

Appendix 3: Summary Table of Public Representations¹ to LDP Preferred Options Paper

Representation	Summary
LDP0001	Site specific representation. Request for inclusion of lands within the settlement limit for economic development use.
LDP0002 – LDP0011, 0462	Concerned largely with renewable energy and the potential health effects of same. The authors query the financial return of existing schemes. Lack of broadband provision is also a concern. The absence of a dedicated Tourism officer within ‘the council areas lying within the Sperrins’ is queried. In terms of the Preferred Options Paper, the authors state the Built Heritage in the Omagh area was neglected citing Castle Place/ Square as an example.
LDP0012 – LDP0025inc. LDP0027, LDP0029, LDP0031, LDP0074 – LDP0078, LDP0771 - 0772	Refers mainly to the Sperrins AONB, Ogham Stone and Dun Ruadh Fort, giving a historical context for the area, outlining its beauty and requesting additional design policy be introduced as well as specific policy protection for Beaghmore. The author also refers to the numerous ‘Mass Rocks’ in the area and the Battle of Formal in 965AD. The value of the Owenkillew and Owenreagh Rivers which are designated as SAC/ASSI in providing habitat for fresh water pearl mussels, otters, grey heron, salmon and brown trout. The author requests a management plan be put in place ‘to protect this sensitive, historic, archaeological landscape’. The author believes development of ‘Doraville wind farm, industrial scale single turbines, the Gold processing plant and the accompanying infrastructure such as pylons and sub-stations are totally inappropriate proposals for the Sperrins’. The author requests there should be supplementary planning guidance produced specifically for the Sperrins AONB in conjunction with adjoining ‘AONB’ Councils. The author also requests additional policy protection in the form of an Area of Special Archaeological Interest and an Area of Archaeological Potential be designated ‘as an extension or part of the existing Beaghmore Area of Significant Archaeological Interest.
LDP 0026, 0028, 0032 – 0035, 0087 – 0104, 0112 - 0113, 0117, 0124 – 0127, 0132, 0144	Refers mainly to the Sperrins AONB, Ogham Stone and Dun Ruadh Fort, giving a historical context for the area, outlining its beauty and requesting additional design policy be introduced as well as specific policy protection for Beaghmore. The author also refers to the numerous ‘Mass Rocks’ in the area and the Battle of Formal in 965AD. A management plan should be put in place ‘to protect this sensitive, historic, archaeological landscape’. The author believes the development of ‘Doraville wind farm, industrial scale single turbines and the Dalradian Gold processing plant and the accompanying infrastructure – pylons and sub-station would change the integrity of the natural and cultural heritage of the Sperrins AONB forever’.

¹ Including Questionnaires

Representation	Summary
	<p>The author requests proposals for certain industrialisation plans should be looked at individually (no specific mention of which). They recommend 'on the ground consultation' to attain a fuller picture of the impacts.</p> <p>PPS10: The author discusses the potential health impacts of telecommunication apparatus and cites a personal example of a development which has occurred near them.</p> <p>The author states that Broadband 'needs to be addressed' and complains parts of the Greencastle area still do not have a reliable land line service.</p> <p>The author quotes para 6.249 and 6.250 from the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (relating to Electro-magnetic fields from power lines) without going into specifics as to the nature of their concern here.</p> <p>The author requests there should be supplementary planning guidance produced specifically for the Sperrins AONB in conjunction with adjoining 'AONB' Councils. The author also requests additional policy protection in the form of an Area of Special Archaeological Interest and an Area of Archaeological Potential be designated 'as an extension or part of the existing Beaghmore Area of Significant Archaeological Interest.</p> <p>The author concludes by requesting the townland of Crock be designated as an ASAI.</p>
LDP0030	<p>Disagrees with The <u>Vision and Strategic Objectives</u>, listing reasons why. Agrees or largely agrees with the settlement hierarchy and spatial growth options. The author disagrees with the preferred option for allocation of housing and economic land.</p> <p><u>Sustaining Rural Communities</u> - disagrees with the Council's preferred option, citing reasons why. A general comment was added regarding the Council's preferred option for addressing deprivation/regeneration in urban areas.</p> <p>Agreed with Addressing Deprivation/Regeneration in the Rural Area. Disagreed Minerals and– Overarching policy for Renewable Energy Development preferred options, citing reasons.</p> <p>Generally agreed with the Council's preferred approach to Overarching Tourism, and disagreed with Operational Tourism, citing reasons.</p> <p><u>Supporting Good Design and Placemaking</u> - though additional information was given.</p>

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	<p>Carried Forward Policies - FODC should identify further areas of Significant Archaeological Interest and Areas of Archaeological Potential. Supporting text would indicate that additional protection should be sought for 'sacred archaeological monuments'.</p> <p>Indication given as to where the town centre should be.</p> <p>Any other comments – Halting sites, Radon, Minerals, Renewables, Water, importance of Owenkillew SAC, licensing of mineral extraction permits.</p>
LDP0036	<p>No specific mention of Preferred Options.</p> <p>The importance of the wildlife in the Sperrins AONB generally is mentioned. Removal of fish from Coneyglen burn by 'the fisheries' mentioned, importance of maintaining it for future generations.</p>
LDP0037	<p>No specific mention of Preferred Options.</p> <p>Mentions an £11m grant awarded to Mourne, Gullion & Lecale rural development partnership and questions why nothing has been given to Sperrins AONB area. Lack of funding for self-catering accommodation and the proposed Doraville wind farm which is sited beside same.</p>
LDP0038	<p>No specific mention of Preferred Options.</p> <p>Concerned predominantly with the Sperrin AONB and the wildlife within same. Expresses concern that 'the Sperrins' is not mentioned as a destination in the Community Plan. Need for bus service to the area. The risks involved in considering Industrial scale operations were laid out (mostly relating to environmental and health grounds). Poor management of Tourism in The Sperrins by stakeholders involved. The importance of the Local Development Plan process.</p>
LDP0039	<p>No specific reference to Preferred Options as presented.</p> <p>Concern in relation to potential pollution from the Gold Mine and the effects of wind turbines on animals. Reference to visit to being in proximity to a wind farm and states their ears were 'ringy and sore in the inside'. Does not want people to move away because of industrialisation. Miss the stars at night and seeing the hares, bunnies, foxes and squirrels.</p>
LDP0040	<p>No specific mention to Preferred Options as presented.</p> <p>Concern in relation to wildlife, the Goldmine and wind turbines potentially making him sick.</p>
LDP0041	<p>No specific mention to Preferred Options as presented.</p> <p>Concerns relate to the Sperrins AONB and the effect wind turbines and gold mining will have on it. Consideration should be given to the effects that would take place if this goes ahead. Does not want to see her area 'destroyed'.</p>

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LDP0065 - LDP0072	Concerned predominantly with the Sperrin AONB. Risk of industrial scale operations were set out. Poor management of Tourism in The Sperrins by stakeholders.
LDP0073	Site specific representation for the inclusion of lands within a settlement limit.
LDP 0079 - 0081, 0178, 0205 - 0206, 0208, 0210 – 0211, 0214 – 0215, 0217, 0220 – 0229, 0231 – 0233, 0236 -0237, 0240 – 0247, 0250, 0252 – 0255, 0260 – 0277, 0280 – 0283, 0342, 0556 – 0765, 0769 – 0770, 0773 – 0780, 0784 - 0798	<p>There are two types of representation letter received, with the same wording</p> <p>Disagrees with the Council's preferred option for addressing minerals development. There should be a presumption of a total prohibition on Fracking in the FODC area as Fermanagh Council unanimously resolved on the 30th July 2014. The representation includes a suggested policy wording:</p> <p><i>“The local development plan includes the presumption against unconventional hydrocarbon exploitation in line with the Strategic Planning Policy Statement, Fermanagh and Omagh District Council will oppose the granting of petroleum exploration licences over target strata described as shales, mud-stones, coal seams and ‘tight’ sandstone formations. There will be a presumption against planning applications associated with the exploration and/or development of petroleum resources situated in shales, mud-stones, tight sandstone formations and coal seams.”</i></p> <p>In favour of all Council initiatives to safe guard community assets, the support of community empowerment especially in regard to development of community owned renewable energy to create sustainable jobs, profit and energy for the community.</p>
LDP0082	<p>Provides history of Sperrin AONB, the Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA), the Owenreagh, Owenkillew and Black Bog ASSI, the Lough Lark ASSI, the local Area of Significant Archaeological Interest and the range of archaeological remains in the area and their significance. Reference is made to tourism in the Sperrin's, scenery, archaeology and road network. References Dispersed Rural Communities, welcoming the policy provision of CTY 10 of PPS 21 and recommending same be broadened to include development at crossroads. Recommends that ‘there should be supplementary planning design guidance produced specifically for the Sperrins AONB in conjunction with adjoining ‘AONB’ councils.’ There is a need for ASAI's and AAP to be linked to the existing Beaghmore ASAI. Request that all ‘significant archaeology’ in the Broughderg Area is designated as a single ASAI. Detail of a previous request for extension of existing ASAI, dated 2006 was included.</p>
LDP 0083	<p>Provides some general comments on legislative and policy matters. Specifically refers to the SPPS and related town centre policy and the matters which the LDP needs to take into account when preparing the plan, including working collaboratively with other relevant stakeholders. Consider themselves to be a stakeholder and would welcome the opportunity to work collaboratively with the Council during the plan process.</p> <p><u>Comments on Vision and Objectives</u></p> <p>The vision is underwhelming given Omagh's isolated position and need to be self-sufficient. The inability to cluster with other towns restricts consumer choice in the area and the plans future role should be to sustainably facilitate increased choice.</p>

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	<p>Objectives for the economy should set a minimum target for facilitating new retail floorspace in the town.</p> <p>Evidence Base - In relation to the requirements to carry out a retail capacity study as part of plan preparation, emphasises the need to appoint experts in the field of retail capacity assessments etc, and on behalf of their clients would reserve the right to comment on such a study, as stakeholders.</p> <p>In terms of their site - which is inside the town centre boundary – they consider this is a commitment for a superstore and should be taken into account when undertaking the capacity analysis and designated as a site suitable for retail development in the LDP.</p> <p><i>Thresholds for Retail Impact Assessment</i> This is an issue to be address through the plan process and supported by evidence before setting a specific threshold. The figure of 1000 sq m is an historic arbitrary figure no longer based on evidence.</p> <p><i>Extending the town centre boundary of Omagh</i> In the absence of a robust retail capacity study, the Council is not in a position to address this. On the basis of current information, recommends no change in the town centre boundary.</p> <p><i>Location of a Primary Retail Core in Omagh</i> A Primary Retail Core should at least be in the area covered by Market Street and High Street, but should be sufficiently wide to accommodate additional retail. Too narrow a PRC would pose difficulties to accommodate retail development, should the need arise. The PRC should incorporate their client’s site as indicated in their Appendix 1 map (this is the site of the former Scotts Mill, Mountjoy Road)</p> <p><i>The approach to be taken to opportunity/vacant sites in Enniskillen and Omagh</i> Their site should be identified as an opportunity site suitable for a mix of uses including retail development.</p>
LDP0105	Site specific representation for the inclusion of lands within a settlement.
LDP0106 – 0111 incl, 0123, 0128, 0130, 0141, LDP0137, LDP0172	<p>Refers mainly to the Sperrins AONB, Ogham Stone and Dun Ruadh Fort, giving a historical context for the area, outlining its beauty and requesting additional design policy be introduced as well as specific policy protection for Beaghmore. The importance of the Owenkillew SAC/ASSI to the endangered fresh water pearl mussel is referenced.</p> <p>A management plan be put in place ‘to protect and promote this sensitive, historic and archaeological landscape’. The development of the ‘Doraville wind farm, industrial scale single turbines, the Dalradian Gold processing plant and the</p>

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	<p>accompanying infrastructure such as pylons and sub-stations are totally inappropriate proposals for the Sperrins’.</p> <p>There should be supplementary planning guidance produced specifically for the Sperrins AONB in conjunction with adjoining ‘AONB’ Councils. Additional policy protection should be taken forward in the form of an Area of Special Archaeological Interest and an Area of Archaeological Potential be designated ‘as an extension or part of the existing Beaghmore Area of Significant Archaeological Interest.</p>
LDP0114	<p>Entirely opposed to all stages of fracking baseline studies, exploration and exploitation. Propose the following wording is inserted into the Final LDP:</p> <p><i>The local development plan will reflect the presumption against unconventional hydrocarbon exploitation in line with the SPSS. Fermanagh and Omagh District Council will oppose the granting of petroleum exploration licenses over target strata described as shales, mud-stone, coal seams and ‘tight’ sandstone formations. There will be a presumption against planning applications associated with the exploration and or development of petroleum resources situated in shales, mud-stones tight sands and coal seams.</i></p> <p>Vision, proposed wording: <i>Biodiversity, human and animal health and our important landscapes will be protected from inappropriate development such as unconventional hydrocarbon exploration and extraction. Sufficient open space and indoor and outdoor recreation facilities will be provided. By improved energy efficiency measures and a greater use of renewable energy sources, significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions will be achieved along with improved wellbeing and a reduction in fuel poverty.</i></p> <p>Social (objective) <i>To provide for environments that are safe, healthy and accessible to all and enhance opportunities for shared space.</i></p> <p>Economic Objective <i>(iii) To promote diversity in the range of jobs recognising the importance of employment in all appropriate sectors, including new and emerging sectors where these are genuinely sustainable.</i> <i>(iv) to recognise and accommodate sustainable entrepreneurship and innovation.</i> <i>(ix) to protect the area’s core business sectors, the health and wellbeing of its people and environment, by prohibiting, in accordance with the precautionary principle, unconventional hydrocarbon exploration and extraction in the area.</i></p> <p>Overarching principles <i>Adoption of the precautionary principle in respect of development proposals where significant environmental, including health, implications are involved.</i></p>

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	<p>Mineral Development - Suggest that Option 2 for Mineral development should be amended as follows: <i>As for Option one, but additionally introduce a time limit for prospecting/exploratory works and to protect the Sperrin AONB, the UNESCO Marble Arch Caves Global Geopark, Areas of Nature Conservation, Areas of (Significant) Archaeological Interest and Areas of High Scenic Value from Minerals Development.</i></p> <p>The LDP needs to ensure that its own vision and strategic objectives are upheld – requires strong and consistent limits upon mineral development, including a total ban on unconventional hydrocarbon exploration and extraction.</p> <p>Support community empowerment especially in regard to development of community owned renewable energy to create sustainable jobs, profit and energy for our community. Community energy revitalises communities. Reference to the following links as part of submitted evidence: http://www.nogaslamp.com/solutions http://newatlas.com/ecotricity-british-gas-grass/46531 http://concernedhealthyny.org/compendium/ http://www.nogaslamp.com/about1-c18ff</p> <p>It is insufficient justification to use the presumption against fracking in the SPPS, given all other active pressures for fracking and there is no protection regarding the first stage of fracking in SPPS, the exploration stage. The Royal Society and Royal Academy of Engineers and the Public Health England will say there their reports are robust evidence. Reiterate a number of times the need for the LDP to bring forward a presumption against exploration for unconventional hydrocarbon. They consider that this should also include baseline studies. To not do so would allow the industry to get a foothold in the area. They assert that the Council is bowing to the corporate bullying of an aggressive company and reference Tamboran’s legal proceedings and a fear that the council could also be judicially reviewed.</p> <p>Questions if the Council have conducted an equality impact assessment of the decision not to protect us from all stages of fracking. We require an answer to our questions rather than questions to Council being ignored. Reference reports which detail social impacts of fracking on communities. http://icrt.org.uk/messages-from-research/ and https://www.foodandwaterwatch.org/sites/default/files/Social%20Costs%20Fracking%20Report%20Sept%202013_0.pdf</p> <p>Relying on the LDP to safeguard the community wellbeing, health, clean air, clean water and clean land. Request details of complaints procedures and independent authority which may investigate out complaint about the formation of the community plan and LDP – they are supposed to reflect what the community says. They have been told that they cannot have any mention of fracking within the community plan in case the fracking company sues the council. As a Council you could not manage this industry in our community.</p>

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<p>LDP0115 -116, LDP0138 -0140</p>	<p>Suggest Mullaghdun as a small settlement alongside Letterbreen.</p> <p>Refers mainly to the Sperrins AONB, Ogham Stone and Dun Ruadh Fort, giving a historical context for the area, outlining its beauty and requesting additional design policy be introduced as well as specific policy protection for Beaghmore. The importance of the Owenkillev SAC/ASSI to the endangered fresh water pearl mussel 'in the Ireland' is also recognised.</p> <p>The extensive range of archaeological monuments in the Sperrins is acknowledged e.g. Dun Ruadh fort, and the Ogham Stone in Aghascribba and the Beaghmore Stone Circles. The numerous mass rocks in the area have been mentioned along with the ancient 'Green Road' through the Sperrins.</p> <p>A management plan should be put in place 'to protect this sensitive, historic and archaeological landscape'. The development 'Doraville wind farm, industrial scale single turbines and the Dalradian Gold processing plant and the accompanying infrastructure such as pylons and sub-stations are totally inappropriate proposals for the Sperrins.</p> <p>Supplementary planning guidance produced specifically for the Sperrins AONB should be taken forward in conjunction with adjoining 'AONB' Councils. Additional policy protection in the form of an Area of Special Archaeological Interest and an Area of Archaeological Potential be taken forward 'as an extension or part of the existing Beaghmore Area of Significant Archaeological Interest'.</p>
<p>LDP0118 – 0122, LDP0129, LDP0131, LDP0143, LDP0145 - 0146</p>	<p>Refers mainly to the Sperrins AONB, Ogham Stone and Dun Ruadh Fort, giving a historical context for the area, outlining its beauty and requesting additional design policy be introduced as well as specific policy protection for Beaghmore. The importance of the Owenkillev SAC/ASSI to the endangered fresh water pearl mussel 'in the Ireland' is also recognised.</p> <p>The extensive range of archaeological monuments in the Sperrins is acknowledged e.g. Dun Ruadh fort, and the Ogham Stone in Aghascribba and the Beaghmore Stone Circles. The numerous mass rocks in the area have been mentioned along with the ancient 'Green Road' through the Sperrins.</p> <p>Refers to the numerous 'Mass Rocks' in the area and the Battle of Formal in 965AD.</p> <p>A management plan be put in place 'to protect this sensitive, historic, archaeological landscape'. The development 'Doraville wind farm, industrial scale single turbines and the Dalradian Gold processing plant and the accompanying infrastructure – pylons and sub-station would change the integrity of the natural and cultural heritage of the Sperrins AONB forever'.</p> <p>Supplementary planning guidance specifically for the Sperrins AONB should be agreed in conjunction with adjoining 'AONB' Councils. The author also requests additional policy protection in the form of an Area of Special Archaeological Interest and an Area of Archaeological Potential be designated 'as an extension or part of the existing Beaghmore Area of Significant</p>

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	Archaeological Interest.
LDP0132 – LDP 0135	<p>Refers mainly to the Sperrins AONB, Ogham Stone and Dun Ruadh Fort, giving a historical context for the area, outlining its beauty and requesting additional design policy be introduced as well as specific policy protection for Beaghmore. The author also refers to the numerous 'Mass Rocks' in the area and the Battle of Formal in 965AD.</p> <p>A management plan be put in place 'to protect this sensitive, historic, archaeological landscape'. The development 'Doraville wind farm, industrial scale single turbines and the Dalradian Gold processing plant and the accompanying infrastructure – pylons and sub-station would change the integrity of the natural and cultural heritage of the Sperrins AONB forever'.</p> <p>Proposals for certain industrialisation plans should be looked at individually (no specific mention of which). They recommend 'on the ground consultation' to attain a fuller picture of the impacts.</p> <p>Discusses the potential health impacts of telecommunication apparatus and cites a personal example of a development which has occurred near them. Broadband 'needs to be addressed' and complains parts of the Greencastle area still do not have a reliable land line service. Quotes para 6.249 and 6.250 from the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (relating to Electro-magnetic fields from power lines) without going into specifics as to the nature of their concern here.</p> <p>Supplementary planning guidance should be produced specifically for the Sperrins AONB in conjunction with adjoining 'AONB' Councils. Additional policy protection in the form of an Area of Special Archaeological Interest and an Area of Archaeological Potential should be designated 'as an extension or part of the existing Beaghmore Area of Significant Archaeological Interest. Concludes by requesting the townland of Crock be designated as an ASAI.</p>
LDP 0142	<p><u>Housing Land Allocation.</u> This is a site specific representation for the inclusion of land within a settlement limit.</p>
LDP0147 – LDP0171	<p>Develop thriving rural and urban communities Should be noted that our communities have been divided by the activities of wind farms and mineral extraction. The Council's support for such industrialisation particularly in the AONB and ASSIs must cease.</p> <p>Wind Farms, turbines and associated infrastructure Wind Farms, turbines and associated infrastructure impact on the visual aspects of a tourist orientated area, as well as perhaps more importantly, on the physical and mental wellbeing of the young and elderly which are well documented in medical journals and research papers. The effect of infrasound cannot be measured by the environmental health department of FODC, this needs to be addressed in policy formulation. Group can provide valid research documents in relation to physical & mental wellbeing, sleep deprivation due to audible noise, sleep deprivation and associated effects like depression, diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure etc., epilepsy or seizures associated with the flickers effect from wind turbine blades.</p>

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	<p>The onus is on the Council to provide “a safe environment for all its citizens”. It should address the above issues and also make provision to prevent problems like ice and debris throw from turbines as well as providing adequate fire prevention measures to deal with turbine fires.</p> <p>The effect of Electro Magnetic Fields in the vicinity of electricity substations/pylons also requires examination. The argument that wind turbines are “Clean & Green” is a fallacy as the carbon produced during manufacturing and erection would not in a hundred years of usage balance out. The Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme scandal currently under scrutiny is nothing compared to the can of worms opening with regard to the Wind Industry.</p> <p>Renewable Schemes In relation to “renewable schemes” the Council should do research before spending the rate payers money.</p> <p>Tourism Our area traditionally had a high dependency on tourism, yet our Council does not have an Officer in charge of those Council areas lying within the Sperrins.</p> <p>Connectivity If our local economy is to thrive and expand connectivity needs to be improved. Many rural locations do not have high speed broadband e.g. Kiladroy Road, Beragh. Modern agricultural practice and rural businesses need high speed broadband to flourish. Social media is largely dependent on connectivity and it is vital that it is facilitated. Improved broadband can make a difference for the elderly living alone through remote observation via CCTV.</p> <p>Rural Road Networks Maintenance of rural road networks should be prioritised particularly with regard to the aging population and their ability to access medical and other facilities.</p> <p>Built Heritage Built Heritage in the Omagh is being neglected notably Castle Place/Jail Square, Ireland’s only known Bee Wall (on Council Property) and neglected ancient sites.</p>
LDP 0173	<p>Agrees with the Council’s preferred option for spatial growth.</p> <p>Agrees with preferred option 3 for allocation of housing but states that the HGI figures on which the allocations are based result in an under allocation of dwellings across the District. The resultant shortfall of 688 would mean additional land could be designated within the settlement limit of Dromore, within which the applicant has asked a site be included.</p>
LDP 0174	<p>Agrees with the Council’s preferred option for spatial growth.</p>

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	<p>Agrees with preferred option 3 for allocation of housing but states that the HGI figures on which the allocations are based result in an under allocation of dwellings across the District. The resultant shortfall of 688 would mean additional land could be designated within the settlement limit of Enniskillen, within which the applicant has asked a site be included.</p>
LDP 0176	<p>Request for the settlement limit of Fivemiletown be extended as far as the Golf Course, to allow for relaxation of restricted route policy.</p>
LDP 0177	<p>Development in the Countryside; Sustaining Rural Communities. Supports the Council's preference to sustain rural communities within FODC. The future proposal at Curraghinalt will significantly expand on the current level of employment and programmes will be put in place to ensure that local people are well placed to have access to employment opportunities, to the maximum permissible extent.</p> <p>The proposed policy for housing development in the countryside should ensure that such development would not prejudice the delivery of minerals development and the need to continue to safeguard these resources should be reflected in any proposed policy.</p> <p>Inappropriate surface development within an area of known resource could sterilise a multi-million pound investment, as the resource can only be mined where it is found.</p> <p>Proposed Special Countryside Areas should have regard to the existing designations and in particular to the extent of the AONB designation. FODC should carefully consider whether any further controls are required within the AONB. The landscape capacity assessment and development pressure carried out by FODC is not a reliable evidence base.</p> <p>Economic Development – Addressing Deprivation/Regeneration in the Rural Area. Agrees with the Council's preferred option for addressing deprivation/regeneration in rural areas. Currently employs 42 people of which 25% were previously from agricultural backgrounds. Currently supports 42 direct jobs, of mixed Co skills. Detail of local employment, education and training provisions are provided.</p> <p>Mineral Development Opposes the Council's preferred option for addressing mineral development. The Council should obtain whatever evidence it requires from the Department of Infrastructure, or GSNI, to ensure that the emerging Plan does not contradict the established approach to safeguarding this resource, and the opportunity it represents. It should also revisit its evidence base on landscape to ensure that its proposed approach to constraint is both informed and proportionate. It should only move to designate areas of</p>

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	<p>constraint once it has a clear and defensible view on both the opportunity which exists within its boundaries, and the areas where constraints are legitimately required.</p> <p>There is a need to distinguish between the different parts of the minerals sector as underground mining for valuable minerals, and associated processing, raise an entirely different set of planning issues to quarrying for aggregates like the National Planning Policy in England which sets out a disaggregated approach is expected.</p> <p>Minerals Safeguard Areas - The Council has failed to include evidence in respect of the Mineral Safeguard Areas fundamentally undermines the preparation of the policy and the identification by the Council of any preferred option. It is currently working in a vacuum and the public and other stakeholders are being invited to comment upon an inchoate position. Reminds FODC that the extraction of minerals is dependent upon the availability of sufficient land to provide for the processing and storage of materials and their distribution similar to the approach endorsed elsewhere in England through the Planning Practice Guidance. This approach ensures the operations to extract and distribute minerals can take place without impact on amenity. FODC's mineral policy needs to recognise this important factor.</p> <p>The terminology used in Paragraph 8.2 that the thrust of regional policy is to balance, the need for mineral resources 'against' the need to protect and conserve the environment. The wording should be 'with' instead of 'against'. There is no evidence provided in the POP or supporting position papers which demonstrates that minerals development has an adverse impact on the environment. Also environmental issues represent only one element of sustainable development and due weight should also be given to the social and economic elements of sustainable development.</p> <p>Current exploration operations at Curraghinalt currently employs 42 people through direct employment. It is proposed that the proposed mineral extraction at Curraghinalt could also generate 350 jobs and generate a significant GVA annually. Also the proposed development could support c.300 construction jobs during the 15-25 month construction period and would also support a significant number of indirect and induced jobs. The significant investment proposed operations will develop new skills to be exploited, new equipment requirements and would set FODC apart from other Council areas in terms of the mining specialism.</p> <p>It is important to ensure that resources are not unduly constrained and, appropriate safeguarding is put in place. Supports FODC's proposal to carry forward Policy MIN5 of the PSRNI.</p> <p>Option 3 is unduly prohibitive on the minerals industry, and does not take account of the significant economic contribution that the sector makes towards the local economy, regional and national economy, and its importance for other sectors, including the construction industry,</p> <p>None of the options presented in the POP consider the economic impact that would result from the loss of future investment in</p>

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	<p>the sector as a result of constraint on mineral development.</p> <p>Areas of Constraint on Minerals It is important that each mineral is considered separately in terms of the requirements for extraction and the contribution to the economy. Precious metals should be considered separately to the construction related extractive industries. The extraction of precious metals, such as gold, is very distinct and therefore merits its own consideration. The Curraghinalt Project in particular would be of substantial benefit to the Northern Ireland.</p> <p>“Case-law” is cited in relation to Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 in relation to the identification of ACMD where the Commissioner concluded that “Such an approach does not suggest that adequate consideration has been given to balancing economic and environmental considerations”. A similar exercise to that suggested for the environmental designations needs to be carried out in respect of the AONB, clearly setting out these areas most vulnerable to minerals development and limiting areas of constraint to those parts of the AONB where the protection afforded by MIN2 and Des4 is considered insufficient.” A detailed assessment of the key characteristics and sites within the AONB should have been carried out to justify the extent of the proposed ACMD.</p> <p>The Landscape Character Assessment carried out by FODC for Position Paper 5 (Environmental Assets), 14 (Landscape Character Assessment) and 15 (Development Pressure Analysis) has been reviewed. Position Paper 14 concluded that their site at Curraghinalt falls within the LCA24 as defined in the NICLA 2000, with a low capacity to absorb new development. However their review concludes that the Landscape Character Assessment does not constitute evidence for a reliable assessment of landscape sensitivity and has no evidential base.</p> <p>Introduction of a time limit for prospecting/exploratory works – to 15 years - The imposition of a time restriction on mineral development is inappropriate as it would unduly restrict potential investors, particularly where the quantum of mineral resource dictates that more than 15 years would be required for the construction, extraction and restoration phases.</p> <p>There is no evidence within the POP or the supporting information to justify why a 15 year timeframe is required. They have appointed a full environmental consultant team to assess all stages of development which are estimated to last for 27 years from construction through to restoration. The introduction of an arbitrary blanket time limit with no evidential base is misconceived and an inappropriate constraint on sustainable minerals development.</p> <p>Integrated Renewable Energy & Passive Solar Design Supports the Council’s preferred option for addressing Integrated Renewable Energy and Passive Solar Design in new Development on the basis that it will allow all new development to reduce carbon emission and make a positive contribution to climate change mitigation however it should be recognised that not all new buildings are suitable for the deployment of certain types of renewable energy technologies and as such there may be valid commercial and technical constraints to the deployment</p>

Representation	Summary
	<p>of these technologies which will warrant flexibility with the application of the policy e.g. conservation or heritage constraints.</p> <p>Policy should adopt a hierarchical approach in that it should prioritise the use of passive solar design and other ‘fabric first’ efficiency measures as such options are the most sustainable and cost effective to reduce carbon emissions.</p> <p>In relation to the proposed wording of policy there should be flexibility to recognise the different types of buildings, the different commercial and technical factors that may apply.</p> <p>Support the use of the 1000m2 threshold however suggest that to ensure that the policy is sound that wording such as “subject to commercial and technical viability to allow for flexibility with the application of the policy”.</p> <p>Supporting Good Design and Place Making.</p> <p>The author support the Council’s preferred option for supporting good design and place making.</p> <p>Supplementary planning design guidance should NOT be produced specifically for the Sperrins AONB in conjunction with adjoining ‘AONB’ Councils.</p> <p>Any development proposals of any nature within an AONB are subject to more scrutiny than in other areas due to their landscape and environmental quality. Any development proposals to listed buildings and scheduled monuments, and on the character of area recognised for their landscape or townscape value, such as Areas of Outstanding Natural, Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character and Areas of Village Character. (Article 6(3) of the General Development Procedure Order (2016)) should be accompanied by an assessment of what impact the development will have on the asset.</p>
LDP0179	Largely supportive of the Preferred Options Paper but stresses the importance of identity, in particular seeking the inclusion of Killyclogher as a village.
LDP0180	Query the HGI figures, believing a longer average period would give a larger housing allocation figure for the area and be more representative of the totality of development over the past 15 years. Also includes a site specific reference.
LDP 0181	<p>Specific comments and points of clarification (quoting relevant paragraph reference of POP):</p> <p>2.11 – query the timing of the Urban Capacity Study and as concerned it will not be available to inform the LDP.</p> <p>2.19 – raises a concern that the Habitat Regulations Assessment is yet to be produced and as it is considered that this is required to establish the key sensitivities of the various protected sites. This would allow for effective avoidance techniques as opposed to mitigation measures.</p> <p>2.29 – considers that waste water treatment is a fairly significant constraint and seeks further clarification on the timing of capacity improvements in Clabby. A co-ordinated approach should be adopted relation to identifying development, and it should</p>

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	<p>be ascertained if there are any environment issues associated with existing or upgraded plant.</p> <p>4.2 – does not agree that the Vision for the Community Plan and LDP should be the same, but instead the Community Plan vision “can flow to and inform” the LDP vision. Considers the Vision vague and not specific to Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Area, which is exceptional in its richness of wildlife and diversity of habitat types.</p> <p>4.7 – requests evidence underpinning these overarching principles is referred to and made available.</p> <p>4.10 – Needs to be a stronger expression of sustainable development within the overarching principles. There should be reference to steering development to less sensitive locations. The overarching principle related to biodiversity should be strengthen in line with Article 1 of the Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (NI) 2011. Recommends a further overarching principle should seek the careful management, maintenance, and enhancement of ecosystem services.</p> <p>5.0 – should pursue a more co-ordinated multi-disciplinary approach to land use planning. Would therefore recommend reference to the document ‘Planning naturally – spatial planning with nature in mind: in the UK and beyond’ and the 12 principles of good spatial planning.</p> <p>5.4 – there is a need to recognise that the natural heritage is one of Northern Ireland’s and FODCs greatest assets. Falls short of the SPSS requirement to bring forward a sustainable development in the countryside and places an over emphasis on growth. Wording should be amended to reflect Option 3.</p> <p>5.18 – suggests a review and evidence-led approach of the previous allocations including a review of deliverability. Clarification on the meaning of ‘best employment sites’ is sought. Again highlights the need to steer development away from sensitive areas and areas of biodiversity.</p> <p>Responses to Consultation Questions:</p> <p>Q1 – considers that the inter-relationship of the three pillars of sustainability needs to be greater and given the current format of the objectives. Considers that the objectives do not go far enough in terms of climate change mitigation and adaption (only references to meeting Climate Change targets). Considers that there should be a further objective to steer development to less environmentally sensitive areas (including habitats and species).</p> <p>Q3 – Agrees with spatial growth strategy providing it steers development away from sensitive areas, and this should include non-designated sites outside the protected site network and as these can make a valuable contribution to biodiversity (and as only a small proportion of biodiversity is protected in designated areas).</p>

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	<p>Q4 – FODC should be more ambitious in its approach to accommodating housing growth within the two main hubs and on previously development land, and particular as the RDS advocates a 60% target. Advocates a sequential approach to the allocation of housing land and with brownfield land prioritised. Also notes the brownfield land are often havens for wildlife.</p> <p>Q5 – Do not agree with the preferred option as it could still result in substantial development away from the two hubs and without factoring in the capacity of the environment to accommodate growth.</p> <p>Q6 – Considers that the options fail to relate the protected interest features to the policy options and this should be addressed. Map 8 does not go far enough and needs to breakdown designations to follow the approach in PPS2. Provides a suggested level of designation from the SPPS and notes RSPB can provide details on important sites outside designated areas. Notes that all development should be within ‘environmental limits’ and this should be a plan-led approach as this is tested via a SEA. Notes that a RAMSAR is not a European designation but an ‘International’ designation.</p> <p>Q7 – notes that ‘States of Nature 2016’ reports highlights urban biodiversity is declining and therefore should be protected and enhanced to include via layout and design and connections. Refers to ‘The Wildlife Trusts – planning for healthy environment good practice good practice guidance for green infrastructure and biodiversity’ and key measures that could be incorporated into design and layout.</p> <p>Q9 / 9b – Reference should be made in policy to sustainable local supplies which include the use of recycled materials. Recognises that mineral sites have the potential to enhance biodiversity through restoration and therefore policy should require high quality restoration (with particular reference to the ‘RSPBs Habitat Creation for the Minerals Industry’ document). Promotes that planning permission should not be granted for peat extraction from new or extended sites, or renew extant permissions given it is non-renewable and results in the depletion of a carbon store and impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>Q10 – recommends a combination of option 1 & 2. Areas considered sensitive should have their nature designations listed, and notes that it is likely that other areas will come forward during the plan period. Spatial policy should identify suitable sites for the delivery of renewable energy. Acknowledges the contribution this can make to climate change. Further prominence should be given to ecological impacts from wind energy development.</p> <p>Q11 / 11b – policy should be more ambitious aiming for zero carbon developments.</p> <p>Q12 / 13 / 13b – species, habitats, landscapes and green spaces form a network of visitor attractions, however human activity can sometimes have a negative impact on biodiversity and therefore policy should ensure that proposal do not have an adverse</p>

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	<p>impact. This includes impact from recreational tourism to key birds particularly areas of wet grassland. Therefore tourism development should be steered away from sensitive areas.</p> <p>Q16 / Q16b – fails to refer to key design features of biodiversity. Good design needs to refer to areas around the building.</p> <p>Response to Retained Policies:</p> <p>Development in the Countryside – in identifying Areas of Constraint should reference natural environment.</p> <p>Natural Heritage – policy should not be altered to weaken provisions made in PPS2. Potential zoning should have regard to natural heritage. Policy should include reference to restoration and enhancement of natural heritage.</p> <p>Open Space, Sport and Recreation – refers to RSPB publication ‘Wellbeing through Wildlife’. There should be reference to multi-function green space and quality of space.</p> <p>Renewable Energy – refer to submission to DfIs Call for Evidence.</p> <p>Telecommunications and other utilities – reference should be made to the sensitive sites which include species and habitats. Power lines can pose risks to certain birds.</p> <p>Town Centre and Retailing – para 12.47 fails to recognise how enhancements to the natural environment can contribute towards an attractive and flourishing town centre.</p> <p>Supplementary Comments [NB: these comments below arrived on 30/11 after consultation closed]</p> <p>Q10 – Recommends a number of further areas for inclusion as sensitive to wind energy development [in bold]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cuilcagh Mountain SAC - Pettigo Plateau SCA/SPA - West Fermanagh Scarplands SAC - Swanlinbar River Valley - Sillees River Valley - Arney River - Garvary River near Castle Caldwell - Ross Lough and Carren Lough on the Sillees River

Representation	Summary
	<p>Q13 – Preferred locations most likely around the known hubs of Enniskillen, Lisnaskea, Irvinestown, Belleek, Kesh, Belcoo, Derrygonnelly, Castle Archdale Country Park, and Share Centre</p> <p>Q13 b) – the Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 presumption to restrict development on islands in both Lower and Upper Lough Erne, Lough Macnean, and Lough Melvin.</p> <p>Q14 c) – visitor hubs would be appropriate to access waterways which are robust and could cope with additional development including Enniskillen, Muckcross, Lough Macnean, and Lough Melvin. Consideration should be given to avoiding certain locations for ‘visitor hubs’ including designated areas or, for example, where there are wetland habitats for breeding waders (due to disturbance).</p> <p>Q15 – Suggests the same as for Q10 above.</p>
LDP 0182	Requests that FODC give consideration to a “special project” tourist project such as an Eco-village. Cites other examples in Wales which the Welsh government has funded, in the hope a similar scheme may take place here.
LDP 0183, 0802	<p>Saving Necarne – submission on behalf of Saving Necarne, community from local and surrounding region in Fermanagh and Tyrone. (2 individual responses)</p> <p>Priority 1 – Meeting Regional Community Health, Wellbeing and Disability Needs in Necarne. (Plan to improve health and wellbeing for people with a disability in NI through participation in sport and active recreation. To be delivered in partnership including councils)</p> <p>Priority 2 – Village Plans- need to abandon any thoughts of privatising Necarne as it is contrary to the village plan which was endorsed by the Council.</p> <p>Priority 3 – Heritage</p> <p>Built heritage at risk report (https://savingnecarne.wordpress.com/castle-at-critical-risk/)</p> <p>Community ownership of Necarne as being important is highlighted in the above report.</p> <p>Priority 4 – Community Context in which Necarne Exists</p> <p>Potential for Necarne to be a centre not just for health and wellbeing but a centre for healing, education, peace and reconciliation.</p> <p>Effects of PTSD in NI. Suicide and depression rates so high.</p> <p>Priority 5 – Necarne at the centre of Fermanagh Omagh Council area and central to community empowerment, wellbeing and health solutions.</p>
LDP 0184, 0186-188, 0192 – 0196, 0198	Opposed to fracking and has included a proposed wording which should cite the Council’s opposition to same.

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LDP 0185	<p>The author raises concern that Boho is not identified in the proposed settlement hierarchy.</p> <p>Issues raised outside the remit of the LDP process.</p> <p>PPS 21 – Sustainable Development in the Countryside and the requirement under CTY 10 (Dwellings on Farms) to integrate beside a principle group of buildings on the farm).</p> <p>Planning and Economy: employment opportunities should not only be allowed but encouraged and farm diversification should be encouraged.</p> <p>Renewable Energy: Strongly opposed to any further wind turbine development.</p> <p>Telecommunications: Poor internet speed and the lack of mobile phone coverage were cited as potential impediments to ‘modern day living’ and ‘the promotion of any form of development’.</p> <p>Town/Village centre regeneration: proposes a rates reduction for parts of village/town centres to increase occupancy rates.</p> <p>Other issues incl. the quality of the roads infrastructure.</p>
LDP 0189, 282, 819	<p>Applauds and welcomes ‘ambitious and wide ranging’ Area Plan. Expresses concern at the absence of ‘an explicit indication of the intention of the District to prohibit the exploration and extraction of petroleum from shale rock, tight sands and coal seams onshore’. They express concern that neither the word fracking nor the phrase hydraulic fracturing is mentioned - the POP is not explicit enough in its opposition to fracking and includes suggested wording for new policy.</p> <p>The deleterious impacts of fracking on air, water, soil – and therefore human and animal health and the environment – cannot be limited by any regulation to specific tables and length of time.’</p> <p>Refers to South West Pennsylvania Environmental Health Project, an organisation in South West Pennsylvania which helps people who believe their health has been or could be affected by fracking.</p>
LDP 0190	<p>Opposed to fracking and has indicated he has included a suggested wording for the final LDP. However the remainder of his correspondence is blank.</p>
LDP 0191	<p>Opposed ‘Fracking’ due to impact on local food producers. Suggests wording to insert in LDP to presume against ‘unconventional hydrocarbon exploitation’.</p> <p>In favour of initiatives to safeguard community assets and community empowerment with regard to community owned renewable</p>

Representation	Summary
	energy.
LDP 0197	<p>Agreed with the Vision and Strategic Objectives and the Preferred option for Spatial Growth Strategy.</p> <p>Disagrees with Economic Development Land Allocation – allocation of economic development land Addressing Deprivation/Regeneration in the Urban Areas, specifically they disagree with the emphasis on land adjacent to the proposed A5 stating Choice of location for future investors should be informed by a more diverse array of factors and not strategic access alone.</p>
LDP 0199	No less than a total ban on this destructive process. Save our lakes.
LDP 0200	Proposed ‘a ban on fracking of all forms in the plan.’ No further information is given.
LDP 0201	Ban unconventional gas exploration and extraction (fracking) due to the well documented impacts on human health and the environmental.
LDP 0202	<p>Opportunity sites in Omagh</p> <p>There are a number of site specific suggestions made. Consideration should be given to relaxing Protected Routes Policy. Considers housing limits should not be reduced, providing flexibility for land owners and potential developers. Boundaries of towns and villages should be extended to offer a choice of locations. Cites NI Water policy changes re: privately installed sewage treatment plants as example that areas which previously could not be developed have potential to be.</p> <p>Argues that any reference to EU legislation should be removed as the final plan could be challenged in court due to ‘Brexit’ result. Consideration should be given to identify areas to provide industrial estates and enterprise centres in smaller towns. Reduced rates or no rates should be introduced to facilitate investment and job creation.</p> <p>LDP should provide serviced sites to facilitate world leaders in the manufacture of quarrying equipment and spin off companies. The LDP should recognise the importance of the local skills base and introduce policies in conjunction with SWC and the two local universities to enhance this important sector.</p> <p>Disagrees with introduction renewable sources linked to new housing.</p>
LDP 0203	<p>A management plan be put in place to protect the ‘historical archaeological landscape’ which is the Sperrins. Outlines their opposition to the industrialisation being proposed citing Doraville wind farm and Gold Mine.</p> <p>Supplementary planning guidance should be provided for the AONB. The townland of Binefreaghan should be designated as an ASAI.</p>
LDP 0204	Requests a total ban on fracking in the area and suggests 3no changes to the final LDP: the proposed definition on short term be reduced from 15 to 5 years; The whole of the FODC area should become an ACMD; The section dealing with Fracking is not

Representation	Summary
	explicit enough in its opposition to fracking. FODC should have a presumption of a total prohibition on fracking in the FODC area.
LDP 0207	<p>Agrees with the Spatial Growth Strategy as laid out.</p> <p>Economic Development: Agrees delivery of sites should be reviewed and a more considered approach adapted to realising new economic development. They consider there is a clear requirement for IT/Service based roles.</p> <p>Infrastructure: Seek further investment and improvement in the road network in the District and welcome the opportunity to encourage other active and sustainable modes of transport.</p>
LDP 0209	<p>On behalf of the eleven communities designated under the Fermanagh Area Plan as Dispersed Rural Communities.</p> <p>These communities are concerned that without any pre-consultation with the members of these communities that the Dispersed Rural Communities designation is being withdrawn, resulting in these areas being classed the same as open countryside. Representatives have examined the Settlement Appraisal document and contend that they (the DRCs) have as much right to be considered as a settlement as many of those areas that have been designated as settlements in the proposed settlement hierarchy.</p> <p>DRC representatives seek reassurance that all settlements across FODC have received equal consideration when decisions were being made on whether or not they would be included in the Proposed Settlement Hierarchy. Tables as per Settlement Appraisal paper have been completed for a number of the DRCs for consideration as small settlements.</p>
LDP 0212	<p>Consider that the on-shore wind energy policy proposed, to limit development in sensitive areas, is a disabling policy approach inconsistent with national policy and the evidence base that informs the POP. Would encourage the Council's policies to reflect the criteria based approach to renewable energy as per SPPS and PPS18.</p> <p>Should reflect the 40% national target for all electricity consumed to be generated from renewable sources by 2020. Furthermore, suggests that any target should be 'rolling' and given that the LDP is a 15 year policy document.</p> <p>Consideration should be given the re-powering of renewable energy projects that are coming to an end of their consented lifetime, and this should be positively reflected in policy.</p>
LDP 0213	<p>Expressed opinion that they would like to see 'efforts to complete development' and cite Donagh village as an example. Retention of Dispersed Rural Communities to retain the rural population</p> <p>Possibility of Enterprise Zone designation to address 'empty/dilapidated/house unit in Newtownbutler and other villages.'</p>
LDP 0216	Overall there is a concern regarding the loss of population from the area and the impact this can have on sustainability the rural

Representation	Summary
	<p>community. Suggests a number of land-use needs for the area including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private house-building in Trillick and Kilskeery villages • Older peoples accommodation in Trillick • Recreation facilities and sports pitches in Trillick • A pitch, allotments, playpark and riverside walk in Kilskeery • Generally more people/new houses to support services and businesses • More opportunity for new houses in the countryside • Opportunities for small businesses in the countryside • Policy should not restrict potential for visitor accommodation (Main Issue 11) • Concern if Coa is no longer designated as a 'Dispersed Rural Community' not identified as a 'small settlement' as this may hinder efforts to sustain this rural community.
LDP0218	Voicing concern to DfI Planning regarding the proposed Dalradian Gold mine application and is seeking clarification on same.
LDP 0219	<p>Para4 – should read 'to support economic, environmental and social needs'. Para 2.5 – should read 'habitat rich and more intensive farmland'. P.25 – The importance of restricting development on floodplains is emphasised; FODC could be further capitalising on its natural landscape if Greenway Cycle Route could be created, citing example from Co.Mayo. The author queries the Opportunity Site Zoning in the existing area plan (TC17) Johnston Basis Opportunity Site.</p> <p>Active consideration should be given to a 'One Planet Development Policy'. FODC should play a prominent role in championing local agri-environment programmes</p>
LDP 0230	<p>Recommend a reference to the ICBAN Report, 'Fibre at a Crossroads' which was completed for FODC and other member Councils in the ICBAN partnership (a key aim of the report was to take digital fibre connections deeper into the distribution network within rural areas).</p> <p>Recommend passive infrastructure be incorporated into new footpaths/roads in order to facilitate future expansion/ connectivity.</p>
LDP 0232	<p>Background information provided on the quarrying industry in general and specific comments on the options relating to minerals development only. Preferred option is Option 3 but they would strongly argue against any policy that would introduce a prejudicial constraint on mineral development in AONBs, as this could sterilise a large area of countryside and remove a large proportion of NI's sand and gravel reserves. Adamantly opposes the introduction of ACMDs in the AONB and asks that further research is carried out before such areas are finalised.</p> <p>Strongly recommends that we obtain information on supply and demand from minerals operators as well as the reserves in order to help decide on ACMDs and areas of minerals safeguarding.</p>
LDP 0234	<p>The Vision and Strategic Objectives</p> <p>Do not agree with the Vision and Strategic Objectives:</p>

Representation	Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The vision statement should incorporate ‘that we acknowledge, value, celebrate and protect the tremendous resource of the wild, unspoilt and unpolluted natural beauty’ of our Sperrins uplands. (ii) Should preserve natural environment as a key principle for strategic planning at every level. Merits greater priority within the proposed planning strategy for FODC. (iii) Term ‘Sustainable’ needs to be properly used and examined (iv) Impact of BREXIT discussed (v) Cannot forsake the geographical problems associated with where we are located (vi) Tourism is discussed and the need to enhance based on what we have to offer (vii) Need to recognise all elements of past culture (viii) Need to preserve our indigenous architecture. <p>Settlement Hierarchy –There is a need for further designation of small settlements. Discusses settlement distribution and patterns.</p> <p><u>Spatial Growth Options</u> Largely agrees, but not allowing projects that could negatively affect the environment.</p> <p><u>Housing Allocation</u> Do not agree with Preferred Option. The policy presumption in favour of centralisation needs to be interrogated and its impact on FODC.</p> <p><u>Economic Development Land Allocation</u> Agreed, options considered in percentages but option 2 is less specific.</p> <p><u>Development in the Countryside; Sustaining Rural communities.</u> Do not agree with the Preferred Option.</p> <p><u>Economic Development - Addressing Deprivation/Regeneration in the Urban Areas.</u> Should consider community based responses to these answers</p> <p><u>Economic Development: Addressing Deprivation/Regeneration in the Rural Area.</u> Agreed Yes</p> <p><u>Minerals Development</u></p>

Representation	Summary
	<p>Do not agreed, there is a need to differentiate between aggregate extraction, and precious mineral extraction and to further differentiate these from peat and water extraction. Extraction of precious minerals should not be allowed near AONB, ASSI, SAC or ACMD due to risks including: acid water, pollution of water, air and health. Specialist advice needs to be sought by planners in light of this. Option 3 lacks transparency. It lumps all mineral extraction together in a manner that is not fit for purpose. Extraction of gold etc. would seem to be acceptable exception.</p> <p>Concerns that the wording of these paragraphs is too general, and that there are contradictions. Concerns expressed for the environment and the approach displayed in relation to the councils approach towards mineral resource areas.</p> <p><u>Overarching Policy for Renewable Energy Development.</u> Do not agree, overdue need to change the policy on wind energy. The scale and level of development of wind energy in FODC is in a state of anarchy. Review of this is needed. Overarching Tourism. Agreed, writer offers numerous thoughts on tourism assets in the Sperrins.</p> <p>Author makes comment on the wording of 'for tourism or recreation', stating that it should be removed as it is misleading.</p> <p>Operational Tourism. Does not agree. Discusses sustainability etc., in terms of tourism and review of initiatives.</p> <p>Supporting Good Design and Place Making. Talks about Sperrin locally agreed tourism branding. Detailed comments in relation to design and living locally. Discusses effects of development upon the AONB.</p> <p><u>Carried Forward Planning Policies</u> PPS 6 – Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage. Agreed that further areas should be identified as ASAI's. Important to undertake further work on this.</p> <p>Considers that there is need for the advice of experts in the designation of LLPAs.</p> <p>Town Centres and retailing Regarding Omagh town, the main retail centre should be at the heart of the town from James Street and Castle Street to Market Street, Campsie.</p>

Representation	Summary
	<p>Further Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) No reference to provision of facilities, housing or halting sites for travellers. (b) RADON areas should be publicised. (c) Joined up approach in relation to planning matters needs to be prioritised. (d) References policies which in his opinion are not fit for purpose. See comments. (e) Doesn't understand the significance of change from 'significant' to 'appropriate' in para 12.39 in assessing wind farms. (f) Para 12.31 – Talks about awareness in local people of importance of environment and cultural heritage. (g) Important to recognise and reflect local people's views in plan preparation (h) Talks about water resources (i) Discusses Environmental Designations of European importance. Impacts on water resources. (j) Make role of English Crown Estates in issuing Mineral licenses apparent.
LDP 0235	<p>Suggests that Cavanaleck is given status of a small settlement. Villages and small settlements require permission for more housing so that the rural communities continue as vibrant entities. It is essential that villages and small settlements are allowed to expand in terms of development however the style and character of housing developments needs to be addressed like that of England where housing is of different styles. Gortin and the Sperrins should be developed. Gortin/Newtownstewart could be developed as a visitor centre somewhere in this region which would make visiting the area much more enjoyable. Carrybridge should be developed as a visitor centre given its access to both Loughs and it's relatively close to the A4.</p>
LDP 0238	<p>Requests the LDP outlines a total prohibition on Fracking. Furthermore requests the following three changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce definition of short term as explained in Option 2 of <i>Main Issue 7: Minerals Development</i> from 15 years to 5 years • The whole of the FODC should become an Area of Constrained Mineral Development • Need to be more explicit in opposing Fracking (and suggests alternative wording)
LDP 0239	<p>Crown Estate licences minerals in Northern Ireland. While the desire to protect the AONB is fully understood and supported it is suggested that this could be achieved whilst still enabling potential minerals extraction. Taking the approach that a specific need for the mineral must be demonstrated rules out any form of mineral working in the AONB.</p> <p>Given the scale of the workings and the upfront investment that is required to set up and operate modern mineral sites and operate them to a high standard more than 15 years is preferable. The proposals are more restrictive than those in PPS 2: Natural Heritage which does not prevent all development in the AONB. There is a long history of mineral working in this area which has led to characteristics for which the AONB allocation has been made such as the geological ASSI Mountfield Old Quarry.</p> <p>The Plan should see to take account the landscape importance of the AONB, the likely impacts of development on a case by case basis and balance these with any other positive effects, including environmental, social and economic benefits of working minerals within the AONB.</p>

Representation	Summary
LDP 0248	<p>Need a detailed analysis of the amount of land available for development as opposed to the lands that have been zoned for development. Belleek is a perfect example of where major land banks are land locked and have no possible hope of being freed up within the life time of the plan.</p> <p>Current town boundary for Belleek cuts through some landowners holdings in a haphazard manor resulting in the entire landholding becoming almost worthless from a development point of view. Each town deserves and individual consultation on their existing town boundary and an in depth analysis of how minor changes could attract inward investment.</p> <p>There are many clusters of dwellings within rural areas that are nor associated with a focal point such as a community building/facility or located at crossroads. Many of these clusters have gap sites/infill sites which if developed would not impact on the wider landscape and would fill out an existing pattern of development. If such sites were allowed to be developed would allow rural non farming families to free up extra lands to young families seeking to establish a home in their indigenous community.</p> <p>A more balanced approach to the consideration of applications in areas that are affected by protected routes would give hope in instances where farming families can currently be refused permission for dwellings. In relation to Policy CTY 6 Personal and Domestic Circumstances of PPS 21 an analysis should be taken of the number of cases that have been approved over the years and used as a barometer of the success of the policy. In relation to CTY 10 Dwellings on Farms of PPS 21 where sites have been granted and shared lands are required to meet policy that lending institutions have a problem in approving mortgages where shared right of way can affect the land term value of rural homes.</p>
LDP 0249	<p>LDP 0249</p> <p>Questionnaire and separate submission submitted. Questionnaire indicates they mainly agree with the Main Issues. Where he has ticked 'no' he has indicated refer to 'attached doc'.</p> <p>The separate submission indicates he does not agree with option for spatial growth strategy in his words 'to only encourage spatial growth of the 2 main hubs.' He believes the Council should encourage 'balanced sustainable development'.</p> <p>He iterates the importance of existing business and their employees to the local area and the need to have services/facilities available for them.</p> <p>The submission requests the inclusion of a site within the settlement limit of Teemore and provides site analysis and policy context. Although he states 'the current supply of commercial /industrial land in Teemore is inadequate' no other information is</p>

Representation	Summary
	supplied.
LDP 0251	<p>Main Issue 1: Spatial Growth Options Agreed with the preferred option citing their site as one having achieved permission.</p> <p>Housing Allocation: agree with housing allocation option stating that as a minimum existing settlement limits should be retained.</p> <p>Site Specific reference included.</p>
LDP 0256 – 0259, 0288 – 0341, 0343 – 0460, 0465 – 0554, 0799 – 0801, 851, 852	<p>Objection to fracking within the District Council Area.</p> <p>Suggest a wording to be included in the plan expressing the Council's opposition to unconventional hydrocarbon exploitation and that the Council will oppose the granting of petroleum exploration licenses over the target strata.</p>
LDP 0278	Agrees with Council's list of objectives. Identifies Cavanaleck/Cran as a potential small settlement which should be designated with reasoning.
LDP 0279, 0284, 0461	Agrees with Council's list of objectives. The second indicates desire for Cavanaleck/Cran (Fivemiletown) as a potential small settlement which should be designated with reasoning.
LDP 0285	A site specific request for the inclusion of land at Dromore, Irvinestown within the new area plan (and as the majority of the previously housing zoned land in the Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 has now been developed).
LDP 0286	<p>Main Issue 4: Sustaining Rural Communities – Disagreed with preferred option for sustaining rural communities: A copy of the draft Fermanagh Area Plan map for Killadeas was enclosed with the question – 'not implemented – why?' written on the draft plan map. The draft settlement limit was adopted in the Fermanagh Area Plan 2007. A typed letter accompanies the questionnaire relating to CTY6, PPS 21(Personal circumstances) States that they envisage themselves being in need of carer's assistance in the near future and needing to build new accommodation. Live in a listed building and has stated they will not get permission to extend as required by CTY 6 'in a manner that would be acceptable to the Planning Department/Heritage Trust'. Under CTY6 they feel they will not be successful and feel CTY 10, as a non-farming family, is not relevant either.</p>
LDP 0287	<p>Whilst applauding the nature and content of the documents, they are concerned at the absence of reference of an intention to prohibit the exploration and extraction of petroleum from shale rock, tight seams and coal seams onshore.</p> <p>Concerned about the absence of a policy on Unconventional Gas Exploration and Extraction and no mention of the word 'fracking' or the phrase hydraulic fracturing.</p>

Representation	Summary
	<p>Mineral Development in the POP is not explicit enough in regard to fracking. Considers that FODC should have a presumption against fracking in the LDP. Moreover, feels that the deleterious impacts of fracking on air, water, soil cannot be limited by any regulation.</p> <p>Are “in favour of all Council initiatives to safeguard community assets, and support community empowerment especially regarding development of community owned renewable energy to create sustainable jobs, profit and energy for our community”.</p>
LDP 0464	<p>Makes a case as to why Necarne should be saved from private developers. Expresses concern that Irvinestown has no current zoned recreation land. Also expresses concern that the existing right of way through the land has not been included in the Expression of Interest process for Necarne.</p> <p>Reference made to Irvinestown plan which stated Necarne should come into ownership and control of the local community.</p> <p>Heritage: Author refers to Built heritage at Risk Report which pointed to ‘community ownership as an appropriate future for Necarne’. The representation concludes by outlining the many benefits socially, physically and mentally to the local population of having a working facility such as Necarne. They have outlined the expenditure already undertaken.</p>
LDP 0555 and 834	<p>Fracking will be detrimental of the both the health and economy of the FODC area (Supporting info provided from the Irish College of General Practitioners Forum Journal; report by the Economist Dr Brenna O’Roarty; article from Concerned Health Professionals of New York)</p>
LDP 0644	<p>While the POP fully recognises the SPPS statement in relation to unconventional hydrocarbon exploitation, there is no policy in relation to exploration or development of unconventional hydrocarbons. As previous FODC council motion and Fermanagh Council consultation responses on petroleum licenses have opposed exploration or development the policy should be amended to reflect this in revised wording (which has been proposed).</p> <p>Welcomes extra protection offered by designation of areas of mineral constraint and suggests this could be extended to a presumption against mineral extraction for the entire district and given concern regarding the impact of mineral extraction on water (and as majority of area is within the water catchment and river basin area).</p> <p>Further concern with the proposed timescale of operations in areas of Mineral Constraints of 15 years as this be would be significant for any local resident and instead suggests reviews every 5 years to include consultation with local community.</p>
LDP 0766	<p>Gave a brief background to the retail sector in NI. They respond to Q which asks about the threshold above which a Retail Impact Assessment is required, agreeing the suggested area (1000m²) is an appropriate threshold above which retail developments outside town centres and not in accordance with an LDP should be accompanied by an LDP.</p> <p>Request that the LDP provides a planning framework which is supportive of locally accessible, convenience shopping.</p>

Representation	Summary
LDP 0767	<p>“Nowhere have we seen the complete model of sustainable development which FODC is working towards” The interaction of the Community Plan goals with the LDP policies will be key to the decision making process over the lifetime of both plans. Questions the weighting given to indicators.</p> <p>Claims ‘it would be remiss not to say there are serious conflicts with regards to Minerals Development (Goldmining), Petroleum Exploration (‘fracking’) and renewable energy (‘wind turbine proliferation’) within the Council District. Acknowledge difficulties in transition of Planning from DOE to Council but feel that the views of local communities should be expressed in the plan. In relation to the LDP, Minerals Development, claims ‘there is no policy stated with regards to exploration and/or development of unconventional hydrocarbons.</p> <p>Any request for Council comment on petroleum licensing should state clearly their opposition to same and re-iterate the stance of Fermanagh District Council in July 2014 opposing fracking. Requests the FODC stance should be that of FODC in assessing applications for small boreholes etc. and reflected in the LDP.</p> <p>Suggests the whole of FODC should be made an Area of Constraint on Minerals Development. Recognises the location on the border and stresses the importance of also protecting river basins and water catchment areas suggesting an outright ban on Minerals Development on flood plains and water catchment and river basin areas.</p> <p>Suggests that the period for mineral extraction should be reduced from 15 years to 5 years.</p>
LDP 0768	<p><i>Overarching Policy for Renewable Energy Development</i> promote Option 1 above Option 2. The existing policy framework of SPPS and PPS18 already advocates a precautionary approach to siting wind energy proposals within AONBs, and a policy that goes beyond this would be contrary to the SPPSs overall objectives. Also the importance of these landscape designations at their boundaries is sometimes arbitrary and in some cases non-AONBs may be more sensitive landscapes. The focus of policy should be more on the sensitive siting of wind energy proposals rather than the total exclusion from some areas. Such a focus, on a case-by-case basis, would allow protection of sensitive landscapes while ensuring sufficient renewable energy is created. Also need to recognise the economic benefits to the region of wind energy developments and in terms of meeting key objective of “<i>to create better employment opportunities...</i>”</p>
LDP 0771, 772	<p>Promotes a management plan to protect and promote the Sperrins AONB, and raises concerns with wind farm and mining development. Requests a Sperrins AONB SPG [as per Q16b] specifically, and in conjunction with adjoining authority. Requests consideration is given to an Area of Significant Archaeological Interest and an Area of Archaeological Potential within the Sperrins and linked to the Beaghmore ASAI [as per Q17].</p>
LDP 0781	<p>Opposes fracking in general and provides a suggested wording for the final LDP. Supports all community initiatives to safeguard community assets and support community empowerment especially in regard to development of community owned renewable energy to create sustainable jobs, profit and energy for our community.</p>

Representation	Summary
LDP 0782	<p>Mainly concerned with Minerals Development. Welcomes that the POP recognises the presence of cement industry within FODC and the importance of the availability of high grade limestone to this industry. Consideration should be given to the nature of the reserve and local need when safeguarding mineral resources as proposed. Considerations should also be given to existing industry when safeguarding mineral resource areas.</p> <p>Generally welcome Option 3 as the Council's preferred option but raise concerns with the constraint in certain areas and the time limits suggested. Request GSNI (Geological Survey Northern Ireland) and MAPB (Minerals and Petroleum Board) are involved when identifying areas of mineral safeguarding.</p>
LDP 0783	<p>Expresses concern over the potential commercial damage to the reputation of local food producers and the knock on effects if fracking were to proceed.</p> <p>Supports all Council initiatives to safeguard community assets and support community empowerment.</p>
LDP 803	<p>There needs to be greater support for long term sustainable infrastructure development by concentrating most of the new housing in Omagh and Enniskillen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggested The Church of Ireland yard at Glenroan Boloney as an Area of Significant Archaeological Interest • High St., Omagh should be a Primary Retail Core
LDP 804	<p>Stricter policy in the Sperrins and other places that have the possibility of being used for other things. Visitor hubs should be located in the Gortin Glens and Sperrins.</p>
LDP 805	<p>A5 and broadband needs greater support. Killyclogher should be extended up the Tirquin Road.</p>
LDP 806	<p>Cooneen and The Knocks, Co. Fermanagh should be classed as settlements.</p>
LDP 807	<p>Suitable economic development should be allowed in rural areas. Many heavy industrial enterprises are not compatible with adjacent residential uses. Consideration should be given to encouraging such development in appropriate rural areas.</p> <p>Minerals contribute to the economy particularly in rural areas and to the construction sector. Through restoration and monitoring, the quarrying industry provides many environmental benefits including long term improvements to biodiversity.</p>
LDP 808	<p>Killesher could be developed as an Ecovillage and would help regenerate that area whilst retaining its rural character. The development of 'small settlements' like an eco-village as referred to in the housing allocation sector should be explicitly included in option for small settlements.</p> <p>Land for economic development should be allocated for small settlements. In relation to renewable energy the threshold should be lowered and that 'low impact' sustainable build houses should be encouraged and favoured in all new builds and renovations.</p> <p>A low impact educational ecovillage in Killesher could be developed for tourism and help with regeneration of this small rural</p>

Representation	Summary
	<p>settlement. An existing barn or other outbuildings could be converted into an eco education hub, with interactive cottage industries and outdoor Eco Education Adventure Trail has the potential to be a significant Visitor Hub.</p> <p>There is an ancient fort by Arney River on the proposed site of the Eco Village that should be designated as an Area of Archaeological Potential. Mobile router hubs should be set up to address the 'not spots' issue.</p>
LDP 809 and 864	<p>Arvalee (Golan Crossroads) where Farmhill Road & Arvalee Road meet the Deverney Road should be identified as a small settlement. In this rural area there are 32 houses comprising of 8 semi-detached houses, bungalows, two storey houses and Golan Care Home. Also in close proximity to this area there are 2 rural primary schools, a church, hospital, Adult day centre, RDA centre, rehabilitation units, Buddies Day Care facility, GAA pitch and numerous other dwellings and farmhouses. This area would therefore be suitable for further housing development in the future in order to sustain our rural community.</p> <p>The provision of a designated coach park is much needed in Omagh to facilitate coach loads of day trippers to the town and those stopping off en-route to local tourist attractions such as the folk park. This would help generate much needed revenue in Omagh Town Centre.</p>
LDP 810	<p>Need to reflect cross border location and to bring a focus to regional needs/initiatives such as the A5 road and to deal with Brexit.</p> <p>Development plans should reflect dispersed rural living patterns rather than large settlements. The allocation of 1,407 'rural' houses is too few. Recognition of the impact of economic development land allocation on the housing. Big issue for minerals is in processing not extraction.</p> <p>There should be a design Guide also to reflect development on the shores of Lough Erne.</p>
LDP 811	<p>The Sperrins area, the AONB and any areas near to settlements or housing, schools, rivers, water catchments, reservoirs or drinking sources, areas of environmental importance, protected bogs, areas of historic significance.</p>
LDP 812	<p>Opposed to fracking and has suggested specific policy wording. There should be mineral constraint within the entire Geopark, the footprints of SACs, SSIs and similar special habitats.</p> <p>There should be a setback out in place from important water resources to protect water quality. Temporary mineral works should be reduced to 5 years or less. The Council need to prioritise community owned and community controlled energy.</p>
LDP 813	<p>Biodiversity, human and animal health and important landscapes need to be protected from inappropriate development such as hydrocarbon exploration and extraction. (put forward wording for policy)</p> <p>Where minerals development is considered appropriate it is vital to minimise its impacts upon local communities, landscape quality, built heritage and the water environment and to secure sustainable and safe restoration, including the appropriate re-use</p>

Representation	Summary
	<p>of minerals sites, at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p>Sufficient open space and indoor and outdoor recreation facilities will be provided. The One Planet Development Policy should be supported. Improved energy efficiency measures and a greater use of renewable energy sources will reduce greenhouse emissions, reduce fuel poverty and improved wellbeing. Need to provide safe, healthy and accessible shared space. Need to accommodate sustainable entrepreneurship and innovation.</p>
LDP 814	<p>Need to grow the towns between to the two hubs e.g. Irvinestown and Dromore. Growth should be focused along the major transport corridors A4, A32, A509 and A46.</p> <p>Encourage extensive re-use of derelict buildings before new ones are built. Economic land should be accessible to public transport provision. Empty commercial properties need to be reused.</p> <p>Jobs of any sort are needed in the Council area not a range of jobs. Targets are required for economy, broadband connectivity, no. of tourists, environment i.e. reduction in GHG emissions – all objectives need to be made SMART or left out.</p> <p>There should be a presumption against fracking or other forms of destructive and poisonous expropriation.</p> <p>Cashel and Boho should be considered settlements. The integration of renewable energy and passive solar design should be an absolute requirement unless there are specific physical or technical feasibility constraints. It should be a requirement for new builds and renovations. There is a need to develop an AONB in Fermanagh Lakelands and the Geopark.</p>
LDP 815	<p>To maintain Sperrins AONB by banning precious metal mining and processing, including prohibiting the installation of further large scale including prohibiting the installation of further large scale wind farms. Need to cluster rural housing. Better connectivity to rural areas in terms of both telecommunications and roads e.g. Creggan</p> <p>Extraction of precious metal using chemical processing should be prohibited. Any chemical processing must not be in the vicinity of any watercourse either over or underground.</p> <p>Creggan should be a 'visitor hub'. There should be design guidance for the Sperrins AONB prohibiting gold mining.</p> <p>Copney stone circles, Mile lane Greencastle and local massrocks should be identified as Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest and/or Areas of Archaeological Potential.</p>
LDP 816	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggested that AONBs, areas near settlements or dwellings, areas near rivers, water sources, reservoirs etc, development that may contaminate the water table, areas near school, environmentally sensitive areas should be designated Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development.

Representation	Summary
LDP 817	<p>Boho should be recognised as a small settlement or similar. The Geopark, areas of scenic quality and other EU designated sites should be designated ACMDs. There is a need to take transitional issues into account.</p> <p>Belmore Mountain should be included on the list of areas considered sensitive to wind development.</p> <p>Mountain biking should be developed in Lough Navar/Ballintempo forests. Canoe trails should be developed on Macnean and Arney rivers.</p> <p>There is an opportunity site behind Mount Lourdes Grammar which should be changed to conservation to keep green space in the centre of Enniskillen town.</p>
LDP 818	<p>One Planet Development Policy should be taken into consideration. An Ecovillage should be developed in the Council area and it would help in addressing renewable, passive, solar and water management objectives.</p> <p>An Ecovillage would be considered a good quality attraction and an alternative tourist accommodation.</p>
LDP 820	<p>ACMD may hinder exploratory works.</p> <p>Option 1 of Minerals Development i.e. continue with the existing policies would be the preferred option with the addition of identifying areas for minerals safeguarding.</p>
LDP 821	<p>Would like to see a map of SCAs, RPAs and RCA.</p> <p>Fracking should be totally prohibited in the FODC area (provided specific wording for proposed policy). Any mineral development should be on a short term i.e. no longer than 5 years. Any restoration carried out should be the responsibility of the minerals industry and not the tax payer.</p> <p>Renewable energy should be encouraged and local communities should have a stake in the profit. Community owned renewable energy developments should be encouraged so to create sustainable jobs and energy for communities. All buildings should have to include renewable energy measures.</p> <p>The Geopark should be exploited more in terms of tourism</p>
LDP 822	<p>An Eco Village could be developed in the Killesher/Arney areas and based in the Welsh One Planet Development Policy. Development in the Countryside should be restricted to clusters unless agriculture occupancy conditions dictate otherwise.</p> <p>The threshold in relation to renewable energy should be lowered and all new builds and renovations should be low impact sustainable development.</p>

Representation	Summary
	The Original Arney village should be developed as a low impact educational eco village and could be developed as a visitor hub.
LDP 823	Opposed to fracking in the Council area (provided specific wording for proposed policy)
LDP 824	<p>Biodiversity and our most important landscapes should be protected from inappropriate development.</p> <p>ACMD should include the Sperrins AONB, areas in which populations or dwellings exist nearby and areas that have historic or cultural significance, or are environmentally sensitive.</p> <p>No more expansion of wind turbines in the AONB.</p>
LDP 825	FODC should adopt the One Planet Policy and follow the lead taken by the Welsh government.
LDP 826	Curraghinalt should be an ACMD due to its outstanding natural beauty.
LDP 827	Killyclogher District Development Association would like to see Killyclogher included as a village as it has a shop, church, ATM, pub/restaurant etc. It may prove difficult to pick up the boundary but would suggest the town land of Killyclogher itself. Allow more retail development within the Killyclogher area as the numbers are currently there to support.
LDP 828	Fracking should be totally prohibited in the FODC area (provided specific wording for proposed policy)
LDP 829	<p>Would like to see the development of an Ecovillage based on the One Planet Development policy of the Welsh Assembly. The original village of Arney beside the historic Arney bridge should be a settlement where an ecovillage could be developed which could also accommodate sheltered housing for elderly people from the area who do not want to live in an urban environment.</p> <p>Development in the countryside should be limited to clusters unless for agricultural occupancy. End the blight of electronic gates. Does not agree with Option 3 of Main Issue 2 Housing allocation, would prefer option 2 because if rural development is allowed to decline it will have a negative impact on local communities and lead to closure of local schools, shops, Doctors Surgeries and other essential services.</p> <p>The integration of renewable energy and passive solar design should be a requirement of ALL new development.</p> <p>In relation to tourism it is felt that a low impact Educational Ecovillage at Arney following the multi-award winning “Battles, Bricks and Bridges” project. It would help with the tourist experience and compliment the Marble Arch Caves and Florencecourt House. This area could also be developed as a Visitor Hub.</p>
LDP 830	Fracking should be totally prohibited in the FODC area (provided specific wording for proposed policy)
	In relation the ACMDs it is felt that any areas close to where people live should not be considered for unconventional gas exploitation.

Representation	Summary
	Supports Ecovillages.
LDP 831	FODC ought to investigate rural living alternatives which are proving to be successful e.g. Leitrim “organic county”, sustainable villages such as Cloughjordan. Try something new in relation to the spatial growth strategy.
LDP 832	The strategic vision should also incorporate One Plant Development policies which involve an “affordable and sustainable way for people to live and work on their own land, bringing, social, economic and environmental benefits. Ecotourism should be supported and combined with archaeological interest. In relation to the vacant sites within Enniskillen and Omagh ‘creative’ leasing to Artistic endeavours could be introduced similar to that in Temple Bar which will enhance and re-invigorate the town.
LDP 833	Against fracking and has suggested policy wording. Provided information from various reports and research carried out in different parts of America in relation to the consequences of fracking and provided links to each report. Proposals in relation mineral extraction should be short term.
LDP 835	Supports the planned Ecovillage in Fermanagh.
LDP 836	In relation to the vacant in Fermanagh and Omagh farmers and small local producers should be allow to set up stalls on a daily/weekly basis.
LDP 837	There is a need to prioritise environment. Option 2 is the preferred in relation to housing allocation as it caters more for persons wishing to live in rural areas where they grew up. Centralisation of the population will further reduce the services available to rural communities. Small scale tourist projects should be used to sustain rural communities as opposed to inviting large industrial developments such as goldmining and windfarms. The mining or extraction of precious minerals must not be allowed in environmentally sensitive areas. Temporary exploratory and prospecting works must not be allowed as there should be blanket ban on mining in environmentally sensitive areas. The entirety of the Sperrins AONB and all areas designated for their environmental/historical importance should be deemed ACMDs. FODC must address the impact of BREXIT on environmentally sensitive areas and areas of archaeological interest. There should be a prohibition on windfarms in the Sperrins AONB and all areas with protected designations. Any applications to extend windfarms within these areas should be refused. Bilingual signage should be adopted on townland boundaries over the FODC area. The natural beauty, history, wildlife, and archaeological sites within the AONB needs to be promoted. Wants to see sustainable rural tourism strategies as opposed to harmful industrialisation. The Sperrins AONB must be better

Representation	Summary
	utilised in terms of tourism. Access to several archaeological sites in the Sperrins AONB needs to be improved and these sites developed for tourism or educational purposes.
LDP 838	<p>Would like to see inclusion of an Ecovillage to be enabled as a low impact development under a One Planet Development policy.</p> <p>Fracking should be permanently banned in FODC area.</p>
LDP 839	<p>Within the vision and strategic objectives there is a need to protect and enhance the identified centres within the designated hierarchy as a specific objective within this section of the Plan. Given the nature and importance of protecting and enhancing town centre vitality and viability recognition of such would straddle all three areas of the Strategic Objectives – Social, Economic and Environmental.</p> <p>The preferred option for the spatial growth strategy is considered a sustainable option where the higher order centres of Enniskillen and Omagh continue to provide the focus of main shopping needs. Growth within the defined town centre boundaries of the small towns and villages should be appropriate in scale and should not undermine the role and function of the main towns.</p> <p>There should be a clear distinction in the introductory text for ‘Economic Development’ to draw a clear distinction between economic development as related to B Class Uses and other commercial development related to town centre uses such a retail and leisure.</p> <p>The recent growth in Northern Ireland in office type industries such as information technology and financial services, points to a need for a more flexible approach when determining the types of economic development that are acceptable in particular locations and that land zoned for economic development should be seen as supporting a whole range of uses, apart from retailing, and not just the traditional manufacturing sector.</p> <p>It would be appropriate to introduce control of signage through supplementary design guide for the relevant areas.</p> <p>The 1,000 sq. m gross external area is inappropriate as in the case of Enniskillen and Omagh, average comparison and convenience unit sizes are far below 1,000 sq. m. It would allow large scale units of 999 sq. m to be promoted in smaller towns and villages. Also 1,000 sq. m in an out of centre location in any of the local towns or even main towns is likely to be very damaging to the vitality and viability of the associated town centre given the limited population growth and increase in expenditure capacity forecast for the emerging plan period.</p> <p>Due to the limited size of Enniskillen and Omagh it is not appropriate to designate further local centres within these towns. The focus should be on directing development and occupiers to opportunities within the defined town centre to deliver town centre regeneration and address vacancy rates. This is in the interests of improving the vitality and viability of the centres in the most</p>

Representation	Summary
LDP 0840	<p>sustainable locations for all residents. There is a need to update the quantitative retail capacity figures for the District.</p> <p>There is a need to strike a balance between urban growth and rural regeneration. It is unrealistic to split urban and rural housing allocations in a district such FODC. The rural build rate cannot be controlled so more land must be in main settlements to ensure balance, choice, flexibility and delivery of as much housing as possible.</p> <p>Economic land allocations must be generous and not based on a formulaic approach. There is no downside to ‘overzoning’. The case of Carrickmore demonstrated that where allocations are generous there is more likely to be economic activity.</p> <p>New tourism development should be strictly controlled in and around the lake shores, unless small in scale and can be proven to be sustainable in environmental and economic terms. Visitor hubs should only be within settlements or where there is already substantial tourism development. Where such facilities exist, the hubs should only facilitate expansion or consolidation of existing facilities, not extensive new developments. It is essential that the lakes and shores are protected from new development. Development should be limited to expansion or consolidation of existing facilities. New facilities of any substantial scale should be located in settlements.</p>
LDP 841	<p>CTY10 of PPS 21 is too restrictive in allowing only one permission every 10 years and has disadvantaged small farmer’s families. Policy should be reviewed to allow more than one dwelling where there is a demonstrable need.</p>
LDP 842	<p>Curraghinalt should be considered as an Area of Significant Archaeological Interest and/or Areas of Archaeological Potential.</p>
LDP 843	<p>Proposed ecovillage near Florencecourt. There should be an emphasis on sustainable housing in the countryside backed up by protecting the necessary infrastructure.</p> <p>There should be provision of accommodation for older people in Bellanaleck to keep them in the community. Strongly against fracking.</p> <p>A small hotel or similar should be developed in Bellanaleck which would be a suitable area to develop as a ‘visitor hub’.</p> <p>Restrict the use of Jet skis on the lake and more jetties but restrict the number of parked crafts.</p> <p>Arney River Valley, Cleenish Island, Bellanaleck geology should be designated as an Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest and/or Areas of Archaeological Potential. Draw up ample signage.</p>
LDP 844	<p>Housing allocation should be proportional to the existing distribution of housing across the district as per option 2 in order to minimise travel and transport impact among communities/extended families.</p> <p>Option 1 would be the preferred in relation to economic development land allocation would result in lower car usage/mileage by workers who reside in the local towns.</p> <p>There should be a more open minded approach to encourage economic growth in the countryside, villages and small towns so</p>

Representation	Summary
LDP 846	<p>that potential start-up businesses can be encouraged right across the region.</p> <p>Baronscourt lies within the Derry City and Strabane District Council area. Bessy Bell Area of Scenic Quality resides within and is owned by Baronscourt. The estate has accommodated wind energy development since its earliest days located on Bessy Bell of which there are currently 2 windfarms Bessy Bell 1 and 2. SSE operates the windfarms and currently pursuing plans to decommission Bessy Bell 1 which is known as Bessy Bell 3 and is vital to the Estate's plan to continue to manage and preserve Baronscourt's built and cultural heritage for both present and future generations.</p> <p>The Bessy Bell site an excellent opportunity to secure greater renewable energy whilst not compromising the landscape. The presence of a wind farm since 1995 means that this form of renewable energy development is already established and therefore lends itself favourably to future redevelopment which takes advantage of greater economies of scale, the existing infrastructure (roads etc.) and the quality of the site in terms of its wind resource. It is felt that Bessy Bell ASQ should not be deemed unsuitable for wind farm due to the fact there is already a wind farm in place and the strategic importance of wind energy to the Estate. A restrictive, indeed prohibitive, planning policy adopted by FODC in respect to Bessy Bell would undermine the repowering prospects for Bessy Bell 1.</p> <p>Bessy Bell ASQ status was designated after the construction of the Bessy Bell wind farm, clearly demonstrating that the presence of wind farms does not have an adverse impact on the ability of a landscape to be deemed an ASQ. If an LCA can accommodate an ASQ which in itself accommodates a wind farm, then the conclusion that the "overall capacity" of the landscape to "absorb development is considered low" appears unconsidered and unacceptably absolute in its determination and makes no allowance for the fact that a wind farm is already within the landscape and therefore that such developments can be sensitively designed in such a way that wind energy development could be successfully absorbed into the landscape.</p> <p>Wind energy is an important source of income for Baronscourt Estate. The Council is urged to ensure that planning policy supports wind energy developments.</p>
LDP 847	<p>Protecting the natural environment and rich natural resources in the area should come before economic considerations in relation to the vision and strategic objectives. Mechanisms must be put in place to facilitate rural dwellers to allow for people who grew up in the countryside and wish to raise their families there are able to do so. There is inadequate housing for people in areas such as Creggan, Greencastle, Carrickmore as landowners are not willing to sell sites. Concerns over the zonal limits of SCAs as need further detail to determine support.</p> <p>There needs to be a distinction made between the quarrying of aggregates such as sand or gravel and the mining of precious metals such as gold/silver due to the severe consequences of this type of industry. Goldmining should be viewed in the same way as hydrocarbon extraction/fracking, with a presumption against such activity.</p>

Representation	Summary
	<p>The Sperrins AONB, along with ASSIs, SACs and nature conservation areas and sites of archaeological interest within the district should be designated as an ACMB.</p> <p>The Curraghinalt mining project stopped before more irreversible harm is caused in the area. The industrialisation of the Sperrins needs to be recognised and stopped. It is concerning that 15 years is considered short term in relation to mining as a lot of devastation and pollution could be allowed in this amount of time.</p> <p>On shore wind farms are causing health problems. Electricity sub stations are generating electro-magnetic fields which are believed to be causing diseases such as cancers.</p> <p>Large scale windfarms should be located off shore. No windfarms in the Sperrins AONB. Fibre optic cabling should be laid underground along main roads throughout the council area so people have the opportunity to connect to it.</p> <p>Omagh town centre should remain the same as it is.</p>
LDP 848	No mining especially gold.
LDP 849	<p>More needs to be done to protect our AONB and surrounding areas. The Sperrins AONB is an untapped resource in terms of recreation al tourism. There are many other walking/cycling routes which could be developed in the area.</p> <p>More investigation into the historic significance of the “Green Road” in Greencastle, its use in historic events and links to Tullyhogue in the Mid Ulster District.</p> <p>Advertisements should be allowed in rural locations where they do not integrate into the surroundings.</p>
LDP 850	<p>There needs a joined up approach with other Councils in relation to tourism in the Sperrins. Greencastle, Rousky, Gortin/Sperrins Hubs should be developed like Central Parcs that exist in England. Green Road PROW and Mass Rocks in FODC area should be identified as Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest and/or Areas of Archaeological Potential.</p> <p>Supplementary Planning design guidance and a management plan in conjunction with adjoining AONB Councils should be established to protect and promote the sensitive, historic and archaeological landscape of the Sperrins AONB. FODC should identify a further Area of Significant Archaeological Interest and an Area of Archaeological Potential linked to the existing Beaghmore Area of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI). The archaeology in FODC is equal in significance to that found in Beaghmore ASAI. The scenic, cultural, natural and archaeological heritage if the Sperrins AONB should be protected from industrialisation thus enabling future generations to inhabit and enjoy this sensitive, prehistoric landscape.</p>
LDP 853	Fermanagh and Omagh council area is graced with a high asset value in terms of the Archaeological, Built and Natural Heritage

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	<p>of its area. These assets combine to form a historic landscape of great scenic value. This Heritage Asset is fundamental to the quality of life and well-being of the communities within the Borough over the coming decades. The heritage assets of Fermanagh and Omagh council also form a significant component of Northern Ireland's wider heritage significance which is of great value to visitors and tourists to the region.</p> <p>Unfortunately, many heritage assets have suffered substantial damage in previous decades, due to an emphasis on traffic management, retail and housing development, with a lower priority given to sensitive design and to the conservation and regeneration of heritage assets for the benefit of residents and visitors alike.</p> <p>Welcome opportunity for a more enlightened approach from the new Council, that recognises that the Districts Heritage Assets are a finite and valuable resource, and that their loss would be detrimental for local communities and Northern Ireland's wider Brand Image. We believe that Fermanagh and Omagh council can also take pride in the quality of their heritage assets and that they are a positive contributor to the offering of Northern Ireland as a visitor destination.</p> <p>Existing policy and design guidance in Northern Ireland demonstrates that it is possible to integrate good quality design, location and mitigation factors in new developments both in rural, village and urban settings, in a way that conserves and enhances the heritage assets of the borough while meeting people's current and future needs. It is hoped that Fermanagh and Omagh council adopts available best practice in new developments, by integrating developments with the Council's unique heritage selling points.</p>
<p>LDP 855, 856, 857, 858, 860, 871, 872</p>	<p>Cavanaleck / Cran which is at the edge of FODC district should be recognised as a small settlement for the following reasons: To give it a distinct identify from neighbouring Fivemiletown which is within Mid Ulster; It has a Church and Manse; There are two community halls in Cavanaleck. The Presbyterian Church hall operates a 'Mums and Tots', sewing club and junior youth club on a weekly basis in addition to traditional church activities; Clogher Valley Rugby Club with pitches/clubhouse at Cran – adjacent to the Church and Golf Club; Clogher Golf Club; Rusks Restaurant at the Golf Club; Self-catering holiday accommodation; Residential properties – this settlement has individual properties of various periods, styles and character; Acheson & Glover Ltd is a major employer nearby; This location is the 'Gateway' to FODC; The roads in Cavanaleck /Cran are popular for cyclists, walkers and runners; A shared and supporting community within this settlement.</p>
<p>LDP 859</p>	<p>Tourism proposals should be encouraged throughout FODC. The Fermanagh Lakelands are a key tourism destination. A greater focus should be given to tourism proposals that are either within or adjacent to the local towns, villages and small settlements, particularly those that have the potential to cluster with other tourism assets/attractions, to help encourage all year round activities and which can provide a wider range of services to benefit visitors and existing residents alike.</p> <p>Recognition of Carrybridge as a Tourism Designation and Visitor Hub could help attract other inward investment and services</p>

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	<p>which will strengthen and consolidate the tourism role of Carrybridge. The FAP 2007 notes that Carrybridge is currently the main tourism centre on the Upper Lough with a hotel, boat yard and picnic area/car park and that it has potential for expansion of these facilities to consolidate the tourism role of the village. Carrybridge has public jetties and marina and acts as an important rest point for boats and cruisers. The Carrybridge Hotel previously has planning permission for redevelopment but due to previous lack of investment, these plans did not advance.</p>
LDP 861	<p>Seek policies to be included in the plan to protect the existing zoned industrial land surrounding their factory complex at Strathroy Road. It would also welcome positive policies to facilitate the expansion of large sale industrial and employment uses where it encroaches in rural areas such as the Strathroy site.</p> <p>Often one of the greatest challenges to industrial businesses is the need to react quickly to changing markets and erect new plant or machinery to respond to market demands. This can be encumbered if incompatible land uses are permitted on adjoining or proximate lands. Specifically, Strathroy would encourage the Council to resist none – employment/industrial land uses on the lands surrounding its long established site at Strathroy Road, Omagh.</p>
LDP 862 & 863	<p>Fintona and Clabby could also benefit from re-development of existing retail/commercial property.</p> <p>Housing should be broadly allocated on a pro-rata basis relative to the settlement size whilst also considering demand, need and environmental impact etc.</p> <p>Fintona needs re-generation. There has been a huge loss of businesses in recent years. Sixmilecross also needs support and re-generation. Tourism facilities and accommodation should be developed in Gortin, Killadeas, Mountjoy, Carrybridge, Belcoo, Belleek, Sixmilecross, Brookeborough and Gortin would make an ideal hub to visit the lakes and Glens and surrounding countryside towards Newtownstewart, Gorticashel/Glenhull. Mountjoy is near the Mellon Park and has a great scenery along the Strule river.</p> <p>Sixmilecross should be designated as a tourist hub as it is in the heart of the Marshall countryside. In Fermanagh possible hubs near Belcoo, Belleek, Kesh, Carrybridge and Killadeas. The main towns of Omagh and Enniskillen have a lot to offer visitors and tourists.</p> <p>High Street/Market Street and down Campsie should be considered as part of the Primary Retail core of Omagh.</p>
LDP 865	<p>The Sperrins should be considered as Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development.</p>
LDP 866	<p>Need an extra category to consider dispersed rural community areas or areas with a community association/community focus area and ensure they are represented within the countryside. Gortin Glens and the Sperrins to be considered as Visitor Hubs.</p>

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LDP 867	<p>The Council should not allow any mineral prospecting, exploration or mining in the Sperrins AONB. Specifically goldmining because of the damage it causes to the environment, to water, air and people's health. FODC should block the goldmining application in the Greencastle/Gortin/Rousky area immediately. The whole Sperrins AONB, ASSIs and SACs should be an Area of Constraint on Mineral Development.</p> <p>Wind Farms should not be allowed in any part of the Sperrins AONB. Any existing ones in the AONB should be decommissioned asap. Solar panels could be encouraged in future. An Creagán Visitor Centre which is conveniently located as a Gateway to the Sperrins and in the centre of a rich archaeological area and former Gaeltacht area, rich in cultural heritage should be developed as a Visitor Hub.</p> <p>Electricity substations and telecommunications masts should be allowed in the Sperrins AONB or near people's homes. The vacant sites in Omagh and Enniskillen should be used for housing homeless people, more parks and to grow trees on.</p>
LDP 868	<p>There should be a presumption of a total prohibition on Fracking in the FODC area as Fermanagh Council unanimously resolved on the 30th July 2014 when it backed a motion stating:</p> <p><i>“That this Council totally opposes shale gas exploration and extraction by the process of hydraulic fracturing, otherwise known as ‘fracking’ also provided specific policy wording.</i></p>
LDP 869	<p>People should also come first followed by environment and then the economy. The welfare of people and the environment are major drivers in achieving a sustainable economy. To reflect this on a district wide approach we would welcome the objectives to be stated in the plan in the following order, Social, Environmental and Economic. Planning should be given to small clachans of 5 to 15 houses in existing clachan areas which are on dead end roads or lane-ways, map attached with the areas highlighted.</p> <p>The Sperrins AONB, Areas of Natural Conservation Interest and Areas of Archaeological Potential, The Murrins Nature Reserve, ASSIs, SACs, European Priority Habitats, Ramsar Sites, Geological ASSIs, and all other Nation & Local Nature Reserves should be considered as Areas of Mineral Constraint. These restrictions on mineral development are vital to the sustainable development in rural areas.</p> <p>Sensitive & sustainable economic development should be considered in AONBs where the developments are not detrimental to the environment. The Sperrins AONB should also have a Wind Farm Constraint. The development of tourism must consider Areas of Natural Conservation Interest, Areas of Archaeological Potential and Sperrins AONB.</p> <p>Tourism facilities and accommodation should be developed around visitor hubs (Environment, Archaeology, Genealogy, Culture/Heritage and Activates) that can maximise the growing potential in this market. There should be a restriction of tourism development at Black Bog, Murrins, Areas of Natural Conservation Interest and Areas of Archaeological Potential. An Creagán, Loughmacrory and Gortin Village should be considered as Visitor Hubs.</p>

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	<p>Consideration must be given to work with neighbouring local authorities to ensure there is agreed good design and place making. Signs should be branded to reflect the tourism product on offer, this is especially necessary in the Sperrins AONB. It is vital to ensure there is planning design guidelines agreed for the Sperrins AONB with neighbouring Councils. The Sperrins AONB should be branded similar to regions with National Parks.</p> <p>Within a 6 mile radius of An Creagán there are in excess of 75 archaeological sites which should be considered as Areas of Archaeological Interest and Areas of Archaeological Potential. The Council should develop a charter for good design in signs which would be adopted throughout the district and agreement with bordering Councils where possible.</p> <p>The telecommunications service could be delivered in existing service ducts and lines with no new infrastructure. Vacant sites should be considered for social housing and recreation/green areas, this will create a better place for people to live and work in.</p>
LDP 870	<p>Factors other than relative settlement size should be considered. The specific nature and character of the settlement needs to be considered. Carrybridge and Killadeas have tourism potential. Located within easy access to places of employment such as Maguiresbridge, Lisbellaw, Lisnaskea, Tamlaght and Enniskillen. The A4 main road connecting to the greater NI and ROI is also located within easy access of the Carrybridge. A new housing development has commenced on zoned land. Sufficient land needs to be zoned to meet the resident and leisure/tourist need in this locality. There is a demand for purpose built housing for elderly and people with mobility problems. Carrybridge could be a place for people to retire to.</p> <p>Small settlements should be allowed to develop without the loss of character and still maintaining rural services, amenities and communities.</p> <p>Possible 'Visitor hubs': - Kesh, Carrybridge, Lisnarick, Killadeas, Belcoo, Garrison, Belleek, Gortin, Mountjoy, Brookeborough, Omagh, Enniskillen, Lisnaskea, Sixmilecross, Glenhull, Seskinore. The tourist features/amenities and aspects of original character should be considered when determining the relative tourist value of each tourist hub.</p> <p>The existing key access points around Enniskillen, Killadeas, Kesh and Carrybridge should be maintained and enhanced to provide better access to the loughs and waterways.</p> <p>Garrison, Monea/Tully, Newtownbutler, Islands off Lough Erne, Creggan, Drumquin should be considered as Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest and/or Areas of Archaeological Potential.</p> <p>Examples of appropriate signage controls on settlements of all sizes and scale across England & Scotland in places such as</p>

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	<p>Stirling, Bath, Cotswolds and the Yorkshire Dales.</p> <p>The Primary retail core of Enniskillen should include the town centre from Belmore Street to the Hollow (and up to the Churches), Derrychara/Erneside and Railway Street should be considered</p>
LDP 873	<p>The characteristics of each settlement as well as its size needs to be considered as some offer more in terms of business development e.g. Carrickmore and Lisnaskea some offer more in terms of tourism e.g. Gortin, Carrybridge and others are in need of regeneration e.g. Fintona and Sixmilecross. Fintona needs economic re generation, particularly the Main Street. Villages such as Sixmilecross and Clabby could also benefit from the re development of existing retail/commercial sites and economic development generally.</p> <p>If housing development is going to be curtailed in the countryside in the future then villages and small settlements should be allowed to develop. For instance a growing village like Seskinore needs a new Primary School and scope for businesses to develop to meet the community need.</p> <p>There are places in Fermanagh and Tyrone that would be good tourist hubs such as a Mountjoy, Gortin, Omagh, Enniskillen, Kesh, Carrybridge, Killadeas, Belcoo and Belleek. Extensive consultations need to happen with local residents before granting additional approval for more communication masts. Masts should be discreetly positioned reducing the environmental impact.</p> <p>The Primary retail core of Omagh should be High Street, Market Street and Campsie. The 'Old Scotts Mill' site should be redeveloped. It is important to maintain the town centre businesses when the schools move out.</p>
LDP 874	<p>Map attached of lands that could be added as an extension to the housing zone H19 in the FAP 2007.</p>
LDP 875	<p>Many rural communities are built around their primary school provision attracting young families to the areas, acting as a hub where communities based around families are nurtured and grow. The rural primary school provision is currently undergoing major changes based on attendance figure requirements which do not lend themselves to sustaining rural communities, forcing many young families to relocate to the larger urban centres where the majority then settle, in a form of social engineering that perpetuates a cycle of growth in the larger urban centres and a cycle of decline in the rural communities.</p> <p>There should be no threshold in relation to Integrated Renewable Energy and Passive Solar Design. It should apply to all new development, private or public, with more stringent energy requirements incorporated if the Council is serious about meeting its own environmental targets.</p> <p>A requirement for Passive House certified design for all new buildings should be applied. A requirement to build to the Passive House design standards should be a requirement for development above the thresholds of 1 hectare or 1000m2. A requirement to build to these standards has the benefit of helping the council meet its proposed environmental and social standards by improving air quality and insulation standards in housing but also reduces fuel poverty as the Passive House certified standard</p>

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	<p>has been proven over 25 years of testing to reduce the energy requirements for building by up to 90%. This would also place the Council as leaders as we move towards the Nearly Zero Energy Building requirements in 2019/21, with the potential to develop the Council area as a centre of excellence, and create enjoyment opportunities as a result.</p>
LDP 876	<p>Does not agree with the Council's list of objectives. Protection of the environment needs to be at the forefront of the proposed policy. Historical, archaeological, heritages sites, AONB, ASSIs and other natural resources that need to be protected. Brexit, along with opportunities and challenges needs to be addressed in terms of cross boarder co – operation in areas such as tourism, communications, service provision and farming, which the Option Paper does not adequately cover. Townlands and Clachans has not been given sufficient recognition in imposed planning strategies. The increased role of rural dwellers (not just farmers), as custodians of the countryside has to be acknowledged. Need to differentiate amongst the type of business allowed e.g. small tourism/crafts/dwellings in an AONB or other protected areas.</p> <p>In relation to Housing Allocation the pull towards the centre will continue, but the impact on more rural communities, if these are viewed by the council as assets, need to be examined and other, locally designed models considered. Why should rural dwellers be forced into the main towns of Enniskillen and Omagh.</p> <p>The environment should be the over-riding factor when allocating land for economic development. The Plan should instruct that land will not be allowed industrial development in the countryside where there is a risk that it could adversely affect an environmentally sensitive area, water or air purity, farming or a tourism resource</p> <p>Within the AONB and other protected areas there should be no industrial development which would negatively impact on the environment such as goldmining or mass wind farms. Small scale tourism facilities should be considered within the AONB. There is a skewed interpretation of sustainable which needs to be corrected in relation to the section on sustaining rural communities.</p> <p>The term development should be broken down into different types of development as lumping the term together does not serve the objective of getting a locally appropriate Plan.</p> <p>As unemployment is highest and most difficult to address in areas of high deprivation, it would be important that the Council consider community based responses to these issues. The reality is that in the absence of additional measures, jobs created may not address the issue.</p> <p>The term 'SCA' should state clearly what it includes AONB, ASSIs etc., but small scale development should be considered where it can demonstrate that it is sensitive to the landscape and sustainable, with not detrimental effects on the environment. There should be no industrialisation in the Sperrins AONB, SACs and ASSIs i.e. no mining for gold or other precious minerals, no mass wind farms, no electrical substations and no 'short term' so called prospecting or exploratory works in such areas. Agrees with the SPPS direction against fracking and FODC should insist in the same for gold mining and precious minerals. A differentiation should be made between gold mining and sand and gravel as the latter does not have the same environmental impacts as gold mining.</p> <p>The entire Sperrins AONB should be considered as a ACMD as well as all the ASSIs, SACs, areas of nature conservation and</p>

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	<p>archaeological interest, and areas of high scenic quality.</p> <p>The extraction of precious minerals in areas of environmental sensitivity impacting on e.g. AONB, ASSI, SACS or ACMD should not be permitted given the risk from acid water, and additional risk of long term damage to the water, air and health from heavy metal discharges and toxic leaching. In view of the limited experience of planners in these matters independent international expertise and experience needs to be employed and the precautionary approach to the consideration of cumulative impacts is essential.</p> <p>There should be no more wind farms in the Sperrins AONB or in other protected areas, also proposals to extend or replace existing wind farms should not be permitted; instead they should be decommissioned. FODC should immediately undertake a review to consider the impacts of wind turbines and that should be completed before any new policy is out in place. Given the new evidence that is available, no further turbines should be allowed until there is proof that the wind farms and there supporting infrastructure are not damaging people's health and the environment. The health impacts from electricity substations, the risks from locating electricity substations close to dwellings, the added risks of substations that both distribute and receive electricity need to be reviewed in light of best current international evidence.</p> <p>The Sperrins is a 'lived in' environment and the people are part of the tourism package in this sustainable rural tourism offering. Environmentally destructive development, industrialisation, mining and precious mineral extraction and wind farm should not be allowed – the role and advise of Landscape Architects Branch is important in this. Signage should be provided for events and people of historical, cultural and political significance, identifying the Sperrin AONB and the Tyrone Gaeltacht and bilingual townland signage.</p> <p>The area around the Visitor hubs should be developed. Development should be restrictive the Black Bog, the Murrins and archaeological sites.</p> <p>The Sperrins AONB needs to be sold as a whole entity, not be four councils mentioning their 'piece' of the area. The Sperrins AONB is the only AONB not to have a Management Committee or Worker. Guidance for houses in the Sperrins should not detract from the practical and living requirements of people in the area and it is important that people continue to live in the AONB. Industrialisation in the AONB threatens the river water for aquatic life and for fishing and threatens the amenity of the area and is a huge treat to tourism and the entire life of the area.</p> <p>There is an urgent need to list Omagh District's Archaeological Sites e. g. within a six mile radius of An Creagan Centre there are 75 known known archaeological sites as Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest and/or Areas of Archaeological Potential as there is a risk that these important tourism and educational resources will be lost, damaged or removed.</p> <p>The Copney Stone Circles and those on Cashel Hill should be designated as LLPA.</p> <p>Signage should reflect the area and its character along with the county as there is a fear that Tyrone is being removed from maps.</p> <p>Telecommunications masts should not be sited in AONBs or ASSIs or near residential homes.</p> <p>Vacant sites in Enniskillen and Omagh town centres should be used for social housing, green areas and recreation.</p> <p>There is no mention of the provision of facilities, housing or halting sites for travellers.</p>

