



Engagement Notes

Stage Two: Economic Theme

Community planning engagement notes containing a synopsis of results from stage two, encompassing prioritisation of key issues for the economic theme and draft outcomes presented.

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STAGE 2 REPORT

FERMANAGH AND OMAGH COMMUNITY PLANNING

ECONOMIC THEME

1.0 Overview

222 participants contributed to the economic engagement process during stage 2 of the process.

On the 10th September 2015 a workshop was held in the Hospital Road Community Centre and on the 8th October 2015 a workshop in the Townhall, Enniskillen to discuss the draft priorities under the economic theme of the Community Planning engagement process for Fermanagh and Omagh District. 37 people attended the events.

An online survey was facilitated during the same period and 43 people responded.

Additional section 75 engagement events were rolled out in September and October encompassing elements of both stages 1 and stage 2 engagement processes. 142 participants took part in these events.

An overview of the results from the workshop, online survey and section 75 events is outlined below for your information.

2.0 Relevant background information:

- 2.1 During June, July and August 2015 the Council facilitated 7 public workshops throughout the new District Council area. At the workshops attendees were presented with statistical evidence prepared by the SMART Region project and asked to identify emerging issues which could potentially be addressed in the Community Plan. Results from an online survey and 4 road shows were included in the process. From the range of representation discussed a list of key issues were created for the economic theme of the Community Plan.
- 2.2 During the month of September a second stage of public workshops took place to present the initial findings gathered from the previous round of engagement; to prioritise the issues which emerged; and to discuss if the highest priorities were reflected in the draft outcomes presented or if there were any other relevant issues which had not been captured already. An online survey was facilitated during the same period.
- 2.3 In addition to these, specific events were arranged to target underrepresented groups in relation to section 75 legislation during September and October. These included consultation with younger people, older people, people with a disability and people of different sexual orientation. At these events people were provided with the same information from stage one engagement and asked to identify key issues and priorities relevant to them. They were then asked to agree on a list of top issues for the groups they represented.

3.0 Stage 2 Engagement

3.1 Workshop Engagement and Online survey

At the workshop event in the Hospital Road Community Centre on the 10th September 2015 and the workshop in the Townhall on the 8th October the list of issues in Table 1 below were presented, alongside supporting information. Attendees were asked 'Which **draft priorities** are important to you? They were then given three coloured dots and asked to '***Put your 3 dots against your 3 main priorities on the board***'

The three main priorities identified at the Public Workshops were:

1. Explore opportunities to grow the economy through both existing traditional industries (e.g., tourism, agriculture, agri-food, and manufacturing) and through newer, innovative industries (e.g., renewables, specialist health provision, creative industries).
2. Increase the employability of people in the district with a particular focus on younger people (Including engaging with young people in terms of quality careers advice at an earlier age to consider both academic and vocational pathways and to value both equally).
2. Promote innovative ways of working to create, relocate and sustain jobs locally (Including high value added jobs).

The three main priorities identified through the online survey were:

1. Co-ordinate and promote a broad range of business support programmes to encourage business growth (inclusive of support to micro businesses, indigenous businesses and social enterprises)
2. Explore opportunities to grow the economy through both existing traditional industries. (e.g. tourism, agriculture, agri-food, manufacturing, and through newer, innovative industries, renewables, specialist health provision, creative industries).
3. Improve and develop the tourism offering and economic return with particular emphasis on our district's natural assets

Top Priorities Overall for Economic Theme: 89 Respondents (workshops and online)

Number 1: Increase the employability of people in the district with a particular focus on younger people

- **37 Dots**

Number 8: Explore opportunities to grow the economy through both existing traditional industries. (e.g. tourism, agriculture, agri-food, manufacturing, and through newer, innovative industries, eg, renewables, specialist health provision, creative industries).

- **37 Dots**

Number 4: Promote innovative ways of working to create, relocate and sustain jobs locally (including high value added jobs)

- **33 Dots**

Number 3: Co-ordinate and promote a broad range of business support programmes to encourage

business growth

(inclusive of support to micro businesses, indigenous businesses and social enterprises)

- **33 Dots**

Table One			
Key Issues from Stage 1	Supporting Evidence	Priority Order (After Priority Dot Exercise)	Rank order of priorities
<p>1. Increase the employability of people in the district with a particular focus on younger people</p> <p>(including engaging with young people in terms of quality careers advice at an earlier age to consider both academic and vocational pathways and to value both equally)</p>	<p>70% of the working age population are economically active; the NI average is 73%; 4% of the working age population are unemployed, with 8% of those aged between 18 and 24 years unemployed</p> <p>52% of our young people go on to university and anecdotal evidence suggests that many don't return to the area</p> <p>24% of those aged between 16-64 years have a Level 4 or above qualification. When this is extended to include the older population (65 years +), it drops to 22%. Conversely, 24% of the 16-64 population have no formal qualifications, this increase to 32% of the 16+ population. There is a clear age pattern, with over 30% of the younger working age population (20-35 years) having level 4 qualifications in some wards.</p>	<p>22 dots Workshop</p> <p>15 Dots Online Survey</p> <p>37 Dots Total</p>	Joint 1 st
<p>2. Widen the skills base and match this to the emerging needs of employers</p>	<p>An average of 520 vacancies in Fermanagh and Omagh were reported to the Department of Employment and Learning in the 2014/15 financial year. (The figures were lower in the latest quarter – 430).</p>	<p>11 dots workshop</p> <p>11 Dots Online</p>	8 th

		Survey	
		22 Dots Total	
3.Co-ordinate and promote a broad range of business support programmes to encourage business growth (inclusive of support to micro businesses, indigenous businesses and social enterprises)	85% of businesses employ fewer than 5 people and 45% have a turnover of less than £50,000 per annum	12 dots Workshop 21 Dots Online Survey 33 Dots Total	Joint 2nd
4. Promote innovative ways of working to create, relocate and sustain jobs locally (including high value added jobs)	There are 49,350 jobs in 2013, compared with 53,100 in 2008, a fall of almost 4,000 jobs; A net 460 part time jobs were created between 2012 and 2013; The average person working in the region earns £15,500 pa; the average person living in the region and working elsewhere earns almost £18,000 pa. Net-migration has been buoyant for the majority of the past decade. However, this is driven by migrants new to N Ireland. The Fermanagh and Omagh region loses its young people: 34% of those who go to University move to GB, with anecdotal evidence suggesting up to two-thirds do not return.	19 dots Joint Workshop 15 Dots Online Survey 33 Dots Total	Joint 2 nd
5. Improve and develop the existing transport infrastructure, including	There are no motor ways or dual carriageways in Fermanagh and Omagh.	14 dots Workshop	4 th

sustainable transport solutions	Ongoing budget pressures have led to a cut in rural transport services – for example, Fermanagh Community Transport are facing cuts of 39%.	16 Dots Online Survey 30 Dots Total	
6. Improve the connectivity of the District (broadband and mobile infrastructure)	N Ireland was the first region to achieve 100% broadband connectivity (achieved in 2006) but the ability to achieve superfast broadband is limited, particularly in rural areas. 91% of all premises in N Ireland have 4G mobile coverage; again, rural areas fare worse. Take up rates for technology are generally higher in rural parts of NI – 75% of rural households have broadband, compared to 72% in urban areas. Tablet computer take up is also higher (52% vs 40%). However, almost half (46%) of all users – individual and businesses – have a low level of confidence in the reliability of their connectivity in rural NI, compared to 37% in urban areas.	15 dots Workshop 16 Dots Online Survey 31Dots Total	3 rd
7. Improve and develop the tourism offering and economic return with particular emphasis on our district's natural assets	None of our region's tourist attractions feature in the top 10 for Northern Ireland in terms of visitor numbers. The average trip to Fermanagh and Omagh lasts 2.8 nights (the lowest of any LGD), compared with an NI average of 3.2 nights. There are 273 premises currently offering overnight accommodation in Fermanagh and Omagh, with a total of 4,295 beds. This accounts for 10% of all beds in NI, or 37 beds per 1,000 residents (compared to a 25 beds per 1,000 residents NI average).	6 dots Workshop 18 Dots Online Survey 24 Dots Total	5 th
8. Explore opportunities to grow the economy through both existing traditional industries. (e.g. tourism, agriculture, agri-food,	Almost 5,000 farms are registered in Fermanagh and Omagh, but this has declined by 18% since 2000. Spending by tourists has averaged £60m p/a over the past 3 years,	18 dots Top Priority Workshop	Joint 1 st

<p>manufacturing, and through newer, innovative industries, eg, renewables, specialist health provision, creative industries).</p>	<p>but spend per trip is lower and no attraction is amongst the 10 most popular in NI.</p>	<p>19 Dots Online Survey</p> <p>37 Dots Total</p>	
<p>9. Develop and promote vibrant, sustainable places which fully reflect the urban and rural aspects of our district</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 main towns: Omagh, Enniskillen - 5 local towns: Carrickmore, Dromore, Fintona, Irvinestown, Lisnaskea - 48 villages - 35 dispersed rural communities/small settlements <p>Town centre vacancy rates in N Ireland currently stand at 17.3%, the highest in the UK, where the average is 10%.</p>	<p>5dots Workshop</p> <p>10 Dots Online Survey</p> <p>15 Dots Total</p>	<p>9th</p>

3.1.1 Verbatim notes from workshops

Below is a list of notes which facilitators within each group at the workshop made in relation to the list of current priorities. The question posed was ‘Which **draft priorities** are important to you? and why?’

- All important. Individual priorities.
- Priorities 1, 4, and 5 are important.
- Priority 1 -reference to young – should it be all people?
- Should there be an outcome which seeks to attract those who have left the area back into it. Linked to bullet point 2&3 . Too much focus on young people
- Priority 1 – use of shared education model to deliver careers education from primary school.
- Priority 2 ‘widen’, maybe more important to focus on particular skills which might not mean to widen; involve employers in a skills audit and get every employer to take one young person as an apprentice.
- Priority 3 – need to build in creativity and innovative industries.

- Priority 4- the information is shocking in terms of decline in jobs; need to know what sectors are working and which are not.
- Priority 5 – should improve public transport.
- Priority 9 – Reads more like a mission or vision statement.
- Support to stop young people moving away, avoid welfare trap and becoming unemployable. Difficult to get placements.
- Workforce lacking in skills – physical skills, stickability. Have to have skills matched to emerging job markets /industries.
- Need to have more information on the 520 job vacancies so we can plan for the future.
- Priority 1: Close link with colleges to help realise the priority – academic and vocational; our young people have to travel outside the district for employment (but others benefit); broadband (World is a smaller place) but we need to look after our own
- Economy is all about jobs. Start-up businesses need support. NI –start-up grants stop industry falls by the wayside – need this to support the economy. (Counter point that needs to support long standing businesses).
- Need to build on our traditional industries and help to make them more competitive
- Omagh has lost all factories - relocated Scotts are out of town.
- Job Creation / Growth of business
- Right Skills – employment / Proper careers advice
- Business support – unique business – need to look at support programme; one man/woman business; may not be expert/innovative, new opportunities / transfer of power, better link up with colleges/ facilities.
- Employability of Young people over 20; expand apprenticeship over 20 (no grant +24); student finance stops at 17?
- Promote Innovation; Ageing population / young people leaving; finding new opportunities; hot desking /attracting new businesses; decentralisation/ centralisation; decentralised at junior level or senior level.
- Older people need better transport. Budget cuts – Transport infrastructure in rural area is very poor. Ulsterbus – refuse to use existing facilities– Express facilities will not stop. How will older people get to the enhanced hospital?
- Mountjoy has poor broadband.
- Supports people with disabilities providing more opportunities for people with disabilities.If there aren't opportunities for everyone then we are doomed.
- Road infrastructure needs to be improved.
- Connectivity – more heavily reliant on it here than in cities.

- Free Wi-Fi in Omagh
- Vital Broadband for rural areas.
- Stifling investment and growth of local business.
- We should take advantage of SWAH – private.
- Opportunities – renewable energy- opportunities for community groups – they don't know about the benefits.
- Community groups need to be educated on how to get the maximum benefits from wind farms – to generate income for community groups (Comment on the above: Social but necessary for a healthy economy).
- Subsidised rents /rates for 1 year for new local businesses – Electricity /Water costs quite excessive.
- Too many inconsistencies in terms of broadband signals.
- Traditional industry; a specialised health provision (expand); Invest money; higher employer (specialist & non specialist).
- Improve and develop Infrastructure: Park and Ride for Belfast ...what about Park and ride for Derry; -No trains and dual -carriageway. More money needed on infrastructure. Airport in Enniskillen – only aware of; School move, opening up space does it shift the emphasis of town?
- Vibrant Places/ Rural Area
- Renewables /should not be included , preference for traditional
- Sustain jobs / creation of new.
- FODC is in rural part of countryside, most remote area within the UK; deprived of support (online sales, Foreign customs, internet) 2015 Rates, Running costs, fuel/electric, energy costs and security of supply. County of micro businesses – big corporations dictating planning – target for rates the need to shift the emphasis from smaller micro businesses.Engineering, agriculture, tourism – training needed for young people
- Security at park and rides and cover (from weather). Links between park and rides (shuttle) Crawfords bridge A5. Need better public transport options then there would be less need for new roads. Infrastructure to service main roads across the district. “Waste of £90m on A5 before it was halted’. Generated in the west and supplying the east -wind turbines farms, went to the east.
- Priorities 7,8,9:–Planning Permission (Environmental): Quarrying, mining, need a balance – longer term considerations);Proper structure for business to serve the young people would mean better job opportunities
- Support people with disabilities, providing more opportunities for people with disabilities.

- Need to develop opportunities for technology – many opportunities e.g GIS programmes but maybe not appropriate: should be a technology emphasis, innovative sectors.
- SW College offering courses in renewable energy- needs to be more awareness of what is on offer there e.g. wind farms – difference in the payments between GB / NI – to community groups – social clauses aren't pushed through enough for wind farm owners.
- Tourism; -join up between Lakelands and Sperrins.
- Mobile broadband provision important – crucial in order for people to be able to work in rural areas, farmers, central government providing opportunities to work in rural areas
- Town centres very important
- Attracting the diaspora/ people who have left back to the FODC
- Need to be able to create more jobs locally
- Role of the college v important in terms of skills partnership – needs to be a partnership approach between council/SWC
- Encouragement of entrepreneurship – what types of business will locate here and what types of skills will they need. Live data needs to be maintained and updated.
- Too much dependence on banks – need to look at alternative sources of funding
- Ageing population /disabled – unpaid carers – issues for health care in the future-skills need to be built for the future.
- Skills- people with degrees having no opportunities in local area.

3.1.2. Verbatim notes from online survey:

- Tourism is very important
- Encouraging public/private partnerships, especially relevant in supporting young people's employability with in kind support re work experience, mock interviews, mentoring.
- That we are a micro economy on the border and rely heavily on shoppers from the republic. The euro rate plays a substantial part. Also to lobby for the cut in corporation tax as we are strategically placed to benefit from this.
- New technology and start-ups

- Broadband
- The greater use of the infrastructure of family farms to provide support services to individuals with personal challenges and to provide real life work experience (Social Farming)
- Better connectivity in terms of transport and mobile / IT connectivity
- Car parking in Omagh

- Cycling initiatives which bring tourists for more than 1 day
- The importance of integrating the education and skills systems to ensure that there are appropriate pathways and progression routes into employment and ensuring that our young people are being equipped with the skills for modern employment and jobs of the future. This must start in the primary school through to post primary and STEM must be at the heart of the agenda. I firmly believe that education cannot be separated from the economic theme - it should be at the core of it.
- Make more use of Countryside access routes, lough, walking trails and outdoor sports.
- More jobs for older people 50+.
- Focus on green sustainable projects.
- Strong support to enhance the main traditional sectors.
- Attract inward investment to relocate businesses/industry and/or to enhance existing industries, etc.
- At the moment I think that a lot of things have been covered above. If they were improved it would be a start.
- Yes, more health care required in our rural village!
- More opportunity for people wanting to move home to work but no well-paid employment opportunities in this area.

- Costs to local businesses for minimum wage increase and escalating rates.
- Good relations need to be linked into this.
- Attracting further FDI into the district, for example, in the last five years, Dalradian Gold has invested £50 million in FDI into the District.
- More practical support for self-employed.

3.2 Section 75 events (Cross cutting across economic, environmental and social themes)

3.2.1 Young People

On the 28th and 29th September 2015 two workshops took place in Omagh and Enniskillen with young people. 82 young people attended. The age range of the young people was from 13 up to 19 years of age. At the event attendees were presented with key statistical data from each theme social, environmental and economic. They then broke into smaller groups and were asked to discuss key issues emerging from the information presented. The first exercise was to write down '**one**' key issue from each theme on a postie note and to put it on the talking board to identify key issues emerging from within the group and to stimulate debate. They were then asked to prioritise which issues were most important to them. Below is a list of the main issues identified:

- Infrastructure in the area needs to be improved to promote tourism, attract jobs and promote development

of the economy

- Attract jobs to the area for young people which match their skills and help them stay here / want to stay here
- Address issues associated with mental health and provide the support needed to tackle this disease
- Education needs to be more about vocational skills and not just academic
- Older people need suitable houses and caring support and should not be reliant on younger members of the family
- Promote our natural heritage and develop the tourist industry
- Protect our beautiful natural heritage and get more people involved in the environment
- Encourage education to promote rural living and not be so focused on centralising everything
- Promote infrastructure in the District to match the needs of its people.

(See appendix 1 for a full copy of the report)

3.2.2 Older People

On the 16th September 2015 a workshop was held in the Bawnacre Centre in Irvinestown with representatives from the South West Ageing Partnership (SWAP) to discuss key issues for the social, economic and environmental themes for Community Planning. 47 people attended the event. At the event attendees were presented with key statistical data from each theme social,

environmental and economic. They then broke into smaller groups and were asked to discuss key issues emerging from the information presented. The first exercise was to write down **'one'** key issue from each theme on a postie note and to put it on the talking board to identify key issues emerging from within the group and to stimulate debate. They were then asked to prioritise which issues were most important to them. Below is a list of the main issues identified:

- Improved Road Structure is essential.
- Impact on declining Community and Voluntary Sector need action.
- Communication (Rural Isolation) needs addressed.
- Mental Health Issues are a priority.
- Home Care is essential for our aging population.
- Transport in this area is important for improved quality of life.

(See appendix 2 for a full copy of the report)

3.2.3 Disability

On the 9th September 2015 a workshop was held in the Community House in Omagh with representatives from the Local 'Access and Inclusion' group to discuss key issues for the social, economic and environmental themes for Community Planning. This was facilitated as part of the community planning engagement process for Fermanagh and Omagh District. 9 people attended the event. Members discussed within the focus groups key issues for them based on what they had heard.

Key issues (priorities) for this group is outlined below which are specific to their needs.

- Universal accessibility i.e. An accessibility Action Plan for the Community Plan developed
- Improved education and more integration with colleges and disabled groups (Autism)
- People with a learning disability should not be excluded from mainstream education ; more support should be provided to integrate society
- Increased employment of people with a disability (more real opportunities for them and not just low paid jobs)
- Regeneration of town centres; losing the community need to use empty buildings to rejuvenate the centres and encourage more businesses, especially in the early evening times.
- Better coordination of transport facilities and availability for all groups

(See appendix 3 for a full copy of the report)

3.2.4 Lesbian, Gay , bi-sexual and transsexual

On the 15th September 2015 a workshop was held in the Community House in Omagh with representatives from the Local lesbian, gay, bi-sexual and transsexual group to discuss key issues for the social, economic and environmental themes for Community Planning. 9 people attend the event.

Key issues (priorities) for this group is outlined below which are specific to their needs.

- Better transport for disabled people – bringing them into events for across the district
- Better GP Services – access to services /waiting lists for appointments
- Planning for elderly services – care / lack of places in homes /low priority independence
- Provision of innovative creative industries – e.g. crafts, technology etc.
- Business start-up – incentives for new businesses for people from local area e.g. rates relief
- More support for special needs especially in Friday jobs – building confidence (e.g. if in supported living scheme can't get support through employability service)
- Job Creation – no opportunities locally / qualifications but no experience/ graduate schemes needed.
- Tourists – promote tourism
- Broadband – improving connectivity across district
- Roads and infrastructure- A5

(See appendix 4 for a full copy of the report)

3.3 Written Responses Received:

3.3.1 Dalradian

(See full response at Appendix 5)

3.3.2 Omagh Chamber of Commerce

(See full response at Appendix 6)

4.0 Potential Outcomes for the Economic Theme

4.1 Outcomes

A list of potential outcomes was discussed and attendees were asked to review these and determine if they reflected the priorities. Below is a list of verbatim notes from the workshop and online survey.

Potential Draft Outcomes circulated were:

1. Our young people have greater employability skills
2. Our businesses benefit from increased growth
3. Our people benefit from increased employment opportunities and higher value added employment
4. Our area benefits from improved infrastructure and connectivity

4.2 Verbatim notes from workshop:

- Our agricultural industry is able to compete on a level playing field
- There is an untapped market regarding our natural assets / leisure activities.
- Promote what our towns are offering they are developed & thriving
- Whats on offer in the district ? Our District (Families, age groups, different internet groups)
- “Diverse /transferable skills “, - “ Country isolation”
- Our young people have greater employability skills
- Greater employability
- Greater diversity or more transferrable skills
- Agricultural Industries
- Tourism
- Add in ‘drive ‘ to outcome 2 – Our business benefits from drive and increased growth
- Change outcome 4 to read – Our area benefits from improved physical infrastructure, transportation and digital connectivity
- Higher value added employment – needs reworded increased sustainability employment offering career opportunities? Does higher value employment generate more income which has a knock on effect? Refer to a variety of skills
- Nobody could argue with this – all of these would improve over time even if we did nothing.
- Too general
- Need to be more linked to the evidence e.g .reduction in the numbers leaving the area.
- May need to look at specialisms – insurance, tourism, SW Hospital (ageing population)
- Cross border opportunities
- Tax credit changes will really change the opportunities for workers to work on a part-time basis – changes coming next year mean less people will be able to work part-time –many local supermarkets only employ part-time people.
- Diversification of business to increase sustainability – renewable opportunities

4.3 Verbatim notes from online survey:

- The role of local government in the development of a cohesive society should be linked to the economic development. The underutilization of the agricultural sector to provide solutions to societal problems should be facilitated by local government through economic measures and planning. Social farming which is in its

infancy is a perfect example of how a bottom up approach could be supported to deliver on various priorities including economic.

- Whilst young people are our future a balanced value must be placed on all age groups for their contribution to the economic status and welfare of the area.
- More practical help with set up of businesses, help to entrepreneurial non farming families
- Need clear focus on tackling dereliction and schemes to promote living over the shop in our towns. Need to ensure available incubation space throughout the county for start-ups.

5.0 Priority Issues identified in rank order of preference

Table 2 below indicates the priority ranking and concerns for each of the engagements that took place during stage 2 for the economic theme.

Stage 3 will consider these views and present a list of key issues which have emerged alongside relevant outcomes and potential indicators for the Community Plan. You can see in the notes column in Table 1 the overview of the feedback on each issue taking into consideration all the comments received during stage 2 engagements. However, if you would like to see a full of overview of each of the section 75 events please see separate documents listed in the appendices.

Table Two:

Priority Ranking and trends from all engagement including section 75 events

Economic Ranking (from public meetings and online survey)	Engagement Priorities	Young People Priorities	Older People Key Issues	Disabled Group Key Issues	LGBT	NOTES
1st (equal)	Increase the employability of people in the district, with a particular focus on younger people (including engaging with young people in terms of quality careers advice at an earlier age to consider both academic and vocational pathways and to value both equally)	1st	√	√ (opportunities for disabled people)	√	key priority
1st (equal)	Explore opportunities to grow the economy through both existing traditional industries and through newer, innovative industries (eg, tourism, agriculture, agri-food, manufacturing; and through renewables, specialist health provision, creative industries)		√		√	key priority
3rd (equal)	Co-ordinate and promote a broad range of business support programmes to		√		√	Key priority

	encourage business growth (including support to micro businesses, indigenous businesses and social enterprises)			
3rd (equal)	Promote innovative ways of working to create, relocate and sustain jobs locally (including high value added jobs)	√		key priority
5th	Improve the connectivity of the district (broadband and mobile infrastructure)			This is also highlighted in environmental theme and in social theme in terms of isolation - combine to single priority
6th	Improve and develop the existing transport infrastructure, including sustainable transport solutions	√	√ (particular reference to improving transport for disabled people)	Also highlighted in environmental theme and in social theme in terms of isolation - combine to single priority

7th	Improve and develop the tourism offering and economic return with particular emphasis on our natural assets	3rd	v	Potential overlap with 1st equal priority re growing the economy through existing traditional industries - which includes tourism
8th	Widen the skills base and match this to the emerging needs of employers	2nd		Potential overlap with 1st equal priority re increasing employability
9th	Develop and promote vibrant, sustainable places which fully reflect the urban and rural aspects of our district			Overlap with 3rd priority in social theme and 3rd priority in environmental theme - need to bring together

For more information on the content of this report or if you require it in an alternative format please do not hesitate to contact the Community Planning Office on the contact details below:

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