



Engagement Notes

Stage Two: Environmental Theme

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

Author/s: Jonathan Glendinning & Kim Weir (October 2015)

ENVIRONMENTAL THEME

1.0 Overview

174 participants contributed to the environment theme engagement during stage 2 of the process.

On the 24th September 2015 a public workshop was held in Belleek Community Centre to discuss the draft priority issues under the environmental theme of the Community Planning engagement process for Fermanagh and Omagh District. 10 people attended the event.

An online survey was facilitated during the same period and 19 people responded to the consultation.

Additional section 75 engagement events were organised in September and October encompassing elements of both stage 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 topics discussed a list of key issues was created for the environmental theme of the Community Plan engagement process.

- 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 Belleek Community Centre on the 24th September 2015 the list of issues in Table 1 below were presented to attendees alongside the supporting information and 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 Workshop in order of preference were:

1. Balancing development with the capacity of local infrastructure and plan to improve our infrastructure.
2. Promote appropriate access to the countryside.
3. Promote and plan for (i) vibrant, usable urban environments where built heritage is preserved and enhanced; and (ii) sustainable rural communities and environments (including appropriate housing provision matched to demographics).
3. Achieve a balance between embracing appropriate, sustainable renewable energy sources and securing associated community benefits, while having due regard to the environment (including community benefits).

The three main priorities identified through the online survey were:

1. Protection and enhancement of the natural environment, helping to halt biodiversity loss and establish an ecosystem approach (including managing any breaches of planning control)
2. Promote and plan for (i) vibrant, usable urban environments where built heritage is preserved and enhanced; and (ii) sustainable rural communities and environments (including appropriate housing provision matched to demographics)
3. Achieve a balance between embracing appropriate, sustainable renewable energy sources and securing associated community benefits, while having due regard to the environment (including community benefits)

Top Priorities Overall for Environmental Theme: 28 Respondents

Number 2: Balancing development with the capacity of local infrastructure and plan to improve our infrastructure

- **22 Dots**

Number 1: Protection and enhancement of the natural environment, helping to halt biodiversity loss and establish an ecosystem approach (including managing any breaches of planning control)

- **21 Dots**

Number 3: Promote and plan for (i) vibrant, usable urban environments where built heritage is preserved and enhanced; and (ii) sustainable rural communities and environments (including appropriate housing provision matched to demographics)

- **17 Dots**

Table One:

Key issues form Stage 1	Supporting Evidence	Priority Order (After Priority Dot Exercise)	Rank of preference
<p>1. Protection and enhancement of the natural environment, helping to halt biodiversity loss and establish an ecosystem approach (including managing any breaches of planning control)</p>	<p>There are 30 / 51 priority habitats and 119 / 481 priority species in the District; Fermanagh and Omagh is home to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 1 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty ⁱ(Sperrin) ✓ 12 National Nature Reserves ✓ 1 Local Nature Reserve ✓ 8 RAMSAR areas ✓ 20 Special Areas of Conservation ✓ 3 Special Protected Areas ✓ 133 Areas of Special Scientific Interest 	<p>6 dots Workshops</p> <p>15 dots Online Survey</p>	<p>2nd</p>

	30% of NI forestry is within the Fermanagh and Omagh area.	21 Dots Total	
2. Balancing development with the capacity of local infrastructure and plan to improve our infrastructure	<p>There is currently a gap in the statistical evidence surrounding spatial planning.</p> <p>There are no motor ways or dual carriageways in Fermanagh and Omagh. No rail network. One airport at St Angelo.</p>	<p>Top Priority (w) 10 dots</p> <p>12 Dots Online Survey</p> <p>22 Dots Total</p>	1 st
3. Promote and plan for (i) vibrant, usable urban environments where built heritage is preserved and enhanced; and (ii) sustainable rural communities and environments (including appropriate housing provision matched to demographics)	<p>There is currently a gap in the statistical evidence surrounding spatial planning.</p> <p>NISRA project 440 fewer children, 965 fewer working age people and 6,400 more older people in the next decade</p> <p>Almost 5,000 farms are registered in Fermanagh and Omagh, but this has declined by 18% since 2000.</p>	<p>Joint third 7 dots</p> <p>10 Dots Online Survey</p> <p>17 Dots Total</p>	3 rd
4. Actively promote and support waste management and an appropriate waste infrastructure	Fermanagh and Omagh currently has 2 landfill sites, 2 waste transfer stations and 15 civic amenity sites	<p>6 dots Workshops</p> <p>9 Dots Online Survey</p> <p>15 Dots Total</p>	4 th

<p>5. Improve recycling levels through education and promotion, while continuing to explore new markets and diversionary approaches which will make a positive impact</p>	<p>Almost 40% of all municipal waste is recycled or composted, with the N Ireland average of 43%. (NB: <i>municipal waste, commonly known as rubbish or refuse in Northern Ireland</i>)</p>	<p>2 dots Workshops 8 dots Online Survey 10 Dots Total</p>	<p>7th</p>
<p>6. Achieve a balance between embracing appropriate, sustainable renewable energy sources and securing associated community benefits, while having due regard to the environment (including community benefits)</p>	<p>There are 7 active commercial wind farms, producing 150MW of power, 50% of the NI total (NB: <i>The figures quoted refer to the maximum capacity of the <u>commercial</u> wind farms in Fermanagh and Omagh and not the quantity of power produced.</i>)</p>	<p>Joint third 7 dots Workshops 4 Dots Online Survey 11 Dots Total</p>	<p>6th</p>
<p>7. Promote appropriate access to the countryside</p>	<p>Fermanagh and Omagh district covers an area of approx. 3000km² It is the most rural of the 11 new Councils with the smallest population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 27 Quality listed walks within Fermanagh; and 13 in Omagh area (14.5% of N. Ireland total) ✓ 1 Canoe trail in District running through Lough Erne ✓ Angling facilities throughout the region which include Lough Melvin, 16 angling sites throughout Lough Erne, 17 angling sites in Omagh. ✓ 199.8 miles of cycle paths in district (28.2% of N. Ireland total) 	<p>Second Priority 8 dots 4 Dots Online Survey 12 Dots Total</p>	<p>5^h</p>

3.1.1 Verbatim notes from the workshop

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

Priority 1:

- Discussion on wildlife and biodiversity highlighted road side verge project as a good one but health and safety concerns are also important.
- The corncrake and other 'lost' species and exploration of what can be done to help encourage those species in the area.
- Cross border working should allow more opportunities for natural/rural tourism to open up.

Priority 2:

- A5 dualling was concern for some with a preference for improving what was already there.
- Pylons were raised as also an impact on the environment, and the group suggested that increase in pylons was due to the creation of wind farms and network requirements to access the electricity grid.
- We need to develop our existing roads network as it is deteriorating year by year. A32 is particularly bad
- Green ways were discussed well and a strong consensus that a green way in the area possibly linking to the wild Atlantic way would be beneficial to local people, for tourism and for wildlife.
- Infrastructure impacts on everything else and is cross-cutting eg. Development of dual carriageways helping tourism, jobs etc.
- Infrastructure- Overarches Economic issues; New dual carriageway and better road infrastructure
- No dual carriageway within the boundary of FODC currently was highlighted as a concern

- High Impact of poor infrastructure on the area both on Business and Tourism
- Plan to develop existing road network it is very poor and deteriorating year by year in the overall council area. Issue with A4, A32 representation to Transport NI- Dual carriageway, needed- money was said to be available now nobody knows?
- Access to Hospital- Roads from Omagh unfit if someone is being transferred to the hospital
- Greenway in Belleek- Bundoran Railway line could be developed

Priority 3:

- Sperrins AONB celebrates its 50 year anniversary (next year?) – not one body in charge. It was agreed there needs to be one body designated to look after it. Other areas have designated manager – maybe need for designated AONB officer?
- Discussion followed on good areas and vacant buildings that would be excellent tourism facilities such as Castle Caldwell, Lough Navar, Ulster Way.

Priority 4:

- Waste was a well discussed topic with suggestions that brown bin waste is used to make electricity through anaerobic digesters and compost creation. Each locality would have an anaerobic digester. This was followed up with suggestions for brown bin collections in parks or communities in the more rural areas.
- 2 bins to a housing estate (brown) in rural areas- Community based brown service

Priority 5:

- Recycling and Waste was mentioned by the facilitator for discussion. There was limited debate, with only a comment from one member of the public suggesting that there was too much money wasted on recycling

and that the Council should follow a model in California, where allegedly they have returned to a landfilling model. This was countered by another member stating that EU regulation was there to be enforced and it was an obligation on Councils. Education was seen to be important.

- Access to the countryside recognised as very important, again greenways, safer cycling routes (ballyshannon to belleek highlighted as a weak area).
- Small scale anaerobic digestion

Priority 6:

- Challenge to the fact there are '7 Commercial windfarms'. Contested that windfarms are anything from individual turbines of a hub height of 15m, including single wind turbines which counts as a windfarm
- Commented that 80-90% planning approval rate in the district for windfarms was mentioned and described as unfavourable and a presumption in favour of windfarms by Planning officials.
- Specifics discussed around HSENI reports on collapsed turbines, vibration issues and other more specific facts and figures were brought up. No studies carried out on H&S of wind turbines
- Discussion around the feasibility of developing renewable energy; pylons, are an additional eyesore in the area.
- Impact on tourism and the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in Sperrins was mentioned.

Priority 7:

Criticism of the approach taken to funding growth in the rural areas in relation to access to the countryside with a suggestion from one of the members of the public that only 3.8% of funding from Invest NI was made in the West.

- Facilitators commented that perhaps economic issues would also be raised and covered in the economic stream of the community plan.

- Tourism and depopulation of rural communities was raised

Additional Comments:

- Combine numbers 4/5/6 – use brown waste to create electricity
- Community Resilience
- Greenway- Promote a tourist facility for Atlantic way- cross border – cross community - potential to work with the council- cycle pathway- Ballyshannon- Belleek planning failure- Railway line runs- Lough Derg- Irish way – work with Donegal to promote area.
- Family Community
- Ulster way revise to adopt pathways
- Castle Caldwell- empty building- Erne Gateway Centre- Castle Caldwell is an empty building – Erne Gateway centre is empty
- Could be used for Community Events, tourists need facilities when they come into an area- somewhere to go and experience local life- past heritage sites.
- Better signage- Improve cycle lanes- across borders to Donegal and more.

3.1.2 Verbatim notes from Online Survey

- Addressing climate change that is the biggest threat to the planet

- No fracking
- Commercial and commuter links with all Ireland
- Invasive weed growth in the lakes
- Specific opposition to Unconventional Gas/Oil Exploration/Extraction
- Wind mills should not be allowed in areas of outstanding Natural beauty.
- The Sperrins should be promoted more in terms of tourism and our historical sites maintained and promoted.
- A tourism promotion officer should be hired.
- Enhanced focus should be placed on planned developments with the potential to negatively impact upon designated and protected sites, with the protection of designated features such as biodiversity and Water quality the primary focus.
- Ban fracking
- Fracking, mining and windmills must be banned. Noise levels need to be recorded at existing sites of turbines

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 responded to the consultation during stage 2 of the process.

(See appendix 5 for a copy of the response received)

4.0 Potential Outcomes for the Environmental Theme

4.1 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 were:

1. We will value and promote our natural and built environments and protect and enhance them for future generations.

2. We will plan and develop our environment to support sustainable business and employment growth in key sectors (including renewables and tourism).
3. We will reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production

Outcome 1:

- Outcome one and two were described as being too similar.
- Outcome one was suggested as being difficult to quantify and measure, whereas outcome two was readily quantifiable and measurable.
- A query was raised on whether the word 'value' was strong enough in the context of the outcome, with 'as our duty' being the suggested alternative.
- Include the word 'present' (i.e. present and future generations) in the outcome. This outcome reflects priorities 1, 2 and 7 and this is a good way of reflecting many of the outcomes.

Outcome 2:

- Need to use the word 'nurture' there too as it isn't about developing the environment but enhancing it too

Outcome 3:

- Global needs to be changed to Regional perhaps?
- Local resilience and self-sufficiency are key to this outcome

Suggested additional outcomes/changes:

- We will ensure our future energy security is protected through the appropriate introduction of sustainable renewable energy technologies.
- Try and introduce a commuter rail system linking with other rail networks in Ireland
- Access to the countryside and walking festivals/events as a tourism product should be highlighted
- We will plan and develop our environment to support sustainable business and employment growth in key sectors but especially tourism as in rural areas this provides more jobs for the local people to live and work in their own area while also maintaining the beautiful views for our future generations

Additional comments:

- Need to consider another priority around water and energy consumption
- Lakes- all to do with beauty of the environment
- Maintained in a balanced way to allow access for the people but maintain natural beauty- promotes tourism, well-being and Health, a lot of undiscovered heritage which could be re-opened, accessed and promoted.
- Developing the local road infrastructure, A4, A32
- Promote Green way – Bristol Path cycleway– Businesses will benefit from tourism
- Cross border/ cross community promotion needs to be developed in sustainable manner- Belleek Pottery and the Marble Arch Caves are very popular destination each year- this needs to be built on
- The draft outcomes reflect the discussions that took place- Rediscovery and promotion of hidden heritage for future generation was important.
- the natural resources of rural areas must be used in a sustainable way such as renewable energy) to promote employment and income generation
- A really strong tourism team

- Wind farms being built across rights of way-Robbers Table-Council responsible for planning should stop these being built in areas of natural beauty
- No wind mills or gold mines in areas of outstanding natural beauty. Stronger rights for the voices of the local people when they don't agree with wind mills, gold mines etc.
- Information gathered under the Tellus Project (supported by DETI) helps inform government development decisions and attracts private sector investment in mineral exploration. Dalradian is one such company that is investing significantly in the Fermanagh and Omagh District Council area and plans to continue to do so over many years to come. As one of the few FDI companies in the area we would suggest that the area would benefit from a more diverse business mix/profile. The contribution that business makes in terms of positive social impact and support for protecting and enhancing the environment means there must be alignment with the other themes, especially social. For example, on two roads alone -within sight of our operations and at the height of our operations - 20 people were employed. Taking an average weekly wage of £400 - £500 this is £8,000 - £10,000 going into one small area each week. This has positive impacts for families, communities, parishes and society.
- FDI supports and promotes the development of local indigenous businesses, especially micro businesses; for example, a recent meeting of businesses in the Gortin area provided evidence that many would have closed without the presence of DGL and our "support local, supply local and buy local" practices. Supporting the inclusion of FDI as a theme in the Community Plan is underpinned by the Corporate Plan for the District, which states that the Council will "Promote and pursue opportunities for
- 1 <http://mining.ca/resources/mining-facts> http://www.oma.on.ca/en/ontariominning/facts_figures.asp
- Inward Investment (Strategic Action 1.4: Develop and Implement an Economic Development strategy for the New Council Area and Associated Action Plan, within the context of the overarching Community Plan.
- The statistics produced by the Council illustrate the following issues, which DGL's investment is helping to address: Fermanagh and Omagh has the third lowest rate of economic activity for the 16 - 64 age group. The average age of a DGL employee is 36.
- The workplace wages in the District are substantially below the NI & UK median wages. DGL's average wage is much higher than even the average gross pay which is £21,740.4

- The District is primarily a micro business based economy with only 7% of businesses having a turnover of £100,000+. Larger businesses such as mining can support up to five other positions often in the micro business sector.
- We support Omagh Chamber 's arguments for: Creation of 'Business West' to support and grow businesses in the District as part of the Community
- Building into the Community Plan support for and targeting of FDI using a dedicated International Business Liaison Officer who will work with the companies that are already here (such as Dalradian and Terex) and their networks to:
 - Facilitate visits from other international companies to the area
 - Market the district globally through Northern I Connections and Invest NI
 - Establish business regeneration projects relate to increase in the number of successfully trading businesses.

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 environmental 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 engagement. 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

Environmental Ranking (from public workshop and online survey)	Engagement Priorities	Young People Priorities	Older People Key Issues	Disabled Group Key Issues	LGBT	NOTES
1st	Balancing development with the capacity of local infrastructure and plan to improve our infrastructure	3rd	v (improve roads, transport and broadband)	v (improve transport)	v (improve roads, transport and broadband)	Most comments from public and online sessions focus on improving infrastructure - roads, transport, and broadband. Need to pick up on statutory link to Local Development Plan in terms of planning decisions and the Local Development Plan addresses these.
2nd	Protection and enhancement of the natural environment, helping to halt biodiversity loss and establish an ecosystem approach (including managing any breaches of planning control)	2nd	v (potential for tourism benefits)			Key priority

<p>3rd</p>	<p>Promote and plan for: (i) vibrant, usable urban environments where built heritage is preserved and enhanced; and (ii) sustainable rural communities and environments (measures will include matching housing provision to demographics)</p>	<p>v (address rural isolation, services in rural areas; allowing young people to build homes near family in rural areas to support older relatives and family businesses)</p>	<p>Key priority - also covered in economic and social themes - need to bring these together</p>
<p>4th</p>	<p>Actively promote and support waste management and an appropriate waste infrastructure</p>		<p>Comments on linkages between 4 and 7 and potentially with 6 in terms of energy from waste. Key outcome of this will be to promote the protection of the environment - should this be a measure under that?</p>

5th	Promote appropriate access to the countryside	1st	Key priority for young people
6th	Achieve a balance between embracing appropriate, sustainable renewable energy sources and securing associated community benefits, while having due regard to the environment		Could be a measure under protection of the environment in terms of extent of renewable energy use - however, this doesn't pick up on community benefits issue.
7th	Improve recycling levels through education and promotion, while continuing to explore new markets and diversionary approaches which will make a positive impact		Comments on linkages between 4 and 7 and potentially with 6 in terms of energy from waste. Key outcome of this will be to promote the protection of the environment - should this be an indicator under that outcome.

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:

Fermanagh and Omagh
Community Planning Team

Telephone: 0300 303 1777

Email/s: kim.weir@fermanaghomagh.com or
mary.denton@fermanaghomagh.com

Web: www.fermanaghomagh.com or



<https://www.facebook.com/fermanaghomagh>



<https://twitter.com/fermanaghomagh>

List of Relevant Appendices

Appendix 1	Section 75 Engagement Report with 'Younger People'
Appendix 2	Section 75 Engagement Report with 'Older People'
Appendix 3	Section 75 Engagement Report with 'People with a disability'
Appendix 4	Section 75 Engagement Report with 'LGBT'
Appendix 5	Written Submission from Dalradian

END Report /....

1. Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) are designated in recognition of their national importance of distinctive character and special scenic value.