatment works has additional capacity (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Brookeborough is set within a drumlin landscape with raths on some of the hilltops. It is constrained to the north west by the A4 and by steep topography to the north and north east and by marginal flood risk to the north west of the settlement. The settlement has a designated Area of Village Character and 5 LLPAs. There are a number of Listed Buildings such as Gola House that lie within the settlement.
Transport Test	Brookeborough is situated immediately adjacent to the A4 Enniskillen to Belfast Road. It has a regular bus service operating daily connecting Enniskillen to Belfast. In addition, a Rural Community transport scheme operates in this area.
Economic Development Test	There is a small economic base providing employment opportunities in the retail and service sector within the settlement. The local quarry and agricultural industry also provide opportunities for employment.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character and of a traditional linear form. The core has a strong sense of place containing both terraced and standalone detached properties, some of which are listed. Gola House along with its grounds provide an important setting to the village at the south west side as does the wooded area of Aghalun to the north east. There is significant undeveloped land in the

	existing settlement capable of accommodating some housing development and some individual houses.
Community Services Test	Brookeborough has a strong community function with churches, church halls, schools, picnic areas, a park, sports playing fields & play park serving the village and surrounding rural population.

Carranbeg/Roscor

Carranbeg/Roscor Broad Evaluation Framework

Carranbeg/Roscor which has a population of 37 and 14 households (2011 Census). It is located 35.2km (22miles) north west of Enniskillen, situated at a staggered crossroads built around the church and primary school.

Resource Test	This small settlement has a limited range of services which comprises of a Church and a primary school (52). The sewage treatment works has limited capacity and each planning application will be assessed on a case by case need.
Environmental Capacity Test	There are 2 designated LLPAs within and adjacent to the settlement. It also has 2 Listed Buildings, Carranbeg House and St. John the Baptist's Church. The settlement is constrained by steeply rising land to the south and by the setting of Carranbeg House to the west. It is also subject to flood risk to the north and west.
Transport Test	The settlement sits at a minor road junction on the A46 Belleek-Enniskillen Road and can avail of the daily bus service between Enniskillen and Belleek. It is serviced by a community transport scheme.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited to the primary school and surrounding agricultural sector.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character comprising a cluster of houses at a crossroads and church. It benefits from the settings of two listed buildings - Carranbeg House to the west of the settlement and St John's church. It can accommodate individual or small groups of houses without detriment to character.
Community Services Test	Community services are limited to the church and primary school.

Carrontremall

Carrontremall - Broad Evaluation Framework

Carrontremall has a population of 56 and 21 households (2011 census) and is located 16.8km (11miles) east of Enniskillen situated along a minor road just off the Main A4 road to Belcoo. The settlement takes the form of two linear nodes which occupies an elevated position in the landscape.

Resource Test	This small settlement consists of 2 clusters of houses grouped on a hillside it has no resources apart from a sewage treatment works which has additional capacity.
Environmental Capacity Test	Carrontremall is constrained by steep topography to the north and a quarry to the south. There is limited flood risk associated with the river to the west. There is a designated LLPA within the settlement limit.
Transport Test	Carrontremall is located on a minor road with no daily public transport. However, a community transport scheme operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited to the quarry and the local agricultural industry.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character comprising two separate housing clusters. The first cluster consists mainly of a terrace of cottages and a small housing estate. The second cluster comprises some single houses and two farm groups to the east. There are opportunities for further individual houses and small groups of houses without impact on the character.
Community Services Test	Carrontremall has no community services.

Carrybridge

Carrybridge Broad Evaluation Framework

Carrybridge is a small settlement with a population of 32 and 12 households (2011 Census). It is located 11.2km (7miles) south east of Enniskillen situated on the shores of Lough Erne built around the Marina.

Resource Test	Carrybridge has a marina for leisure cruisers on the Lough, which divides Carrybridge and Inishmore Island. Its limited resources which are aimed primarily at water based activities and tourism consist of a hotel, boat yard, public toilets, jetties, landing stages, slipways, picnic area and 'Aghnacarra' guesthouse accommodation. St Michael's Church is located just outside the settlement to the south east. There is no sewage treatment works.
Environmental Capacity Test	Carrybridge is constrained by steeply rising land and a localised knoll to the north and east, Inishmore Island to the west, the Erne inter-lough channel and flood risk to the east. The Lough Erne shoreline LLPA is located adjacent to the settlement limit.
Transport Test	Carrybridge sits on a minor road network with no daily public transport service. However, a rural community transport scheme operates in the area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited to the hotel/restaurant/public house, boat company, guesthouse accommodation and the local agricultural industry.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character with its origin as a crossing point of Upper Lough Erne. Housing consists of individual houses. It has limited scope to accommodate further individual houses and small groups.
Community Services Test	Carrybridge has a limited number of community services consisting of picnic area, marina, public toilets and a church.

Church Hill

Church Hill - Broad Evaluation Framework

Church Hill is a relatively small settlement with a population of 50 and 19 households (2011 Census). It is located 18.4km (11.5miles) North West of Enniskillen and situated along a minor country road built around the church.

Resource Test	This small settlement has limited resources consisting of a Church. The sewage treatment works has no additional capacity. (NI Water, June 2015)
Environmental Capacity Test	Church Hill is constrained by the steep topography surrounding the settlement and archaeological monuments such as the post medieval Church and burial ground immediately south east of the settlement limit. The northern part of the settlement is partially affected by surface water flooding. There are 3 LLPAs located within the settlement and one immediately outside to the east of the limit.
Transport Test	Church Hill is located North of Derrygonnelly, off the B 81. It sits on a minor road network with no daily public transport service. However, a community transport scheme operates within the Church Hill area.
Economic Development Test	The settlement has limited employment opportunities. The surrounding agricultural sector may provide some form of employment opportunities.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character and has a reasonably nucleated form with a recognisable street. Treed areas within the settlement add to its character. Housing is characterised by single dwellings. It can accommodate individual or small groups of houses without detriment to character.
Community Services Test	Community services are limited to the church.

Clabby

Clabby Broad Evaluation Framework

Clabby has a population of 268 and 100 households (2011 census). It is located 19.2km (12miles) north east of Enniskillen situated at a crossroads which is built around the church, rectory and other commercial activities.

Resource Test	Clabby has limited range of resources consists of 2 churches and associated church halls, a shop & filling station, car wash, post office and gift shop, garden centre, hairdressers and furniture business. A small auction centre also exists within the settlement. The sewage treatment works has currently no additional capacity, However, an upgrade is in a planned programme of works which will provide additional capacity (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Clabby is set within an undulating, drumlin landscape. Outward expansion is constrained by steep topography to the north, west and south east. It is also subject to flood risk, both within the settlement and to the east, north and south west. There are 3 designated LLPAs within the settlement limit. St. Margaret's Church of Ireland is a Listed Building.
Transport Test	The settlement is located at a minor crossroads on the Tempo-Fivemiletown Road. It has a limited public bus service operating from Enniskillen via Tempo. A rural community transport scheme also operates in this area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are available within the business located in the settlement limit such as the garden centre and local shops. The surrounding agricultural industry also offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban & Rural Character Test	This rural crossroads settlement has an older core of buildings north of the crossroads, with more recent developments extending out along the Fivemiletown and Tempo Roads. It can accommodate further individual houses and small groups without impacting on the character.
Community Services Test	Clabby has a limited number of community functions which include two churches, two community halls (one adjacent to development limit) and a play park.

Derrygonnelly

Derrygonnelly Broad Evaluation Framework

Derrygonnelly has a population of 678 with 266 dwellings (2011 Census). It is located 16km (10miles) north west of Enniskillen along the riverside setting of the Silles River. The settlement is linear in form with a medium sized commercial inner core.

Resource Test	The settlement has a mixture of resources to meet people's daily needs including convenience shops, post office, doctor's surgery, pharmacy, a vets, pubs and other retail services, a credit union, 2 churches, a community hall. There are two primary schools Derrygonnelly Primary School (48), and St. Patrick's Primary School (123). There is also Tir Navar Holiday Village, with elderly day-care centre, a residential home, playgrounds, a GAA Ground and recycling facilities. The waste water treatment works has additional capacity available. (NI Water, June 2015)
Environmental Capacity Test	Derrygonnelly is constrained by steep topography to the north east and south west; by the Silles River and its floodplain; and, by a number of archaeological sites and monuments such as the post medieval church and graveyard and their settings. The core of the settlement has an Area of Village Character with 3 LLPA's within and adjacent to its limits as well as a TPO.
Transport Test	Derrygonnelly is situated on the B81 Northwest of Enniskillen. A limited public transport service is available linking the settlement to Enniskillen. A community transport scheme also operates within the Derrygonnelly area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited to retail and service sector businesses, the two primary schools and the day-care centre and residential home and playgroup. The surrounding agricultural industry also offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character, with a traditional linear Main Street, within which an Area of Village Character has been designated. Housing is characterised by a mix of single road frontage dwellings, and small housing developments. It can accommodate further individual houses and moderately sized housing developments without impact on the character.

Community Services Test	Community facilities are limited to the primary schools, the churches, community hall, playgrounds and a GAA Ground. It also has a day-care centre, residential home and doctor's surgery.
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Derrylin

Derrylin Broad Evaluation Framework

Derrylin has a population of 640 and 249 households (2011 census). It is located 20.8km (13miles) south of Enniskillen along the A509 (protected route) leading to the Irish Republic. The settlement is linear in nature with a variety commercial residential and community facilities.

Resource Test	Derrylin has a mixture of resources to meet people's daily needs including dentist, food outlets, a convenience shop, a post office, filling stations, public bars, hotel, pharmacy, butchers, Bureau de Change and café. There are other businesses situated at the Enterprise Centre. Derrylin also has churches, halls and a primary school (130), playgroup/childcare facilities and a secondary school (176) .The sewage treatment works has additional capacity (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	The settlement lies within a landscape of low drumlin hills and lowland. It is constrained by rising land to the south west and by raths and other monuments to the north west and east. Flooding also affects the land to the west and south of the settlement along the existing water course. There are 5LLPA's as well as a TPO and a number of listed buildings such as the Grove that lie within the settlement limit.
Transport Test	Derrylin lies on the A509 Enniskillen-Dublin Road and is accessible to Clones and Lisnaskea. It has a limited public bus service linking the town with Enniskillen and that of the Irish Republic. National Route 91 of the National Cycle Network runs through the settlement.
Economic Test	Derrylin has a good economic base providing employment opportunities in retail and service sector, education and professional services together with light industry. In addition, outside the development limit, the Aventas Group is an important employer in the wider area alongside the local agricultural industry.

Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character and linear in form extending along the A509. The settings of a rath, a listed church and two listed buildings provide an attractive aspect at the southern end of the settlement. Most of the housing developments in Derrylin are located east of Main Street with the majority of dwellings on the western side being single roadside developments. There is significant undeveloped land which is capable of absorbing some housing development and some individual houses.
Community Service Test	Derrylin has a strong sense of community built around its community and leisure facilities i.e. churches, halls, schools, daycare facilities, sheltered accommodation for the elderly, leisure centre, community centre, and GAA playing fields which serve the settlement and its immediate hinterland.

Donagh

Donagh Broad Evaluation Framework

Donagh has a population of 179 and 66 households (2011 census). It is located 24km (15miles) south east of Enniskillen situated to the east of the A34 (protected route) leading to Newtownbutler and the Irish Republic. Settlement mainly residential with limited commercial activity.

Resource Test	Donagh has a limited range of services consisting of a primary school (86), a public house, a shop, a Church, Gaelic football grounds and club-house and Donagh Millennium Hall/Youth Centre. An allotment exists within the settlement. The sewage treatment works has additional capacity (NI water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Donagh is set within a drumlin landscape. It is constrained to the north, west and south by steep rising ground. It is also subject to flood risk to the east and north west. There are 2 LLPAs as well as a TPO and a Listed Building (Donagh House) within the settlement limit.
Transport Test	The settlement is situated on the B36 Rosslea and Clones Road and is accessible to the A34 Enniskillen to Newtownbutler Road to the south west. It is serviced by the bus service connecting Enniskillen with Newtownbutler and the Irish Republic. A community transport scheme operates in this area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are restricted to the shop, public house, primary school, the after school club and the local agriculture industry.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character and has developed from a crossroads cluster with a comparatively large public sector housing estate and a ribbon of houses along the Rosslea Road. Donagh House, a listed building with extensive grounds, sits on a small hillock overlooking the settlement. It can accommodate further groups of houses and individual houses without impacting on the character.

Community Services Test	Community facilities are limited to St Patrick's Church, playgroup/after school club, recycling facilities, picnic area, allotments, Gaelic football grounds and club-house and Donagh Millennium Hall/Youth Centre serving mainly the surrounding rural population.
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Ederney

Ederney Broad Evaluation Framework

Ederney is located 24.8km (15.5miles) north of Enniskillen situated on a riverside setting of the Glendarragh River. It has a population of 587 and 244 households (2011 Census). The small commercial core of the settlement is established around the crossroads and extends along the arterial roads.

Resource Test	Ederney has a mixture of resources to meet people's daily needs including convenience stores, a part time post office, hairdressers, a pharmacy, a doctor's surgery, general builders and agricultural provision stores, public houses, restaurant and accommodation. It also has a Primary School (154), a Church and Hall. The sewage treatment works has no head room left. (NI Water, June 2015)
Environmental Capacity Test	Expansion of the settlement is constrained by steep slopes to the south including a drumlin with an archaeological monument on top; a localised hill (drumlin) to the north east and east, and some substantial flooding risk exists to the east and west and through the village. A designated Area of Village Character is located at the core of the settlement at the crossroads. There are 7 designated LLPAs in and adjacent to the settlement limit and Listed Buildings such as St. Joseph's Church.
Transport Test	The settlement sits at the junction of the B4 Omagh-Kesh Road and B72 Castlederg Road. There is a limited bus service linking it to nearby settlements as well as Enniskillen and Omagh. A community transport service also operates in the area.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character and is a typical cross-roads village with a tightly nucleated core. Development has ribboned out along radial routes particularly to the south west and east. The riverside setting of the Glendurragh River, the setting of St Joseph's Church and important groups of mature trees add to the attraction of the settlement. There is ample land remaining which is suitable for absorbing some housing development and individual houses.

Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited to the retail and service industry, the primary school and local agricultural sector.
Community Services Test	Community facilities are limited to local halls and recreation grounds, a community building and a football pitch.

Florencecourt/Drumlaghy

Florencecourt/Drumlaghy Broad Evaluation Framework

Florencecourt/Drumlaghy takes the form of two nodes located 12.8km (8 miles) south west of Enniskillen with a population of 91 and 41 households (2011 census). The settlement is situated adjacent to Florencecourt Park and garden to the south and the crossroads to the west.

Resource Test	This small settlement consists of two separate nodes has limited resources consisting of a primary school (123), a hall, a farm and hardware suppliers, and a car repairs garage/service station, a doctor's surgery and pharmacy. The sewage treatment works has currently additional capacity available (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	The settlement is set within a lowland area. The eastern node of Drumlaghy is constrained by Larganess River and floodplain to the east and also by a floodplain and archaeological monument to the north west and west. The node at Florencecourt is restricted to the south by Florencecourt Historic Park and Garden which is a National Trust property. There are 3 LLPAs within and adjacent to the settlement and Drumlaghy House which is a Listed Building.
Transport Test	Both nodes are located on a secondary road network (B195 to Blacklion) with Drumlaghy also sitting on the A509 between Enniskillen and Swanlinbar. There is a limited bus service and a community transport scheme also serves the area. National Route 91 of the National Cycle Network runs through the settlement.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities within the settlement are limited to a hardware and farm supplies business, a car repairs garage and medical care facility with additional opportunities provided outside the settlement by the primary school and play school and Florence Court, a National Trust property and the local agricultural industry.

Urban and Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character with both nodes clustered around road junctions. Development comprises small public housing groups and individual houses. The remains of McGrath's Wood in Florencecourt and the tree groups around Drumlaghy House (a listed building) are important landscape features. The settlement can accommodate further individual houses and small groups without impact on character.
Community Services Test	Community facilities are limited to a hall, a primary school and play school, and doctor's surgery and pharmacy.

Garrison

Garrison Broad Evaluation Framework

Garrison has a population of 351 and 151 households (2011 Census). It is located 36km (22.5miles) North West of Enniskillen situated on the shoreline of Lough Melvin and the Lakeshore Plantation. The river Roogagh runs through the centre of the village and the small inner core with the wider limits spreading out along the arterial roads.

Resource Test	Garrison has a limited range of resources which includes churches, community halls, a convenience shop, a post office, a pharmacy, a credit union, a holiday centre/hostel and St Martin's Primary School (99). The sewage treatment works has no additional capacity.
Environmental Capacity Test	Garrison is situated on the shores of Lough Melvin at the mouth of the Roogagh River. It is constrained by the surrounding physical features such as the river valley and its floodplain which runs through the centre of the settlement. The Lough Shore and steeply rising ground to the west also act as constraints. Marginal flood risk also affects the settlement to the north and south. Garrison has an Area of Village Character which also includes the listed Church of Ireland building. There are 7 LLPAs situated in and around the settlement the largest of which extends around the Lough Melvin shoreline. There is also a TPO within the settlement.
Transport Test	Garrison is situated on the B52 Belleek-Belcoo Road. It has a limited public transport service to and from Enniskillen. It is also serviced by a community transport scheme. National Route 91 of the National Cycle Network runs through the settlement.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited to businesses in the retail, financial service sector and tourist-related activities.

	The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character with the older core concentrated around the river crossing. Recent development has ribboned along the Belleek, Ballyshannon and Old Belcoo Roads. The wooded shore-line of Lough Melvin, the riverside setting of Roogagh River, and other groups of trees such as those at Belleek Road are landscape features. The settlement has land to provide opportunities for future development to meet the needs within the housing sector without impact on character.
Community Services Test	Community facilities are limited to the churches, hall buildings, primary school, children's playground, Lough Melvin activity centre, and the tourist-related facilities such as the jetty.

Kesh

Kesh Broad Evaluation Framework

Kesh has a population of 1036 and 444 households (2011 Census). It is located 24.4km (14miles) north of Enniskillen situated on the Kesh River. The settlement has a substantial well-established vibrant commercial nucleus with development spreading south along the arterial roads.

Resource Test	Kesh has a range of services to meet people's daily needs including a church, halls, police station, post office, pharmacy, convenience stores, financial services, an Enterprise Centre and other retail services. It also has a Primary School (230), playing fields and a recycling centre. The Waste Water Treatment Works has additional capacity available. (NI Water, June 2015)
Environmental Capacity Test	Kesh has a designated Area of Village Character with 4 areas designated as LLPAs situated in and around the settlement. There are also listed buildings such as Drumkeeran House. Expansion of the settlement is constrained by localised hills with raths and other archaeological sites on top to the north and south of the village; by the Kesh River and flood plain to the north and floodplain to the east side of the settlement.
Transport Test	Kesh is located on an A-class road (A35) which connects the village with Irvinestown and Pettigo and the B4 to Ederney and Lack. It is served by a limited public transport service to and from Enniskillen. It is also serviced by a community transport scheme. National Route 91 of the National Cycle Network runs through the settlement.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited to the retail, small businesses, the financial service sector, the primary school. There are other employment opportunities within the tourist related industry such as hotel, B&Bs, the caravan park, and the jetty and slipway.

	The surrounding agricultural industry also offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character and has an attractive and historic core which is designated as an Area of Village Character. Modern development comprising housing estates and individual houses extend mainly to the south along the Enniskillen Road and the Crevenish Road leaving areas of backland undeveloped. The riverside setting of the Kesh River, the settings of archaeological sites and the listed building of Drumkeeran House are important landscape features. It can accommodate further individual houses and small housing estates without detriment to character.
Community Service Test	Community facilities are limited to the church, Fountain youth centre, halls, primary school, day care centre, playing fields and a playground.

Killadeas

Killadeas Broad Evaluation Framework

Killadeas has a population of 63 with 25 households (2011 Census) is located 11.2km (7miles) north of Enniskillen situated on the shoreline of Lough Erne built around the church. It is a rural settlement with mature woodland in and around its limits.

Resource Test	This small settlement has a limited range of services which consists of a Church a hall and a residential care home. Manor House Hotel is located just outside settlement limit. The sewage treatment works has limited additional capacity.
Environmental Capacity Test	Killadeas is situated adjacent to the Lough Erne shoreline which restricts expansion in a westerly direction. It is also constrained by an elevated crest at Buninubber to the north west, rising ground to the south east and by marginal flood risk along the shore line. There are 2 LLPAs in and around the settlement which includes the Killadeas Church a listed building.
Transport Test	The settlement is located on a B-class road (B82) between Kesh and Enniskillen. It has a limited public transport service operating between Enniskillen and Kesh. It is served by a community transport scheme.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited to tourism-related activities at the nearby Manor House Hotel and Oghill farm which produces Tickety-Moo ice cream. The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character consisting of a ribbon of development along the minor road to Irvinestown and along the B82. The shoreline with its associated tree plantation forms an attractive setting to the settlement. There remaining undeveloped land can accommodate individual or small groups of houses without detriment to character.
Community Service Test	Has limited function providing just a Church, and Hall within the limits and a hotel a short distance to the north of the limit.

Killesher/Derrylester

Killesher/Derrylester Broad Evaluation Framework

Killesher/Derrylester is located 13.6km (8.5miles) south west of Enniskillen. It is sited at a crossroads is built around the local church and primary school. The settlement relatively small in scale with a population of 50 and 19 households (2011 census).

Resource Test	The settlement has limited resources consisting of a church, hall, post office and a primary school (79). It has no sewage treatment works.
Environmental Capacity Test	Killesher/Derrylester is constrained to the north and south by a flood risk along the existing burn and by drumlins to the south and north east. The A32 Enniskillen – Swanlinbar Road is also a constraint to the west. There are no LLPAs in and around the settlement.
Transport Test	Killesher/Derrylester is located on a secondary road network off the A32 between Enniskillen and Swanlinbar. There is a limited bus service operating between Enniskillen and the Irish republic. A community transport scheme also operates in the area. National Route 91 of the National Cycle Network runs through the settlement.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited to the primary school and post office. The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban and Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character consisting of a cluster of houses and other buildings located around a cross roads. It can accommodate further individual houses and small groups without impact on character.
Community Services Test	Community facilities are limited to a school, church and hall.

Kinawley

Kinawley Broad Evaluation Framework

Kinawley has a population of 141 and 55 households (2011 census). It is located 16.8km (11miles) south of Enniskillen with a riverside location situated along the banks of the river Moher. A linear type settlement consisting mainly of road frontage development.

Resource Test	The settlement has a limited range of resources which consists of churches, halls/community centres and a primary school (100), a public house, a small convenience store, a pharmacy, a post office, a credit union and health centre. The sewage treatment works has additional capacity available (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Kinawley is set within a drumlin landscape and within an area subject to flood risk. It is therefore constrained to the south east by the Moher River and floodplain; the flood plain of a tributary of the Cladagh River to the north west and by steep slopes to the north east. There are 2 areas of LLPAs which incorporates St Naile's Church a listed building.
Transport Test	Kinawley is located on a secondary road network which links to Derrylin (B108) and is accessible to the Enniskillen - Swanlinbar Road (A 509). It has a limited bus service operating between Enniskillen, Derrylin and the Irish Republic. A community transport scheme operates in this area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities in the settlement are limited to businesses in the retail and financial service sector, the school, the health centre and the local agriculture industry.
Urban and Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character with development either grouped at road junctions or dispersed along minor roads and comprising of small housing estates, individual houses and pairs of semis. It can accommodate further individual houses and small groups without impact on character.
Community Services Test	Community facilities are limited to halls/community centres, churches, a primary school and crèche. There is also a children's play area and GAA Club.

Lack

Lack Broad Evaluation Framework

Lack with a population of 111 with 50 households (2011 Census). It is located 30.4km (19miles) north of Enniskillen along the main Omagh to Kesh road. The settlement is situated in a rural setting and is linear in form with a small nucleus and then spreading along the arterial roads.

Resource Test	This small settlement has limited resources consisting of a public house and one hall. There is an Antique shop, car wash and tyre sales. There is a primary school (62). The sewage treatment works has capacity (NI Water, June 2015)
Environmental Capacity Test	Lack lies within Glendurragh Valley and is constrained by steep topography to the south and to the north and north east where land rises towards Tappaghan Mountain. A small section to the south of the settlement limit is affected by the floodplain. The floodplain runs along the southern boundary of the defined settlement limit. There is a designated Area of Village Character and 2 LLPAs within the settlement.
Transport Test	The settlement is located on the B4 Omagh-Kesh Road and has a limited public bus service which operates to and from Enniskillen. A community transport scheme services the area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited to the primary school, public house, antique shop and local agricultural sector.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character with a compact core of two streets set in a T-shape plan. There is a ribbon of development along the Omagh Road. The mature trees around the Rectory form an attractive setting to the west. There is opportunity for development within the existing settlement limit to provide for future growth.
Community Services Test	Community facilities are limited to the primary school and hall.

Letterbreen

Letterbreen Broad Evaluation Framework

Letterbreen has a population of 68 with 26 households (2011 census). It is located 9km (5.5miles) south west of Enniskillen situated at a crossroads along the A4 (protected route) to Belcoo. This is a small rural type settlement built around the local church.

Resource Test	The settlement has limited resources consisting of a church, hall, public house and convenience store. The sewage treatment works has additional capacity (NI water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Letterbreen is set within a drumlin landscape which acts as a constraint to development to the north and to the west where there is also a hilltop path. A series of small streams and associated flood plains also affect the settlement to the south and west. There is 1 LLPA located immediately west of the settlement limit. The Methodist Church is a Listed Building.
Transport Test	It is located on the A4 Enniskillen-Belcoo-Sligo Road. There is a limited bus service serving the settlement operating between Enniskillen and Belcoo. A community transport scheme operates in this area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited to the public house and convenience store together with the local agriculture industry.
Urban and Rural Character Test	This crossroads settlement is rural in character with the Methodist Church as the focal point. Housing comprises of a mix of terraced housing, single dwellings and a small housing estate. It can accommodate further individual houses and small housing groups without impact on character.
Community Services Test	Community services are limited to the church and hall.

Lisbellaw

Lisbellaw - Broad Evaluation Framework

Lisbellaw has a population of 1102 and 407 households (2011 Census). It is located 8km (5miles) south east of Enniskillen situated along the main Belfast Road. The settlement is intersected by the A4 (protected route) with its relatively substantial inner commercial core positioned on the south side. The wider development of the settlement has spread out along the arterial roads.

Resource Test	Lisbellaw has a mixture of resources to meet people's daily needs including a post office, convenience shop, pharmacy, public bars, a dentist's surgery, financial services and other retail services. It has churches, halls, two primary schools - Tattygar (64) and Lisbellaw (219). There is a playschool and a children's playground. There is also, a Builders Merchants, and a Timber Yard/Mill which is located along the Carrybridge Road. The Wastewater Treatment Works has additional capacity available.(NI Water, June 2015)
Environmental Capacity Test	Outward expansion of Lisbellaw is constrained by the topography with localised hills and very steep slopes to the north and south; the A4 Protected Route; the presence of a number of archaeological sites and monuments in and around the village; flood risk to the north, south-west and east; the timber yard/mill to the east. There are 15 LLPAs in and adjacent to the settlement with a number of Listed Buildings such as the Presbyterian Church.
Transport Test	Lisbellaw is located to the southeast of Enniskillen and lies astride the A4 Enniskillen-Belfast Road. A limited public transport service links the village to Enniskillen, Belfast and Clones. A community transport scheme also operates within the Lisbellaw area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities in the settlement are confined to the retail and financial service sectors, the timber yard/mill on Carrybridge Road, the Builders Merchant's store and primary schools.

Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is essentially rural in character, with a compact core centred round the Church of Ireland. The sloping and gently curving Main Street has a distinctive character and is designated as An Area of Village Character. The settings of listed buildings such as the churches and the settings of archaeological sites and significant tree groups are important landscape features in the villages. Housing comprising mainly of single road frontage dwellings has extended along the Carrybridge Road with more in-depth development concentrated around the village core. It can accommodate further individual houses and moderately sized housing developments without impact on the character.
Community Services Test	Community facilities are limited to the churches, associated halls, the primary schools and playschool and play area.

Lisnarick

Lisnarick Broad Evaluation Framework

Lisnarick has a population of 238 and 94 households (2011 Census). It is located 16.8km (11miles) north of Enniskillen along the Irvinestown road situated at a T-Junction. The settlement has a small river running through the village with mature vegetation on the village green.

Resource Test	Lisnarick has a limited range of resources consisting of a restaurant, and B&B. There is a filling station and restaurant just outside the settlement. The sewage treatment works has additional capacity.
Environmental Capacity Test	The settlement lies within a drumlin landscape and is constrained by a large crest to the north and by a number of archaeological monuments e.g. raths and their settings in and around the village. There is some flood risk to the east and south west of the settlement. Lisnarick has a designated Area of Village Character and 7 LLPAs which lie in and adjacent to the settlement limit. In addition there is a TPO within the settlement.
Transport Test	Lisnarick is situated along the (B82) Kesh Road. It has a limited public bus service between Enniskillen and Kesh. The settlement and surrounding area is serviced by a community transport scheme. National Route 91 of the National Cycle Network runs through the settlement.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities within the settlement are limited to the restaurant, and B&B. Further opportunities are provided outside the settlement at a filling station, golf driving range and restaurant and tourism-related activities at Castle Archdale Country Park and Lough Erne. The surrounding agricultural industry also offers opportunities for local employment.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character with an historic core based on the triangular village green where most development is clustered. Housing has ribboned extensively along the Irvinestown Road and a small cul de sac road to the north. The mature treed grounds of Drumadavy House and the settings of a rath and historic graveyard add to the

	settlement's character. It can accommodate further individual or groups of houses without detriment to character.
Community Services Test	Community services are limited to a children's playground. Nearby Castle Archdale Country Park provides recreational activities.

Magheraveely

Magheraveely Broad Evaluation Framework

Magheraveely is located 33.6km (21miles) south east of Enniskillen situated close to the border with the Irish Republic. It has a population of 66 and 26 households (2011 census). The settlement comprises of a short street with a few buildings which are mainly residential with a few commercial premises with mature woodland in and around its limits.

Resource Test	Magheraveely is a small settlement which has a limited range of resources, comprising of a pub, an Orange Hall and a Post Office. The existing sewage treatment works has additional capacity (NI water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	The settlement with an area of village character is set within a landscape of low drumlin hills with 4 LLPAS in and adjacent to its limit. It is constrained by the setting of an historic church and graveyard to the south and also by the flood plain of Scottsborough Lough and its tributaries. A tree ring constrains development to the east.
Transport Test	The settlement is situated on a minor road network which links it to Clones and Newtownbutler. It has no public transport service however a rural community transport scheme operates in the area. National Route 91 of the National Cycle Network runs through the settlement.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited to the pub post office and the local agricultural industry.
Urban & Rural Character Test	Magheraveely is rural in character possessing a strong nucleated form with a recognisable street. Housing is roadside in character and mostly bungalows with one small housing group. It can accommodate individual or small groups of houses without detriment to character.
Community Service Test	Community facilities are limited to a Hall and a Post Office.

Maguiresbridge

Maguiresbridge Broad Evaluation Framework

Maguiresbridge has a population of 1038 and 395 households (2011 Census). It is located 12.8km (8miles) south east of Enniskillen along the A34 (protected route). The settlement is mainly situated on the east side of the A34 (Belfast road) with a substantial main street which is intersected by the Colebrooke river. The settlement has developed along the arterial roads from the inner core.

Resource Test	Maguiresbridge provides a mixture of resources to meet the daily needs of people including churches, halls, a doctor's surgery, a post office, convenience stores, and a range of retail service businesses. There are two primary schools, Maguiresbridge Primary School (104) and St Mary's Primary School (89). There is no Waste Water Treatment Works available in Maguiresbridge. Waste is pumped to the Waste Water Treatment Works in Lisnaskea which has additional capacity available. (NI Water, June 2015)
Environmental Capacity Test	The settlement has a designated Area of Village Character as well as 6 LLPAs within and adjacent to the settlement limits. There are a number of listed buildings such as St Mary's Church. Outward expansion of Maguiresbridge is constrained to the north by the A4 Enniskillen to Ballygawley, and to the south west by the Colebrooke river and flood plain and to the south by the A34 route. The land to the south and east of the settlement is also quite steeply sloping. A number of archaeological sites and monuments are found within the settlement and also surrounding it, in particular to the east.
Transport Test	Maguiresbridge is located on two protected routes - the A4 Enniskillen-Belfast Road and the A34 Enniskillen –Dublin Road. There is also a good secondary road network. Limited public transport is available connecting it with Enniskillen, Belfast and Clones. A community transport scheme also operates in this area.
Economic	Employment opportunities are limited to the retail and other service sector businesses, the two primary schools and the GP surgery situated within the settlement.

Development Test	The surrounding agricultural industry also provides employment opportunities.
Urban and Rural Character Test	The settlement is essentially rural in character with its core designated as an Area of Village Character. Much of the village core is at risk of flooding by the Colebrooke River. Most new development has taken place to the east of the village core and along Drumgoon Road to the south west. It can accommodate further individual houses and moderately sized groups without impact on character.
Community Services Test	There is a strong sense of community based around the community facilities i.e. the churches, hall buildings, primary schools and community play group which serve the settlement and its immediate hinterland. It also has a doctor's surgery and a local GAA Club.

Monea

Monea Broad Evaluation Framework

Monea is located 11.2km (7miles) north west of Enniskillen along the main Derrygonnelly Road. The settlement comprises of three nodes primarily developed around the historic castle and church with a population of 206 and 76 dwellings (2011 Census).

Resource Test	This settlement comprising of three separate nodes with limited resources consisting of a church and a hall. The sewage treatment works has additional capacity. (NI Water 2015)
Environmental Capacity Test	The settlement, which is set within a drumlin landscape, has a listed building (St. Molaise's church) and an LLPA which connects the two nodes. Two of the nodes lie along the B81 Derrygonnelly-Enniskillen Road and are constrained by steep topography to the west. The third node to the north is constrained by the setting of Castletown demesne and remains of Monea Castle to the east and by sloping land to the south. There is also some marginal flood risk in and around the nodes.
Transport Test	Two nodes are situated on the B81 route and a limited public bus service is provided operating between Enniskillen and Derrygonnelly. A community transport scheme also operates within the Monea area.
Economic Development Test	The surrounding agricultural sector provides some employment opportunities.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural with three separate housing clusters based at either a crossroads or road junction. Housing is characterised by a mix of single road frontage dwellings and several small housing groups. St Molaise's Church provides a focal point within the central node with the Castletown demesne providing an important setting for the northern node. Within the settlement there are opportunities for further individual houses and small groups without impact on the character.
Community Services Test	Community facilities are limited to church and hall.

Mullanaskea

Mullanaskea Broad Evaluation Framework

Mullanaskea with a population of 42 and 16 households (2011 Census). It is located 6.4km (4miles) east of Enniskillen just south of the main Tempo road situated at a crossroads built around the church.

Resource Test	Mullanaskea has a limited range of services consisting of St Patrick's Primary School (207), a Nursery School, a church, church hall and Glass making business. There is no sewage treatment works in Mullanaskea (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Mullanaskea is set within a drumlin landscape with 1 LLPA designated at the grounds of the Holy Trinity church (a listed building). The steeply rising land to the south east and a localised knoll to the south west act as a constraint on development. It is also constrained by the B80 Enniskillen-Tempo Road and Lough Avilly and areas of flood risk to the east.
Transport Test	The settlement is located off B80 Enniskillen –Tempo Road with a limited bus service between Enniskillen and Tempo. A rural community transport scheme is available in the area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited to the Glass factory, glaziers and the primary school. The surrounding agricultural sector also provides employment opportunities.
Urban & Rural Character Test	This crossroads settlement is rural in character and is primarily focused around the primary school and factory. Housing comprises of several individual dwellings. It can accommodate small groups of houses and individual houses without impacting on its character.
Community Services Test	Community services are limited to the church, primary school, playgroup/after school club, community hall and the playing field adjacent to the development limit.

Newtownbutler

Newtownbutler Broad Evaluation Framework

Newtownbutler has a population of 987 and 411 households (2011 Census) and is located 28.8km (18miles) south east of Enniskillen situated close to the border with the Irish Republic. The settlement is traversed by the A34 (protected route) which forms a crossroads with Main Street. The Village settlement is traversed by the Lurganboy River with its nucleus on the northern side of its banks.

Resource	Newtownbutler has a mixture of resources to meet people's daily needs including convenience shops, a pharmacy, public houses, bookmakers, financial services, community centre and hall. There are also three churches, two primary schools - St Mary's Primary School (175) and Newtownbutler Primary School (59). A pre-school centre and recycling facility also exists within the settlement. The Waste Water Treatment Works has additional capacity (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Newtownbutler has a designated Area of Village Character and 7 LLPAs within the settlement limit as well as a TPO. There are a number of Listed Buildings such as St. Comgall's Church. Urban expansion is constrained by the A34 Protected Route; by steep slopes to the north-east and south-east; by archaeological sites and monuments and their settings to the north and west. There is also floodrisk from the Lurganboy River which runs through the centre of the settlement.
Transport Test	Newtownbutler lies on the A34 Protected Route between Clones and Lisnaskea. It has a limited public transport service linking the village to other villages on route to Enniskillen and the Irish Republic. A community transport scheme operates in the area. National Route 91 of the National Cycle Network runs through the settlement.
Economic	Employment opportunities are limited to businesses in the retail, service, the financial sector, the primary schools and the local agricultural industry.

Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character and has developed at a cross roads. The attractive and historic core of Main Street and High Street is designated as an Area of Village Character. The riverside setting of Lurganboy River and the settings of several listed buildings and archaeological sites add to the attractiveness of the village. Most of the housing developments in Newtownbutler are concentrated in the northern half of the settlement and off the Clones Road. There is undeveloped land capable of absorbing some single houses and housing developments without impacting on the character of the settlement.
Community Service Test	Community facilities are limited to the churches, the Primary Schools, GAA playing fields, Community Centre, Halls, Civic Amenity Facilities and Credit Union.

Pettigo/Tullyhommon

Pettigo/Tullyhommon Broad Evaluation Framework

Pettigo/Tullyhommon has a population of 63 and 31 households (2011 Census). It is located 31.2km (19.5miles) north of Enniskillen situated on the border with the Irish Republic. The settlement straddles both sides of the border which is defined by the Termon River.

Resource Test	Tullyhommon, a smaller part of Pettigo village, lies within the Northern Ireland side of the Border with the Republic of Ireland. Its resources are limited to a car repairs garage, two churches, halls and an art gallery within the northern side. However, there are an extensive range of resources to service the needs of the settlement within Pettigo. Tullyhommon is served by the sewage treatment works in Pettigo.
Environmental Capacity Test	Pettigo/Tullyhommon has a designated Area of Village Character with 4 LLPAs and has an historic tree feature situated on High Street which is designated a Listed Building. The settlement which is linear in form lies within a drumlin landscape. It is constrained by a localised knoll to the east, the border with the Republic to the west .The western part of the settlement is affected by surface water flooding.
Transport Test	The settlement is located on the A35 Irvinestown-Kesh-Pettigo Road and is served by a regular bus service between Enniskillen the Irish Republic. A community transport scheme operates in the area. National Routes 91 and 95 of the National Cycle Network runs through the settlement.
Economic Development Test	The settlement is the smaller portion of Pettigo/Tullyhommon and as such its employment opportunities are limited to the car repairs business, art gallery and surrounding agricultural sector. Employment opportunities are also available within the Irish Republic.

Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character with its historic core based around the High Street. Its steeply sloping streets give the settlement its distinctive character. Modern development has tended to ribbon along the Kesh Road. It can accommodate individual or small groups of houses without detriment to character.
Community Services Test	Its community facilities are limited to two churches and associated halls.

Rosslea

Rosslea Broad Evaluation Framework

Rosslea has a population of 528 with 221 households (2011 census). It is located 36km 22.5miles) south east of Enniskillen close to the border with the Irish Republic. The settlement is traversed by the river Finn which has its main core on the northern banks. The nucleus of the village has a short main street made up mainly of commercial properties.

Resource Test	Rosslea has a mixture of resources to meet people's daily needs including convenience shops, public bars, pharmacy, financial services, post office, civic amenity site as well as a variety of businesses at Rosslea Enterprise Centre. It also has a church and Gospel Hall; a primary school (99) and secondary school (78). The Waste Water Treatment Works has limited capacity, this will be assessed on regular basis. (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Rosslea has a designated Area of Village Character and 7 LLPAs which are positioned within and adjacent to the settlement limits. There are also a number of Listed Buildings such as the Old Rosslea Primary School. Urban expansion is constrained by Rosslea Manor Historic Park and Garden Demesne to the south east; by the floodplain of the Finn River which affects areas to the north, south east and south west; by topography with a large hill to the north of Monaghan Road, rising land to the north west and steeply falling land on both sides of Scotstown Road. A number of archaeological sites also inhibit expansion towards the south west.
Transport Test	Rosslea lies on the B36 road to Lisnaskea which forms the R187 road to Monaghan. The settlement is served by a limited public transport service to and from Enniskillen. A community transport scheme operates in the area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited to those provided by the local retail, business and service facilities, the two schools and the local agricultural industry.

Urban & Rural Character Test	Rosslea is a rural settlement situated on the Finn River. It has a reasonably compact form which has developed at a T junction. The attractive curving Main Street is designated as an Area of Village Character. Public sector housing has concentrated close to the village centre with newer private developments in vicinity of the primary school. The river setting, groups of mature trees and the setting of St Tierney's Church, Parochial House and former primary school are recognised as being of local importance and amenity value. It can accommodate further small groups of housing and individual houses without impact on character.
Community Service Test	Rosslea has a limited range of community facilities including a church, gospel hall, a primary school, secondary school, GAA playing fields, play areas and a community centre.

Springfield

Springfield Broad Evaluation Framework

Springfield is a small settlement with a population of 73 and 27 dwellings (2011 Census). It is located 8km (5miles) north west of Enniskillen situated along the A4 (protected route) road to Belcoo. A small mainly residential rural settlement.

Resource Test	Springfield has limited resources consisting of a Church, a hall, a car repairs garage and an agricultural and building supply store. The sewage treatment works has additional capacity.(NI Water, June 2015)
Environmental Capacity Test	Springfield has 3 LLPAs and is set within a lowland area of drumlins. It is constrained by the steep topography to the north and south and by an archaeological monument (a rath) to the east. The B81 Enniskillen-Derrygonnelly Road acts as a constraint to the north of the settlement. Local streams through and around the settlement are also subject to flood risk.
Transport Test	Springfield is located at a crossroads junction on the B81 Enniskillen-Derrygonnelly Road. It has a limited public transport service operating between Enniskillen and Belcoo. A community transport scheme operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited to the car repairs business, the agricultural and building supply store. The surrounding agricultural sector also provides employment opportunities.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character with the core of the settlement around the church. Housing is characterised by a mix of single road frontage dwellings and small housing groups. There are opportunities for further individual or small groups of houses without impact on the character.
Community Service Test	Community services are limited to a church and hall.

Tamlaght

Tamlaght Broad Evaluation Framework

Tamlaght has a population of 409 and 154 households (2011 Census). It is located 5.6km (3.5miles) south east of Enniskillen situated along the A4 (protected route) road to Belfast. This is a linear type settlement built around the church to the south of the A4 with residential properties to the north.

Resource Test	Tamlaght has limited resources consisting of a church, community halls, a post office, shop and filling station. The sewage treatment works has additional capacity however each planning application will be assessed on a case by case need (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Tamlaght is situated within a drumlin landscape and is constrained by steep topography to the south west and north west. It is also affected by flood risk to the north and east due to a tributary of Upper Lough Erne. There are 2 LLPAs in and adjacent to the settlement limit. St Tigernach's Church is a Listed Building.
Transport Test	The settlement straddles the A4 Enniskillen to Belfast Road. There is a regular bus service operating between Enniskillen and Belfast. A Rural Community transport scheme also operates in this area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are restricted to the shop/filling station and post office. The surrounding agricultural sector provides employment opportunities.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character and has developed as two clusters of housing on both sides of the road. Housing is comprised mainly of housing developments and individual dwellings. It can accommodate further individual or small groups of houses without impacting on the character.
Community Services Test	Community facilities are restricted to the church and community halls.

Teemore

Teemore Broad Evaluation Framework

Teemore is a small settlement with a population of 184 and 64 households (2011 Census). It is located 26.4km (16.5miles) south of Enniskillen situated at a crossroads close to the border with the Irish Republic. The settlement has developed around the local church and crossroads which is intersected by the A509 (protected route).

Resource Test	Teemore has a limited range of resources, comprised of a convenience shop, a hall in which an after-school club is run and kitchen showroom. Other businesses are found at Teemore Business Complex. In addition, there is a church and a Primary School (83). The sewage treatment works has capacity (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Teemore has 3 designated LLPAs and a Listed Building (St. Mary's Church). It is set within a lowland landscape with land in and around the settlement generally low-lying and boggy. It is constrained by flood risk within and to the west of the settlement limit and by a treed area to the north east.
Transport Test	The settlement sits on the A509 Protected Route between Enniskillen and Belturbet. It has a limited public transport service operating between Enniskillen, Derrylin and the Irish Republic. A community transport scheme operates in the area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited to the primary school, local shop, kitchen manufacturers and the businesses located in the Business Complex together with the local agriculture industry.
Urban & Rural Character Test	Teemore is a crossroads settlement with a nucleus of housing around a church and school. There is a housing development to the west of the settlement and smaller groups of houses along the minor roads. It can accommodate further individual or small groups of houses without impacting on the character.

Community Service Test	Teemore has a limited range of community service facilities including a church, primary school and Hall. There is also a day care centre located in the Business Complex.
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Tempo

Tempo Broad Evaluation Framework

Tempo with a population of 489 and 215 households (2011 census). It is located 12.8km (8miles) north east of Enniskillen situated on the riverside setting of the Tempo River. This is a linear type development defined by a line of mature trees to the south east. The settlement has a small inner core (the main street) made up of small business, residential and community buildings.

Resource Test	Tempo has a range of resources to meet the daily needs of local people with a range of shops including convenience stores, restaurant, take-away, pubs and other retail services; a health centre, post office, pharmacy, financial services, churches, church halls and community hall. It has two primary schools - St Mary's (113) and Tempo Controlled Primary School (84). There are also recycling facilities, children's play park, football/recreation fields and club house. There is a Wastewater Treatment Works in place with additional capacity available (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Tempo has a designated Area of Village Character with 4 LLPAs sited within and adjacent to the settlement limits. In addition there is a TPO in the north of the settlement which extends beyond the settlement limits. There a number of listed buildings such as 28 & 30 Main street. The settlement is located at the foot of Brougher Mountain and outward expansion is constrained by steep slopes to the west and north west and by the floodplain of the Tempo River and Tempo Manor Demesne to the east.
Transport Test	Tempo sits on the B80 road to Enniskillen. Limited public transport is available linking the village to Enniskillen. A Rural Community transport scheme also operates in this area.
Economic Development Test	Employment opportunities are limited to the service sector (shops), other businesses such as McGirr Haulage and Lakeland tours, restaurant, the financial services and the primary schools. The surrounding agricultural industry offers opportunities for local employment.

Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character and has a strong linear form. Given its topographical constraints, most development has occurred along the main road and comprises of small housing estates and individual houses. The riverside setting of the Tempo River, the mature trees along the eastern approach and Tempo Demesne are attractive features of the village. It can accommodate further individual houses and moderately sized housing developments without impact on the character.
Community Services Test	Tempo has a strong sense of community based around the community facilities (i.e. churches, schools, community centre, halls, football grounds and play areas).

Whitehill

Whitehill Broad Evaluation Framework

Whitehill has a population of 42 with 16 households (2011 Census). It is located 11.2km (7 miles) north of Enniskillen situated at a crossroads and built around the church. The settlement is also built around the small river that lies to the north.

Resource Test	This small settlement has limited resources consisting of St. Molaise's Church. Whitehill has no sewage treatment works (NI Water, June 2015).
Environmental Capacity Test	Whitehill has 1 LLPA which is set within a drumlin landscape and is constrained by steep topography to the north. The floodplain of Ballycassidy River to the east and north east also acts as a constraint.
Transport Test	Whitehill is located at a crossroads off the A32 Enniskillen-Omagh Road. There is no public transport service although a community transport scheme operates within the area.
Economic Development Test	There are no employment opportunities however the surrounding agricultural sector offers employment opportunities.
Urban & Rural Character Test	The settlement is rural in character and is situated around a crossroads with the church acting as a focal point. Housing is characterised by single road frontage dwellings. Within the settlement there are opportunities for further individual houses and small groups of housing without impact on the character.
Community Services Test	Community services are limited to that of the church.

Review of Dispersed Rural Communities against Small Settlement classification criteria

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Following on from the Strategic Settlement Evaluation Paper 12 which informed the Preferred Options Paper, a review of the existing DRCs identified in the Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 was undertaken to consider if any would meet the criterion for designation as a Small Settlement. In addition, a number of other areas were raised by Members at the workshop on the settlement hierarchy which they requested to be considered as potential DRCs. These were:

- Bannagh
- Tursallagh
- Killycurragh
- Clogh/Clough
- Gorticashel
- Scraghey
- Dregish

1.2 As DRCs as a designation are not being taken forward into the local development plan, these locations have also been assessed against the small settlement criteria along with Cavanleck/Cran which was raised through representations received to the Preferred Options Paper consultation. However, as Scraghey and Dregish both lie within Derry City and Strabane District Council area, they have been not been included in the assessment.

2.0 Background

2.1 As set out in the Fermanagh Area Plan, the original purpose of Dispersed Rural Communities was to provide scope for some additional residential development either at the focal points or in the surrounding townlands. Within these areas, it was accepted that the rural character and traditional settlement pattern was one of individual houses scattered throughout the countryside together with clustering around one of more focal points. Therefore, the FAP policy S5 drew a distinction between potential for consolidation of existing focal points and secondly, the scope for additional dwellings in the wider area subject to the constraints of avoiding (1) alteration of the particular rural character of the DRC, and (2) the creation of a build-up of development.

2.2 The Fermanagh Area Plan identified 11 DRCs and given the extensive townlands which comprised them, applications for single dwellings were assessed as any other part of the countryside. As such, the traditional settlement pattern remains one of individual houses scattered throughout the

countryside and there is relatively little difference between the settlement pattern within a DRC and outside it.

- 2.3 As described in the draft Plan Strategy, “Typically, a small settlement contains a number of single, private occupied dwellings and small housing groups (either private or public). Most contain social facilities and services including a sewage treatment works. They provide additional choice for residential location and help to retain and strengthen rural communities.” It would also be expected that a small settlement would have a degree of nucleation.
- 2.4 The following is a summary of the existing facilities and focal points located within the areas previously identified as DRCs and those other areas referred to in paragraphs 1.2 and 1.3 above. For each location, there is a short consideration on whether it would meet the criteria of a small settlement followed by any implications.

DRCs designated in the Fermanagh Area Plan 2007

(i) *Aghadrumsee*

Aghadrumsee has two nodes or clusters of development at either end of Aghadrumsee Road, approximately 1 mile apart. For reference, these are Aghadrumsee (East) and Aghadrumsee (West).

Aghadrumsee (West) has three focal points; the Primary School, Aghadrumsee Church of Ireland and Aghadrumsee Orange hall immediately across the road. The Primary School is located at the junction of Killylacky Road and Aghadrumsee Road. There is a bungalow to the immediate east of the Orange Hall. There is a water treatment facility approximately 140m to the south west on the eastern shore of Killyfole Lough. There is no WWTW facility available.

‘The Stables’ non-serviced accommodation lies nestled in the landscape at the southern boundary of the Church of Ireland.

Aghadrumsee (East) is a slighter larger cluster 1 mile east of the cluster described above. The cluster sits to the immediate north of the T-junction of Aghadrumsee Road and the Lacky Road. Included within the cluster of development are St. McCartan’s RC Church, St. McCartan’s Primary School and playing field, a small social housing group (6 dwellings) and a number of single houses. There is a Waste Water Treatment Works.

Consideration: Aghadrumsee (West) does not contain any residential element whilst Aghadrumsee (East) does contain some housing. Notwithstanding the evidence of some nucleation at Aghadrumsee East, it is significantly separated from Aghadrumsee West which makes it difficult to

identify or draw a limit of development around them. Equality issues may arise in defining one of the clusters and not the other.

(ii) Aghakillymaud

Aghakillymaud – This small DRC along part of the Lough Shore of Upper Lough Erne has focal points at the Cottages (five former Rural DC bungalows which appear as a ribbon of development) and the Community and Mummers Centre (the former National School). In addition to the community centre, the DRC has a hotel and marina (Knockninny Country House and Marina). Aghakillymaud has a small waste water treatment works .

Consideration: Aghakillymaud does not meet the test for a small settlement as the housing does not present as a group, instead with the appearance of a ribbon of development.

(iii) Boho

Boho – This large DRC comprising 18 townlands extends north of Mullaghduin DRC, north east of Belcoo. Within it, there is a primary school (Killyhommon, now closed), a Church of Ireland church, a Roman Catholic Church, a community centre, a pub and a small convenience shop. In recent years, the community centre has been extended. A small group of 4 semi-detached dwellings (Tullyholvin Grove) have also been built in vicinity of the shop and pub.

Consideration: The dispersed nature of the development within the DRC does not align with being designated as a small settlement. The integration of the housing at Tullyholvin Grove to the side and rear of the pub and shop has maintained the rural nature of the DRC.

(iv) Cashel

Cashel has two focal points, St Joseph's RC Church and the Community Centre to the immediate north. There is no other roadside development nor planning application for over 750m either side of Knockmore Road in a northerly direction. The Church and Community Centre are approximately 100m north of the cross roads of Knockmore Road, Lattone Road and Cashel Road. There is a two-storey dwelling immediately across the road from the church building. Foundations have been laid for a new dwelling to the immediate south of the St Joseph's Church. The nearest part of the foundations are site is 25m from the cross roads to the south. There is no WWTW. At the cross roads of Lettane Road, Knockmore Road and Cashel Road there is a bus shelter and public phone box.

There is a restricted speed limit of 50mph for approximately 550m from just west of the cross roads along Lattone Road in an easterly direction. Development is located more predominantly on the northern side of Lattone Road, including a development of 5no dwellings, a petrol pump facility and a mechanics garage.

Consideration: The RC Church and Community Centre have not experienced any consolidation of development over time. Development pressure in the immediate area is relatively light. The area has a strong dispersed pattern of development which does not exhibit the identity or definition of a small settlement.

(v) Coa

Coa - This DRC comprises three townlands to the south east of Ballinamallard: Coa, Cavanalough Glebe and Killee. The landscape is one of small drumlins interspersed with the occasional small lough. Its main focal point is St. Mary's RC church, community hall and nearby GAA pitch on Killee Road. Development in the area comprises scattered single dwellings along the three roads which traverse the townlands; Coachapel Road, Coa Road and Killee Road.

On Coa Chapel Road the focal points are the RC Church, adjacent Post Office and Community Centre directly opposite. Development pressure is relatively light otherwise. On Coa Road development is scattered along the road at regular intervals comprising single detached dwellings and farm yards. There is no discernible clustering of development at either of the junctions at Coa Chapel Road and Coa Road nor Coa Road and Killee Road.

On Killee Road at the north east of the DRC, development pressure is noticeably heavier. The settlement pattern here is single detached dwellings and farm dwellings and yards in small plots. Development is noticeably concentrated on the lane issuing off the northern side of Killee Road. The low lying nature of the road and the local landscape do an effective job of minimising the impact of the relatively heavy levels of development on the local landscape along Killee Road.

There is no Waste Water Treatment Facility in the vicinity.

Consideration: The RC Church and Community Centre have not experienced any consolidation of development over time. Development pressure in the immediate area is relatively light. The area has a strong

dispersed pattern of development which does not exhibit the identity or definition of a small settlement.

Development pressure in the vicinity of the GAA pitch on Killee Road has predominantly been to the north west of the pitch. There are no shops or other focal points adjacent to the pitch.

The dispersed nature of the development within the DRC does not align with being designated as a small settlement. The integration of the housing on the northern side of Killee Road has maintained the rural nature of the DRC.

(vi) Cooneen

- 2.5 Cooneen lies south-east of Fivemiletown and contains two focal points. One is around the Church of Ireland, and the other is in the vicinity of the RC Church. A community hall is located on the site of a former primary school. This hall has been operational since 2000. Planning permission for 5 dwellings has been granted adjacent to the RC Church. There is no Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW).

Consideration: The area is predominantly rural in character with development dispersed in nature. The two churches and the community hall are at separate focal points, contributing to this dispersed pattern. It does not meet the definition of a small settlement.

(vii) Corraney

- 2.6 Corraney also has two focal points - one around the primary school and the other around Corraney public bar and lounge which includes a post box.

Consideration: The two focal points have not experienced any consolidation of development over the years and the area has a strong dispersed pattern of development which does not exhibit the identity or definition of a small settlement.

(viii) Derrygannon

Derrygannon – The focal point for this DRC is at the community hall. Lands to the south appear to have flooded historically at the cross roads where the River Finn traverses the junction, limiting development opportunities.

Consideration: There has been no consolidation of development at this focal point. The dispersed nature of the development within the Derrygannon DRC does not meet the definition of a small settlement.

(ix) *Knocks*

- 2.7 St. Eugene's primary school and the community hall and playing field form the two focal points of 'Knocks'. They are located along the Knocks Road where over the years, the addition of new - and mainly road frontage - dwellings has essentially created a linear pattern of development. A small housing group of 8No dwellings at Mill Race Field, is also located off this road. There is no WWTW.

Consideration: The dispersed nature of the development within the Knocks area does not meet the definition of a small settlement. The continued infilling of gaps in what could potentially become a significant ribbon of development within the countryside has the potential to cause significant damage to rural character.

(x) *Mullaghdun*

Mullaghdun has two focal points – St Joseph's RC Church and Mullaghdun Community Centre to the immediate south. There is a public phone box on Mullaghdun Road outside the Community Centre. There is no WWTW. Mullaghdun Road runs for approximately 660m in a NE-SW direction from Gardrum Road to the north to the Sligo Road at the south. There is only one building, a dwelling, along the western side of the road, the same side of the road as the community centre along the 660m stretch of road. There are 2no. dwellings visible on the other side of the road along the same stretch of road. There is no record of any other historical planning applications along the entire length of the western side of the road.

Development pressure along the eastern side of Mullaghdun Road is considerably heavier. At least 7no dwellings have been built or are in construction. Their sensitive siting in the surrounding mature landscape lessens their impact on the immediate locality significantly.

Consideration: The two focal points have not experienced any consolidation of development in recent times. The area appears predominantly rural in character with development dispersed in nature. It does not meet the definition of a small settlement.

(xi) Mulleek

Mulleek has two focal points; St. Michael's RC Church (grave yard to rear) and the adjacent Community Centre. There are two dwellings immediately adjacent to the Church and one directly across the road. There has been no other development on the southern side of Mulleek Road for 500m in either direction. There is no WWTW. The extent of development along the road at the church is restricted to approximately 90m.

Consideration: The area is predominantly rural in character with development consolidated in the immediate vicinity of the Church. The church and the community hall are a single focal point, and there has been no other consolidation for development at this location, indeed development pressure appears to be relatively light in the vicinity of the church, contributing to a dispersed settlement pattern. It does not meet the definition of a small settlement.

Additional areas assessed as potential Small Settlements

(i) Bannagh

St Mary's Church and cemetery are located at a right angle bend in the Bannagh Beg Road alongside a small hall. There are a number of roadside single dwellings and farm buildings to the south west and north of the Church.

Consideration: This area is very rural in nature, with no ongoing consolidation of development. It does not meet the definition of a small settlement.

(ii) Clough

The focal point for Clough is Holy Trinity Church and Church Hall located at the 'T' junction along Clough Road. There are 4 no. dwellings in the immediate vicinity of the 'T' junction. There is no WWTW.

Consideration: There has been no ongoing consolidation of development at this focal point over recent years. The dispersed nature of the development within the Derrygannon DRC does not meet the definition of a small settlement.

(iii) Cavanaleck/Cran

Cran townland has 2no focal points at the junction of Creevehill Road and Belfast Road. On one side of the T junction is Cavanaleck Presbyterian Church and Hall lie below the Belfast Road and are not readily visible from the main road. The dwelling on the other side is also set back off the Belfast Road and is set in a mature site. The existing development around the 'T junction' does

not appear as a cluster nor read with the existing settlement limit of Fivemiletown 380m to the north.

The townland of Cavanaleck lies predominantly to the east of the Belfast Road, largely comprising agricultural land and farm dwellings.

There is no Waste Water Treatment Facility in the immediate vicinity.

Consideration: Despite its proximity to the Fivemiletown settlement, the area is predominantly rural in character with development scattered sparsely throughout. The church and the community hall are a single focal point, there has been no other consolidation of development at this location and development pressure appears to be relatively light in the immediate vicinity of the church. The dispersed nature of the development within Cavanaleck/Cran does not meet the definition of a small settlement.

(iv) Gorticashel

Gorticashel Road serves a number of farms and single dwellings.

Consideration: The Gorticashel Road is rural in nature. It does not meet the criteria for designation as a small settlement.

(v) Killycurragh

The Killycurragh Road runs between the main Cookstown Road and the Crocknacorr Road. There is a short ribbon of development consisting of four houses, a number of farms and single dwellings.

Consideration: The Killycurragh Road is rural in nature, with a dispersed rural settlement pattern. It does not meet the criteria for designation as a small settlement.

(vi) Tursallagh

The Tursallagh Road serves a number of farms, has a number of road frontage dwellings, a bus stop and a red phone box. A group of 5 houses are located on a laneway, serving a farm, running perpendicular to the Tursallagh Road. There is a Waste Water Treatment Works.

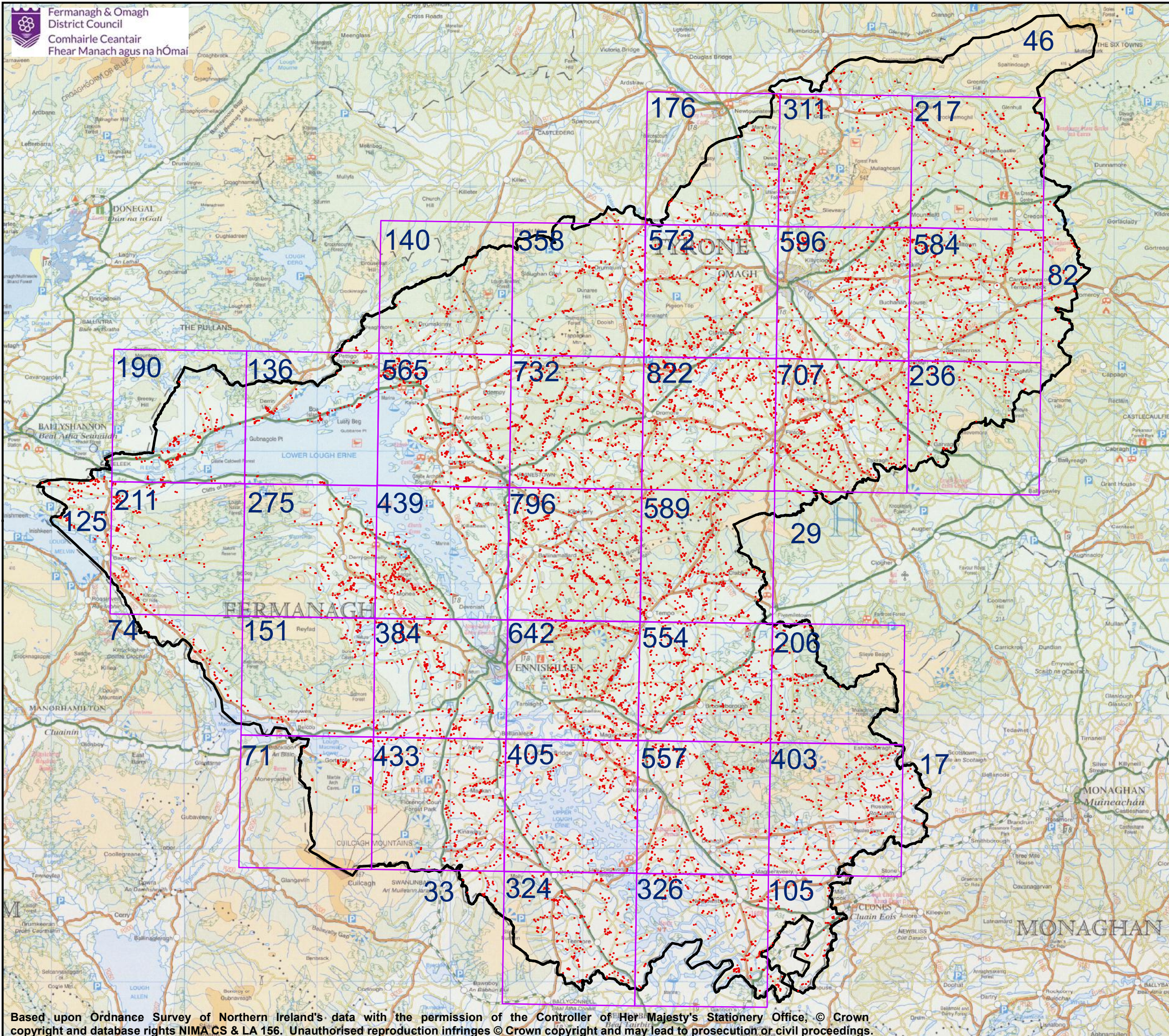
Consideration: The dispersed rural character of development in this area does not meet the criteria for small settlement.

3.0 Conclusion and Recommendation

- 3.1 The original intention in designating areas as DRCs was to promote rural regeneration and provide some scope for some additional residential development either a focal point or in the surrounding townlands. There would also be opportunity for small scale industrial or tourism enterprises. The dispersed settlement pattern was to be maintained with some consolidation or clustering of existing focal points. In the main, there has been little evidence of clustering at focal points within the DRCs and most development that has occurred, is dispersed along surrounding roads. Due to this dispersed settlement pattern, it is difficult to identify a degree of nucleation and therefore something that could be termed a 'small settlement'. It has therefore been decided not to identify any former DRCs as a small settlement.
- 3.2 Small settlements sit at the bottom or fourth tier of the settlement hierarchy. As such, and in keeping with the Regional Development Strategy, the allocation of housing to them will be extremely limited as they lack the services and facilities of settlements higher up the hierarchy. The capacity of settlements to accommodate additional dwellings is also influenced by the availability of key infrastructure including sewage treatment works, accessibility to transportation routes, public transport as well as environmental considerations.
- 3.3 Whilst acknowledging the importance of these areas to local communities, they do not fulfil the definition of a settlement. This does not mean they cannot avail of opportunities for individual houses, new or extended community facilities, or for small rural projects as set out under the Draft Policy RCA 01 Rural Community Areas.

Map 11: 10km gridsquares and corresponding number of single rural dwelling decisions* across Council area from 2004 to 2015

*Baseline data supplied by DOE



● Planning Decision
(single rural dwellings)

□ 10km Grid Square

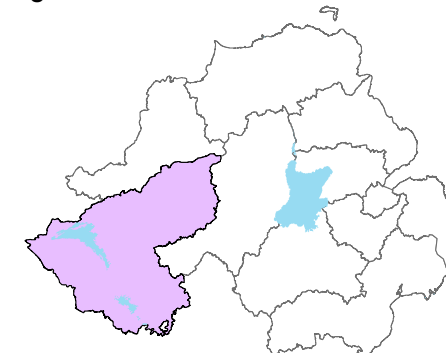
With corresponding number of decisions given
in corner or adjacent to grid cell

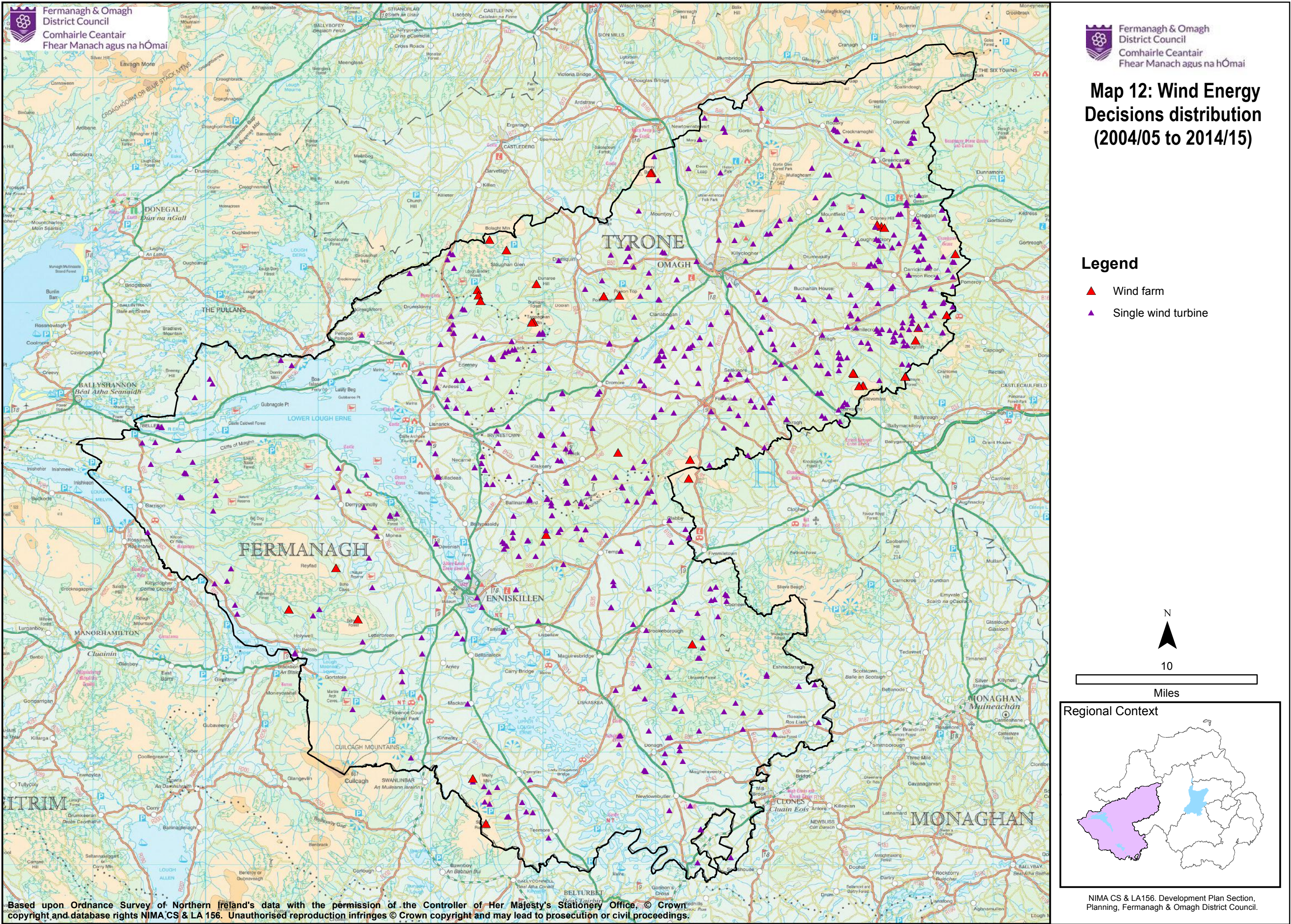


10

Miles

Regional Context





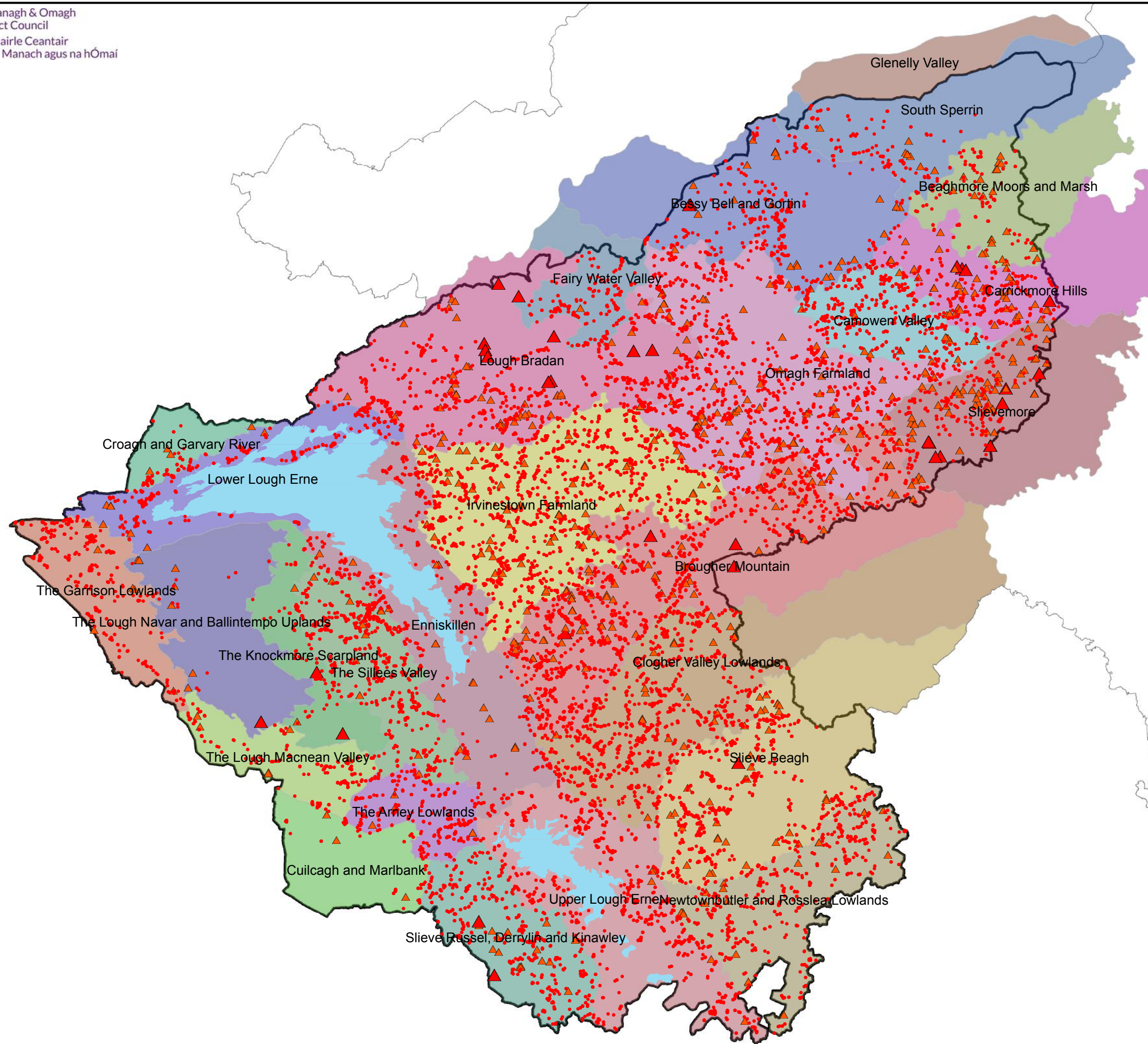
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NIMA CS & LA156. Development Plan Section, Planning, Fermanagh & Omagh District Council.

Map 13: Pressure Analysis in relation to LCA Single Dwellings and Wind Energy (all types)

Legend

- Single dwelling decisions (2004-2015)
- Wind farm
- Single wind turbine
- Fermanagh and Omagh District Council

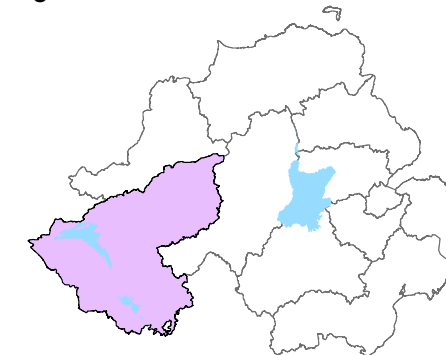


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Miles

Regional Context

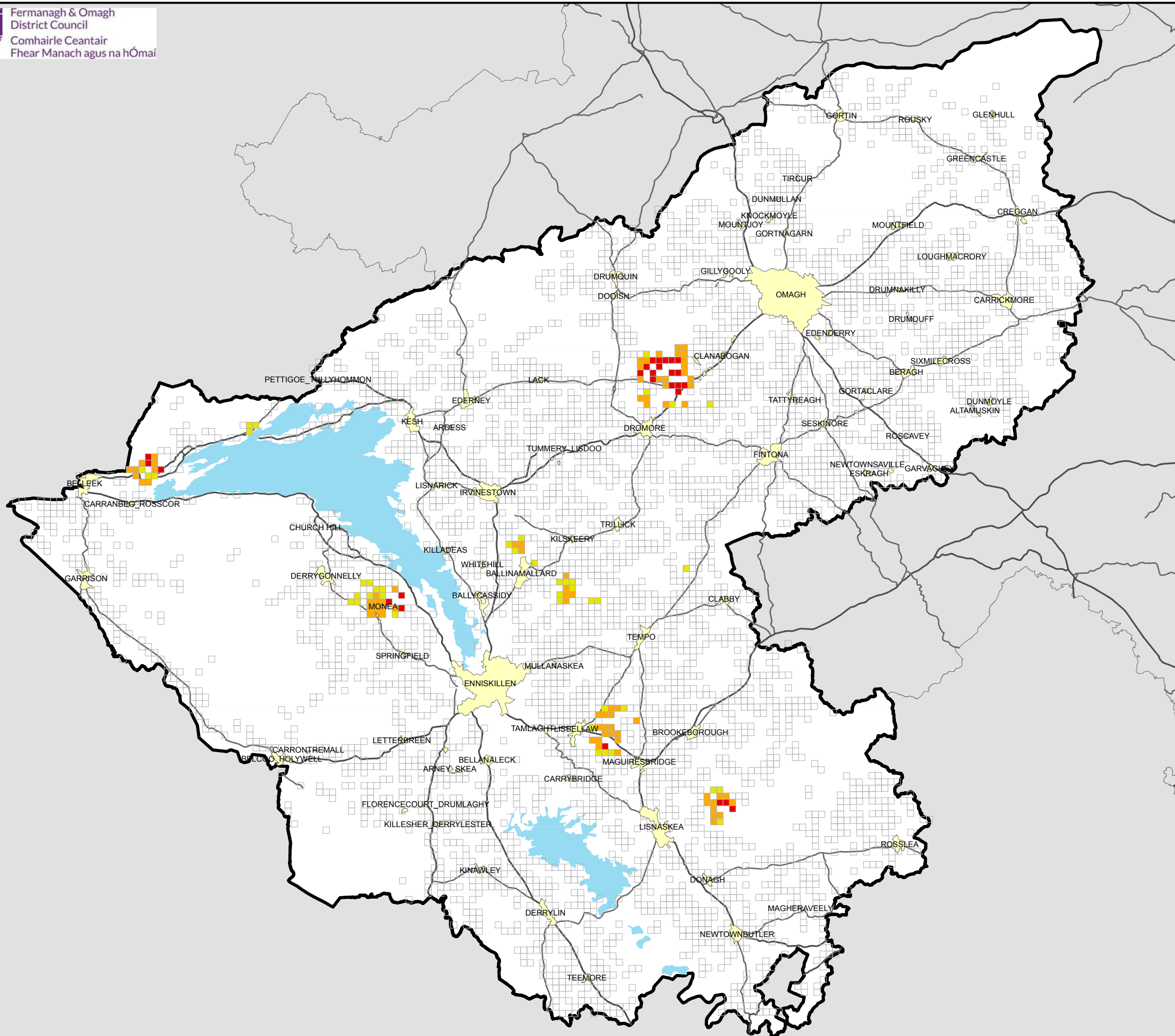


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Planning, Fermanagh & Omagh District Council.

Map 14: Rural Hot Spot statistical analysis using ArcMAP GIS based on single rural dwelling decisions

Legend

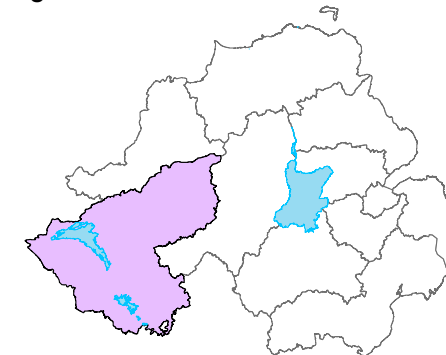
- Hot Spot with 90% Confidence
- Hot Spot with 95% Confidence
- Hot Spot with 99% Confidence
- Not Significant



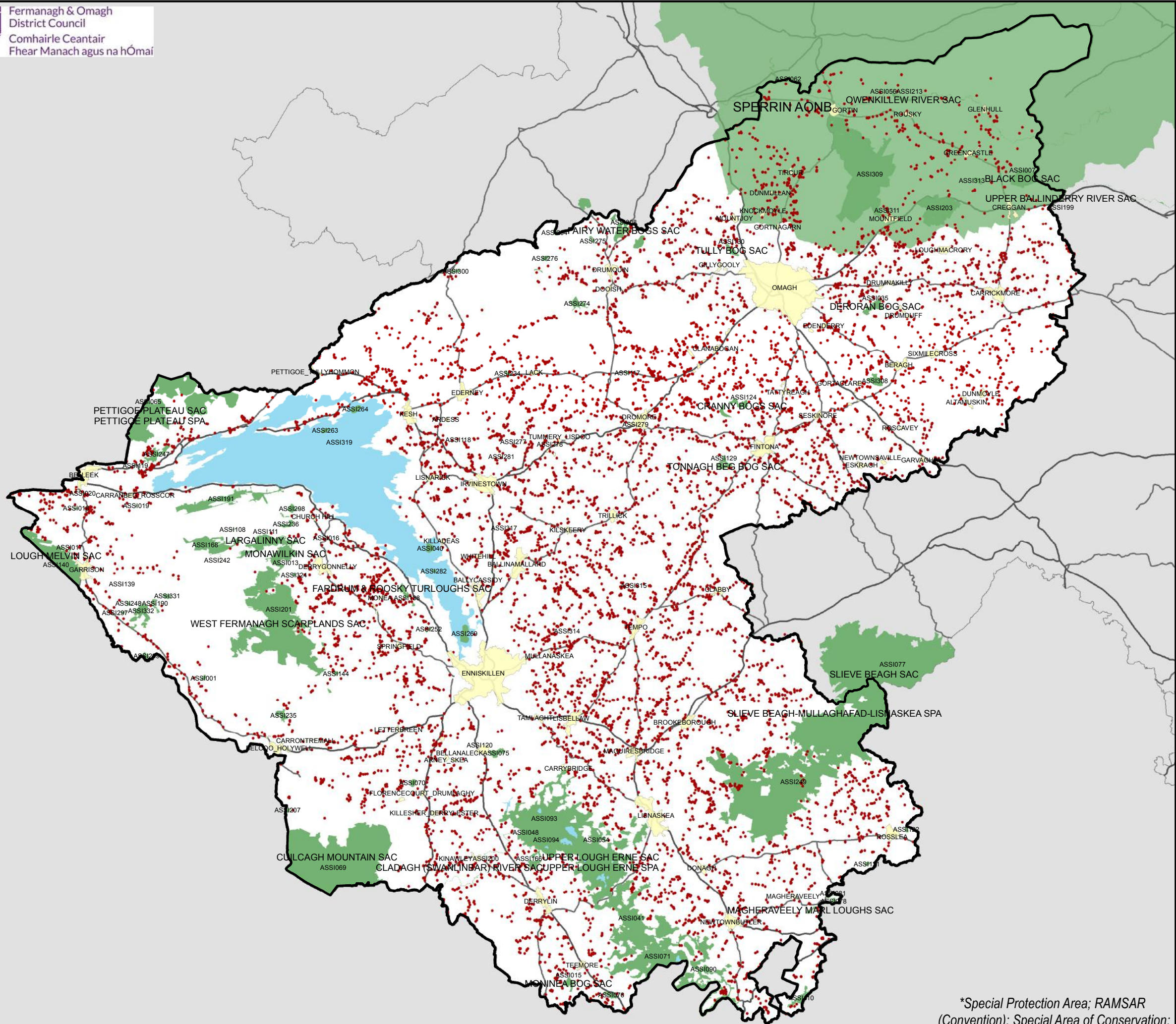
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Miles

Regional Context



Map 15: Environmental Designations



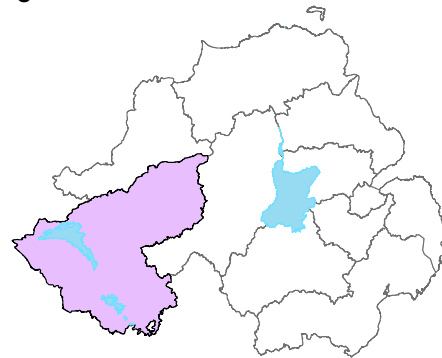
- Includes SPA;
RAMSAR; SAC;
ASSI; AONB *
- Settlements
- Road Network (A & B Class)
- Planning Decision
(single rural dwellings)

N

10

Miles

Regional Context



*Special Protection Area; RAMSAR
(Convention); Special Area of Conservation;
Area of Special Scientific Interest;
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty