

Appendix 1 – Housing Evaluation Framework

Housing Evaluation Framework	
Resource Test	Studies should be carried out to assess and detail the existence of community assets and physical infrastructure such as water, waste and sewage, including spare capacity.
Environmental Capacity Test	An assessment of the environmental assets of the settlement, the potential of flooding from rivers, the sea or surface water run-off and its potential to accommodate future outward growth without significant environmental degradation should be made.
Transport Test	Studies should be carried out to assess the potential for integrating land use and public transport and walking and cycling routes to help reduce reliance on the car.
Economic Development Test	The potential to facilitate an appropriate housing and jobs balance and to unlock any major strategic development opportunities should be assessed and detailed.
Urban and Rural Character Test	Assessment should be made of the potential to maintain a sense of place, and to integrate new development in a way that does not detract from the character and identity of the settlement.
Community Services Test	The potential to underpin and, where necessary, reinforce the community service role and function of the settlement should be assessed and detailed.

Appendix 2 – Excerpt from Paper 3: Employment and Economic Development

4.0 Renewable Wind Energy, Telecommunications and Shale Gas Extraction

- 4.1** Areas of work not traditionally associated with Fermanagh and Omagh but have the potential to bring additional economic development to the area, are Renewable Energy Development and Unconventional Shale Gas Extraction. The telecommunications sector is also viewed as having an impact on the potential for economic development and growth.

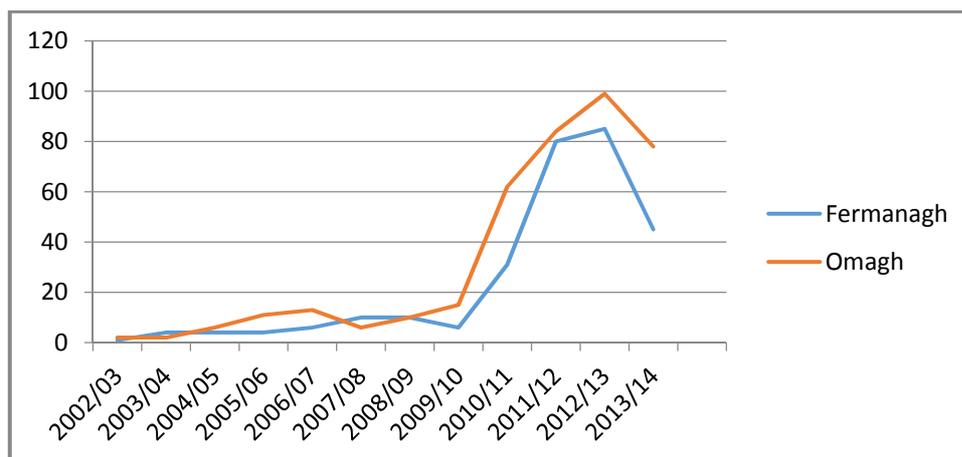
Renewable Wind Energy

- 4.2** 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. Northern Ireland is considered as having one of the greatest wind energy resources in Europe, particularly in the West in Fermanagh and Omagh where the topography, wind speeds and proximity to the west coast line have attracted high numbers of applications for both single wind turbines and wind farms.
- 4.3** The economic benefits of wind energy are wide ranging from the potential to have a cheaper source of green energy to being able to sell surplus to the grid as well as opportunities within the industry, this includes, planning, project development, engineering, construction and maintenance of the turbines. Turbines will also require input from financial and legal services in addition to marketing and administration posts¹. Wind energy developments have also the potential to provide economic and social benefits for the surrounding communities which are often in areas that are traditionally economically disadvantaged. Community gain payments made by the developers to local communities as recommended by the Fermanagh Trust, can provide much-needed community benefit funds for local community projects.
- 4.4** The contribution made by Fermanagh-Omagh to renewable energy is illustrated by the number of applications received since 2002. Fermanagh-Omagh's share of the total of 4,415 applications received since 2002 has been 867 - almost 20%. This is the highest proportion of renewable applications received across all the council clusters. Of the 867, 624 (72%) have been decided and of these, 90% (561) have been approved.
- 4.5** Since 2002, Fermanagh and Omagh have received 20.7% (716) of all applications for single wind turbines. Of the total number decided (501), 88% have been approved. Significantly, this accounts for 15.58% of applications for

¹ ICBAN Regional strategic framework for the Central Border Region 2013-2027, infrastructural supporting document'

all types of renewable energy approved in Northern Ireland - the highest of all 11 council areas. This is a result of particularly high numbers of planning applications for single wind turbines received in Fermanagh and Omagh in the period 2010/11 to 2013/14 (Figure 7). The year-to-date figures for 2014/15 suggest an overall decline in the number of applications being received for single wind turbines.

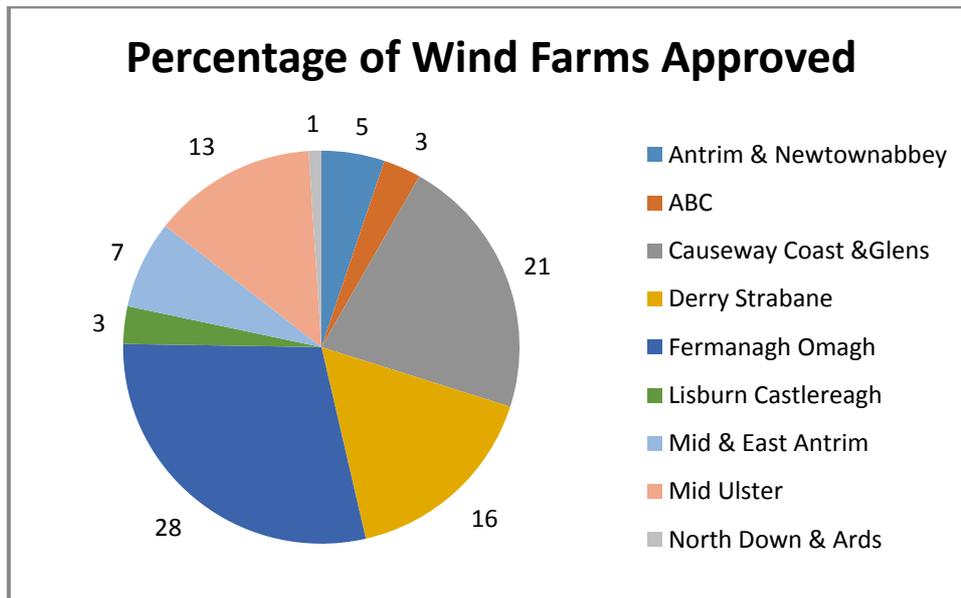
Figure 7: Number of planning applications for single wind turbines received in Fermanagh and Omagh in period 1st April 2002 to 31st August 2013.



Source: DOE Renewable Statistics

4.6 In the period 1st April 2002 to 31st August 2014 a total of 175 applications for wind farms were received by the Department. Of these, 30 applications were in the Omagh District Area and 19 in Fermanagh District which accounts for 28% of all wind farm applications received. Of these, 28 have been approved representing 29.16% of all windfarm applications approved in Northern Ireland (Figure 8). The geographical distribution of these applications is shown in the wind energy maps in Appendix 2.

Figure 8: Proportion of wind farms approved in the period 1st April 2002 to 31st August 2014.



Source: DOE Renewable Statistics

- 4.7** The concentration of planning applications and subsequent approvals of planning permission for single wind turbines and wind farms in the Fermanagh and Omagh District Council area has provoked a number of outcomes. At present Tyrone has the fourth largest wind capacity in Ireland.² One such outcome has been the growth of the renewable energy/wind energy construction and maintenance sector and the need to build the relevant skill sets. This is evidenced by the addition of related training and courses being made available at the South West College in Omagh. It has also been suggested that there has been an increase in Turbine Tourism, bringing interested visitors to the area. The level of local objection to applications for single wind turbines and wind farms has grown, with increasing concerns about the cumulative impact wind energy development in the area.
- 4.8** However, the much reported economic benefits of the wind energy industry are directly impacted upon by the ongoing issues with Grid Connection. Significant delays in the timescales for receipt of quotes for Grid connection from NIE, alongside the high cost of connecting to the grid has resulted in many projects becoming unfeasible.
- 4.9** 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 or not the development plan needs to develop a policy on how proposals should be treated in those areas.

² Wind energy placing Tyrone back in centre stage, Paul Brogan Ulster Herald, November 20th 2014.

Telecommunications – Broadband and Mobile

- 4.13** The NI Executive and the RDS (RG3) recognise the need for modern, efficient telecommunications infrastructure to give Northern Ireland a competitive advantage. The draft SPPS aims to facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications in an efficient and effective manner whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum.
- 4.14** Northern Ireland's core communication network is of a high quality which is necessary for sustainable economic growth and investment. Access to high speed reliable digital infrastructure is seen to be one of the most important enabling infrastructures in terms of economic development and social uplift³. The economic and social benefits of advanced telecommunications to Northern Ireland can only be achieved if the necessary infrastructure is developed, including the networks of base stations. However, rural deficiencies in both mobile infrastructure and broadband are a reality and a source of frustration to both domestic and business users in many rural parts of Fermanagh-Omagh.

(a) Mobile Infrastructure

- 4.15** Telecommunications has not been devolved to the Northern Ireland Executive but is controlled centrally by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) in London. In October 2011 DCMS announced up to £150m funding to improve mobile coverage and quality across the UK – known as the Mobile Infrastructure Project (MIP). This funding is intended to improve mobile phone coverage for the 5-10% of consumers in areas of the UK where existing mobile network coverage is poor or non-existent through the construction of additional mobile phone masts in uncovered areas, whilst ensuring solutions are compatible with future technological developments.
- 4.16** MIP is time-limited with delivery of sites needing to be completed before the end of the 2014-15 financial year. Of the 80,484 premises in the UK identified by Ofcom as having no coverage, around 15% of these are located in Northern Ireland. It is anticipated that 130 applications will be submitted across Northern Ireland, 16 of which (7 in Fermanagh and 9 in Omagh) will be in Phase 4. However, to date no planning applications associated with the MIP have been received by DOE Planning. The proposed phased roll-out of MIP listed Fermanagh & Omagh at stage 4. As such, at this time 'Not-spots' identified by Ofcom as lacking in mobile coverage and quality under MIP have not been addressed.

(b) Broadband Infrastructure

- 4.17** Now considered an important component of business infrastructure, broadband allows businesses to: have sufficient capacity to handle large amounts of business related data; allows for remote working; conference calls and other

³ digitalNI2020.com

operations. These all factor into the success of the business in terms of the ability to respond to colleagues, suppliers and customers worldwide speedily, as well as impacting on the economic viability of the business by saving space and money on physical storage and saving on time and travel expenses.

- 4.18** Northern Ireland currently has the best fixed line broadband infrastructure in the UK, in terms of speed and access. However, there remain fixed broadband not-spots in rural areas that need to be addressed.⁴ This adversely impacts SMEs which dominate the rural economy, and residential users. The provision of broadband to rural areas through a rural exchange can result in higher costs to the customer and slower access speeds (bandwidth), impacting on business functionality.
- 4.19** The rollout of Project Kevlin, has improved the international telecommunication infrastructure between Northern Ireland and North America and Europe and there are a number of Project Kevlin Hubs such as at the Omagh Enterprise Centre which can access speeds from 10meg to 10gig. Businesses can now avail of low latency, reliable and competitively priced communications to North America and Europe. This international link increases the potential of financial institutions, Internet-enabled businesses, academia, media companies and any other high-bandwidth entity coming into NI and conducting business.
- 4.20** The Northern Ireland Broadband Improvement Project is aimed at providing basic broadband in areas that have no service and to improve broadband service in certain areas where the choice is poor or broadband speeds are low. Some of these are in rural and remote parts of Northern Ireland. The scheme will lay new fibre optic telephone lines from existing exchanges to new small broadband exchanges in remote areas. This will improve telecommunications infrastructure provided by telephone lines. Rolled out between February 2014 and continuing to December 2015, work is planned in different towns and counties at different times.
- 4.21** As set out in the draft SPPS, local development plans should bring forward policies which set out the detailed criteria for consideration of new telecommunications development in its area including siting, design and impact upon visual amenity. Policy may also set out additional requirements on operators, for example, to demonstrate the need for new development and existing network constraints.

⁴ ICBAN –Central Border Strategic framework – Infrastructural Supporting Document

Appendix 3 –Improvements to Broadband in Fermanagh and Omagh

3.0 Broadband Improvement Project

3.1 This project is designed to improve or increase broadband services in certain areas. Work began in February of 2014 and it is envisaged that work will finish at the end of 2015.

3.2 Work has already taken place to improve or provide broadband in the following areas within the Fermanagh and Omagh District.

- Beragh
- Carrickmore
- Dromore
- Drumquin
- Fintona
- Gortin
- Omagh

Further improvements are planned in the Fermanagh area from mid to end of 2015.

Next Generation Broadband Project

3.3 This project was launched by DETI in a bid to increase the competitiveness of local businesses. It aimed to update around 1265 telecommunications cabinets with fibre technology so that broadband speeds could be increased. Work has been completed on this project across Northern Ireland so that towns can now connect to broadband speeds of up to 10MB per second.

Northern Ireland Broadband Fund

3.4 This was a £1.9m fund which was set aside to help support projects which aimed to improve broadband across Northern Ireland. In the Fermanagh and Omagh District, there were three projects which benefitted from this fund:

- a) Installation of a WIMAX wireless broadband connection in the Greencastle Area
- b) A technology trial completed in 2009, using existing satellite backhaul services to establish if the satellite infrastructure could support delivery of low cost, reliable 2G and 3G mobile telephony coverage to rural areas in Northern Ireland. The trials in Ballinamallard area were successfully completed in October 2009;

- c) Delivery of improved Broadband using fixed wireless technology in an area running from Augher to Lough Melvin in Fermanagh.
- d) Delivery of a dark fibre network in Enniskillen town using the waste water infrastructure;
- e) Installation of a WiMAX Fixed Wireless Access Network in the Fermanagh, area

3.5 The installation of apparatus to improve the Broadband network will usually constitute Permitted Development under Part 18 of the Schedule to the Planning (General Permitted Development) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015. As such, it is not envisaged that the planning process will have an impact on the provision of such development.

3.6 BDUK has three programmes to achieve this:

Superfast Broadband Programme

The ambition is to provide superfast broadband (speeds of 24Mbps or more) for at least 95% of UK premises and universal access to basic broadband (speeds of at least 2Mbps).

Government funding is stimulating private sector investment in broadband to ensure that the benefits are available to all.

The programme is being delivered in three phases:

- Phase 1 aims to provide superfast broadband to 90% of premises in the UK
- Phase 2 will seek to further extend coverage to 95% of the UK
- Phase 3 will test options to rollout superfast broadband beyond 95%.

Super Connected Cities Programme

The Government is investing up to £150 million to support UK cities to develop the digital infrastructure capability to remain internationally competitive and attractive for investors, business and visitors.

There are three components to the Super Connected Cities Programme:

- Broadband Connection Vouchers scheme
- Wi-Fi projects
- Innovative digital projects

Businesses can benefit from broadband connection vouchers available in the 22 'Super Connected Cities' across the UK.

Businesses can check eligibility and apply at the Connection Vouchers website.

Appendix 4 - Extent of 4G coverage in Fermanagh and Omagh District

4G coverage in Fermanagh and Omagh (Vodafone,O2,EE)
Kinawley
Garrison
Belleek
Stonefort
Brookborough
Derrygonnelly
Knockarevan
Culky
Ederney
Tully
Lower Bracky
Clanabogan
Roscavey
Fintona
Glenfern
Lislap
Barr
Gortin
Dunmoyle
Trillick

Appendix 5 – Types of Renewable Energy Development

- **Wind** – Electricity generated by onshore windfarms is the most established, large scales source of renewable energy in NI. Of all renewable electricity generated within Northern Ireland over the 12 month period January 2014 to December 2014, 92% was generated from wind⁵. Additional figures supplied by Northern Ireland Electricity (NIE) indicate that when all committed renewable energy generating facilities are connected to the grid, 66.6% of renewable energy generation will be provided by wind energy with the remaining 33.4% being supplied by solar energy (20.7%), Hydropower (2.2%) and Anerobic Digestion/Biogas (10.5%).⁶
- The majority of energy derived from wind in Northern Ireland comes from large scale generation as opposed to small scale or micro generation. Large scale generation consists of wind farms whilst small scale or micro-generation consist of a range of renewable technologies including single turbines or even micro turbines.
- **Biomass** - Biomass fuels, including wood and energy crops, can be utilised to provide energy either by combustion or fermentation/digestion technologies. There are currently three main categories of biomass plant:
 - Plant designed primarily for the production of electricity
 - Combined heat and power plant (CHP)
 - Plant designed for the production of heat.
- Emissions and waste products from biomass energy production include airborne emissions, emissions to watercourses and ash. Anaerobic digestion (AD) is a process which bacteria break down organic material in the absence of oxygen to produce a methane rich biogas. This can be combusted to generate electricity. Thermal processes can also be used to extract energy from waste. These processes use a high temperature to release the chemical energy in the fuel. Planning issues from these renewable energy developments that require consideration include:
 - Visual intrusion – the plant is an industrial feature with a chimney
 - Noise from plant and traffic operations;

⁵ DETI- Statistics on electricity consumption and renewable generation in Northern Ireland –September 2014.

⁶ NIE – “Renewables –Sub-groups”

- Any effects on health, local ecology or conservation from the plant and air/water borne emissions;
 - Traffic to and from the site in order to transport biomass fuel and subsequent by-products.
- **Heat** - Ground source heat pumps operate by circulating water (or another fluid) through pipes buried in the ground. The water temperature in the pipes is lower than the surrounding ground and so it warms it up slightly. This low grade heat is transferred to a heat pump, which raises the temperature to around 50°C. Water source heat pumps operate in a similar way, with the pipes being submerged in water. Air source heat pumps extract heat in the air and use a fan to draw air over coils that extract energy. Air-source heat pumps can be located in the roof space or on the side of a building. They are similar in appearance to air conditioning boxes. To date, existing operational policy has not raised any significant issues with these types of renewable energy developments subject to careful planning consideration including archaeological implications.
- **Solar-** Active solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies generates electricity from daylight. The most common form of device is a solar panel or module typically 0.5 to 1m² in size, dark in colour and having low reflective properties. Although roof mounted is most common, modules can be mounted on sides of buildings, or on free standing support structures on the ground. A number of modules are usually connected together in an array to produce the required output, which can vary from a few square metres to several hundred square metres. In most cases involving dwelling houses, providing the building is not listed or in a conservation area and the installation complies with the relevant constraints, PV will be 'permitted development' and a planning application will not be required. Passive Solar Design (PSD) is an environmentally benign approach to ensure that domestic scale buildings capture maximum light and heat from the sun whilst being positioned in the landform to act as a buffer against the worst of the elements. To date, operational planning policy regarding solar power has not raised any particular key issues.

Appendix 6

Table 17: Percentage of household waste sent for recycling (inc. composting), KPI(a), in Northern Ireland, 2002 - 2013/14												
												Unit: Percent age
Area	2002	2003	2004 /05	2005 /06	2006 /07	2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	2010 /11	2011 /12	2012/ 13	2013/14
arc21												
Antrim	19.1%	22.4%	38.4 %	44.0 %	47.1 %	48.7 %	48.3 %	47.5 %	46.0 %	49.3 %	49.2 %	51.9%
Ards	9.6%	9.0%	20.4 %	24.0 %	25.5 %	27.6 %	33.9 %	40.2 %	40.6 %	41.2 %	37.8 %	36.7%
Ballymena	21.0%	18.0%	23.4 %	26.9 %	28.2 %	26.5 %	36.2 %	33.3 %	32.3 %	38.0 %	44.4 %	49.3%
Belfast	4.0%	4.6%	8.9% %	14.4 %	19.0 %	23.2 %	26.3 %	26.6 %	29.8 %	31.7 %	34.0 %	40.1%
Carrickfergus	8.2%	10.5%	17.2 %	17.4 %	21.9 %	33.2 %	32.9 %	34.2 %	41.1 %	40.9 %	38.5 %	40.5%
Castlereagh	5.0%	12.1%	22.2 %	32.5 %	34.9 %	37.7 %	38.1 %	37.6 %	41.3 %	42.2 %	40.7 %	41.3%
Down	13.5%	13.3%	19.2 %	33.7 %	32.2 %	31.6 %	32.6 %	32.5 %	32.5 %	33.0 %	33.5 %	32.4%
Larne	6.0%	9.6%	16.5 %	25.0 %	31.6 %	37.4 %	40.5 %	41.1 %	43.7 %	50.8 %	50.0 %	47.1%
Lisburn	9.0%	9.2%	12.2 %	19.8 %	25.1 %	31.9 %	33.1 %	37.0 %	39.4 %	40.5 %	38.0 %	41.2%
Newtownabbey	16.5%	17.0%	19.9 %	22.5 %	24.8 %	30.3 %	35.0 %	37.3 %	42.1 %	43.4 %	44.6 %	45.8%
North Down	11.1%	12.6%	17.2 %	24.6 %	33.0 %	38.1 %	40.4 %	41.8 %	45.0 %	45.0 %	43.6 %	42.3%
All arc21	9.7%	10.6%	16.7 %	22.9 %	26.8 %	30.9 %	33.9 %	35.0 %	37.5 %	39.3 %	39.5 %	41.8%
NWRWMG												
Ballymoney	10.2%	9.9%	24.0 %	24.4 %	24.7 %	26.2 %	32.5 %	35.5 %	35.0 %	36.2 %	33.3 %	34.7%
Coleraine	6.8%	11.6%	18.6 %	24.3 %	25.7 %	29.9 %	38.4 %	34.9 %	36.1 %	39.8 %	39.7 %	38.5%
Derry	2.7%	7.2%	13.7 %	28.1 %	24.4 %	31.9 %	32.6 %	31.9 %	29.6 %	28.8 %	26.8 %	34.6%
Limavady	2.5%	10.9%	27.3 %	35.9 %	28.5 %	36.0 %	33.0 %	34.3 %	35.1 %	36.4 %	38.5 %	38.6%
Magherafelt	4.9%	18.1%	31.4 %	35.7 %	35.3 %	38.1 %	42.1 %	50.0 %	53.0 %	60.2 %	56.1 %	54.3%
Moyle	2.1%	4.6%	11.3 %	25.5 %	26.5 %	34.5 %	30.7 %	34.4 %	36.2 %	41.2 %	39.0 %	43.5%
Strabane	4.1%	8.6%	17.3 %	21.3 %	22.8 %	23.0 %	25.7 %	26.1 %	32.8 %	33.6 %	30.7 %	30.4%
All NWRWMG	4.6%	10.1%	19.3 %	27.6 %	26.3 %	31.3 %	34.2 %	35.0 %	35.7 %	37.9 %	36.2 %	38.6%
SWaMP2008												
Armagh	16.5%	21.0%	23.3 %	26.7 %	32.8 %	37.3 %	36.3 %	38.3 %	40.9 %	42.4 %	40.6 %	40.1%
Banbridge	29.5%	33.3%	39.2 %	41.0 %	45.1 %	45.7 %	47.9 %	49.6 %	49.6 %	52.0 %	53.0 %	56.1%
Cookstown	17.3%	16.2%	20.1 %	28.1 %	31.6 %	36.3 %	39.0 %	38.6 %	39.5 %	41.0 %	41.4 %	42.5%
Craigavon	16.1%	19.3%	23.3 %	29.3 %	30.0 %	34.7 %	35.4 %	37.1 %	39.1 %	43.5 %	47.3 %	42.9%

Dungannon	10.9%	13.4%	20.1 %	19.5 %	24.9 %	30.2 %	33.3 %	33.2 %	37.3 %	41.6 %	42.1 %	41.5%
Fermanagh	10.6%	17.5%	21.0 %	20.8 %	27.8 %	28.8 %	26.7 %	29.7 %	30.8 %	35.4 %	34.8 %	36.1%
Newry & Mourne	9.3%	13.4%	20.0 %	24.9 %	27.8 %	30.1 %	32.6 %	33.7 %	33.0 %	37.1 %	37.2 %	37.6%
Omagh	9.1%	12.2%	19.6 %	17.8 %	27.9 %	38.1 %	38.1 %	39.9 %	40.2 %	43.4 %	43.2 %	43.4%
All SWaMP2008	14.3%	18.0%	23.0 %	25.9 %	30.5 %	34.4 %	35.5 %	37.0 %	38.2 %	41.8 %	42.4 %	42.1%
Northern Ireland	10.0%	12.5%	18.9 %	24.5 %	27.7 %	31.9 %	34.4 %	35.6 %	37.3 %	39.7 %	39.7 %	41.3%
Source: NIEA												
Note: Rates calculated by dividing total tonnage of household waste sent for recycling (inc. composting) by total household waste arisings.												

Appendix 7

Table 4: LAC municipal waste sent for recycling (inc composting) as a percentage of total LAC municipal waste arisings, KPI(e), in Northern Ireland, 2002 - 2013/14												
												Unit: Percentage
Area	2002	2003	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
arc21												
Antrim	18.6%	21.8%	39.8%	45.8%	47.1%	47.1%	49.6%	51.2%	48.8%	53.2%	53.6%	56.2%
Ards	9.0%	8.4%	19.4%	22.9%	24.5%	26.3%	31.8%	37.2%	37.9%	38.2%	35.6%	34.7%
Ballymena	20.1%	17.5%	21.6%	25.7%	26.5%	24.8%	35.3%	34.2%	33.2%	38.3%	44.4%	49.8%
Belfast	3.5%	3.9%	8.7%	13.0%	16.9%	20.7%	22.0%	22.3%	25.3%	26.9%	29.8%	35.9%
Carrickfergus	7.5%	8.8%	14.6%	15.0%	19.5%	29.3%	28.4%	30.9%	41.3%	46.1%	40.8%	40.4%
Castlereagh	4.7%	12.6%	22.7%	33.2%	35.6%	35.7%	37.0%	38.0%	41.2%	42.3%	40.9%	41.7%
Down	11.7%	13.3%	16.8%	29.2%	27.8%	26.0%	27.0%	28.3%	29.3%	31.0%	32.0%	28.7%
Larne	5.8%	8.7%	14.5%	23.1%	28.4%	32.1%	34.7%	35.3%	38.2%	53.0%	52.8%	50.1%
Lisburn	8.1%	8.5%	13.7%	21.1%	24.8%	31.6%	32.6%	36.5%	39.4%	40.0%	37.8%	41.5%
Newtown-abbey	15.0%	15.4%	18.0%	20.9%	22.8%	26.9%	32.8%	34.5%	39.4%	40.6%	42.7%	46.3%
North Down	9.3%	16.2%	19.8%	20.1%	26.8%	30.6%	32.6%	34.4%	42.9%	44.3%	44.0%	43.6%
All arc21	8.7%	10.4%	16.5%	21.5%	24.8%	27.9%	30.6%	32.2%	35.3%	37.7%	38.3%	40.9%
NWRWMG												
Ballymoney	6.3%	7.5%	22.2%	21.4%	21.9%	24.0%	29.9%	34.1%	33.6%	35.2%	32.8%	33.4%
Coleraine	6.2%	10.6%	17.8%	24.0%	22.4%	25.6%	34.4%	29.8%	33.5%	37.8%	36.6%	36.0%
Derry	2.3%	6.0%	11.9%	28.3%	23.6%	28.3%	29.6%	29.6%	29.2%	29.8%	28.1%	35.3%
Limavady	3.5%	11.1%	24.1%	33.2%	28.1%	36.2%	33.5%	34.9%	35.3%	36.6%	42.2%	43.2%
Magherafelt	3.8%	14.4%	27.4%	32.1%	32.1%	35.5%	40.3%	48.4%	51.8%	59.1%	55.4%	53.1%
Moyle	1.9%	4.1%	9.5%	18.0%	21.1%	29.0%	28.1%	32.6%	33.9%	38.5%	36.9%	42.3%
Strabane	3.5%	7.3%	15.0%	18.7%	20.3%	21.0%	22.8%	23.8%	31.2%	31.7%	28.3%	28.9%
All NWRWMG	4.0%	8.8%	17.4%	26.0%	24.1%	28.3%	31.6%	32.6%	34.6%	37.3%	35.9%	38.3%
SWaMP2008												
Armagh	15.9%	22.8%	25.7%	29.1%	35.0%	38.5%	36.8%	38.7%	41.1%	43.4%	41.0%	41.3%
Banbridge	27.1%	34.5%	40.0%	40.7%	44.1%	45.4%	48.7%	51.6%	51.0%	53.3%	55.0%	58.0%
Cookstown	16.5%	20.0%	22.4%	26.8%	28.4%	33.4%	37.7%	38.7%	38.9%	41.1%	41.7%	42.4%
Craigavon	14.4%	21.5%	21.6%	25.6%	26.2%	29.0%	30.8%	33.1%	36.0%	41.0%	46.5%	42.9%
Dungannon	10.0%	12.1%	19.1%	19.2%	23.8%	28.2%	30.9%	31.1%	35.0%	39.2%	40.2%	39.9%

Fermanagh	9.6 %	15. 8%	18.9 %	17.7 %	24.3 %	25.1 %	27.0 %	31.3 %	32.1 %	37.0 %	37.0 %	38.7%
Newry & Mourne	8.7 %	12. 3%	18.2 %	22.7 %	25.8 %	26.0 %	27.8 %	28.8 %	28.9 %	32.5 %	33.1 %	33.7%
Omagh	8.5 %	11. 8%	17.9 %	15.9 %	23.6 %	32.5 %	40.0 %	37.4 %	38.0 %	42.8 %	42.6 %	43.2%
All SWaMP2008	13. 2%	18. 5%	22.3 %	24.2 %	28.1 %	31.0 %	33.6 %	35.2 %	36.7 %	40.5 %	41.7 %	41.8%
Northern Ireland	8.9 %	12. 2%	18.2 %	23.0 %	25.5 %	28.8 %	31.6 %	33.1 %	35.5 %	38.4 %	38.7 %	40.6%
Source: NIEA												
Note: Rates calculated by dividing total tonnage of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling by total LAC municipal waste arisings.												

Appendix 8

Appendix 9

WwTW Design Sizes and Planning Statuses in Fermanagh and Omagh Council Area

Settlement	Design Size	Planning Status
MAIN TOWN		
Omagh	>250	Y
LOCAL TOWNS		
Fintona	>250	Y
Dromore	>250	Y
Carrickmore	>250	Y
VILLAGES		
Beragh	>250	Y
Drumquin	>250	A
Gortin	>250	Y1
Greencastle	>250	Y1
Loughmacrory	>250	N
Mountfield	>250	Y
Seskinore	>50<250	A
Sixmilecross	Pumped to Beragh	
Trillick	>250	Y
HAMLETS		
Altamuskin	>250	Y
Clanabogan/ Tattysallagh/ Cavanacaw	>50<250	A
	>50	Y
	>50<250	Y
Creggan	N/A	
Dooish	>50<250	Y
Drumduff	N/A	
Drumnakilly	>250	Y
Dunmoyle	N/A	
Dunmullan	>50<250	A
Edenderry	>50<250	N
Eskragh	<250	A
Garvaghey	>250	Y
Gillygooly	N/A	
Glenhull	N/A	
Gortaclare/Moylagh	N/A	
Gortnagarn	N/A	
Kilskeery	>50<250	Y
Knockmoyle	>50<250	A
Mountjoy	>50<250	Y
Newtownsaville	N/A	
Roscavey	N/A	
Rousky	>50<250	Y
Tattyreagh	N/A	
Tircur	N/A	
Tummery	>50<250	A

Settlement	Design Size	Planning Status
MAIN TOWN		
Enniskillen	>250	Y
LOCAL TOWNS		
Irvinestown	>250	Y
Lisnaskea	>250	Y
VILLAGES		
Ardess	>50<250	A
Arney	>250	Y
Ballinamallard	>250	Y
Ballycassidy	>250	Y
Belcoo	>250	Y
Bellanaleck	N/A	
Belleek	>250	N
Brookeborough	>250	Y
Carrenbeg/Rosscor	<50	A
Carontremall	>50<250	Y
Carrybridge	N/A	
Church Hill	<250	N
Clabby	>250	N1
Derrygonnelly	>250	Y
Derrylin	>250	Y
Donagh	>250	Y
Ederney	>250	N
Florencecourt	>250	Y
Garrison	>250	N
Kesh	>250	Y
Killadeas	N/A	
Killesher	N/A	
Kinawley	>250	Y
Lack	>250	Y
Letterbreen	>250	Y
Lisbellaw	>250	Y
Lisnarick	>50<250	Y
Magheraveely	>50<250	Y
Maguiresbridge	Pumped to Lisnaskea	
Monea	>250	Y
Mullanaska	N/A	
Newtownbutler	>250	Y
Pettigo	N/A	
Rosslea	>250	Y1
Springfield	>50<250	Y
Tamlaght	>250	A
Teemore	>250	Y
Tempo	>250	Y
Whitehill	N/A	

Key:

	Planning
Assessed on Application	A
No Headroom – Not identified for upgrade within Business Plan period (2015/21)	N
Proposed upgrade – Restricted approval until contract award	N1
Proposed upgrade Restricted approval until upgrade of sewerage scheme	N2
Headroom Capacity at WwTW	Y
Limited Headroom assessed on application	Y1

Appendix 10

Belleek WTW Distribution System & Storage

