



FERMANAGH AND OMAGH DISTRICT COUNCIL
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Appendices

October 2016

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Appendices

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Appendix 1 Legislative Requirements and the SEA Directive

1.0 Context

Legislative Requirements

- 1.1 Section 25 of the Northern Ireland (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006 requires all NI Departments and district councils, in exercising their functions, to act in the way they consider best calculated to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Section 5 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 (the 2011 Act) copper-fastens this duty by requiring those who exercise any function in relation to local development plans to do so with the objective of furthering sustainable development. Sustainable development is defined in the Regional Development Strategy 2035 (RDS) as ‘development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.’¹
- 1.2 The appraisal of sustainability must be carried out for the Plan Strategy and Local Policies Plan respectively (Sections 8 (6) and 9 (7) of the 2011 Act). As the sustainability appraisal (SA) for each of these development plan documents will incorporate an assessment of environmental effects, it must also comply with the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (SEA Directive).
- 1.3 European Directive 2001/42/EC *on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment* (The SEA Directive) requires a strategic environmental assessment (an SEA) to be carried out for plans prepared for the purpose of town and country planning. The objective of the Directive is to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programs with a view to promoting sustainable development.
- 1.4 The SEA Directive was transposed into Northern Ireland legislation through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004 (the EAPP (NI) Regulations). The EAPP (NI) Regulations set out in more detail the requirements for the process and content of the environmental assessment of plans and development. In essence, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a process that aims to integrate environmental and/or sustainable considerations into strategic decision making. It will often involve an iterative process of collecting information, defining alternatives, identifying environmental effects, developing mitigation measures and revising the plan in light of predicted environmental effects.

Guidance

¹ RDS 2035 Glossary, P.109

1.5 The SA is undertaken in accordance with *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2005)* which provides guidance on SEA in the UK from the former Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) and devolved administrations.

Baseline

1.6 The EAPP Regulations require analysis of “the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan” (Schedule 2 (2)), “the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected” (Schedule 2 (3)) and “any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (a) and the Habitats Directive” (Schedule 2 (4)). The ODPM (2005) guidance also recommends that in the early SEA stages, devising SEA objectives and indicators, describing the baseline, identifying environmental problems and analysing links to other policies, should be carried out concurrently, and that they should inform each other.

The SEA Directive

Requirements	Section of this report that covers it
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is (Article 5 Annex 1):	
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan	
...and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan;	
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at International, Community or National level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during this preparation;	
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors (these effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);	

g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan;	
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	
i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	
j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings;	
The report must include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Article 5.2)	
<p>Consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities with environmental responsibilities, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report (Article 5.4) • Authorities with environmental responsibilities and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the Draft Plan and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan (Article 6.1, 6.2) • Other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan is likely to have significant effects on the environment in these countries (Article 7). 	
Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision making (Article 8)	
<p>Provision of information on the decision:</p> <p>When the plan is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Article 7 must be informed and the following made available to those informed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan as adopted • A statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan and how the environmental report pursuant of Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Article 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and • The measures decided concerning monitoring (Articles 9 and 10) 	
Monitoring the significant environmental effects of the plans implementation (Article 10)	
Quality assurance: environmental reports should be of a sufficient standard to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive (Article 12)	

Source: A practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, ODFM, 2005

Appendix 2

Plan or Programme		Main Objectives and environmental/socio-economic requirements of the Plan or Programme	Relationship and Influences to LDP
Fermanagh and Omagh District Council			
SA/SEA Indicator Key			
Biodiversity  Landscape & Cultural Heritage  Air & Climate Change  Soil  Water  Housing  Population & Health  Transport & Accessibility  Waste  Material Assets  Employment & Economy 			
EU1.	<i>The SEA Directive 2001</i>	Puts into effect the need for high level protection of the environment against the likely significant effects of Plans or programmes.	LDP will have regard to the directive.
EU2. 	<i>The Kyoto Protocol</i> United Nations 1997	To reduce the emission of greenhouses gases (GHG), with a target of 5% reduction in CO ₂ emissions from 1990 baseline.	LDP should provide policies to enable renewable energy developments within FODC.
EU3. 	<i>The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands</i> UNESCO 1971	Seeks to protect and conserve wetlands, particularly those established as a habitat for water fowl.	The LDP must reflect the Ramsar designations, and the need to protect and conserve them.
EU4.	<i>Aarhus Convention</i> United Nations Economic Commission for Europe 1998	Details the rights of the public in relation to: attaining environmental information; participating in environmental decision making; and a subsequent right to legal challenge should either of these rights be contravened.	There will be a high level of opportunity for public consultation and participation in the LDP process as is set out in FODC's Statement of Community Involvement.
EU5. 	<i>The Birds Directive</i> EU Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds - The Council of the European Communities 30 November 2009	The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. It sets broad objectives for a wide range of activities, although the precise legal mechanisms for their achievement are at the discretion of each Member State.	The LDP must consider the importance of SPA's within FODC, and the need to avoid their degradation through pollution nor deterioration of habitats, or any other disturbance to birds.

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		<p>In Northern Ireland, the provisions of the Birds Directive are implemented through the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, and The Conservation (Natural Habitats, & etc.) Regulations 1995.</p>	
EU6. 	<p><i>The Nitrates Directive</i> EU Directive 91/676/EEC - The Council of the European Union 1991 (Implemented in NI through the Nitrates Action Programme (NAP) and Phosphorus (P) Regulations (first published in 2007 with subsequent updates)</p>	<p>The Directive seeks to reduce the level of water pollution caused by the leeching of nitrates into waterways/ground water from agricultural sources. In particular, it is about promoting better management of animal manures, chemical nitrogen fertilisers and other nitrogen-containing materials spread onto the land.</p>	<p>The LDP will take account of the Directive. The SEA will consider the likely significant effect of the plan on the aquatic environment.</p>
EU7. 	<p><i>The Habitats Directive</i> EU Directive 92/43/CEE - The Council of the European Communities 21 May 1992</p>	<p>The Directive creates a network of sites in Europe for the conservation of biodiversity. These sites are designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) (collectively known as 'Natura 2000' sites). Any development project of plan likely to have a significant effect (either directly or indirectly) on a Natura 2000 site must be subject to an 'appropriate assessment'. If the assessment finds that the plan or project is likely to undermine the conservation objectives for the designated site, the plan or project must not proceed unless there are 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest'. If this is the case then appropriate mitigation or</p>	<p>There are 23 Natura 2000 sites in or partially within FODC. As such the LDP will be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment in line with the Directive. The LDP must reflect the need to protect the SACs and SPAs in FODC through the appropriate assessment process.</p>

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		compensation measures must be put in place.	
EU8. 	<i>The Air Quality Framework Directive</i> EU Directive (2008/50/EC) - The Council of the European Union 11 June 2008	Seeks to reduce emissions which are harmful to air quality.	The LDP can positively contribute to the improvement of air quality and in minimising its harmful impacts on health and well-being. Consideration should be given to the potential environmental effects impacts of certain uses and their compatibility with other nearby land uses. The LDP will promote sustainable forms of transport and increased accessibility in order to reduce vehicular emissions.
EU9.  	<i>The Landfill Directive</i> EU Directive 1999/31/EC - The Council of the European Union 1999.	Sets the technical standards for waste and landfills to minimise the environmental effects arising from landfilling.	The LDP will take the Directive into account in providing for future waste management facilities within FODC, with particular consideration given to the need for future waste management facilities focused on reuse and recycling.
EU10. 	<i>The Water Framework Directive</i> EU Directive 2000/60/EC (the Water Framework Directive) The Council of the European Communities 23 October 2000	Introduces 'good status', a more rigorous water quality standard. The Directive requires 'River Basin Management Plans' which should influence Development Plans and be influenced by them.	Contribute, wherever possible and appropriate, to achievement of water targets. Plan policies on the design, location of development & sustainable water management to

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			ensure that the LDP does not create adverse pressures on the aquatic environment.
EU11.	The Drinking Water Directive EU Directive – 98/83/EC Quality of water for human consumption.	Ensure the provision of clean drinking water, free from contamination which could impact on human health.	The LDP will have regard to the Directive.
EU12.	The Urban Waste Water Directive 1991 EU Directive 91/271/EEC	Protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water collection, treatment and discharge, and discharge from some industrial sectors.	The LDP will have regard to the Directive.
EU13.	Freshwater Fishing Directive 1978 78/659/EEC	Protect and improve designated waters to improve fish life.	Now revoked and functions consolidated with those of the Water Framework Directive
EU14.	Shellfish Water Directive 1979	Promote suitable environments for shellfish growth.	Now revoked and functions consolidated with those of the Water Framework Directive
EU15.	The Waste Framework Directive EU Directive 2008/98/EC - The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union 19 November 2008	Establishes the five tier hierarchy of waste. This waste hierarchy aims to encourage the management of waste materials in order to reduce the amount of waste materials produced, and to recover maximum value from the wastes that are produced. It encourages the prevention of waste, followed by the reuse and refurbishment of goods, then value recovery through recycling and composting. Waste disposal	The LDP will reflect the Waste Hierarchy approach to Waste management. The LDP will provide for appropriate waste management facilities. The LDP will bring forward policies in regards of renewable energy including biomass.

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		should only be used when no option further up the hierarchy is possible. EU Waste Framework Directive (WFD) target of recycling (including preparing for re-use) 50% of household waste by 2020.	
EU16. 	<i>The Renewable Energy Directive 2009</i> Directive 2009/28/EC	Sets targets for all member states to provide 20% of energy from renewable energy sources and 10% of energy in the transport sector by 2020 in order to limit GHG emissions.	The LDP will have regard to the Directive and will advance policies in respect of renewable energy. The LDP will also seek to maximise accessibility to services and economic development sites so as to reduce reliance upon the private car.
EU17. 	<i>The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010</i> Directive 2010/75/EU -Integrated pollution prevention and control	The Directive requires certification of industrial activities so as to control/limit the level of resultant pollution to air, water and land. The provisions of this Directive actively curtail pollution.	The LDP will have regard to the Directive however the scope of the Directive is independent of the remit of LDP.
EU18. 	<i>Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2010</i> Directive 2010/31/EU	Promotes the energy efficiency of buildings.	The LDP will bring forward policies in relation to renewable energy and will promote the use of design, such as passive solar gain, to increase the energy efficiency of buildings.
EU19. 	<i>EC (2013) Action Plan for a Maritime Strategy in the Atlantic Area</i>	The strategy for the Atlantic covers coastal, territorial and jurisdictional waters of five EU Member States and focuses on:	

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 		<p>Managing human activities that must deliver a healthy and productive ecosystem, through developing fisheries and aquaculture but also forecasting future change in oceanic circulation and climate; Reducing Europe's carbon footprint through climate change mitigation, for example expansion of offshore wind farms and tidal technology in the Atlantic, but also changes in maritime transport will contribute to carbon reduction; Developing the sustainable exploitation of the Atlantic's seafloor natural resources; and</p> <p>Prepare for threats and emergencies in the Atlantic whether caused by accidents, natural disasters or criminal activity such as oil spills.</p>	
EU20. 	<i>EC (2013) Adaptation Strategy</i>	<p>The overall aim is to enhance the preparedness and capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change at local, regional, national and EU levels, developing a coherent approach and improving coordination e.g. between national adaptation strategies and national risk management plans. Priority will be given to adaptation flagship projects that address key cross sectoral, trans-regional and/or cross-border issues. Projects with demonstration</p>	

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		and transferability potential will be encouraged, as will green infrastructure and ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation, and projects aiming to promote innovative adaptation technologies.	
EU21. 	EC (2011) Biodiversity Strategy	Strategy is designed to halt the loss of biodiversity, restore ecosystems so far as feasible, and step up efforts to avert global degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. It also aims to speed up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy. These targets can be achieved through a number of strategic objectives including ecosystem based approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation, conserving and enhancing natural resources using them in a sustainable way, and nature based innovation restoring ecosystems and conserving biodiversity.	The LDP will align with the Strategy.
EU22. 	EC (2010) Europe 2020 Economic Strategy	Outlines the European Union's ten-year growth strategy and is about addressing the shortcomings of our growth model whilst creating the conditions for a different type of growth that is smarter, more sustainable and more inclusive. Five key targets have been set for the EU to achieve covering employment, education, research and innovation, social inclusion and poverty	The LDP will align with the Strategy

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		reduction, and climate/energy. Also it includes seven flagship initiatives providing a framework through which the EU and national authorities mutually reinforce their efforts in areas supporting the Europe 2020 priorities such as innovation, industrial policy and resource efficiency.	
EU23.	EC (2009) Sustainable Development Strategy	A framework for a long-term vision of sustainability in which economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection go hand in hand and are mutually supporting. Particular environmental protection objectives include increasing the use of clean energy and natural resources to combat climate change, reducing noise and air pollution through promotion of sustainable transport, and conserving and managing the overall use of water and air.	The LDP will align with the Strategy

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EU24.	<i>EC (2007) U Floods Directive</i>	Directive aims is to reduce and manage risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. This involves identifying the relevant river basins and associated coastal areas at risk of flooding, drawing up flood maps and establishing flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and preparedness between 2011 and 2015.	The LDP will align with the Directive
EU25	<i>North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation Commission</i>	The objective of NASCO is to conserve, restore, enhance and rationally manage Atlantic salmon through international cooperation taking account of the best available scientific information.	The scope of NASCO is so wide and the topic so specific that it will have limited influence on the plan, however impact of development on salmon rivers will be considered as part of the plan process.

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EU26	<i>European Landscape Convention (Florence 2002)</i>	The convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning and applies to managing townscape, landscapes and cultural heritage.	The impact of development on townscape, landscape and cultural heritage will be considered in the plan making process. Align with the Plan?
EU 27	<i>The International Charter for the Conservation and restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Venice Charter 1964). International Council on Monuments and Sites.</i>	The Charter is a code of professional standards that gives an international framework for the conservation and restoration of ancient buildings.	The impact of development on ancient buildings and monuments and their sites and setting will be considered in the plan making process.

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EU 28	<i>The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1992) (The Valetta Convention).</i>	The Convention aims to protect European Archaeological heritage. Each party to the Convention undertakes to seek to reconcile and combine the respective requirements of archaeology and development plans by ensuring that archaeologists participate in planning policies, in the various stages of development schemes, and, to ensure that archaeologists, town and regional planners systematically consult one another in order to permit the modification of development plans likely to have adverse effects on the archaeological heritage.	The Council will consult with DfC Historic Environment Division as part of the plan making process.
	DRD Regional Development Strategy 2035- Building a Better Future	Provides an overarching strategic planning framework to facilitate and guide the public and private sectors. The RDS contains a Spatial Framework and Strategic guidelines. It addresses economic, social and environmental issues aimed at achieving sustainable development and social cohesion. The eight aims of the RDS are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support strong, sustainable growth for the benefit of all parts of NI; • Strengthen Belfast as the regional economic driver and 	The LDP must take account of the spatial framework and strategic guidelines within the RDS 2035.

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		Derry/Londonderry as the principal city of the North West; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support our towns, villages and rural communities to maximise their potential; • Promote development which improves the health and well-being of communities; • Improve connectivity to enhance the movement of people, goods, energy and information between places; • Protect and enhance the environment for its own sake; • Take actions to reduce our carbon footprint and facilitate adaption to climate change; and • Strengthen links between north and south, east and west, with Europe and the rest of the world. 	
2.      	DOE Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS): Planning for Sustainable Development (2015)	Sets out the Department's regional strategic policies for securing the orderly and consistent development of land in Northern Ireland. Planning authorities should pursue social and economic priorities alongside the careful management of our built and natural environments in order to achieve sustainable development. The SPPS sets out five core planning principles:	In preparing LDP the Council must take account of the SPPS. The LDP will seek to improve health and well-being through providing for blue and green spaces, recreation facilities and by working to secure ease of access to services such as health and leisure as well as working to safeguard

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    		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving health and well-being; • Creating and enhancing shared space; • Supporting sustainable economic growth; • Supporting good design and positive place making; and Preserving and improving the built and natural environment. 	<p>residential and work environs. The LDP will seek to improve health and wellbeing by providing housing that will meet the needs of the whole community.</p> <p>The LDP will, where appropriate, provide for shared spaces through the use of Key site requirements for designations and will support regeneration initiatives that improve environmental issues, including insular layouts and poor connectivity. The LDP will support sustainable economic growth and will allocate sufficient land for economic development purposes. The LDP will promote good design and place making as well as bringing forward policies to effective protection, preservation and enhancement of the built and natural environment.</p>
   	3. Northern Ireland Executive (2011) Programme for Government (PfG) 2011-15: Building a better future.	The document sets out five priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing a Sustainable Economy and Investing in the Future 	The preparing the LDP the Council must take account of the SPPS. Five priorities of the PFG are reflected in the SPPS, both in terms of the general focus on a sustainable economy,

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      		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating Opportunities, Tackling Disadvantage and Improving Health and Well-being • Protecting Our People, the Environment and Creating Safer Communities • Building a Strong and Shared Community • Delivering High Quality and Efficient Public Services. <p>It also sets out 82 commitments, the key ones being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to rising levels of employment by supporting the promotion of over 25,000 new jobs; • Achieve £1 billion of investment in the Northern Ireland economy which includes £375million as a result of Foreign Direct Investment; £400 million from indigenous businesses supported by Invest NI and £225 million as a result of Jobs Fund; • Increase visitor numbers to 4.2million and tourist revenue to £676 million by December 2014; • Support young people into employment by providing skills and training; 	<p>development and well-being, as well as in specific policy areas. Sustainable and economic development objectives will need to be balanced to ensure environmental outcomes.</p>

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		Reform and modernise the delivery of Health and Social care.	
4.        	DARD (2012) Rural White Paper Action Plan	Provides the vision for NI's rural areas whilst identifying cross Departmental actions targeting the future sustainability of rural areas through supporting vibrant and strong rural communities: improved infrastructure, transport and key services; strong community infrastructure which can avail of economic, social and cultural opportunities; and better linkages between rural and urban areas.	Vision is in line with the approach to sustainable development in the countryside and sustaining rural communities set out in the RDS and SPPS. The SPPS directs that a core principle in furthering sustainable development is by supporting sustainable economic growth. The LDP will advance policies to support economic growth and to sustain rural communities through appropriate development.
5. 	DARD (2010) Renewable Energy Action Plan	Aims to provide a framework which enables the land based and rural sectors to realise the potential opportunities in the development of renewable energy. Focus is on assisting meeting targets for renewable energy production at a regional, national and EU level in a balanced and sustainable way.	The LDP will advance policies in relation to renewable energy development.

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6.       	DARD (2012) Strategic Plan 2012-2020	Identifies key goals to support DARD's vision of ' <i>a thriving and sustainable rural economy, community and environment</i> '. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • helping the agri-food industry prepare for future market opportunities and economic challenges; • improve lives of rural dweller; • enhance animal, fish and plant health and animal welfare; help deliver improved sustainable environmental outcomes; and • manage the business and deliver services to customers in a cost-effective way. Other environmental objectives include reducing risk of flooding by maintaining flood defences and encouraging responsible management of the countryside so as to achieve environmental enhancement.	Vision is in line with the approach to sustaining rural communities set out in the RDS and SPPS. Core principle of supporting sustainable economic growth will influence the LDP. The LDP will advance policies to support economic growth and to sustain rural communities through appropriate development. The LDP will reflect the plan with regards to a precautionary approach to development within areas of flood risk or that which may increase the risk of flooding.
7.   	DARD (2012) Tackling Rural Poverty and Social Isolation	Sets targets related to Programme for Government (PfG) commitment to bring forward measures to help target causes of social isolation and help those in poverty in rural areas. Also aims to provide the	Vision is in line with the approach to sustaining rural communities set out in the RDS and SPPS. It has core principle of supporting sustainable economic growth. The

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		necessary tools to identify the needs of vulnerable people/groups in the rural areas, develop programmes/interventions to help alleviate poverty/social isolation and complement/add value to existing governmental strategies intended to tackle these issues.	LDP will advance policies to support economic growth and to sustain rural communities through appropriate development, including that which improves connectivity. See Position Paper 16: Sustaining Rural Communities.
8.     	DARD (2013) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy and Action Plan	Promotes and encourages the adoption of technical efficiency to improve farm business performance and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by identifying measures and actions that can be progressively implemented on-farm to better manage the climate consequences of agri-food production systems i.e. methane and nitrous oxide.	LDP should plan for sustainable development including mitigating and adapting to climate change. The LDP will develop policies which will enable appropriate measures and actions to manage climate change such as sustainable accessibility to economic development zonings and sustainable building design.
9.    	DARD (2007) Flood Mapping Strategy for Northern Ireland	Sets out a structured programme of fluvial and coastal flood risk mapping (and associated tool development) that is based on current knowledge of the mapping requirements of the Planning Policy Statement 15 (PPS 15) and the (then proposed) EU Floods Directive. Aims to increase public awareness of flood risk areas, differentiate spatial distribution of risk within the floodplain to support planning and asset management processes.	As set out in Position Paper 8 the LDP will have regard to flood risk.

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10. 	DCAL (2009) The Northern Ireland Strategy for Sport & Physical Recreation 2009-2019	The Strategy outlines a broad Government commitment to sport and physical recreation. Its vision is for "...a culture of lifelong enjoyment and success in sport..." It sets key strategic priorities for sports and physical recreation over the 10 year period; informing future investment by all stakeholders across the public, private and community/voluntary sectors underpinning three areas: Participation, Performance and Places. The successful delivery of the Strategy requires stakeholders to reflect the Strategy in their business and development plans. At the core of the Strategy is to ensure that every person in Northern Ireland has access to a range of new, improved and shared world-class and locally available sports facilities.	In line with the Strategy Sport NI, in partnership with the District Councils, is developing a Sports Facilities Strategy for Northern Ireland and 11 District Council Area Reports. As reflected in the key strategic actions for the Council within the Corporate Plan, the Sports Facilities Strategy will provide a framework for the prioritisation and development of facilities and the prioritisation of investment by a range of investors in sports facility provision. This will contribute positively towards the health and well-being of those living, working and visiting the FODC area. LDP will use available evidence to formulate the LDP's Open Space Strategy.
11. 	DEFRA and DOE (2012) A Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) for Northern Ireland	The objective CCRA is to inform adaptation policy by assessing the current and future risks and opportunities posed by the impacts of climate for NI to the year 2100. Extreme weather is still predominant among potential risks related to climate change but that other risks, such as water scarcity and species being able to track climate space, are becoming increasingly important. Several	The LDP will set policies to plan for furthering Sustainable Development including provision for development outside flood plains and will have regard to furthering biodiversity.

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		sections focussing on socio-economic implications of climate change comprising agriculture & forestry, business, tourism, buildings & infrastructure and health & wellbeing.	
12. 	DETI (2012) Offshore Renewable Energy Strategic Action Plan 2012-2020	Optimise the amount of renewable electricity sustainably generated from offshore wind and marine renewable resources in Northern Ireland's waters in order to enhance diversity and security of supply, reduce carbon emissions, contribute to the 40% renewable electricity target by 2020 and beyond.	No direct impact, however should offshore renewable energy occur this would reduce the need to provide for it on land.
13.    	DETI (2012) Sustainable Energy Action Plan 2012-2015	The Action Plan aims to assist with the implementation of the Strategic Energy Framework (2010-2020). DETI set out numerous "main actions for the future" regarding renewable and other aspects of sustainable energy. Of particular relevance are the commitments to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the growth of the NI sustainable energy sector (through Invest NI) to 8.9% of NI GVA by 2015. • Work with DOE, developers, planners and those responsible for environmental consents to ensure 	The LDP will seek to further sustainable development through enabling sustainable forms of energy. Position paper 3: Economic Development and Employment; Position Paper 8 Public Utilities; and position Paper 15 Rural Pressure Analysis. The prevalence and cumulative impact of wind energy development in parts of the FODC should be considered when formulating policies for the LDP.

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		<p>that the need for renewable energy to address the environmental impacts of climate change is recognised, that good quality applications are made and that clear, consistent and proportionate procedures are in place for the consenting of renewable installations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake “capacity studies” (including landscape capacity study, ecological study and bird migration study, with DOE and others) in order to determine with more accuracy how much development could be accommodated in different locations across Northern Ireland before significant cumulative effects start to emerge. • Develop a continuous monitoring framework (with DOE and others) where the key potential cumulative effects identified from the assessment are reviewed on a regular basis in response to growth of the onshore wind industry. <p>There are also a number of socio-economic commitments, such as supporting</p>

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		construction of electricity network or refurbishing schools with renewable technologies for example.	
14.   	DETI (2010) Energy: A Strategic Framework for Northern Ireland	Contains goals and targets, without specifying delivery mechanisms. Aimed at ensuring future access to secure, competitively priced and sustainable energy supplies for all of NI it also provides a direction for NI energy policy to 2020. Key areas are electricity, natural gas and renewable energy sources. Indicates that on-shore wind will provide the largest proportion of renewable energy generation until 2020.	The environmental impact of electricity, natural gas and renewable energy developments have potential significant environmental impacts which should be considered. Renewable Energy will be provided for in the LDP policies.
15. 	DETI (2010) Draft Northern Ireland Tourism Strategy	The strategy was identified as one of the 'building blocks' to underpin the first strategic priority of the Programme for Government with the aim of providing the strategic direction for the development of NI's tourism experience to the year 2020 and a targeted Action Plan to deliver it. At the core of the strategy is the intention to grow income from visitor numbers with tourist revenue increased from £536 million in 2010 to £1 billion by 2020.	The LDP will work to ensure tourist development is in the interests of the local economy and community, is not detrimental to the environment and meets sustainable development criteria. The formulation of a balanced tourism development strategy tailored to the needs and assets of the locality is required.
16. 	DOE (2013) Prioritised Action Framework for Natura 2000	Natura 2000 network, to achieve the objectives of the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2000 and to provide an overview of how to	The LDP will reflect the Framework. A Habitats

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		finance them. The priorities focus on improving habitats and species that are currently in bad status depending on general measures such as agri-environmental schemes, stakeholder management planning and implementation of conservation management measures throughout Natura 2000.	Regulations Assessment will be carried out.
17. 	DOE Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy: Delivering Resource Efficiency	This Strategy moves the emphasis of waste management in NI from resource management (with landfill diversion as the key driver) to resource efficiency i.e. using resources in the most effective way while minimising the impact of their use on the environment. The Strategy has a renewed focus on waste prevention (including re-use), preparing for re-use and recycling in accordance with the waste hierarchy. Making more efficient use of natural resources and facilitating increased re-use and recycling is expected to have a favourable impact on the NI economy and help to promote and support 'green jobs'.	The LDP will take the waste hierarchy into account in future waste management facilities within FODC, with particular consideration given to the need for future waste management facilities.
18. 	DOE (2012) Northern Ireland Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Action Plan	This document sets out a Cross-Departmental Action Plan to tackle the established strategies together, including how Northern Ireland is and will continue to reduce its carbon footprint. Specifically how the Programme for Government target to	The LDP will promote sustainable forms of development, including reducing reliance upon the private car through improved levels of accessibility. The LDP will promote green and blue spaces.

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19.	DOE (2006) Water Framework Directive Monitoring Plans	reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 25% below 1990 levels by 2025 will be delivered.	
		Document aims to provide an overarching framework and outline the general approach that will be adopted to monitoring Northern Ireland's aquatic environment for the years 2006 to 2007 and beyond, highlighting the drivers for the work. The main one is the obligation to meet the monitoring requirements of the EC Water Directive (WFD) (2000/06/EC), covering surface water, groundwater and hydrological monitoring proposals.	The LDP will provide for forms of development, such as economic development (including tourism), which may, in proximity to rivers/lakes/ground waters have the potential to impact upon the water quality.
	DOE (2002) Biodiversity Strategy	Aims to protect and enhance biodiversity in Northern Ireland over the period to 2016, identifying 40 habitat types as priorities for conservation action. These will be protected from development and proposals that could harm their integrity, continuity, links or ecological relationships. Proposals of a Sustainable Development Strategy will target effective protection of the environment through setting exemplary standards in the area and integrating conservation of biological diversity into policy making.	The LDP will have regard to the strategy.
	DOE (2015) Biodiversity Strategy	Overall objective to halt the loss of the natural environment. Contains over 50	The LDP will complement the Strategy as the Council now has a

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		<p>actions to impact positively on the loss of biodiversity up to 2020. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoring 240 hectares of ancient woodland Delivering grassland conservation training to over 500 landowners; and Delivering peatland and wetland habitat restoration around the Lough Neagh basin. <p>Seeks to ensure the environment can continue to support our people and economy. Emphasis on management of biological systems to deliver the materials and services upon which people depend – an ecosystems approach</p>
22. 	DOE (2013) Northern Ireland Invasive Species Strategy	<p>Main challenges for Northern Ireland include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Halting impacts on biodiversity and the economy from invasive alien species; Preventing new introductions; Early detection of new species; Controlling and containing existing species; Mitigating impacts; Building capacity and support amongst stakeholders; and <p>The LDP will complement the Strategy as the Council now has a statutory duty to further the conservation of biodiversity under the Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing the evidence base for policy and decision making. 	
23.	DRD (2012) Ensuring A Sustainable Transport Future: A New Approach to Regional Transportation 	A new approach to regional transportation which complements the Regional Development Strategy and aims to achieve the transportation vision: <i>“to have a modern, sustainable, safe transportation system which benefits society, the economy and the environment and which actively contributes to social inclusion and everyone’s quality of life”</i> The new approach starts with the assumption that the decision to travel has been made. It seeks to provide the infrastructure and services that will ensure that travel and transport are as sustainable as possible.	The LDP will complement the approach.
24.	DSD (2013) Urban Regeneration and Community Development Policy Framework   	The Framework sets out four Policy Objectives that will form the basis of any future policy or programme development in urban regeneration and community development: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To tackle area based deprivation; To strengthen the competitiveness of our towns and cities; To improve linkages between areas of need and areas of opportunity. 	The LDP will complement the policy objectives of the framework. The LDP will provide for sustainable and accessible employment and economic development designations as well as defining a hierarchy of centres, – town, district, and local - and will direct retailing to the town centres

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		<p>4. To develop more cohesive and engaged communities.</p> <p>It also contains a set of four Supporting Actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We will maximise the potential of regeneration and community development by supporting an evidence based policy environment. 2. We will maximise the resources available to regeneration and community development by supporting an innovative financial environment. 3. We will support the development of skilled and knowledgeable practitioners in regeneration and community development. 4. We will promote an effective and efficient voluntary and community sector. 	<p>in order to make our towns more competitive.</p>

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25. 	DSD (2012) Facing the Future: Housing Strategy for Northern Ireland	Government has three main roles in relation to housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping to create the right conditions for a stable and sustainable housing market that supports economic growth and prosperity; • Providing support for individuals and families to access housing, particularly the most vulnerable in society; and • Setting minimum standards for the quality of new and existing homes and for how rented housing is managed. The strategy views housing as playing a fourth role in driving regeneration within communities, particularly those suffering from blight and population decline.	The LDP will include affordable housing policies that ensure that the community, including vulnerable people will gain access to housing. The LDP will promote mixed tenure housing development, to enable regeneration.
26. 	NIHE Fermanagh and Omagh: Housing Investment Plan 2015-2019	Vision is to deliver sustainable communities, living in dwellings of a decent standard and in sufficient numbers to meet local needs in both urban and rural areas. The plan details five themes and associated outcomes. The themes, alongside associated outcomes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and meet housing need and demand • Improving People's homes; • Transforming people's lives; 	The LDP will complement the plan, through providing sufficient land for mixed tenure housing developments. The LDP will reflect the need for specialised housing and for smaller unit housing.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling sustainable neighbourhoods; Delivering quality services 	
27. 	NIEA (2012) Strategic Priorities 2012-2022	The plan outlines the strategic direction over the next ten years to bring together diverse roles and guide corporate business planning, describing the context of the work and how it is delivered, how success will be measured and monitored, and strategic goals and actions under four priority areas: healthy natural environment, people and places, sustainable economic growth and using resources well.	The LDP will give general support to the four priority areas in providing for sustainable development.
28. 	NIEA (2009) North Western International River Basin Management Plan. NIEA (2015) River Basin Management Plan	<p>The North Western river basin district covers the north west corner of the island of Ireland, and takes in much of the drumlin belt that stretches through many of the border counties – from south Donegal, through Leitrim, Fermanagh, Longford, Cavan, Monaghan, and onwards.</p> <p>The plan outlines the objectives for improving the current condition of the water environment for the North Western River Basin District. These include achieving good status, or better, in 147 out of 221 of their surface water bodies (67%), and good ecological potential or better in 5 of their</p>	The LDP will provide for forms of development, such as economic development (including tourism), which may, in proximity to rivers/lakes/ground waters, have the potential to impact upon the water quality.

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		heavily modified water bodies (2%). 100% of their groundwater bodies will be maintained at good status. These improvements in managing and protecting waterways will be achieved by 2015.	
29. 	NIEA (2009) Neagh Bann River Basin Management Plan NIEA (2015) River Basin Management Plans 2014-2015	The Upper Bann is one of six major rivers that flow into Lough Neagh. The plan outlines the objectives for improving the current condition of the water environment for the Neagh Basin River Basin District. These include achieving good status, or better, in 117 out of 270 of their surface water bodies (43%), and good ecological potential or better in 9 of their heavily modified water bodies (3%). 13 out of 14 of their groundwater bodies (93%) will be maintained at good status.	The LDP will provide for forms of development, such as economic development (including tourism), which may, in proximity to rivers/lakes/ground waters, have the potential to impact upon the water quality.
30. 	Northern Ireland Executive (2012) Economy and Jobs Initiative	Ensures that the economic challenges are maximised to sustain the people, businesses and regional investment. It focuses on supporting the local jobs market and accelerating new measures to create and retain jobs. Other key points include completing tourism projects, ensuring higher levels of support to employers for jobs filled by disadvantaged workers and encouraging small businesses (up to 50 employees) by providing skills grants to invest in new skills development etc.	The LDP will bring forward policies in relation to sustainable economic development including tourism.

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31. 	Northern Ireland Executive (2012) Northern Ireland Economic Strategy	Sets out vision and priorities for sustainable economic growth and prosperity. The overarching goal is to improve the economic competitiveness of the NI economy, through focusing on export led economic growth to deepen and diversify the export base in order to increase employment and wealth across NI. Key drivers identified are innovation, research and development and the skills of the workforce.	The LDP will bring forward policies/designations in relation to economic development. The provision of forms of economic development will have to be weighed against environmental and social impacts.
32. 	Northern Ireland Executive (2008) Investment Strategy for Northern Ireland 2008-2018	Setting out the framework that will help create a sustainable 21 st century infrastructure. It identifies priority areas for investment in the years ahead and is intended to assist government and partners in the private sector plan ahead for the challenge of delivering the largest investment programme.	The LDP will bring forward policies/designations in relation to economic development. The provision of forms of economic development will have to be weighed against environmental and social impacts.
33.       	Northern Ireland Executive (2010) Everyone's Involved: Sustainable Development Strategy	The Strategy enables structures and policies to be put in place to develop NI in a manner which provides for sustainable economic growth, enables communities to improve and use our environmental assets in an environmentally sustainable way. The Strategy seeks to address climate change and establishes the following principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits; 	In preparing LDP the Council must take account of the Sustainable Development Strategy. The LDP will complement the Strategy.

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    		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring a strong, healthy, just and equal society; Achieving a sustainable economy Promoting good governance; Using sound science responsibly; and promoting opportunity and innovation. 	
34. 	SNIFFER (2007) Preparing for a Changing Climate in Northern Ireland	<p>The report was produced to inform policy experts of potential climate change impacts and recommends that “adaption is given a higher priority across all sectors and within each of the public bodies identified as being responsible to adaption”. Potential adaption strategies have been identified; those of most relevance are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Education and awareness: particularly focused on the human impact on species and habitats and the scale of the likely impacts of a changing climate”; “Location and urban design actions: adaption of infrastructure at risk, reduction of flood risk, use of green spaces and sustainable urban drainage systems”; “Historic buildings: Improved management and maintenance of 	<p>The LDP will reflect strategic flood maps, as set out in Paper 8: Public Utilities, and will bring forward a precautionary approach to development in flood plains. The provision of recreational uses or blue/green spaces will be considered.</p>

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		current buildings, development of strategies to adapt to changing climatic conditions". A new NI Climate Change Adaption Programme is currently being drafted.	
35.	FODC Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)	FODC LBAP outlines a plan of action to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help conserve and enhance local habitats and species • Raise awareness and knowledge of local biodiversity • Involve local people and develop partnerships in the delivery of the Fermanagh and Omagh Local Biodiversity Action Plan Broad Habitats for action • Wetlands • Calcareous habitats • Bogs and heath • Grasslands • Woodland and hedgerows • Urban Local Species for Action • Bats • Breeding waders • Bumblebees • Devil's bit scabious and marsh fritillary • Dragonflies and damselflies • European eel • Frogs and newts • Orchids • Red squirrel • Swift • Wild thyme • White-clawed crayfish	The LDP will align with the LBAP.
36.	North-Western Flood Risk Management Plan 2015	The Flood Risk Management Plan High-lights the flood hazards and risks, and sets out how, to reduce flood risk. The Plan Objectives set out what needs to be achieved and, in accordance with the	The LDP will have regard to the North-Western flood Risk Management Plan 2015.

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 		<p>requirements of the Floods Directive; the Plan should give consideration to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the likelihood of flooding and, the adverse consequences of flooding for human health, economic activity and the environment including cultural heritage. The objectives relate to the areas of Economic Activity; Human Health and Social; and Environmental. <p>The Flood Risk Management Plan identifies Measures that are the specific actions which will deliver the Flood Risk Management Plan Objectives. In setting the Measures, the Floods Directive requires that these Flood Risk Management Plans should give consideration to: Prevention of increased flood risk through appropriate land use planning. • Protection of communities and environment -schemes and approaches to reduce the likelihood of flooding. • Preparedness arrangements to improve dealing with flooding when it occurs. • To support the objectives of the Water Framework Directive and contribute to the achievement of good ecological potential/ status for water bodies; • To protect and enhance the natural environment.</p>	

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		An overview of the River basin is provided with Areas of Significant Flood Risk, including Omagh identified.	
37	Study of the Economic Value of Northern Ireland's Historic Environment 2012. DOE	The purpose is to help make the case for investment in the Northern Ireland historic environment. It has 4 objectives: To determine the economic activity generated by the historic environment and its distribution; to gauge the level of historic environment related employment; analyse the benefits to the community; and, assess the potential for the use of the historic environment in aiding sustainable economic growth.	One of the case studies was Lough Erne and Fermanagh and the lesson could be considered in the preparation of the plan.
38	Sustainable Water A Long Term Strategy for Northern Ireland 2015 – 2040. Published March 2016 Department for Regional Development	Aims include ensuring land use planning decisions are informed to help minimise flood risk; make space for surface water management in development plans; promote SuDS as the preferred option in new developments; provision of flood storage in urban and rural catchments. In terms of land use planning the document refers to PPS 15 and the SPPS.	The aims of the document will be considered in the production of the plan.
39	Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2015	Place a duty on every public body, in exercising any functions, to further the	

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		conservation of biodiversity so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions.	
Republic of Ireland			
ROI1.	Border Regional Authority (2010) Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022	The key aim of the Guidelines is to provide a good quality of life for the Region's population, through ensuring high quality residential, recreational and working environments, and improving water quality.	There is potential for both conflicts between the LDP and this document as well as the potential for complementing each other.
ROI2.	DAFM (2012) Our Ocean Wealth: An Integrated Marine Plan for Ireland	There is potential for the SPPS to support the objectives of this plan through its own coastal, marine or natural heritage policies. However, due to the interconnectivity of marine habitats, it is possible for developments or proposals arising under the SPPS to have negative impacts on Ireland's marine resource, its species and dependent businesses or individuals.	None
ROI3.	DAHG (2011) A National Landscape Strategy for Ireland	The Strategy sets out six high level objectives, of most relevance being: To increase public awareness about landscapes, including the links between the land's resources, the layout of the landscape and the physical, economic and psychological health of its people. To facilitate the development of Landscape planning and landscape management guidance and facilitatory tools for use with	Both the Strategy and LDP will seek to protect landscapes, particularly those of merit.

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		<p>Strategic Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and Appropriate Assessment to improve land-use policies, and forward planning and development management practices.</p> <p>To accommodate landscape considerations in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social, health, education, recreation, tourism, economic and transport policies and all relevant sectors of public administration.</p>	
ROI4.	DCENR (2013) Ireland's second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan to 2020)	Provides a progress report on delivery of the national energy saving targets implemented under current EU requirements as well as energy efficiency policy priorities up to 2020. It reaffirms Ireland's commitment to a 20% energy savings target in 2020 identifying actions across six areas: public sector, residential, business, transport, energy supply and cross-sectoral – contains 97 actions.	There is potential for both conflicts between the LDP and this document as well as the potential for complementing each other.

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RO15.	DCENR (2012) Strategy for Renewable Energy: 2012-2020	The strategy outlines how it is planned that sustainable power, when developed, is maximised as it is returned to the State. Five strategic goals are set out in the document, these include increasing on and offshore wind, building a sustainable bioenergy sector, fostering R&D in renewables, growing sustainable transport and building out robust and efficient networks	There is potential for both conflicts between the LDP and this document as well as the potential for complementing each other.
RO16.	DCENR (2010) Draft Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan (OREDPA) for Ireland	The aim of the OREDPA is to set out scenarios for the development of up to 4,500MW from offshore wind energy and 1,500MW from wave and tidal energy in Irish waters up to 2030. Objectives include describing policy, providing information on initiatives, set out development scenarios for 2030 and set out long term vision for offshore renewable energy.	This may reduce the need for onshore renewable energy development.
RO17.	DECLG (2012) National Climate Change Adaptation Framework: Building Resilience to Climate Change	This framework is a first step in a longer-term process which will evolve and strengthen over time as the knowledge base evolves and as the policy response matures. The objectives are: providing the policy context for a strategic national adaptation response to climate change; promoting dialogue and understanding of adaptation issues;	Synergies in terms of production of GHG and flood risk which would indicate benefits in complementing each other.

Plan or Programme		Main Objectives and environmental/socio-economic requirements of the Plan or Programme	Relationship and Influences to LDP
Fermanagh and Omagh District Council			
SA/SEA Indicator Key			
Biodiversity  Landscape & Cultural Heritage  Air & Climate Change  Soil  Water  Housing  Population & Health  Transport & Accessibility  Waste  Material Assets  Employment & Economy 			
		identifying and promoting adaptation solutions; and committing to actions to support the adaptation process	
ROI8.	DECLG and Marine Institute (2012) Ireland's Marine Strategy Framework Directive Implementation	The MSFD establishes a framework within which EU member states are required to take the necessary measures to achieve of maintain good environmental status in the marine environment by 2020. The main objectives of the Directive are to: Protect and preserve the marine environment; Prevent its deterioration; Where practicable, restore marine ecosystems in areas where they have been adversely affected; Prevent and reduce inputs in the marine environment, with a view to phasing out pollution; and Ensure that there are no significant impacts on or risks to marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems, human health or legitimate uses of the sea.	No direct impact however potential linked tourist experiences from West coast of ROI to FODC.
ROI9.	EPA (2009) Shannon International River Basin Management Plan	The Shannon International River Basin District is the largest in Ireland at more than 18,000 km ² in area. It is an international RBD as a small portion of County Fermanagh in Northern Ireland drains	The Shannon River Basin extends into FODC. The LDP will have regard to the plan.

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		<p>underground to the Shannon Pot. It covers the natural drainage basin of the Shannon river itself, stretching from the source of the River Shannon in the Cuilcagh mountains in Counties Cavan and Fermanagh to the tip of the Dingle peninsula in north Kerry.</p> <p>The plan establishes four core environmental objectives to be achieved by 2015: - prevent deterioration in waterbodies currently in good ecological status; - restore good status in the 57% of rivers, 55% of lakes, 35% of estuaries and 25% of groundwater bodies that are currently below this standard; - reduce chemical pollution; - achieve water related protected areas objectives</p>	
ROI10	NPWS (2011) Actions for Biodiversity 20112016 - Ireland's National Biodiversity Action Plan	This plan outlines the measures Ireland will take in preparing for pressures and losses in the level of biodiversity, and they are presented as 102 actions under a series of 7 strategic objectives. The objectives cover the conservation of biodiversity in the wider countryside and in the marine environment (within and outside protected areas), mainstreaming of biodiversity across the decision making process, the strengthening of the knowledge base on biodiversity, and	Impact will depend on the developments occurring along the border region and the subsequent impact on Biodiversity.

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		increasing public awareness and participation.	
ROI11	Cavan County Development Plan 2014-2020	Sets out the Planning Policy for County Cavan.	The LDP will assess the environmental impacts of designations on it.
ROI12	Donegal County Development Plan 2012-2018	Sets out the Planning Policy for County Donegal	The LDP will assess the environmental impacts of designations on it.
ROI13	Monaghan County Development Plan 2013-2019	Sets out the Planning Policy for County Monaghan.	The LDP will assess the environmental impacts of designations on it.
ROI14	Leitrim County Development Plan 2015-2021	Sets out the Planning Policy for County Leitrim.	The LDP will assess the environmental impacts of designations on it.
UK			
UK1	DEFRA, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and DOE (2010) Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate	Further action needed to meet current air quality limits for PM10 and NO2 includes: Accelerating clean technologies – including retrofitting, low emission vehicles, buildings efficiency, euro emission standards etc.; Encouraging further behavioural changes – including modal shift, traffic management, safer driving, cycling, walking; Local measures and delivery including parking controls, bus management arrangements, strengthening local air quality delivery;	The LDP will promote sustainable modes of transport as well as increased accessibility to services and economic development land so as to reduce the dependence on private cars. The protection of habitats such as peatlands which act as carbon sinks will contribute to cleaner air.

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		Strategic options such as Low Emission Zones, local transport planning and very low carbon vehicles. Beyond this, we will be working across the UK Government and with the devolved administrations to ensure that agreed methodologies for assessing the costs and benefits to air quality are built into the evaluation of climate change impacts of policies.	
UK2	DEFRA, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government and DOE (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	The strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.	As above.
UK3	HM Government, Northern Ireland Executive, Scottish Government and Welsh Assembly Government (2011) UK Marine Policy Statement	The MPS will facilitate and support the formulation of Marine Plans, ensuring that marine resources are used in a sustainable way in line with the high level marine objectives and thereby: Promote sustainable economic development; Enable the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects;	None

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		Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and our heritage assets; and Contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues.	
UK4	HMSO (2005) Sustainable Development Strategy	The strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. This can be done through producing new priorities in sustainable development for the UK to meet, help others make better informed choices, ensure sustainable consumption and production, confront climate change and energy, protect natural resources and enhance environments etc.	The LDP will seek to further sustainable development.
UK5	IHPC (2010) Review of Local Air Quality Management: A report to Defra and the devolved administrations	The report suggests there is scope to enhance action plan delivery by improving the links between air quality and other policy areas, and by communicating clearer messages about what needs to be done and why. In the absence of clarity about what is expected of LAQM, the report suggests a 'proactive' model where local authorities additionally have a decisive part to play	As at UK1 & 2.

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		<p>alongside central government in driving through measures to secure compliance with national and EU target levels. Most urban centres in the UK contain a number of locations experiencing levels of pollution which are above objective levels, and many of the 'local' solutions lie in land-use and transport planning measures which need to be applied not just in a small area around the 'hotspot' but across the district/borough area and beyond. Links with other policy areas also need to be improved, such as health and climate change.</p>	
UK6	Climate Change Act 2008	Under the Act national emissions must be cut by at least 80% by 2050 (from the 1990 baseline)	See UK1
Other Plans and Programmes			
OPP1	Omagh Area Plan 1987-2002 (DOE 1992)	Contains planning policy context for the legacy Omagh area.	The LDP will consider the planning designations within these plans in formulating the new LDP.
OPP2	Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 (DOE 1997)	Contains planning policy context for the legacy Fermanagh area.	
OPP3	Strabane Area Plan 1986-2001 (DOE 1991)	Contains planning policy context for the legacy Strabane Area.	
OPP4	Cookstown Area Plan 2010 (DOE 2004)	Contains planning policy context for the legacy Cookstown area.	
OPP5	Dungannon South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 (DOE 2005)	Contains planning policy context for the legacy Dungannon South Tyrone area.	

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OPP6	SWAMP -Southern Waste Management Partnership Waste Management Plan (2008)	The legacy Omagh District Council was part of this group with waste being landfilled at Tullyvar within Mid-Ulster District Council Area.	There will be a need to provide for waste management facilities in line with the waste hierarchy.
OPP7	Enniskillen, Omagh and Lisnaskea Conservation Area Booklets	Provided advice on development within the conservation areas.	There remains a need to protect and enhance the built heritage within these settlements.
OPP8	A Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland	In seeking to protect the environment and encourage sustainable development the PSRNI set out policies to meet the development needs of the rural area.	Once the Plan Strategy for the LDP is adopted these policies will cease to be in effect. However they remain as operational policy in the interim period and provide a good bench mark for areas in which policies have been successful and those areas in which a new approach to policy must be formulated.
OPP9	Planning Policy Statement 2 – Natural Heritage	Policies for the conservation of natural heritage.	
OPP10	Planning Policy Statement 3 – Access, Movement and Parking (2005) & PPS3 clarification (DOE 2006)	Policies for vehicular and pedestrian access, transport assessments, the protection of transport routes and parking. Provides for a sustainable transport system which promotes road safety.	
OPP11	Planning Policy Statement 4 – Planning and Economic Development (DOE 2010)	Policies for sustainable economic development and stipulates how these can be brought forward in development plans.	
OPP12	Planning Policy Statement 6 -Planning, Archaeology and Built Heritage (DOE (1999) with Addendum Areas of Townscape Character(ATC) (DOE 2005)	Policies for the protection and conservation of archaeological remains and feature of built heritage. The Addendum provides policies specific to ATCs.	

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OPP13	Planning Policy Statement 7 Quality Residential Environments with Addendum Residential Extensions.	Policies for residential development and extensions.	
OPP14	Planning Policy Statement 8 Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation (DOE 2004)	Policies for the protection and provision of Open Space.	
OPP15	Planning Policy Statement 10 Telecommunications	Policies for Telecommunication Development.	
OPP16	Planning Policy Statement 11 Planning and Waste Management (DOE 2002)	Policies relating to waste management.	
OPP17	Planning Policy Statement 12 Housing in Settlements	Brings forward the RDS in terms of how to manage housing growth and distribution.	
OPP18	Planning Policy Statement 13 Transportation and Landuse (DRD 2005)	Assists in bringing forward the integration of transportation and landuse as per the RDS.	
OPP19	Planning Policy Statement 15 – Planning and Flood Risk (2006) (revised in 2014 but remained in Draft)	Policies to minimise flood risk and preventative measures.	
OPP20	Planning Policy Statement 16 Tourism	Policies in relation to tourism and safeguarding tourism assets.	
OPP21	Planning Policy Statement 17 Control of Outdoor Advertisements	Policy in relation to advertisements.	
OPP22	Planning Policy Statement 18 Renewable Energy (2009) Supplementary Planning Guidance	Promotive policies in relation to renewable energy. Detailed the capacity of each of the Landscape Character Areas to absorb wind energy.	
OPP23	Planning Policy Statement 21 Sustainable Development in the Countryside	Policies for development in the Countryside.	
OPP24	Planning Policy Statement 23 Enabling Development for the Conservation of Significant Places	Policies for the re-development/reuse of built and cultural heritage assets such as historic buildings and parks.	

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		<p>the town's leisure and cultural offering; 4. Promote the town's unique identity as an island town; 5. Increase the town's domestic and international tourist figures; 6. Provide more opportunities for living on the island; 7. Reduce traffic congestion within the town centre. It is hoped that this will contribute to the long term vitality and viability of the town centre.</p>	
OPP27	Omagh Town Centre Masterplan (2009)	<p>The Omagh town centre masterplan is a non-statutory document intended to inform the regeneration decisions of the Council and other key stakeholders in the town. It establishes a shared vision for the future of Omagh town centre to be delivered via a series of regeneration proposals. The Masterplan proposes to complement and help contribute to the achievement of these strategies: Strengthen Omagh's role as a commercial centre, and encourage visitors into the town; Help assist the regeneration of urban areas, and complement the activity of the surrounding rural areas; Provide the environment for businesses to grow and engage in high value added activity, and in doing so contribute to the economic growth of the region, providing new opportunities and</p>	<p>The LDP will seek to promote sustainable economic growth and regeneration of the town.</p>

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		increased economic activity to local residents.	
OPP28 	Waterways Ireland Heritage Plan 2016 – 2020 (Public Consultation Draft)	Inland waterways are a central part of Ireland’s transport and industrial heritage, and the document aims to identify, conserve and promote the sustainable use of that unique heritage. In summary the objectives are: building up a knowledge base; promoting awareness via community engagement; promoting the integrated management, conservation, protection and sustainable use of the waterway heritage resource; and, developing Waterways Ireland as a heritage organisation.	The recreational, open space and environmental value of blue and green corridors will be considered as part of the plan process.
OPP29 	Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Angling Strategy	Fermanagh and Omagh District Council has developed an Action Plan based around the following 6 key objectives including: Angling Development: participation to performance; facilities; bio diversity and fishery management; angling and promotion; angling for all; and, governance and management.	The Angling Strategy for Fermanagh and Omagh Council Area will be used to inform the Local Development Plan as it provides local knowledge to focus interventions where they will have maximum impact.

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OPP30	Tourism Development Strategy and Action Plan for Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Final Report May 2016	The LDP will have regard to the Strategy.

FERMANAGH AND OMAGH DISTRICT COUNCIL
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

April 2016

Appendix 3:
Baseline Information

Contents

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Air Quality and Climate Change
- 3.0 Biodiversity
- 4.0 Population and Human Health
- 5.0 Economy and Employment
- 6.0 Housing
- 7.0 Cultural Heritage
- 8.0 Landscape
- 9.0 Material Assets
- 10.0 Soil
- 11.0 Transport and Accessibility
- 12.0 Waste
- 13.0 Water

1.0 Introduction

1.1 The following is a summary of the key characteristics of the Fermanagh and Omagh District derived from the Baseline Information data and indicators collected (Pages 12 – 58)

2.0 Air Quality and Climate Change

2.1 As a largely rural area, air quality within Fermanagh and Omagh is generally of a high standard in terms of meeting national air quality targets. It has been determined through screening and follow-up progress reports by the legacy Fermanagh and Omagh District Councils that there is no risk of exceeding any of the national air quality objectives for the listed pollutants. As such, no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) have been designated in the Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Area.

2.2 Whilst there are no automatic monitoring sites within the Fermanagh and Omagh District both legacy councils have used nitrogen dioxide diffusion tubes to record levels at locations across Enniskillen and Omagh. The Fermanagh and Omagh DC Air quality progress reports detail results across four locations in Enniskillen and three locations in Omagh. The mean result for these are as follows:

Fermanagh	Omagh
• 2004: 9.92µg/m ³	2008: 21.48 µg/m ³
• 2005: 16.9µg/m ³	2009: 21.44 µg/m ³
• 2006: 15.8 µg/m ³	

Legacy FODC Councils did not monitor sulphur dioxide or particulate matter.

2.3 Source emissions by sector in Northern Ireland for the period 1999-2013 indicate an overall reduction in pollutant emissions¹, with the most significant reductions occurring in carbon monoxide (80%), sulphur dioxide (90.9%) and lead (97.43%).

Climate Change

2.4 The Northern Ireland Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission figures for 2015, show a 16% drop in GHG from 1990 to 2013. The current projection is for a 33.3% reduction in GHG emissions against the 35% target by 2025 up from 27.6% in 2011². Data in relation to annual exceedances of the 8-hour mean objective for ozone in Belfast, Lough Navar and Derry in the period 2001-2013 indicates an overall reduction in all three locations, with Lough Navar figures being consistently highest though indicating a reduction from a peak of 12 in 2011 to 6 in 2013.

2.5 The protection of biodiversity can help limit atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations because forests, peatlands and other habitats store carbon. At a UK level the impacts of climate change on species include changes in distribution and abundance, the timing of seasonal events and habitat use and, as a consequence there are likely to be changes in the composition of plant and animal communities.³

¹ Air Quality Pollutant Inventories for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: 1990-2013, table 17, Summary of air pollutant emission estimates for Northern Ireland (1990-2013).

² <http://www.northernireland.gov.uk/index/work-of-the-executive/pfg-budget-economic-strategy/pfg/strategic-online-report-2011-2015/pfg-p3-protecting-our-people.htm>

³ http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/Pub10_Bio_&_CC_IACCF_2010_Web.pdf

- 2.6 Census data in relation to car ownership at FODC and Northern Ireland levels for 2001 and 2011 demonstrate a greater dependence on the private car within the District. The incidence of 'no car ownership' in households was lower in FODC than at a Northern Ireland level. In both 2001 and 2011 approximately 80% of households in FODC had at least one car compared with approximately 75% across Northern Ireland. In the same period the incidence of 2 or more cars per household was also approximately 5% greater in FODC than at Northern Ireland level.
- 2.7 There are nine settlements within FODC which have a 1% risk of flooding in any year as defined by Flood Maps NI. These are: Enniskillen, Omagh, Fintona, Dromore, Ballinamallard, Lisbellaw, Maguiresbridge, Lisnaskea and Irvinestown. Omagh town centre is defended by Rivers Agency maintained flood defences following the 1987 flooding of the town centre. However, although a recent modelling programme has indicated that these defences are no longer considered to provide the minimum level of protection required under Planning Policy Statement 15 Planning and Flood Risk, they still offer a substantial degree of protection. Rivers Agency also advises that within defended areas which meet the minimum level of protection such as Beragh, there is still a significant residual risk of flooding.
- 2.8 FODC has made a significant contribution to renewable energy provision within Northern Ireland, with nearly 16% of all planning applications received for renewable energy in the period 2010-2015 being in the District. There were 497 applications for single wind turbines in FODC in the period 2002-2015, which is equivalent to 13.2% of the total for Northern Ireland. Significantly, planning permission has been granted for 33 wind farms in FODC which equates to 30.84% of those approved in Northern Ireland.

3.0 Biodiversity

- 3.1 The Fermanagh and Omagh District has a rich and diverse range of valued habitats and species. These are reflected in a number of significant designations in the area of local, national and international importance (see Maps 1 & 2 Appendix 6) as follows:
- 8 Ramsars which account for 40% of Ramsar designations in Northern Ireland;
 - 120 Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) which account for 31% of ASSI designations in Northern Ireland;
 - 20 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) which accounts for 35% of SACs in Northern Ireland;
 - 3 Special Protection Areas (SPA), which account for 18.75% of SPAs in Northern Ireland.
- Many of these relate to bogs, woodland and river systems. At present, these are adequately protected and it is therefore important to ensure future growth is accommodated where there is adequate mitigation against adverse impacts to these assets.
- There are 13 Nature Reserves designated by NIEA which represents 26% of Nature Reserves in Northern Ireland. Fermanagh and Omagh also recently designated Creggan Bog as a Local Nature Reserve.
- 3.2 As required by the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy, 51 habitat types have been identified as priorities for conservation action in Northern Ireland. The range of priority habitats and species listed through the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy will be protected from development and proposals that could harm their integrity, continuity, links or ecological relationships:
- Within Fermanagh and Omagh, there are examples of 30 priority habitats such as upland heathland, blanket bog, mesotrophic lakes, Parkland, mixed ashwoods and oakwood.
 - Of the 481 Priority Species identified as requiring conservation action, 216 occur in Fermanagh and Omagh. Of these, the FODC Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) 2016-2020 has identified 12 species for local conservation action: Atlantic Salmon, Freshwater Pearl Mussel, European eel, White-clawed crayfish, Wild Thyme, Orchids, Dragonflies and Damselflies, Breeding waders, Devil's bit scabious and Marsh fritillary, Red Squirrel, Bats, Bumblebees, Frogs and Newts and Swift.
 - FODC's LBAP identifies the overall threats to local biodiversity as being: Habitat loss and Fragmentation; Non-Native invasive species, pests and diseases; Pollution; and Climate Change.
 - The total woodland cover within FODC of 37,681 hectares represents 33.7% of Northern Ireland woodland cover, with no new woodland created in FODC over the 2014/2015 period. Of the woodland in FODC, 23,500 hectares are sustainably managed which accounts for 36% of all sustainably managed woodland in Northern Ireland.
 - There are 80 Tree Preservation Orders within FODC.

4.0 Population

4.1 For the purposes of offering a contextual baseline of Fermanagh and Omagh, this includes information on population, health, education, open space and crime.

4.2 The population for the District in 2011 was 113,161, a 7.2% increase from that recorded in 2001. The district's population will experience slow growth over the period up to 2030 with a potential loss of 1,000 people due to migration by 2022⁴. The predicted population for 2030 is 121,544 - an increase of 7.4% from the 2011 Census. Over the period there is expected to be an increase in the proportion of older people and single person households. The proportion of over 65 years of age is expected to reach 23% of the total district population in 2030 with the proportion of single person households predicted to increase to 18.2%. Average household size is expected to decrease over the plan period from 2.67 in 2015 to 2.54 in 2030. The LDP will need to ensure that there is not only an adequate supply of housing but also a range of house types to meet different people's needs. An increasing elderly population also places additional demands on health and community services.

4.3 Just under 22% of Fermanagh and Omagh's population was under 16 in 2011. This is predicted to decrease slightly to 19.1% by 2030. This will have implications on the provision of schools with falling pupil numbers leading to possible mergers or closures.

Health

4.5 Life expectancy at birth has increased for the district between 2007 and 2013 and is generally better than the Northern Ireland average. For the period 2011/13 the life expectancy for males in Fermanagh and Omagh was 78.6 whereas for Northern Ireland it was 78.1 and for females in the same period it was 83.6 for the District and 82.4 for NI.

4.6 Indicators for general health show an increase in the percentage of people reporting good general health to have increased between 2001 and 2011 for Fermanagh and Omagh. This follows the regional trend with N.I. having 79.51% for good or very good general health compared to 79.82% for the District. However, the numbers having a long term illness have also increased slightly from 19.8 % to 20.84% between the two census years. This trend is likely to be driven by the increased proportion of the population that are aged 65 years and older who are more likely to report poor health and/or have a limiting long term illness.

4.7 In terms of mortality rates there has been a steady increase in the number of deaths caused by respiratory illnesses with an overall increase between 2010 and 2015 by 5.3%.

Education

4.8 The number of primary and post primary pupils has declined since 2011/12 (total of 127 in 2011/12 and total of 119 in 2015/16) - a trend that is in line with the regional pattern. Educational achievement at secondary school level in the District shows no specific trends but has been consistently higher than the average performance for Northern Ireland, for example the percentage of school leavers achieving 2 or more A levels was 65.35% for Fermanagh and Omagh in 2013/14, and was 55.70% for N. Ireland. For the same year, school leavers achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grade A – C was 83.8% for the District and 78.6% for Northern Ireland. However, approximately 43.1% of Fermanagh and Omagh's population had no or low qualifications in 2011 compared to 40.63% of NI. Although the LDP will not zone land for educational uses, it can where a need is identified, designate and protect this land. Additionally, where it is known that an educational site may no longer be required as a result of merger/closures, the LDP can identify alternative land uses for it.

⁴ NISRA 2012-based population projections published October 2014

Open Space

- 4.9 The District has over 400 hectares of open space, 90 hectares of which are children's play space. The two main towns, Omagh and Enniskillen, have the lion's share of the children's playing space with over 58 hectares between them. The small towns of Irvinestown, Fintona, Dromore, Lisnaskea and Carrickmore having areas ranging between 1.0 and 4.5 hectares.
- Over half of the area zoned for open space in the Omagh Area Plan and Fermanagh Area plan remains undeveloped in the two main towns.
- Omagh town has currently an over-provision of zoned recreation land. Irvinestown has no remaining zoned recreation land.
- 4.10 Outdoor leisure pursuits such as walking make use of the natural environment and 7 of the 26 routes of the Ulster Way are found in Fermanagh and Omagh.

Crime

- 4.11 *There were 8,740 crimes reported in 2014 in the Fermanagh and Omagh area; 5,054 recorded crimes (violence, theft, drugs, weapons, fraud and other crimes), 2,841 incidents of anti-social behaviour, 771 domestic abuse incidents and 74 offences that are classified as hate crimes (homophobic, racist or sectarian motivation).*

5.0 Economy and Employment

- 5.1 According to the 2001 and 2011 census, figures for economically active have increased by 18.6%. Whilst the rate of unemployment declined between 2001 and 2011, claimant count rates have increased since 2008 following the economic downturn. There are small pockets of high unemployment in areas such as Lisanelly in Omagh, Devenish in Enniskillen and Owenkillew compared to the rest of the district.
- 5.2 The majority of jobs (71%) are in the tertiary (service) sector – 71 % in 2011 and this sector also has a high proportion of female employees. Overall employment by sector is comparable to that of Northern Ireland as a whole but with a higher proportion of jobs in the primary sector (6.74% in Fermanagh and Omagh compared with only 2.55% for N.I.) reflecting the stronger reliance on agriculture. However, there is an over-reliance on public sector jobs.
- 5.3 The number of new jobs required for the period 2015 – 2030 is estimated to be up to 4,875, 80% of which is expected to be provided within the service sector.
- 5.4 Average gross weekly earnings in the District are significantly lower than that for the region (28.3%) and of stark contrast is the difference between average income for females at the district and regional level. At NI level, women earn on average more than one and a half times as much as women in Fermanagh and Omagh.
- 5.5 The majority of businesses are classified as being micro, employing less than 5 people (85.1%) compared to a regional average of 75.6%. A high proportion of these businesses are in the agricultural, forestry and fishing sector with a low incidence of businesses such as finance, insurance and ICT which are seen as growth areas in the regional economy.
- 5.6 Tourism makes an important contribution to the Fermanagh and Omagh economy with an average tourism expenditure of £60.4 million per annum over the past four years., Overall there has been an increasing trend in the number of trips, nights, and expenditure in the district since 2011. Nevertheless none of Fermanagh and Omagh's visitor attractions sits within the ten most popular attraction in Northern Ireland.
- 5.7 The total amount of zoned industrial/economic development land across the district is 281.55 hectares, of which 123.12 hectares remains. However, some of the land in Omagh (zoned industrial land at Gillygooley Road) is unsuitable for development due to flood risk and Invest NI has confirmed that its land holding in Omagh is running out. Based on the estimated number of jobs required in manufacturing and services, between 52 and 90 hectares of zoned economic development land are required.
- 5.8 Town centres are also important locations for employment and business. However, vacancy rates have increased 3.8% to 17.55% between 2009 and 2015 and are on a par with the Northern Ireland average of 17.7% in 2014. Several large sites within or close to the town centres will become vacated during the plan period. These include school sites in Omagh and the South West College site in Enniskillen.

6.0 Housing

- 6.1 In 2015 there was a total of 287 hectares of land zoned for housing remaining across the District, of which 70% is distributed between the two main towns, Enniskillen and Omagh.
- 6.2 Between 1st April 2008 and 31st March 2015, a total of 992 houses were built in the towns and villages in the District. Taking into account committed units still to be developed and residual zoning, the District currently has potential for 15,298 dwellings across the settlement hierarchy. The number of households over the plan period (2015 -2030) is predicted to increase by 4337⁵. The RDS identifies regional housing needs as Housing Growth Indicators (HGIs) across Northern Ireland. These are used as a guide for estimating future housing need in each of the district councils. Revised HGIs using 2012 based household projections indicate that 4,500 dwellings are required for Fermanagh and Omagh for the period 2012-2025.⁶ Thus the District has potentially an oversupply of housing sites/land.
- 6.3 The number of households within settlements in the district increased by only 6.74% between 2001 and 2011 compared to a 25% increase in the rural area outside settlements. One and two person households have increased between 2001 and 2011 compared to a slight decrease in households with 3, 4 and 5+ people in the same period.
- 6.4 Census figures for 2001 and 2011 show a slight decrease in the owner occupied sector which appears to correspond with an increase in the proportion in private rented accommodation. Additionally despite the overall numbers and proportion of social housing having decreased, there remains a need for 117 social housing units to 2020. Homelessness in Fermanagh and Omagh went up by 20% between 2014 and 2015.

7.0 Cultural Heritage and Landscape

- 7.1 The built heritage of Fermanagh and Omagh District includes archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, industrial and military remains, historic gardens and parks. Information compiled has been collected from data held by Department for Communities Historic Environment Division and Fermanagh and Omagh District Council. Fermanagh and Omagh District contains the following:
- 2 designated Areas of Townscape Character (ATCs), 16 Areas of Village Character (AVCs) and 3 Conservation Areas. ATCs and AVCs exhibit a distinct character normally based on their historic built form or layout. Conservation areas are areas where the character or appearance is desirable to preserve or enhance.
 - There are 860 Listed Buildings which was an increase of 186 (21.6%) since April 2015. Such buildings are important for their intrinsic value and for their contribution to the character and quality of settlements and the open countryside. The Listed Buildings within FODC are classified into the following grades:-
 - 16 – Grade A
 - 129 – Grade B
 - 73 – Grade B+
 - 370 – Grade B1
 - 272 – Grade B2
 - 76 properties within Fermanagh and Omagh are on the Buildings at Risk in Northern Ireland Register (BARNI Register) which accounts for 10.24% of the 742 properties registered for the whole of Northern Ireland. These properties are of architectural or historic merit and are considered to be at risk and under threat. Of these 76 properties, 64 are within the legacy council of Fermanagh.

⁵ NISRA 2012-based household projections, 26 March 2015

⁶ The revised HGIs have yet to be confirmed by DRD.

- 3,032 Sites and Monuments, 17 of which are monuments under state care and 416 Scheduled Monuments.
- 3 areas designated as Areas of Archaeological Potential.
- 2 Areas of Significant Archaeological interest, all of which are within Fermanagh.
- 20 recorded Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes which is approximately 8% of those in Northern Ireland.
- 1387 recorded Industrial Heritage sites which is approximately 15% of the Northern Ireland total.
- 43 recorded Defence Heritage sites within FODC which is approximately 6% of the Northern Ireland total.
- 43 recorded Historic Battle Field sites (DOE Map Viewer)

This physical evidence of our past is to be valued and protected and is an important economic asset providing revenue to the economy through environmental activities, tourism and recreation.

8.0 Landscape

- 8.1 Fermanagh and Omagh District Council area comprises of mixture of landscapes which provide a rich resource of productive agricultural land, habitats for nature conservation, archaeological and historical features and remains.
- 8.2 Part of the nationally designated Sperrin AONB forms a backdrop to the district in the north east. The UNESCO Marble Arch Caves Global Geopark was designated due to its geological heritage of international significance in 2001. Whilst the key heritage sites within a Geopark must be protected under local, regional or national legislation as appropriate, there is also a commitment to benefit the local economy, through the attraction of visitors to the area and the subsequent creation of jobs and businesses.
- 8.3 In landscapes which are particularly sensitive to change, development pressures can have a detrimental impact on the quality of the landscape and the setting of important sites therein. For example, the visual impact of wind farms and mineral workings on the Sperrin AONB and tourist-related development around the lough shores in Fermanagh.
- 8.4 There are 258 Local Landscape Policy Areas/ Landscape Policy Areas within Fermanagh and Omagh. These designations are for areas that are considered to be of greatest amenity value or local significance within and adjoining settlements and therefore worthy of protection from undesirable or damaging development.
- 8.5 There are 3 Special Countryside Areas (SCAs) which are considered areas with exceptional landscapes with a unique amenity value where development should only be permitted in exceptional circumstances. These are the Islands of Lough Erne, Lough MacNea and Lough Melvin. However, this designation does not include the shores of these loughs which are also sensitive to the effects of development.

9.0 Material Assets: Minerals and Peatland

- 9.1 In SEA, Material Assets have been interpreted as referring to minerals and waste in particular waste processing, recycling and disposal of multiple waste types (see Waste). The main source of information on the broad distribution of mineral resources is provided by the Mineral Resources Map for Northern Ireland, produced by GSNI in 2012.⁷

Minerals

- 9.2 Within the council area of FODC there are currently 25 active quarries dealing with a finite resource. Limestone is prevalent in the legacy Fermanagh Council area which accounts for 68% of the total output for NI. Co. Tyrone is the largest producer of sand and gravel in NI and accounts for 55% of the total output. Sand and gravel quarries are mainly found in the Mountfield, Greencastle, Loughmacrory, Carrickmore and Sixmilecross areas. These mineral products are a major asset within FODC.
- 9.3 Gold extraction has also experienced increased potential with ongoing exploration at Cavanacaw, south of Omagh and at Curraghinalt which lies within the Sperrin AONB.

⁷ <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/mineralsuk/planning/resource.html>

- 9.4 Mineral extraction can have a significant effect on the landscape and on people's living conditions and may also affect or destroy the setting of heritage assets, be they buried remains, buildings, landscapes or places and extraction can cause change in the character of the landscape. All surface mineral working also have the potential to affect the water environment in one way or another. Large volumes of HGV traffic can have adverse impacts on local communities in terms of noise, air pollution, vibration and dust.

Peatland

- 9.5 There are 38,000 hectares of peatland in FODC making up about a quarter of the total peatland area within Northern Ireland which was estimated to be 165,000 hectares when surveyed in the 1990's. Just 8,500 hectares were estimated as intact (never cut) peatland at this time. Northern Ireland was estimated to have 21,000 hectares of intact peatland as a whole during that period therefore Fermanagh and Omagh District Council held over one third of the NI resource of this asset. Commercial peat extraction takes place at locations south west of Carrickmore, south east of Omagh and at Tattenalee in Fermanagh. This process of extraction decimates extensive areas, leaving the landscape compacted, devoid of vegetation, damaging hydrology and impacting wetlands and archaeological remains.

Hydrocarbons

- 9.6 The SPPS position on hydrocarbon extraction, is that there should be a presumption against their exploitation until there is sufficient and robust evidence on all environmental impacts.

10.0 Soil

- 10.1 Soil is a vital part of the environment. It is just as important as plants, animals, rocks, landforms, loughs and rivers. It influences the distribution of plant species and provides a habitat for a wide range of organisms. It controls the flow of water and chemical substances between the atmosphere and the earth, and acts both as a source and store for gases (like oxygen and carbon dioxide)
- 10.2 To give an indication on the overall soil quality within NI it is measured by the phosphorus index which has shown to have declined slightly in recent years. In 2012/13, there were more soils that were either under or over-enriched with phosphorus compared to previous years. The soil quality index for Northern Ireland ranges from very good to very poor. Fermanagh and Omagh has 44.1% classified as being between moderate and very good quality compared to 57.1% for NI. Much of the poorer quality lands are peatland which is predominantly found within upland areas, and although peatland would have low agricultural quality, it often has wildlife/habitat value. The low lying agricultural landscapes of the District are generally productive farmland.

11.0 Transport and Accessibility

- 11.1 Fermanagh and Omagh district has a comprehensive network of transport infrastructure and services ranging from major strategic routes to minor local roads. However, there are no motorways or dual carriageways within the district. There are extensive footpaths systems within the urban areas and National Cycle Network which passes through the area.
- 11.2 The main modes of travel within the district are private car, public transport, walking and cycling. However given the rural nature and size of the district the private car is the most common mode of transport with 85% of households in the district owning a car. This would suggest that road travel is set to remain the dominant mode of transport for the future. The car is also the main source of transport for the working population within the district with 75.9% using a car or van to travel to and from work.
- 11.3 Public Transport provision within the district is primarily provided by Translink/Ulsterbus operating out of two main stations in Enniskillen and Omagh which service the smaller local towns and to the rest of Northern Ireland and beyond. Over 6% of the working population currently use public transport to travel to work. The public transport network is currently underutilised with 60% of those travelling to work by car stating that the journey was not possible by public transport because of poor connection and the time taken.

11.4 Walking and cycling within the district to work accounts for approximately 5.7% of all the modes of transport to work. Physical provision of footpaths, footways and cycle lanes/ paths is present in all towns and settlements with National Cycle Network (NCN) routes offering long-distance routes for recreational purposes. The Travel Survey of Northern Ireland⁸ records that 17% of all journeys are walking journeys.”

11.5 Transport sources and other industrial combustion are the largest sources of carbon monoxide into the atmosphere, however, since 1990 the emissions from transport vehicles have been greatly reduced mainly through the use of lead free petrol and better designed engines. As a result there are no traffic related Air Quality Management Areas within the Fermanagh and Omagh District.

12.0 Waste

12.1 Fermanagh and Omagh District Council are responsible for the collection and disposal of waste in the district. The data was sourced from Fermanagh and Omagh and DOE Northern Ireland Statistical report 2015. The data available is for the legacy Councils of Fermanagh and Omagh is up to 2014/15. The most recent data available is from FODC for the first half of the 2015/16 financial year.

12.2 There has been a decrease in the amount of household waste sent to landfill overtime. The proportion of household waste sent to landfill decreased from 69.97% in 2009/10 to 60.14% in 2014/15 for the legacy Fermanagh Council. For the legacy Omagh Council, the respective figures were 59.18% for 2009/10 and 52.39% for 2014/15.

12.3 The amount of household waste that is recycled, reused and composted has increased overtime for the legacy Councils and for Northern Ireland. The data recorded for Fermanagh in relation to the proportion of household waste recycled, reused and composted increased from 29.67% in 2009/10 to 38.37% in 2014/15. The respective figures for the legacy Omagh Council were 39.91% for 2009/10 and 44.59% for 2014/15.

The data demonstrates that Fermanagh and Omagh is working towards achieving a recycling rate of 50% of household waste by 2020 set out in the Waste Framework Directive.

12.4 Tullyvar landfill site is due to close in 2017 and options for alternative processes to landfill are being considered such as the provision of a Mechanical Biological Treatment Plant. Fermanagh and Omagh operates 13 centres for recycling and disposing of household waste in the District.

13.0 Water

Water Quality

13.1 Within the Fermanagh and Omagh district it is the responsibility of NI Water to ensure that a safe supply of drinking water for the population is maintained. This is supplied through six water treatment works namely Lough Braden, Glenhordial, Loughmacrory, Killyhevlin, Belleek and Derg. These installations are sufficient to provide for the needs of the Fermanagh and Omagh district and have a 99.95% compliance in 2013 which is above the water quality target of compliance of 99.7%.

13.2 The quality of river waters has been generally improving in Northern Ireland, and this is reflected in the local data for the Plan area. This could be attributed to changing industrial and agricultural practice, management of waste and pollution control and provision of infrastructure. It is important that growth occurs in locations which will not impede further improvements. The chemical and ecological status of our groundwater within the North Western river basin is classified as good.

⁸ <https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/articles/travel-survey-northern-ireland>

13.3 The European Community freshwater fish directive also applies to our waterways with over 90% of our waters complying with the UK Target of the Water Framework Directive (UKTAG WFD) microbial standards.

Protected aquatic areas

13.4 There are two Freshwater fish and shellfish waters (1681km) within FODC. The Owenkillew and the Cladagh (Swanlinbar) rivers are designated as SACs under the habitats directive for the presence of Pearl Mussel. Within the District there are a number of both coarse fishing (6) and game fishing (9) areas. There are 149km² of lakes within the district. The Lough Erne Catchment is a nutrient sensitive area. There are a large number of water dependent Natura 2000 sites within the district: 16 SACs; and 3 SPAs.

Flooding

13.5 Flooding has played a distinctive role in the development of the towns and settlements in FODC with the majority of these settlements having been developed near or around local rivers. As a result, land and property are at significant risk of flooding due to long periods of rain or extreme weather conditions. The increased incidence of flooding due to climate change is having a significant impact on the District. The settlements most at risk within the Fermanagh and Omagh district are: Enniskillen, Omagh, Fintona, Dromore, Ballinamallard, Lisbellaw, Maguiresbridge, Lisnaskea and Irvinestown. Omagh town centre's flood defences are no longer considered to provide the minimum level of protection required under PPS 15.

Wastewater

13.6 The provision of waste water treatment within the Fermanagh and Omagh council area is the responsibility of NI Water. NI Water have identified the following sites with no remaining headroom capacity: Loughmacrory, Garrison, Ederney, Belleek, Edenderry and Church-Hill. These facilities have not been identified for upgrade within the NI Water Capital Works programme 2015-2021 period. Clabby, whilst currently at capacity has been identified for an upgrade within NI Waters' current capital works programme.

13.7 Housing need will put pressure on the capacity of the existing sewage network especially in the smaller settlements where the facilities are quite small or indeed non-existent.

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Smoke Control Areas	No Smoke Control Areas in FODC.	Partial Smoke Control areas in: Antrim & Newtownabbey; Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavaon; Belfast City Council, Derry City and Strabane; Lisburn & Castlereagh; Mid & East Antrim; Newry Mourne and Down; and North Down and Ards. No data available	Air Quality Regulations objectives:	No trend	None	http://www.airqualityni.co.uk/laqm/smoke-control-areas?id=9999																																																	
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Air Quality Monitoring Results	There are no automatic monitoring sites across FODC. Fermanagh DC Air quality progress report, 2011 details results of Nitrogen Dioxide Diffusion Tubes across four locations in 2004 (mean 9.92µg/m ³), 2005 (mean 16.9µg/m ³), and 2006 (mean 15.8 µg/m ³). Omagh DC Air quality progress report, 2011 details results of Nitrogen Dioxide Diffusion Tubes across 3 locations in 2008 (mean 21.48 µg/m ³) and 2009 (mean 21.44 µg/m ³). Legacy FODC Councils did not monitor sulphur dioxide or particulate matter.	<p>Annual mean concentration of particulate matter (PM₁₀): urban and rural, 2001 – 2013, µg/m³</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Urban Site</th> <th>Rural (Lough Navar)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2001</td><td>22</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>23</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>27</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>23</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>22</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>23</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>23</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>20</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>19</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>23</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>21</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>19</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>21</td><td>11</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Annual mean concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂): urban background and urban roadside, 2001 – 2013</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Urban background sites mean</th> <th>Urban roadside sites mean</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2001</td><td>20.3</td><td>44.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>23</td><td>29.1</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>22</td><td>35.2</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>22</td><td>39.9</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>22.6</td><td>38.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Urban Site	Rural (Lough Navar)	2001	22	13	2002	23	15	2003	27	15	2004	23	10	2005	22	11	2006	23	11	2007	23	13	2008	20		2009	19	10	2010	23	10	2011	21		2012	19	8	2013	21	11		Urban background sites mean	Urban roadside sites mean	2001	20.3	44.5	2006	23	29.1	2011	22	35.2	2012	22	39.9	2013	22.6	38.5	As above, per objectives set out in Air Quality Regulations.	<p>Particulate Matter: Overall slight decrease in both urban and rural sites from a peak in 2003 with an increase in both in 2013.</p> <p>Nitrogen Dioxide: Decrease from a peak of 25.0 in 2010. Consistent through 11-12 with slight increase in 2013.</p>	Local data is dated and not suitable for comparison as different years for legacy councils Regional data provides for year on year analysis however cannot compare with local data as not like for like.	Fermanagh DC council Air quality progress report 2011. Omagh District council air quality report 2011. DOE Environmental Statistical Report, 2015.
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Source Emission Contribution by sector	No data available	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Summary of air quality pollutant emissions estimates for Northern Ireland</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Category</th> <th>1990</th> <th>1995</th> <th>2000</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2013</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="6">Ammonia (kt)</td> <td>Agriculture</td> <td>31.8</td> <td>32.7</td> <td>31.6</td> <td>31.2</td> <td>28.3</td> <td>29.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport Sources</td> <td>0.03</td> <td>0.27</td> <td>0.89</td> <td>0.59</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>0.29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other combustion</td> <td>0.54</td> <td>0.36</td> <td>0.23</td> <td>0.09</td> <td>0.14</td> <td>0.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrial Processes</td> <td>0.16</td> <td>0.16</td> <td>0.16</td> <td>0.002</td> <td>4</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.35</td> <td>0.36</td> <td>0.51</td> <td>1.04</td> <td>1.19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other combustion</td> <td>0.52</td> <td>0.55</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>0.73</td> <td>0.75</td> <td>0.77</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>33.4</td> <td>34.4</td> <td>33.9</td> <td>33.1</td> <td>30.7</td> <td>31.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="8">Carbon Monoxide (kt)</td> <td>Energy Industries</td> <td>4.06</td> <td>3.78</td> <td>1.27</td> <td>3.27</td> <td>2.12</td> <td>1.14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrial Combustion</td> <td>10</td> <td>11.1</td> <td>9.77</td> <td>13.2</td> <td>17.1</td> <td>19.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport Sources</td> <td>174</td> <td>133</td> <td>87.9</td> <td>56.7</td> <td>27.5</td> <td>18.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other combustion</td> <td>143</td> <td>91.6</td> <td>56</td> <td>22.2</td> <td>25</td> <td>25.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fugitive</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrial Processes</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>2.23</td> <td>0.95</td> <td>0.92</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>0.83</td> <td>0.77</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>333</td> <td>241</td> <td>156</td> <td>96.2</td> <td>72.6</td> <td>65.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Summary of air quality pollutant emissions estimates for Northern Ireland								Category	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	Ammonia (kt)	Agriculture	31.8	32.7	31.6	31.2	28.3	29.2	Transport Sources	0.03	0.27	0.89	0.59	0.4	0.29	Other combustion	0.54	0.36	0.23	0.09	0.14	0.15	Industrial Processes	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.002	4	3	Waste	0.3	0.35	0.36	0.51	1.04	1.19	Other combustion	0.52	0.55	0.7	0.73	0.75	0.77		Total	33.4	34.4	33.9	33.1	30.7	31.6	Carbon Monoxide (kt)	Energy Industries	4.06	3.78	1.27	3.27	2.12	1.14	Industrial Combustion	10	11.1	9.77	13.2	17.1	19.4	Transport Sources	174	133	87.9	56.7	27.5	18.8	Other combustion	143	91.6	56	22.2	25	25.2	Fugitive	0	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	Industrial Processes	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	2	2	Other	2.23	0.95	0.92	0.9	0.83	0.77		Total	333	241	156	96.2	72.6	65.3	As above, per objectives set out in Air Quality Regulations.	Ammonia: Agriculture continues to be the largest contributor. Slight decrease shown. Carbon monoxide: Transport sources and other combustion are largest contributors. Significant reduction in levels from	Ammonia levels reflect agricultural practices within large rural area.	Air Quality Pollutant Inventories for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: 1990-2013, table 17, Summary of air pollutant emission estimates for Northern Ireland (1990-2013).
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Industries</td> <td>2.77</td> <td>1.31</td> <td>0.24</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrial Combustion</td> <td>2.39</td> <td>2.35</td> <td>1.68</td> <td>1.48</td> <td>1.47</td> <td>1.18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport Sources</td> <td>62.8</td> <td>31.7</td> <td>0.08</td> <td>0.09</td> <td>0.07</td> <td>0.07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other combustion</td> <td>3.38</td> <td>2.01</td> <td>1.13</td> <td>0.44</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>0.49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrial Processes</td> <td>0.43</td> <td>0.38</td> <td>0.25</td> <td>0.13</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste</td> <td>0.23</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.04</td> <td>0.03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>72</td> <td>37.9</td> <td>3.39</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>2.17</td> <td>1.85</td> </tr> </table>	Nitrogen oxides (kt)	Energy Industries	31.1	19.3	14.8	9.63	5.67	6.14	Industrial Combustion	13.1	12.2	8.94	8.89	6.3	5.01	Transport Sources	37.4	28.3	20.6	20	14.8	13	Other Combustion	14.1	12.7	11.7	9.46	7.4	5.55	Other	1.62	1.04	0.82	0.55	0.59	0.44	Total	97.2	73.6	56.8	48	34.7	30.2	NMVOC (kt)	Agriculture	11.2	12.6	13	14.1	13.4	13.7	Industrial Combustion	0.87	0.88	0.82	0.87	0.73	0.53	Transport Sources	27.2	18.1	8.72	4.42	1.63	1.11	Other Combustion	9.94	6.44	4.58	2.63	2.37	2.12	Fugitive	3.43	3.24	2.06	1.53	0.87	0.81	Industrial Processes	2.41	2.41	2	2.01	2.27	2.43	Solvent Processes	17	13.5	11.7	10.9	9.59	9.41	Other	0.76	0.78	0.63	0.69	0.46	0.34	Total	72.8	58	43.6	37.1	31.3	30.5	PM ₁₀ (kt)	Agriculture	1.82	2.06	2.04	2.19	2.04	2.32	Energy Industries	2.74	1.47	0.76	0.3	0.07	0.04	Industrial Combustion	0.99	0.96	0.79	0.68	0.63	0.48	Transport Sources	1.08	1.38	1.24	1.24	1.05	0.88	Other combustion	7.46	5.11	3.62	1.98	1.87	1.8	Industrial Processes	0.7	0.62	0.51	0.5	0.34	0.32	Solvent Processes	0.2	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.09	Other	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.15	Total	15.2	11.9	9.29	7.19	6.25	6.08	Sulphur dioxide (kt)	Energy Industries	68.2	39.7	28.3	14.9	2.34	2.69	Industrial Combustion	19.4	16.6	4.81	4.37	5.03	4.47	Transport Sources	2.56	2.32	1.02	1.04	0.44	0.37	Other combustion	21	17	8.99	3.54	2.48	2.47	Industrial Processes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0009	0	0	Other	9	0.02	2	0.0009	0	0	Total	111	75.8	43.2	23.9	10.5	10.1	Lead (tonnes)	Energy Industries	2.77	1.31	0.24	0.05	0.05	0.05	Industrial Combustion	2.39	2.35	1.68	1.48	1.47	1.18	Transport Sources	62.8	31.7	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.07	Other combustion	3.38	2.01	1.13	0.44	0.5	0.49	Industrial Processes	0.43	0.38	0.25	0.13	0.05	0.05	Waste	0.23	0.2	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03	Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Total	72	37.9	3.39	2.2	2.17	1.85				<p>both since 1990. Carbon monoxide from Industrial combustion has experienced a significant increase.</p> <p>Nitrogen dioxide: Decreasing levels</p> <p>NIMVOC: Decreasing from all sectors with exception of agriculture and Industrial processes which experienced slight increase.</p> <p>Particulate Matter: Decreasing for all sectors with the exception of agriculture.</p> <p>Sulphur dioxide: decrease output from all sectors.</p> <p>Lead: decrease in output from all sectors.</p>	
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	Industrial Processes	0.7	0.62	0.51	0.5	0.34	0.32																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Solvent Processes	0.2	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.09																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Other	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.15																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Total	15.2	11.9	9.29	7.19	6.25	6.08																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Sulphur dioxide (kt)	Energy Industries	68.2	39.7	28.3	14.9	2.34	2.69																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Industrial Combustion	19.4	16.6	4.81	4.37	5.03	4.47																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Transport Sources	2.56	2.32	1.02	1.04	0.44	0.37																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Other combustion	21	17	8.99	3.54	2.48	2.47																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Industrial Processes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0009	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Other	9	0.02	2	0.0009	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Total	111	75.8	43.2	23.9	10.5	10.1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Lead (tonnes)	Energy Industries	2.77	1.31	0.24	0.05	0.05	0.05																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Industrial Combustion	2.39	2.35	1.68	1.48	1.47	1.18																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Transport Sources	62.8	31.7	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.07																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Other combustion	3.38	2.01	1.13	0.44	0.5	0.49																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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	Waste	0.23	0.2	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Total	72	37.9	3.39	2.2	2.17	1.85																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							

Indicator	Local Data			Regional Data			Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comment	Data Sources
Air Quality and Climate Change:										
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: No 3 – Economy and Employment; and No 6 –Transport.										
http://www.fermanaghmagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/										
Car ownership 2001 :2011 - percentage of all households	Fermanagh and Omagh	2001	2011	NI	2001	2011		An overall increase in the number of households with cars		Census 2001 and 2011
	No cars or vans in household	20.48%	19.72%	No cars or vans in household	26.32%	25.97%				
	1 car or vans in household	44.53%	49.22%	1 car or vans in household	44.45%	49.40%				
	2 car or vans in household	34.99%	23.45%	2 car or vans in household	23.59%	19.39%				
	3 car or vans in household	No data	5.41%	3 car or vans in household	4.28%	3.88%				
	4 or more car or vans in household	No data	2.20%	4 or more car or vans in household	1.36%	2.20%				

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comment	Data Sources				
Air Quality and Climate Change:										
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: No 3 – Economy and Employment; and No 6 –Transport.										
http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/										
Greenhouse gas emissions	Annual Exceedences of 8-hour mean objective for ozone			Total greenhouse gas emissions in Northern Ireland, 1990-2012			The 2015 figures, show a 17.46% drop in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 to 2014. The current projection is for a 34.1% reduction in GHG emissions against the 35% target by 2025 up from 33.3% in 2013. Lough Navar experienced exceedences above the UK AQS target in 2010 and 2011 however the levels have now decreased.	DOE Environmental Statistical Report, 2015.		
	Belfast	Lough Navar	Derry	Year	Total GHG emissions	Base Year			Programme for Government Target	
	2001	2	9	2	1990	24934			24971	16231
	2002	0	-1	18	1995	25735			24971	16231
	2003	9		15	2000	25059			24971	16231
	2004	5		9	2005	23688			24971	16231
	2005	0	3	-4	2010	21703			24971	16231
	2006	4	6	-4	2011	20524			24971	16231
	2007	2	1	0	2012	20974			24971	16231
	2008	-5	8	16	Units: kt CO2 equivalent					
	2009	1	1	3						
	2010	1	11	-4						
	2011	4	12	9						
	2012	1	8	5						
2013	3	6	1							
Unit: Days with daily max 8-hour running mean > 100 µg/m3										

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comment	Data Sources	
Air Quality and Climate Change:							
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: No 3 – Economy and Employment; and No 6 –Transport. http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/							
Renewable Energy							
Number of approved planning applications for single wind turbines received between the 1 st April 2002 – 31 st August 2015		Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland to seek to achieve 40% of its electricity consumption from renewable resources and a 10% renewable heat by 2020.	The number of approved applications have dramatically decreased in between 2013/14 and 2014/15 in the FODC.	https://www.doeni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-planning-renewable-energy-monthly-statistics-april-2015 Paper 3 (updated)
	2002/03	2 (9.09%)	2002/03	22			
	2003/04	6 (14.3%)	2003/04	42			
	2004/05	10 (21.3%)	2004/05	47			
	2005/06	13 (14.9%)	2005/06	87			
	2006/07	12 (8.8%)	2006/07	136			
	2007/08	8 (4.7%)	2007/08	172			
	2008/09	16 (7.08%)	2008/09	226			
	2009/10	9 (5.7%)	2009/10	159			
	2010/11	58 (9.2%)	2010/11	629			
	2011/12	120 (17.8%)	2011/12	674			
	2012/13	142 (23.1%)	2012/13	614			
	2013/14	86 (15.7%)	2013/14	547			
	2014/15	15 (3.6%)	2014/15	421			
Total	497 (13.2%)	Total	3,776				
Number of Wind Farms Approved between the 1 st April 2002 – 31 st August 2015		Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland to seek to achieve 40% of its electricity consumption from renewable resources and a 10% renewable heat by 2020. Electricity generated from onshore wind farms has been identified as the most established, large-scale renewable source in Northern Ireland and the main source to achieving this target.	The number of Wind Farms approved in the FODC (18.1%) is a significant proportion of the Northern Ireland Total.	https://www.doeni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-planning-renewable-energy-monthly-statistics-april-2015 Paper 3 (updated)
	2002/03	0	2002/03	0			
	2003/04	1 (100%)	2003/04	1			
	2004/05	1 (100%)	2004/05	1			
	2005/06	1 (20%)	2005/06	5			
	2006/07	1 (16.6%)	2006/07	6			
	2007/08	6 (50%)	2007/08	12			
	2008/09	4 (40%)	2008/09	10			
	2009/10	4 (7.14%)	2009/10	14			
	2010/11	4 (30.76%)	2010/11	13			
	2011/12	2 (20%)	2011/12	10			
	2012/13	2 (18.18%)	2012/13	11			
	2013/14	2 (18.18%)	2013/14	11			
	2014/15	5 (38.46%)	2014/15	13			
Total:	33 (30.9%)	Total:	182				
All Renewable Energy Type		Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland to seek to achieve 40% of its electricity consumption from	All Renewable Energy Type	https://www.doeni.gov.uk/publications/n

Indicator	Local Data		Regional Data		Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comment	Data Sources												
Air Quality and Climate Change:																				
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: No 3 – Economy and Employment; and No 6 –Transport. http://www.fermanaghmagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/																				
Applications Received ¹ from 2002/03 to 31st March 2015.	2010/11	98 13.9%	2010/11	704	renewable resources and a 10% renewable heat by 2020.	Applications seemed to peak in 2012/13 and has gradually decreased in the following years.		orthern-ireland-planning-renewable-energy-monthly-statistics-april-2015 Paper 3 (updated)												
	2011/12	192 23.4%	2011/12	820																
	2012/13	215 26.8%	2012/13	801																
	2013/14	153 22.5%	2013/14	678																
	2014/15	97 18.09%	2014/15	536																
	Total	755 15.9%	Total	4,733																
Total electricity consumption in Northern Ireland generated from renewable sources located in Northern Ireland			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Total electricity consumption in Northern Ireland generated from renewable sources located in Northern Ireland</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2009</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Northern Ireland</td> <td>8.1%</td> <td>19%</td> <td>25.4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Total electricity consumption in Northern Ireland generated from renewable sources located in Northern Ireland					2009	2014	2015	Northern Ireland	8.1%	19%	25.4%		There has been an increase of 6.4% from 2014 to 2015 in the total electricity consumption generated from renewable sources. Since 2009 there has been a rise of approximately 203% in the total electricity consumption generated from renewable sources.		Source: www.detni.gov.uk , Electricity Consumption and Renewable Generation in Northern Ireland: Year Ending December 2015
	Total electricity consumption in Northern Ireland generated from renewable sources located in Northern Ireland																			
	2009	2014	2015																	
Northern Ireland	8.1%	19%	25.4%																	
Sources of all renewable electricity generated within Northern Ireland in 2015			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Sources of all renewable electricity generated within Northern Ireland in 2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wind</td> <td>91%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Landfill Gas</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Biogas</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Biomass</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Sources of all renewable electricity generated within Northern Ireland in 2015		Wind	91%	Landfill Gas	4%	Biogas	3%	Biomass	1%	Other	1%		The vast majority of renewable electricity generated within Northern Ireland comes from wind sources which has increased over time. This is reflected in the		Source: www.detni.gov.uk , Electricity Consumption and Renewable Generation in Northern Ireland: Year Ending December 2015
	Sources of all renewable electricity generated within Northern Ireland in 2015																			
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Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comment	Data Sources
Air Quality and Climate Change:						
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: No 3 – Economy and Employment; and No 6 –Transport. http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/						
				increase in the no.s of planning applications submitted and approved for wind energy (single turbines and wind farms)		

Indicator	Local Data							Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources																							
Biodiversity, flora and fauna																																			
Cumulative number, distribution and area (Ha) of site designated for their landscape and wildlife importance Refer to Map (for details, visit NIEA Website)	- RAMSAR Sites	8 in Total (12,000 Ha/4% of FODC Area) 8 confirmed in 2010 and same number persists in 2015.						20 in 2016	No data	No local change in last 5 years.	The favourable/unfavourable condition of ASSIs within FODC shows very little change over the period. The condition of features is not expected to improve rapidly, as restoring to favourable condition will take time	NIEA DAERA																							
	- Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI)	120 in Total (23,000 Ha/7.6% of FODC Area) There were 73 local ASSI's in 2010 9 new local ASSI's confirmed 2008/09; 12 confirmed 2009/10; 6 confirmed 2010/11; 7 confirmed 2011/12; 8 confirmed 2012/13; 4 confirmed 2013/14						385 in 2016	Overall increase in designations.																										
	- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	20 in 2015 (16,000 Ha/5.3% of FODC Area) 17 in total in 2010, 20 in total 2015						57 in 2016	Overall increase																										
	- Special Protection Areas (SPA)	3 in 2015 (48,000 Ha/16% of FODC Area) 3 local SPA's present in 2010						16 in 2016	No local or regional change in 5 years.																										
	- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	1 (Estimate 30,000 Ha/10% of FODC Area) This one was designated in August 2008						8 in 2016	No local change since designation in 2008.																										
	Nature Reserves	13 (496 Ha/ 0.16% of FODC Area) Mostly designated in 1970's						50 in 2016	No change since late 1980's.																										
Cumulative number of Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance adopted in Area Plans	None occur locally.							NI - 134 in Adopted Area Plans (23 Armagh 2004; 28 Carrickfergus 2001; 22 Cookstown 2010; 10 Craigavon 2010; 51 Dungannon and South Tyrone 2010). NAP=209, BNMAP=167, BMAP=244	No data	Increased over a number of years as plans became adopted.	DOE DAERA																								
Total Area of Woodland Cover	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ownership</th> <th>Broadleaf</th> <th>Conifer</th> <th>Mixed</th> <th>Open Ground</th> <th>Not Known</th> <th>Short Rotation Coppice</th> <th>Total (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Forest Service</td> <td>2243.5</td> <td>18417.1</td> <td>439.1</td> <td>901.3</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>23477.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Forest Service</td> <td>6543.1</td> <td>1442.6</td> <td>3223.4</td> <td>-</td> <td>2866.5</td> <td>128.0</td> <td>14203.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Ownership	Broadleaf	Conifer	Mixed	Open Ground	Not Known	Short Rotation Coppice	Total (Ha)	Forest Service	2243.5	18417.1	439.1	901.3	-	-	23477.6	Not Forest Service	6543.1	1442.6	3223.4	-	2866.5	128.0	14203.6	88,000 Ha (April 2010) 111,896 Ha (April 2015)	To double forest cover over next 50 years (Forest Service)	Steadily Increasing over time	Forest Service
Ownership	Broadleaf	Conifer	Mixed	Open Ground	Not Known	Short Rotation Coppice	Total (Ha)																												
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Total Woodland cover in FODC is 37'681 Ha which represents 33.7% of NI woodland cover																																			

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources																																																																
Area of new woodland created (2014/2015)	No new forest was created by Forest Service in Fermanagh & Omagh in 2014/2015 financial year. Additional years were requested from Forest Service by email on two occasions by email. See emails.	NI - 214 Ha (2010), 252 Ha (2011), 313 Ha (2012), 252 Ha (2013), 290 Ha (2014) 200 Ha (2015)	As above	General decrease over 5 years		Forest Service via email																																																																
Area of woodland shown to be managed sustainably (certified against DARD standards)	Forest Service indicate that 23'500 Ha of departmental forestry land in Fermanagh & Omagh District Council is managed in accordance with the UK Forestry Standard (the UK governments approach to sustainable forestry). * <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="16">PROPORTION OF WOODLAND AREA CERTIFIED IN NORTHERN IRELAND</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Dec-01</th> <th>Sep-02</th> <th>2003</th> <th>Mar-04</th> <th>Mar-05</th> <th>Mar-06</th> <th>Mar-07</th> <th>Mar-08</th> <th>Mar-09</th> <th>Mar-10</th> <th>Mar-11</th> <th>Mar-12</th> <th>Mar-13</th> <th>Mar-14</th> <th>Mar-15</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Proportion of District Woodland Certified</td> <td>75.3%</td> <td>74.4%</td> <td>no data</td> <td>75.9%</td> <td>74.6%</td> <td>74.1%</td> <td>73.9%</td> <td>73.8%</td> <td>74.2%</td> <td>73.1%</td> <td>72.1%</td> <td>61.4%</td> <td>58.3%</td> <td>58.2%</td> <td>58.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Certified Area</td> <td>62,472 Ha</td> <td>62,472 Ha</td> <td>no data</td> <td>65,120 Ha</td> <td>63,451 Ha</td> <td>63,431 Ha</td> <td>64,156 Ha</td> <td>64,438 Ha</td> <td>65,059 Ha</td> <td>64,149 Ha</td> <td>63,455 Ha</td> <td>64,554 Ha</td> <td>64,683 Ha</td> <td>64,839 Ha</td> <td>65,121 Ha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 725 Ha of woodland in FODC is under DARD Forestry Grant Scheme arrangements.	PROPORTION OF WOODLAND AREA CERTIFIED IN NORTHERN IRELAND																	Dec-01	Sep-02	2003	Mar-04	Mar-05	Mar-06	Mar-07	Mar-08	Mar-09	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Proportion of District Woodland Certified	75.3%	74.4%	no data	75.9%	74.6%	74.1%	73.9%	73.8%	74.2%	73.1%	72.1%	61.4%	58.3%	58.2%	58.2%	Total Certified Area	62,472 Ha	62,472 Ha	no data	65,120 Ha	63,451 Ha	63,431 Ha	64,156 Ha	64,438 Ha	65,059 Ha	64,149 Ha	63,455 Ha	64,554 Ha	64,683 Ha	64,839 Ha	65,121 Ha	*See table to left	No data	Steady over time.		Forest Service / DEFRA
PROPORTION OF WOODLAND AREA CERTIFIED IN NORTHERN IRELAND																																																																						
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Cumulative number and distribution of Priority Habitats and Species that occur in the Landscape Character Areas associated with the Plan Area Refer to Map	216 Priority Species occur in FODC area 30 Priority Habitats occur in the FODC area	NI has 51 Priority Habitats & 481 Priority Species	To have the highest quality environment in UK (NIBS 2002)	Definitions are increasing therefore a trend is hard to identify.																																																																		
Cumulative number of Tree Preservation Orders (full and provisional in the Plan Area)	80	NI - 1200+	No target	Generally increasing.		DOE GIS Layer and ePIC																																																																
Ancient Woodland Register	1129 Ha of Ancient Woodland 1485 Ha of Long Established Woodland	2695 Ha of Ancient Woodland (all types) 7267 Ha of Long Established Woodland	No target	No data		Woodland and Trust																																																																

LBAP SPECIES under threat	<p>FODC Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) 2016-2020 has identified 14 species for local conservation action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European eel (The trap and transport process can be seen in the Erne catchment). Key causes for its historic decline include overfishing, habitat loss, barriers to migration and pollution. • White-clawed crayfish (can be found in the Lower Lough Erne feeder streams). The main threats are non-native crayfish introductions and water pollution. • Wild Thyme (Restricted to the limestone areas in Co. Fermanagh such as Killykeegan and Crossmurrin NNR). The main threats are habitat loss and trampling. • Orchids widespread and can be found in Devenish Nature Reserve, Castle Coole and Killykeeghan). Key threats include inappropriate management, grazing pressure and scrub encroachment. • Dragonflies and Damselflies (can be found in places such as Lough Erne, Castle Archdale, Crom Estate and Gortin Lakes). Key threats are habitat loss, nutrient enrichment/pollution • Breeding waders (Fermanagh is the stronghold for waders in NI with concentrations on the Islands in the Lower and Upper Lough Erne). Threats are wide ranging but include drainage, agricultural improvement and predators. • Devil's bit scabious and Marsh fritillary (can be found in Lough Navar Forest, West Fermanagh scarplands and Drumquin hinterland). • Red Squirrel (found throughout Fermanagh in gardens, woods and forests. More single records are being submitted closer to Omagh Town). They are an endangered species due to the threats the grey squirrel poses including disease and competition • Bats (All 8 species of bat can be found at Crom Estate). Key threats include loss of roost sites such as buildings trees, bridges etc. • Bumblebees (records show most people will see 6 species of bumblebee in their gardens and this makes up 95% of the bumblebees present in NI). With the decline of grasslands and hay meadows there is little natural food for them in the wider countryside meaning parks and gardens are increasingly becoming their refuge. • Frogs and Newts Key threats are direct loss of habitat such as infilling of breeding sites. • Atlantic Salmon (Melvin, Erne and Foyle catchments) Key threats are pollution, physical barriers to migration, degradation of spawning and nursery habitats. 		1. Conserve and enhance local habitats and species.			LBAP (2016-2020)
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Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="528 401 1472 457">• Fresh Water Pearl Mussel (Tempo, Claddagh, Owenkillew and Owenreagh rivers) key threats are water pollution, sedimentation, in stream destruction <li data-bbox="528 510 1507 567">• Swift (Can be spotted every summer in parties over rooftops throughout the district. Significant declines are partial due to the loss of nest sites as buildings are lost/ renovated. 					

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources	
Cultural Heritage including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage							
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 5 Environmental Assets; Paper 12 Settlement Appraisals; Paper 14 Landscape Character; and Paper 15 Rural Pressure Analysis. http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/							
No of protected areas of environmental quality in Adopted Plans	Areas of townscape / Area of Village Character (ATC/AVC)	2 x ATC's / 16 x AVC's in Council Area	ATC – 172 AVC – 31 Total = 203	No target identified	No Data	Action as required	DOE GIS layer
	Conservation Areas	3 (Lisnaskea, Enniskillen & Omagh)	57 (2003) 60 (29th Feb 2016)	No target identified	Regional Increase	Action as required	
Number of Listed Buildings	674 were recorded on 22 nd April 2015. 860 were visible within FODC on 29 th February 2016. 16 – Grade A 129 – Grade B 73 – Grade B+ 370 – Grade B1 272 – Grade B2	8'563 recorded by Department for Communities-HED in 2012/13. 11'140 recorded on GIS layer from NIEA-HED on 29 th February 2016.			There is a total of 957 Listed Buildings plotted on the GIS layer. 30 – ungraded, 30 – not allocated, 37 – record only, 860 graded. Ungraded sites and record only sites have not been afforded listed status.	Department for Communities - HED Digital Downloads	

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Number of Buildings Listed / Delisted by Year	Listed= 1 (07/08) 1 (08/09) 37 (09/10) 22 (10/11) 5 (11/12) 0 (12/13)	Listed = 38 (02/3) 35 (03/4) 66 (04/5) 71 (05/06) 77 (06/07) 79 (07/08) 88 (08/09) 148 (09/10) 100 (10/11) 62 (11/12) 108 (12/13)	No target identified	Variable	Action as required	
	Delisted= 0 (07/08) 1 (08/09) 2 (09/10) 2 (10/11) 1 (11/12) 0 (12/13)	Delisted = 57 (02/3) 53 (03/4) 38 (04/5) 98 (05/06) 5 (06/07) 10 (07/08) 11 (08/09) 3 (09/10) 67 (10/11) 11 (11/12) 16 (12/13)	No target identified	Decrease	Action as required	
No. of Buildings on the Buildings at Risk Register for Northern Ireland and % of the regional total		No. of Properties		No. of Properties	Fermanagh has a large no. of properties on the Buildings at Risk Register.	Department for Communities Buildings at Risk Register http://appsc.doeni.gov.uk/barni/
	Fermanagh	64 (8.62%)				
	Omagh	12 (1.61%)	Northern Ireland	742		
	FODC	76 (10.24%)				
Total number of sites and monuments scheduled under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 2001/2 - 2005/6	416 Scheduled	1920 Scheduled in NI	No target identified	Increase	Action as required	HED Digital Downloads
Scheduled Historic Monument Areas	390 (covering 259.28 Ha)	1960 (covering 2132 Ha)	No target	numbers to increase as new designations are made	Action as required	Department for Communities - HED Digital Downloads – website last updated on 7 th October 2015.

Indicator	Local Data		Regional Data		Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Sites and Monuments	3'032		16'463					
Monuments Under State Care	17		190 (2012)					
Areas of Archaeological Potential	3 (Enniskillen, Lisnaskea and Newtownbutler)		125		No target identified		Action as required	Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 and DOE GIS Layer (31.03.15)
Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest	2 (Devenish and Topped Mountain)		14		No target identified	NIEA-HED suggest that these numbers would increase when new designations are made	Action as required	Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 and DOE GIS Layer (31.03.15)
Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes	20 (Castle Hume has been Taken off but Ely Lodge remains the same)		248 (register of Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes) - Castle Hume taken off the list, Ely Lodge remains the same)			Regional data has reduced from 259 in 2007 to 248 in 2014. The same no. of however Castle Hume has been taken off the List)		NIEA-HED Map Viewer and register of parks, gardens and demesnes of special historic interest Northern Ireland (April 2007)
-HED Properties	State Care Properties	17	State Care Properties	190			Difficulty sourcing comparable data for local and regional.	NIEA-HED
NIEA Properties	Natural Heritage Properties	13	Natural Heritage Properties	Over 50				
	Parks	1 (Castle Archdale)	Parks	17				

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Industrial Heritage Record	1387	9236				Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Database and Department for Communities
Defence Heritage	43	738				NIEA-HED Digital downloads
Shipwreck Inventory	10 – Fermanagh (All Castle Archdale)	Antrim 35 Down 43 Derry 3 Total = 81				www.shipwrecks.com
Historic Battle Fields	43	No data				Department for Communities Map Viewer
Local Heritage Interest	Fermanagh LLPAs = 230 Omagh LPAs 28	1229				Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 and Omagh Area Plan 1987-2002
Landscape						
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)	1 - Part of FODC lies within the Sperrin AONB	8		Sperrin AONB Designated on 11/08/2008		DAERA
Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment Series	26	130				NIEA - Landscapes
Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Areas	7	26				NIEA – Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Northern Ireland Regional Seascape Character Areas	0	24				NIEA
Local Landscapes (Local Landscape Policy Areas)	Fermanagh LLPAs = 230, Omagh LPAs 28	1229		Increasing		Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 and Omagh Area Plan 1987-2002
Areas of Scenic Quality	4	16		Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 2000		
Special Countryside Areas	3	7		Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 and PPS 21		

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources	
Economy and Employment							
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 1 Population; Paper 3 Employment and Economic Development; Paper 4 Town Centres; Paper 6 Transport; Paper 7 Tourism; Paper 8 Public Utilities; Paper 9 Minerals; Paper 10 Education; and, Paper 11 Recreation and Open Space. http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/							
Economic Activity	FODC - 2001 = 45141 (61.5%) 2011 = 53543 (64%)	NI – 2001 = 739134 (62%) 2011 = 869746 (66.2%) 869746 (66.22%)	Stable and competitive employment rate of 70% by 2023.	The number of economically active persons has increased.		NI Census 2001 and 2011	
No. of economically active (aged 16-74)	53543 (64%)					Paper 3- Employment and Economic Development	
No of claimants long term unemployed out of economically active (%)	Fermanagh and Omagh			Northern Ireland			
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	
	1075 (28.9%)	970 (26.3%)	1055 (34.1%)	15820 (25.3%)	18295 (29.5%)	18135 (34.2%)	
Claimant Count	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	
	3753 (5.2%)	3727 (5.2%)	3164 (3.4%)	36060 (5.4%)	62624 (5.4%)	54101 (4.6%)	
Average Gross Weekly Earnings	Fermanagh and Omagh			Northern Ireland			
		2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
	Male	£393.65	£395.25	£464.52	£500.58	£518.81	£535.12
	Female	£284.52	£304.92	£333.73	£347.63	£354.63	£374.69
Average	£329.92	£343.54	£390.35	418.08	£435.56	£435.67	
				Increase at local and regional level.	Fermanagh and Omagh Average wage is lower than the NI average wage. Male wage is higher than female wage and the average wage both locally and regionally,	NINIS Job Statistics Gross Annual Pay.	

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources								
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Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 1 Population; Paper 3 Employment and Economic Development; Paper 4 Town Centres; Paper 6 Transport; Paper 7 Tourism; Paper 8 Public Utilities; Paper 9 Minerals; Paper 10 Education; and, Paper 11 Recreation and Open Space. http://www.fermanaghomagham.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/														
Tourism														
Trips, Nights and Spends in relation to tourism	Trips	Fermanagh and Omagh				Northern Ireland				Economic Strategy Priorities for Sustainable Growth and Prosperity - goal for the sector to double the income earned from tourism by 2020. To increase spend to £1 Billion by 2020	Variable	Proportionately higher increase spend in Omagh Legacy Council Area. Only one Hotel in Omagh. Significant increase in spend for FODC overall in 2011-2013. Increase more marked in the legacy Omagh Council Area. Decrease in spend in FODC over 2014 however G8 in Fermanagh in 2013 may have skewed figures for that year.	NISRA – NI Annual Tourism Statistics July 2015	
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014					
	FODC – 366, 799 Fermanagh – 85% Omagh – 13%	FODC – 298, 061 Fermanagh – 85.5% Omagh – 14.5%	FODC – 364, 682 Fermanagh – 80% Omagh – 20%	FODC – 387,799	3,978,000	4,002,000	4,076,000	4,640,981						
	Nights	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014					
FODC – 965, 257 Fermanagh – 86% Omagh – 14%	FODC – 845, 443 Fermanagh – 75% Omagh – 25%	FODC – 1, 215,312 Fermanagh – 79% Omagh – 21%	FODC – 1,067,134	14,704,000	13,791,000	14,494,000	15,063,302							
Spend	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	£642m	£689m	£723m	£751		
FODC – £56.0m Fermanagh – 92% Omagh – 8%	FODC – £36m Fermanagh – 85% Omagh – 15%	FODC – £86.3m Fermanagh – 68% Omagh – 32%	FODC – 63,748,956											
Town Centre														
Town Centre Rents 2009-2013	2009		2011		2013		None available				Decrease over 5-year period	Rental values also provide an indicator of vitality.	Local - Regional-	Land and Property Services, 2014 Paper 4- Town Centres and Opportunity Sites http://pdf.euro.savills.co.uk/ireland-research/market-in-minutes/northern-ireland-market-report.pdf Accessed 11/03/2016
	Prime Zone A £/sq m	Secondary Zone A £/sq m	Prime Zone A £/sq m	Secondary Zone A £/sq m	Prime Zone A £/sq m	Secondary Zone A £/sq m								
	Enniskillen	460 270	380 250	340 210										
	Omagh	420 220	360 210	320 200										
Erneside, Enniskillen	700 Zone A		640 Zone A		600 Zone A									

Indicator	Local Data		Regional Data		Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Economy and Employment								
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 1 Population; Paper 3 Employment and Economic Development; Paper 4 Town Centres; Paper 6 Transport; Paper 7 Tourism; Paper 8 Public Utilities; Paper 9 Minerals; Paper 10 Education; and, Paper 11 Recreation and Open Space. http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/								
Vacancy Rates		2009	2015	Northern Ireland 2014- 17.7%	Support and sustain vibrant town centres.	Vacancy rates have increased in the FODC.	Whilst the local data show the vacancy rates in the town areas, different areas within the town may vary. Business rates is a factor.	Paper 4- Town Centre
	Fermanagh	13.5%	15.3%					
	Omagh	14%	19.8%					
VAT /PAYE Registered Businesses Operating in NI (2014)	Fermanagh and Omagh	7,175 (10.6% of Total in NI)		Northern Ireland - 67,710	To facilitate the increase of VAT and or PAYE Registered Businesses with in the FODC.			NINIS- VAT and or PAYE Registered Businesses Operating in Northern Ireland (administrative geographies)
Percentage of VAT/ PAYE Registered Businesses Employing < 5 people (2014)	Fermanagh and Omagh	85.1%		Northern Ireland – 75.6%				
Land zoned for Industry in Hectares and % of the total amount of land zoned for Industry.	Land zoned for Industry							DOE Planning Surveys 2014, Fermanagh Area Plan 2007, Omagh Area Plan 1987-2002
	Settlement	Area Remaining (Hectares) & % of total of land zoned						
	Enniskillen	36.35 (64.2%)						
	Irvinestown	8.40 (82.2%)						
	Lisnaskea	3.92 (46.1%)						
	Enniskillen – Mixed Business Zoning	15.32 (82.7%)						
	Omagh	52.49 (63%)						
	Fintona	2.46 (90%)						
	Dromore	1.96 (91%)						
	Carrickmore	2.22 (36.6%)						
Grand Total	123.12 (65.6%)							

Indicator		Local Data			Regional Data			Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources	
Housing												
Relevant Position Papers: Paper 1 Population; Paper 2 Housing; Paper 4 Town Centres; Paper 12 Settlement Appraisals; Paper 13 Housing Allocation; Paper 15 Rural Pressure Analysis; and, Paper 16 Sustaining Rural Communities. http://www.fermanaghomagham.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/												
Total vacant private sector dwellings 2011		Fermanagh- 2,097 (8.3%) Omagh- 1,277 (6.5%) Total- 3,374 (7.4%)			2001- 31,600 2011- 48,600 (6%)			To reduce	Higher than the NI average	Action as required Data is based on estimate. Not enough comparable data to establish a trend.	NI Housing Market Review Perspectives 2015-2018	
Housing Affordability		Repayment Affordability FODC 2010: Afford gap (£) – 40,667 % Unafford – 51 2011: Afford gap (£) – 44,101 % Unafford - 47 2012: Afford gap (£) – 50,949 % Unafford - 27 2014: Afford gap (£) – 36,342 % Unafford - 38			Repayment Affordability NI 2010: Afford gap (£) – 16,003 % Unafford - 60 2011: Afford gap (£) – 22,847 % Unafford - 59 2012: Afford gap (£) – 23,465 % Unafford - 57				Data indicates that affordability over 2010-2012 improved significantly in FODC where the percentage of affordable homes for first time buyers was 73% in 2012 compared to 43% at a Northern Ireland level.	Planning cannot control house prices. LDP can bring forward social housing policies and key site requirements in relation to affordable homes on housing zonings.	NI Housing Market Review and Perspective 2014 - 2018 NIHE Housing Plan & Local Housing Strategies 2014/15	
Average House Prices		£129,501			£149,449K				Fermanagh and Omagh Area housing Investment Plan 2014-15 reports house have become more affordable in the District.		Fermanagh and Omagh Area Housing investment Plan 2014-15	
Unfitness 2011	Unfit Dwellings:	Fermanagh and Omagh- 7%			2009- 17,530 (2.4%) 2011- 48,600 (6%)			Reduce	NI- The main causes of rising unfitness levels have been identified as reduced grant funding and decreased consumer spending on housing maintenance.	Action as required	Fermanagh and Omagh Housing Investment Plan 2015-2019	
	Dwellings Lacking One Or More Basic Amenities:	Fermanagh and Omagh- 14%			2009- 10,540 (2.4%) 2011- 37,150 (4.9%)							
Units Dev. Within the Urban Footprint (%)		Fermanagh and Omagh			Northern Ireland			Maintain- 60% of new housing to be located in appropriate "brownfield" sites. Within the urban footprint in settlements over 5,000 population.	Overall increase in Northern Ireland	Action as required Not a lot of ongoing development. Development mainly within greenfield sites. Data does not reflect breakdown of brownfield/greenfield sites.	NI Housing land availability summary report 2013	
			2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2010/11	2011/12					2012/13
		Fermanagh	25%	100%	20%	53.1%	63.7%					65.9%
		Omagh	34.5%	83.3%	50%							
Zoned Housing Land (2015)		Settlement	Area Remaining (ha)	Area Developed (ha)	Not Relevant					There would appear to be a generous supply of existing undeveloped zoned land remaining within the settlements	FODC	
		Enniskillen	108.5	60.1								
		Irvinestown	25.44	5.39								
		Lisnaskea	30.1	20.2								
		Omagh	93.1	116.54								
		Fintona	17.19	1.1								
		Dromore	7.34	10.1								
		Carrickmore	5.68	3.44								
		Total District	287.35	216.87								

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources																																								
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Fermanagh Omagh: Census Year	All HHs	1 person in HH (%)	2 people in HH (%)	3 people in HH (%)	4 people in HH (%)	5+ people in HH (%)																																								
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Houses Built from 1/4/2008 to 31/3/2015		992																																												
No. of Dwellings Remaining (Commitments and Residual Zoning) 2015		15,298																																												
Housing Applicants on waiting list (March of each year)		March 2014		Northern Ireland																																										
		Fermanagh	Omagh	FODC	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16																																							
NIHE Housing Stock		1,979	1,776	3,755	NIHE Housing Stock	88,599	87,117	86,488																																						
Waiting List Applicants		805	619	1424	Waiting List Applicants	39,367	39,338	37,586																																						
Numbers in Housing Stress		292	142	434	Numbers in Housing Stress	21,586	22,097	22,645																																						
Total Allocations		258	129	387	Total Allocations	8,809	8,129	7,805																																						
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.4% decrease in NIHE housing stock. 4.5% decrease in waiting list applicants. 4.9% in the numbers in housing stress. 11.4% decrease in allocations. 		Source: - NIHE - Fermanagh & Omagh																																				
Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources																																								
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Homelessness (accepted as homeless)	Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland		T o d e c r e a s e h o m e l e s s n e s s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.87% increase in NI 20.3 % increase in Fermanagh and Omagh 	http://www.nihe.gov.uk/fermanagh_omagh_housing_investment_plan_2015_2019.pdf	
	2014	2015	2014	2015				
	231	290	18862	19621				
Tenure	% Rented and others	Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland		T o m e t i d e n t i f i e d h o u s i n g n e e d s	Increase in private rentals in line with regional trend	NISRA - Census 2001 and 2011
		2001	2011	2001	2011			
		4,111 (11.24%)	6,447 (15.6%)	57,510 (9.18%)	106,016 (15.07%)			
	% Owner Occupied (includes owns outright, owns with mortgage / loan and shared ownership)	Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland			Slight decrease in owner/occupier in line with regional trend	NISRA - Census 2001 and 2011
		2001	2011	2001	2011			
		26,834 (73.36%)	29,723 (71.6%)	436,217 (69%)	474,751 (67.5%)			
	Social Housing	Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland			Decrease in social housing in line with regional trend. Proportion of social housing in FODC is considerably less than NI figure.	NISRA - Census 2001 and 2011
		2001	2011	2001	2011			
		5,632(15.39%)	3,983 (9.6%)	132,931 (21.2%)	104,885 (14.9%)			
	Social Housing Need	67 houses for 2015-20 (50 in Enniskillen, 10 in Omagh and remainder in Arney/ Bellanaleck and Ballinmallard)						NIHE Annual Housing Need Assessment January 2016
Lives Rent free	Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland			No trend	No figures for 2001 as a new category in 2011 Census	
	2011	2011	2011	2011				
	1,329 (3.2%)		17,623 (2.5%)				NISRA – Census 2011	
	Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland					

	Total Base 100%	2001	2011	2001	2011	13.49% increase in total base compared to increase of 12.21% regionally		NISRA - Census 2001 and 2011
		36,577	41,512	626,718	703,275			

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources		
Material Assets								
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 8 Public Utilities; and Paper 9 Minerals http://www.fermanaghmagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/								
Area of peatland in Plan area	Total 38,000 Ha (1990's) of which intact peatland stood at around 8'500 Ha	165,100 Ha regional peatland. Much of this has been lost or degraded and the figure for intact peatland stood at around 21,000 Ha in the 1990's. An up to date figure is not available.			According to survey data from the 1990's which may have been carried out in conjunction with University of Ulster.	FODC		
Mineral Production (thousand tonnes) in NI	No local data available	Mineral	Quantity (1000 tonnes)			Decrease Variable Variable Decrease Decrease	Essential for sustainable development in our economy. Not possible to quantify the amount of minerals required over the plan period (2030)	https://www.detini.gov.uk/articles/minerals-and-petroleum-annual-reports Paper 9- Minerals
			2000	2005	2009			
		Basalt & Igneous Rock (Other than Granite)	9,480	7,112	5,757			
		Sandstone	2,844	7,076	3,793			
		Limestone	3,538	5,588	3,972			
		Sand and Gravel	5,073	5,803	4,856			
		Others	3,098	2,090	1,998			
		TOTAL	24,033	27,669	20,377			
Number of Active Quarrying Sites	Quarries - 25 Gold Mine – 1 Gold Exploratory Works - 1					Northern Ireland quarry producers association Paper 9- Minerals Diarmuid McLean Department for the Economy		

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Hydrocarbons	Nine exploration wells were drilled in County Fermanagh between 1965 and 2001. Gas shows were recorded in all but one of these wells.			There is no commercial production.	The SPPS position on hydrocarbon extraction, is that there should be an assumption against their exploitation until there is sufficient and robust evidence on all environmental impacts.	Geological Survey NI Mineral Resources Map of Northern Ireland

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Population and Human Health						
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 1 Population; Paper 2 Housing; Paper 3 Employment and Economic Development; Paper 6 Transport; Paper 10 Education; Paper 11 Recreation and Open Space; Paper 12 Settlement Appraisals; and Paper 13 Housing Allocation. http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/						
Population Change 2001-2011	2001	105,479	1,685,267	Increase	Population has increased at a rate slightly below the regional level.	NISRA, Census 2001 and 20011
	2011	113,161 (7.2 % increase)	1,810,863 (7.45% increase)			
Population Change up to 2030	2015	120000	1852000	Increase		NISRA – 2012 based population/household projections. Paper 1- Population
	2020	123850	1900000			
	2025	127097	1943000			
	2030	129009	1975000			
Existing and	2015	2.64 (MHS)	2.47(MHS)	Decrease		NISRA - 2012 based population/household projections.
	2020	2.59 (MHS)	2.41(MHS)			

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Population and Human Health						
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	2025	2.52 (MHS)				
	2030	2.42 (MHS)				
Population Density (Number of persons per hectare)	Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland		Increase	The population density has increased overtime both locally and regionally.
	2001	2011	2001	2011		
	0.56	0.6	1.22	1.31		
Age Structure - population 0-15 years	2001	26,263 24.9%	398,056 23.6%		Both local and regional population under the age of 16 has decreased.	NISRA 2001 and 2011 Census
	2011	24,808 21.9%	379,323 20.9%			
Age Structure Population 16-29 years	2001	20,561 19.5%	326,186 19.4%		Population over 16 and under 30 has remained static regionally, however it has slightly decreased in the FODC.	NISRA, NINIS, 2001 and 2011 Census
	2011	20,772 18.4%	351,733 19.4%			

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Population and Human Health						
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 1 Population; Paper 2 Housing; Paper 3 Employment and Economic Development; Paper 6 Transport; Paper 10 Education; Paper 11 Recreation and Open Space; Paper 12 Settlement Appraisals; and Paper 13 Housing Allocation. http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/						
Age Structure Population 30-64 years	2001	45,163 42.8%	737,700 43.8%		Increased both in the FODC and regionally. Aging population will require LDP to provide facilities and services. Consideration for specialised housing etc.	NISRA, NINIS, 2001 and 2011 Census
	2011	51,642 45.6%	816,087 45.1%			
Age Structure Population 65+ years	2001	13,492 12.8%	223,325 13.2%		Population over 65 has increased both in the FODC and regionally. Aging population will require LDP to provide facilities and services. Consideration for specialised housing etc.	NISRA, NINIS, 2001 and 2011 Census
	2011					
	2011	15,939 14.1%	263,720 14.6%			
NI Multiple Deprivation Measures	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Omagh Rank - 7 • Fermanagh Rank - 11 	Rank 1 is most deprived		Rank overall has increased however results are not directly comparable.	NISRA NIMDM 2005 and 2010 reports
	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Omagh Rank - 17 • Fermanagh Rank - 22 <p>4% of Fermanagh and 7% of Omagh population live in the most deprived Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Northern Ireland.</p>				

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Population and Human Health Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 1 Population; Paper 2 Housing; Paper 3 Employment and Economic Development; Paper 6 Transport; Paper 10 Education; Paper 11 Recreation and Open Space; Paper 12 Settlement Appraisals; and Paper 13 Housing Allocation. http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/						
	<p>Lisanelly 2 (Rank 80) in Omagh and Devenish (Rank 83) in Enniskillen are within the top 10% most deprived SOA's in Northern Ireland</p> <p>There are significant pockets of deprivation (income, health, education, skills) in the two Enniskillen and Omagh, and in Fintona and Irvinestown.</p> <p>The highest concentrations of deprivation with respect to proximity to services include Belleek and Boa, Belcoo and Garrison and Rosslea in Fermanagh and Owenkillew, Sixmilecross, and Termon in Omagh.</p> <p>Devenish is the most deprived SOA in terms of housing quality and housing access.</p> <p>The most deprived SOAs for crime and disorder are Portora, Devenish and Erne in Enniskillen, Lisanelly 2 in Omagh town and Fintona.</p>					
Re-occurring illnesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 139/1000 have high blood pressure • 126/1000 are the obesity register • 20/1000 have a form of cancer • 39/1000 are registered as having Coronary Heart Disease • 19/1000 are on the Stroke Register • 9/1000 are on the Mental Health Register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 130/1000 have high blood pressure • 112/1000 are the obesity register • 19/1000 have a form of cancer • 39/1000 are registered as having Coronary Heart Disease • 18/1000 are on the Stroke Register • 9/1000 are on the Mental Health Register 		<p>Fermanagh and Omagh District have higher incidents of listed illnesses than experienced regionally</p>	<p>Possibly linked in with the ageing population in FODC.</p> <p>Need to promote physical exercise through provision of suitable spaces/places and blue and green facilities.</p>	<p>Community Plan- Health Database FODC</p>

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Mortality Rates by cause	Fermanagh and Omagh Council					Northern Ireland								NISRA, NINIS, 2001 and 2011 Census																														
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014																																	
	All Circulatory	258 38.8%	233 35.1%	221 32%	252 34.1%	246 34.1%	4476 39.8%	3951 36.7%	400133 6.6%	3917 35.4%	3719 34.5%																																	
	All Respiratory diseases	112 16.8%	119 17.9%	131 19%	156 21.1%	159 22.1%	1886 16.8%	1923 17.9%	2023 18.5%	2124 19.2%	2004 18.6%																																	
Cancer	213 32%	219 33%	256 39%	244 33.1%	228 31.6%	4018 35.7%	4059 37.7%	4134 37.8%	4230 38.3%	4323 40.1%				Notable increase in the % of deaths by respiratory disease in FODC.																														

Indicator		Local Data					Regional Data					Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources		
Population and Human Health																	
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	All external causes of death	51 7.7%	49 7.4%	45 6.5%	51 6.9%	52 7.2%	840 7.5%	785 7.3%	737 6.7%	748 6.8%	701 6.5%		Mortality rate for cancer is variable though is generally below the regional level.				
	Other cause of death	31 4.7%	44 6.6%	38 5.5%	35 4.8%	36 5%	31 0.2%	44 0.4%	38 0.4%	35 0.3%	36 0.3%						
General Health	2001	Limiting long-term illness	Good General Health	People Providing Unpaid care				2001	Limiting long-term illness	Good General Health	People Providing Unpaid care				Source: NISRA, 2001 and 2011		
	Fermanagh	19.20%	72.20%	9.90%				NI	20.40%	70.00%	11.00%						
	Omagh	20.40%	71.40%	10.00%													
	2011	Limiting long-term illness	Good or Very Good General Health	People Providing Unpaid care				2011	Limiting long-term illness	Good or Very Good General Health	People Providing Unpaid care						
Fermanagh	19.91%	81.02%	10.92%				NI	20.69%	79.51%	11.81%							
Omagh	21.76%	78.62%	11.14%														
Life expectancy at birth	Year	Male	Female				Year	Male	Female				Increase in life expectancy. FODC expectancy now above regional average.			NISRA, NINIS, 2001 and 2011 Census	
	2007-2009	76.1	81.9				2007-2009	76.8	81.5								
	2008-2010	77.3	82.5				2008-2010	77.1	81.6								
	2009-2011	77.8	82.8				2009-2011	77.6	82								
	2010-2012	78.5	83.6				2010-2012	77.8	82.3								
	2011-2013	78.6	83.3				2011-2013	78.1	82.4								
	Education																
No. of Schools by type	Fermanagh and Omagh					Northern Ireland					Preschool. Primary and Post Primary school no.s have decreased at local level. Nursery, preschool. Primary, post	The special schools in Enniskillen were amalgamated	NI School Census, 14/15, 13/14, 12/13, https://www.deni.gov.uk/publications/school-enrolments-school-level-data-(15/16,14/15,13/14,12/13,11/12)				
		11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15				15/16			
	Nursery	2	2	2	2	2	97	97	96	96				95			
	Pre school	39	38	38	39	36	381	390	365	401				405			
Primary	88	85	84	84	83	854	847	839	836	827							

Indicator	Local Data					Regional Data					Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources	
Population and Human Health															
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http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/															
	Post Primary	22	22	21	20	21	216	215	210	208	202		primary and special schools have decreased.		
	Special School	3	2	2	2	2	41	40	40	39	39				
Pupil: Teacher Ratio	Western Education and Library Board					Northern Ireland						Decreasing in recent years.		www.deni.gov.ukstatisticalbulletin	
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15		Pupil: Teacher ratio now lower than regional		
	Primary	20.2	20.2	20.9	20.8	20.6	20.2	20.5	21.2	21.1	21.1				
	Post Primary	14.6	14.7	15.2	15.4	15	14.7	14.8	15.3	15.4	15.2				
Enrolment of Schools in NI Further Education Colleges	South West College					Northern Ireland						Variable	Higher number of part time enrolments compared to full time. There is a higher number of males than females enrolled within NI Further Education Colleges. Higher % of students enrolled part time within the District and over NI figure. Higher % of males enrolled in further education within the District whilst a higher % of females enrolled in NI as a whole.	https://www.deni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/de/qualifications-and-destinations-1112.pdf	
		2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				
	Full – time	2870 11.6%	3215 13.2%	3218 12.1%	3110 11.3%	3248 12%	29738 15%	29252 15.7%	27955 15.2%	28001 14.7%	25833 14.3%				
	Part – time	21794 88.4%	21188 86.8%	23357 87.9%	24298 88.7%	23891 88%	169839 85%	157218 84.3%	156465 84.8%	162343 85.3%	154992 85.7%				
	Total	24664	24403	26575	27408	27139	199577	186470	184420	190344	180825				
	Female	11451 46.4%	10979 45%	12043 45.3%	12363 45.1%	12119 44.7%	106238 53.2%	97670 52.4%	95600 51.8%	96825 50.9%	91905 50.8%				
	Male	13213 53.6%	13424 55%	14532 54.7%	15045 54.9%	15020 55.3%	93339 46.8%	88800 47.6%	88820 48.2%	93519 49.1%	88920 49.2%				
	Total	24664	24403	26575	27408	27139	199577	186470	184420	190344	180825				
Percentage of school leavers		2009/10 %	2011/12 %	2012/13 %	2013/14 %		2009/10 %	2011/12 %	2012/13 %	2013/14 %		Variable	A higher % of school leavers within FODC achieving 2 or	https://www.deni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/de/qualifications-and-destinations	
	Fermanagh	58.90	61.60	63.90	63.90										

Indicator	Local Data					Regional Data					Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources	
Population and Human Health															
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http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/															
achieving 2 or more A Levels	Omagh	60.90	62.40	63.20	68.50	NI	52.90	55.60	55.10	55.70			more A Levels the rest of NI.		
	FODC	59.90	62	63.50	65.35										
Percentage of school leavers achieving 5 or more GCSEs grades A-C		2009/10 %	2011/12 %	2012/13 %	2013/14 %		2009/10 %	2011/12 %	2012/13 %	2013/14 %		No consistent trend at local level.	FODC above NI figures,	https://www.deni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/de/qualifications-and-destinations	
	Fermanagh	77.40%	78.80%	84.10%	83.00%										
	Omagh	76.30%	82.40%	87.50%	84.60%	Northern Ireland	71.80	76.50	78.50	78.60		Increase at regional level.			
	FODC	76.85%	80.60%	85.80%	83.80%										
Destination of school leavers (%)					2012	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14		Decrease in the percentage entering into employment and training at regional level	Local data is limited.	https://www.deni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/de/qualifications-and-destinations	
	Employment				6%	7%	6.60%	6.20%	6.40%	6.90%					
	Training				9%	11.80%	13.10%	11.10%	11.30%	10.40%					
	Higher Education				No Data	42.2%	41.7%	42.3%	42.6%	41.8%					
	Apr – Jan 14/15	Apr – Jan 15/16	% Change	Apr – Jan 14/15	Apr – Jan 15/16	% Change									
	4177	4207	+0.7%	86406	88488	+2.4%									

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Population and Human Health						
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Crime						
Crime Statistics (2014)	Type	Number			Anti- Social behaviour is the highest type of crime recorded in the FODC.	PSNI Anti – accessed through NINIS
	Recorded (including violence, sexual offences, robbery)	5,054				
	Anti social behaviour	2,841				
	Domestic Abuse	771				
	Hate Crimes	74				
	Total	8,740				
Open Space						
Available Recreation Space (Ha)	Fermanagh and Omagh					FODC, 2015
	Children's play space	90 Ha				
	Outdoor Recreation space (Including Children's play space)	330 Ha				
			Programme for Government 2011-2015: improve the health, including mental health, and well-being of the population; unlocking the potential of the leisure sector as an instrument for positive change; and seeking to encourage greater involvement in sporting activities to advance social cohesion and integration			

Indicator	Local Data		Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Population and Human Health							
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						Play and Leisure Policy Statement: Improve existing play and leisure provision for all children and young people from 0 - 18 years.	
Existing Children's playing space provision	Settlement	Provision (Ha)					FODC, 2015
	Enniskillen	23.9 (Ha)					
	Omagh	34.5 (Ha)					
	Irvinestown	2.0 (Ha)					
	Lisnaskea	4.1 (Ha)					
	Fintona	4.5 (Ha)					
	Dromore	1.0 (Ha)					
	Carrickmore	1.1 (Ha)					
No. of equipped Children's Play Spaces provided by the Council	Settlement	Number of Children's Play Spaces				28 small settlements within FODC have no equipped children's play areas.	FODC, 2015
	Carrickmore	1					
	Dromore	2					
	Fintona	4					
	Irvinestown	4					

Indicator	Local Data			Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Population and Human Health								
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	Lisnaskea	4						
	Villages Fermanagh	36						
	Villages Omagh Area	15						
	Hamlets Omagh Area	17						
Pitch Provision (excluding education provision)	Fermanagh and Omagh							
	Grass pitch provision	105 (Ha)					Sport NI determine a synthetic pitch to have 4 times the value of a grass pitch	Sport NI's Active Places 2014
	Synthetic pitch provision	2.7 (Ha) 10.8 (Ha) – (4 x 2.7 (Ha)) See comments						
No. of Passive Recreation Areas	Fermanagh	Omagh						
	20	9						FODC
Land zoned for recreation and land remaining.	Settlement	Area Zoned For recreation (ha)	Area Remaining (ha) and % of total of land zoned for recreation					
	Enniskillen	30.6	25.6(83.6%)					
	Omagh Town	102.2	88.7(86.8%)					
	Irvinestown	2.2	0 (0%)					
	Lisnaskea	0.8	0.7 (87.5%)					
	Fintona	13.5	1.8(12.9%)					
	Dromore	6.2	2.3 (37.0%)					
	Carrickmore	4.1	4.1 (100%)					

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Population and Human Health						
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Public Rights of Ways asserted by the Councils	199 (179 in Fermanagh and 20 in Omagh)	123 miles of Public rights of way in Northern Ireland			FODC and Regional data not comparable	FODC NI Assembly Research and Information Service Briefing Paper: Access to the countryside in Northern Ireland – occupiers' liability Dec 2012.
Ulster Way Route	7 in FODC	26				Walk NI - Ulster Way

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources	
Geo-Diversity / Soil							
Relevant Position Papers: Paper 5 Environmental Assets http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/							
Cumulative number and distribution	World Heritage site	0	1	World Heritage site	None identified	None	NIEA
	UNESCO European Geopark	1	1	UNESCO European Geopark	None identified	None	
	Earth Science Conservation Review Sites	98	385 (NIEA email)	Earth Science Conservation Review Sites		None	habitas.org.uk, Iain Davies, NIEA
	Landscape Character Areas Geo - Diversity Profiles	26	130	Landscape Character Areas Geo - Diversity Profiles		These correspond with LCA's	NIEA - Landscape home

Soil – Agricultural Land Classification	Land classification	% Area FODC.	Land classification	%Area NI.	None identified	No trend identified	None	ALC values for Fermanagh & Omagh District Council (AFBI)
	2 – Very Good	3.8 (11564ha)	2 – Very Good	7.1				
	3A - Good	12.6 (38049ha)	3A - Good	23.9				
	3B – Moderate	27.7 (83330ha)	3B – Moderate	26.1				
	4A – Poor	4.8 (14352ha)	4A – Poor	7.7				
	4B - Poor	40.5 (121654ha)	4B - Poor	22.9				
	5 – Very Poor	3.1 (9468ha)	5 – Very Poor	3.0				
	Others (water etc.)	7.5 (21952ha)	Others (water etc.)	9.3				

Indicator	Local Data		Regional Data		Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Transport and Accessibility								
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 6 Transport http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/								
Mode of transport (%)	2001 %	2011%	2001%	2011%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote a model shift to more sustainable forms of transport i.e. cycle routes and walkways. Promote/ improve connectivity in rural areas. 	High dependence on driving a car/van- Fermanagh and Omagh is higher than the NI average. This reflects the size of the district and the dispersed rural settlement pattern of FODC.	Requires Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2001 is travel to work 2011 is travel to work/ place of study 	Census 2001 and 2011. Paper 6- Transport
Train	0.13	0.18	0.86	1.31				
Bus, Minibus or Coach	2.19	1.34	6.01	4.77				
Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped	0.37	0.15	0.80	0.39				
Driving a car or van	58.4	61.4	55.88	57.70				
Passenger in a car or van	8.2	4.2	8.98	4.92				
Car or Van pool	5.18	10.29	5.73	9.83				
Taxi	0.72	0.68	1.58	1.35				
Bicycle	0.51	0.49	0.87	0.85				
On foot	8.49	5.68	9.73	7.74				
Other method	1.21	0.92	0.75	0.82				

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comment	Data Sources								
Waste														
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 8 Public Utilities http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/														
Waste Collected per household waste landfilled and recycled, reused, composted 2009/10 – 2013/14	Fermanagh District Council				Northern Ireland		Achieving a recycling target of 50% of household waste by 2020 (NI Waste Management Strategy). Interim Programme for Government	Legacy council and regional data show increased levels of recycling and decreased levels of landfill. Data for FODC	Local and regional data available to enable comparative analysis. Continued reliance on landfill both regionally and locally within FODC.	DOE: Northern Ireland Statistical Report 2015 Paper 8-Public Utilities FODC - Environmental Education & Recycling Officer				
	Year	Household Waste Landfilled (tonnes)	Household Waste Recycling, reuse, composting (tonnes)	Household Recycling Rate (%)	Household Landfill Rate (%)	Year					Household Waste Landfilled (tonnes)	Household Waste Recycling or composted (tonnes)	Household Recycling Rate %	Household Landfill Rate %
	2009/10	20,496.11	8,691.45	29.67	69.97	2009/10					561,173	311,306	35.6	64.1
	2010/11	20,249.28	9,660.47	30.79	68.8	2010/11					531,031	324,875	37.3	61
	2011/12	16,529.38	9,163.79	35.44	63.96	2011/12					473,353	331,334	39.7	56.7
	2012/13	15,407.02	8,430.15	34.76	63.52	2012/13					423,931	318,846	39.7	52.8
	2013/14	15,169.71	8,844.89	36.12	61.95	2013/14					391,415	336,591	41.3	48
	2014/15	15,013.41	9,578.03	38.37	60.14									

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Omagh District Council</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Household Waste Landfilled (tonnes)</th> <th>Household Waste Recycling, reuse, composting (tonnes)</th> <th>Household Recycling Rate (%)</th> <th>Household Landfill Rate (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2009/10</td> <td>13,858.60</td> <td>9,346.09</td> <td>39.91</td> <td>59.18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010/11</td> <td>13,640.72</td> <td>9,472</td> <td>40.15</td> <td>57.82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>12,747.64</td> <td>10,028.03</td> <td>43.35</td> <td>55.11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>11,722.68</td> <td>9,414.96</td> <td>43.19</td> <td>53.78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>11,843.58</td> <td>9,574.52</td> <td>43.36</td> <td>53.64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>12,025.86</td> <td>10,025.28</td> <td>44.59</td> <td>52.39</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Household Waste Landfilled (tonnes)	Household Waste Recycling, reuse, composting (tonnes)	Household Recycling Rate (%)	Household Landfill Rate (%)	2009/10	13,858.60	9,346.09	39.91	59.18	2010/11	13,640.72	9,472	40.15	57.82	2011/12	12,747.64	10,028.03	43.35	55.11	2012/13	11,722.68	9,414.96	43.19	53.78	2013/14	11,843.58	9,574.52	43.36	53.64	2014/15	12,025.86	10,025.28	44.59	52.39		target: Achieving recycling rate of 45% of household waste by 2015.	show decrease in recycling from 1 st quarter to 2 nd quarter of 2015/16 with a corresponding increase in landfill. Percentage of waste to landfill is higher than the regional percentage indicating dependence on landfill.		
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Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comment	Data Sources
Waste						
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 8 Public Utilities http://www.fermanaghmagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/						
The total amount (tonnes) of collected municipal waste collected.	Collected Municipal Waste by legacy Fermanagh and Omagh District Councils		Collected Municipal Waste Northern Ireland		Proposed target: Achieving a recycling target of 60% of collected municipal waste by 2020 NI Waste Management Strategy.	DOE, Municipal Waste Report 2014-15
	Year	Fermanagh	Omagh	Year		
	2009/10	35,596	26,013	2009/10	1,004,020	
	2010/11	34,570	26,106	2010/11	985,176	
	2011/12	29,477	25,480	2011/12	949,491	
	2012/13	27,335	23,626	2012/13	931,546	
	2013/14	27,342	23,841	2013/14	924,412	
	2014/15	27,248	24,747	2014/15	951,423	
Amount in tonnes of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) - dry recycling and composting	Fermanagh and Omagh Tonnes		Northern Ireland		The amount of LAC Municipal Waste for dry recycling and composting has increased.	Seek to find ways in which to improve the rate of recycling of waste. www.doeni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/doe/lac-municipal-waste (2014/15, 2013/14, 2012/13)
	Year	Fermanagh	Omagh	Year		
	2012/13	10,121 (37%)	10,054(42.5%)	2012/13	353,961(38%)	
	2013/14	10,574(38.7%)	10,293(43.2%)	2013/14	375,681(40.6%)	
	2014/15	11,160(41%)	11,022(44.5%)	2014/15	392,962(41.3%)	

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Water						
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 8 Public Utilities http://www.fermanaghmagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/						

Indicator		Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources																														
Protected Areas	Drinking Water Protected Areas	4 in FODC - Lough Bradan, Drumquin, Belleek, Garrison, Derg, Strabane, Glenhordial, Omagh	There are 52 drinking water protected areas; 8 in surface waters to serve the following WTWs - Belleek, Killyhevin, Lough Bradan, Derg, Glenhordial, Lough Macrory, Caugh Hill and Carmoney; and 42 in groundwaters	To protect and improve the status of drinking water and restore waters to good status	Meets NI Targets of achieving the standards of compliance ie 99.9% Mean Zonial Compliance (MZC)		NIEA North Western Basin Water Management Plan 2015-2021 (Downloaded Dec 2015)																														
	Freshwater Fish and Shellfish Waters	Owenkillew and Cladagh River (Swanlinbar River) are designated as SACs under the Habitats Directive for the presence of Pearl Mussel. There are 1681 km of rivers and 149 km2 of lakes designated for fish There are 2 designated shellfish waters within the North Western District: Balls Point and Longfield Bank	<p>% River Water Bodies</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>1.4</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>34.4</td> <td>28.7</td> <td>30.1</td> <td>31.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moderate</td> <td>49.8</td> <td>57.4</td> <td>56.9</td> <td>57.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>12.4</td> <td>10.5</td> <td>12.5</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bad</td> <td>1.9</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2009	2010	2011	2012	High	1.4	2.4	0	1	Good	34.4	28.7	30.1	31.1	Moderate	49.8	57.4	56.9	57.4	Poor	12.4	10.5	12.5	0	Bad	1.9	1	0.5	0	To protect the status of waters and restore waters to good status	Gradually Improving		Water Framework Directive Inland Fisheries DCAL now DAERA
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Bathing Water	0 in FODC	There are 3 identified bathing waters in the North Western District: Castlerock; Downhill; and Magilligan - 23 sites in NI	Continue to maintain and improve where possible	All 23 Beaches have meet the stricter EU Standards for bathing water quality																																	
Nutrient Sensitive Areas	1 in FODC - Lough Erne Catchment	There are 4 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive sensitive areas: Lough Erne Catchment; River Faughan Catchment; River Foyle Catchment; and River Roe Catchment																																			
Water Dependent Natura 2000	19 in total in FODC - 16 SACs and 3SPAs	28 in total - 24 SACs and 4 SPAs	Establish and maintain water related environmental conditions to achieve favourable conservation status of all	First designation in 2009- no more designations since																																	

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources																																																																																	
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Percentage of waters complying with EC fresh water fish directive 2008-2013	2008 93% Pass 2009 91% Pass 2010 83% Pass 2011 93% Pass	2008 93% Pass 2009 93% Pass 2010 90% Pass 2011 91% Pass		Good improvement in 2011	DOE Environmental Statistical Report, 2015.																																																																																		

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources																																																		
Percentage compliance in drinking water standards set in NI Water Regulations 2011-2013	<p>Fermanagh and Omagh</p> <p>2013 99.9%</p> <p>2014 99.8%</p> <p>2015 99.9%</p>	<p>NI</p> <p>2013 99.7%</p> <p>2014 99.8%</p> <p>2015 99.7%</p>	99.7% compliance	Target met and exceeded.		NI Water																																																		
Overall classification of surface water bodies measured against good ecological status/potential	<p>Classification of surface water bodies in North Western River Basin</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>High</th> <th>Good</th> <th>Moderate</th> <th>Poor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rivers</td> <td>5 (3.1)</td> <td>70 (43.5)</td> <td>74 (46)</td> <td>12 (7.4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lakes</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>2 (25)</td> <td>5 (62.5)</td> <td>1 (12.5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transitional Waters</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>2 (100)</td> <td>0 (0)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coastal</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>1 (100)</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>0 (0)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Rivers within FODC are: Owenkillew; Strule; Fairy Water; Camowen; Drumragh; Lough Melvin; Upper and Lower Lough Erne; Ballinamallard/Ballycassidy; Termon; Bannagh; Kesh/Glendurragh; Colebrooke; Finn; Woodford; Swanlinbar; Arney; and Sillees.</p>		High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Rivers	5 (3.1)	70 (43.5)	74 (46)	12 (7.4)	Lakes	0 (0)	2 (25)	5 (62.5)	1 (12.5)	Transitional Waters	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (100)	0 (0)	Coastal	0 (0)	1 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	<p>Classification of surface water bodies (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>High</th> <th>Good</th> <th>Moderate</th> <th>Poor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rivers</td> <td>8 (1.8)</td> <td>139 (32)</td> <td>235 (54)</td> <td>53 (12.2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lakes</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>5 (27.8)</td> <td>6 (33.3)</td> <td>7 (38.9)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transitional Waters</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>1 (14.3)</td> <td>4 (57.1)</td> <td>2 (28.6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coastal</td> <td>1 (5.3)</td> <td>8 (42.1)</td> <td>10 (52.6)</td> <td>0 (0)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Rivers	8 (1.8)	139 (32)	235 (54)	53 (12.2)	Lakes	0 (0)	5 (27.8)	6 (33.3)	7 (38.9)	Transitional Waters	0 (0)	1 (14.3)	4 (57.1)	2 (28.6)	Coastal	1 (5.3)	8 (42.1)	10 (52.6)	0 (0)	Ongoing improvement within the first cycle of the River Basin and Management Plan 2009-2015.	Making progress towards meeting good ecological status in all our water bodies above regional performance for rivers.		NIEA River Basin Management Plans 2009-2015
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Ground Water Bodies	<p>45 in total (42 bedrock and 3 superficial within the North Western River Basin Plan)</p> <p>The chemical and quantitative status of the 12,077KM2 of groundwater in the North Western basin is classified as good.</p>	<p>75 in total (66 bedrock and 9 superficial)</p> <p>Across NI the nitrate concentrations are generally low and of the 48 monitored sites an average nitrate concentration of 5.5mg NO3/l.</p>				<p>NIEA</p> <p>River Basin Management Plan 2009 - 2015</p>																																																		

Indicator	Local Data						Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Chemical and Ecological Quality of our waterways.		High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad	Not Relevant.			Need to improve the chemical and ecological quality of our estuaries and coastal waters within our river water basin.	North Western river Basin management Plan 2009 – 2015.
Rivers and Canals %Totals	0	12 (22.6%)	29 (54.8%)	12 (22.6%)	0						
Lakes and reservoirs %Totals	0	0	61 (100%)	0	0						
Estuaries %Totals	0	0	0	34 (100%)	0						
Costal %Totals	0	0	0	166 (100%)	0						
Area of Flood Risk within the plan area. (See Map XX)	Settlements within the District Council area that have a 1% risk of flooding in any year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enniskillen • Omagh • Fintona • Dromore • Ballinmallard • Lisbellaw • Maguires Bridge • Lisnaskea • Irvinestown 						Not Relevant.	Reduce risk to life and damage to property	Increase in the risk of flooding due to climate change		DARD Flood Maps Appendix 8 of Position Paper 8 – Public Utilities.
Number of Domestic Discharge Consents issued under the Water (NI) Order	Fermanagh		Omagh & Strabane		Northern Ireland				There was a decrease in discharge consents up until 2014 and then it started to show a marginal increase. Decrease in No. of houses in the countryside may be due to recession and change in rural planning policy.	This may have been due to the recession	NIEA Lisburn Consents team. (Unable to provide Omagh Statistics separately). Paper 8 public Utilities.
	2011	208	2011	170	2011	1998					
	2012	187	2012	149	2012	1963					
	2013	111	2013	125	2013	1832					
	2014	117	2014	116	2014	1791					
	2015	122	2015	122	2015	1926					

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Waste Water Treatment Works at capacity	Belleek Churchill Clabby Ederney Garrison Loughmacrory Edenderry	Not relevant.			Impact on potential growth of settlement	NI Water Paper 8

Appendix 4: Fermanagh and Omagh Sustainability Framework – SA Themes, Objectives and Indicators

SA Theme		Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Suggested Indicators
Social	Prosperity and Social Inclusion	To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion, in particular in those areas affected?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average income • Unemployment figures • Most deprived wards (NI Multiple Deprivation Measure)
	Health and Wellbeing	To improve the health and wellbeing of the population	Will it improve affordability of essential services?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in average life expectancy • Supported housing development • Lifetimes homes development • Health deprivation and disability • Number of doctors surgeries, health facilities • Prescription rates for respiratory related illnesses and anti-depressants • Noise nuisance
			Will it improve access to high quality health care?	
			Will it encourage health lifestyles and provide opportunities for sport and recreation?	
			Will it reduce health inequalities?	
			Will it improve physical and mental health?	
			Will it reduce noise levels and concerns?	
	Education and Skills	To improve the education and skills of the population	Will it improve qualifications and skills of the population?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government statistics for those in F/T, P/T education both academic and vocational
			Will it improve access to high quality educational facilities?	
			Will it help fill key skill gaps?	
Housing	To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home	Will it increase access to affordable housing?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Growth Indicators • Annual Housing Need Assessment Publication (NIHE) • Housing Completions 	
		Will it encourage a range of dwelling type, size and tenure?		
		Will it reduce homelessness?		

SA Theme	Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Suggested Indicators
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homelessness figures Waiting lists and allocations information Mixed tenure development/tenure balance Provision of Travellers accommodation DSD/ NIHE Affordable housing pilots
Crime Prevention and Community Safety	To reduce crime and anti-social activity	Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and local crime statistics (NISRA) Crime rate figures (NISRA)
		Will it reduce the fear of crime?	
Community Identity	To encourage a sense of community, identity and welfare	Will it encourage engagement in community activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of new health, education facilities. New shared future housing developments The provision of new shared community facilities
		Will it foster satisfaction and a sense of pride in the local area?	
		Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	
		Will it improve ethnic relations?	
		Will it improve understanding between different communities of their respective needs and concerns?	
Will it encourage people to respect and value their contribution to society?			
Accessibility	To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need	Will it improve the level of investment in key community services?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of new public transport routes New mixed use developments and town centre living initiatives
		Will it make access more affordable?	
		Will it make access easier for those without access to a car?	
Traffic	To reduce the effect of traffic on air quality	Will it reduce traffic volumes and congestion?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average distance travelled to work or school (NISRA)
		Will it increase the proportion of journeys using modes other than the car?	

SA Theme	Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Suggested Indicators
		Will it encourage walking and cycling?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population travelling to work or school by means of public transport Public transport usage (DRD/Translink) Traffic volume figures Traffic congestion figures
Climate Change and Floor Risk	To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding and to increase resilience to flood risk	<p>Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption and the need to travel?</p> <p>Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?</p> <p>Will it reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances?</p> <p>Will it minimise the risk of flooding from rivers and watercourses to people and property?</p> <p>Will it reduce the risk of damage to property from storm events?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency of flood events Increase provision for flood management systems including SuDS
Water Quality & Resources	To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Will it improve the quality of surface and ground water?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National water quality figures (NIEA) NI Water – Water quality figures Water consumption figures (NI Water)
		Will it reduce water consumption and improve water efficiency?	
Air Quality	To improve air quality	Will it improve air quality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality data
		Will it help achieve the objectives of the Air Quality Management Plan?	
		Will it reduce emissions of key pollutants?	
Biodiversity	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Will it conserve and enhance habitats of borough or local importance and create habitats in areas of deficiency?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of SAC and SPA sites

SA Theme		Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Suggested Indicators
Environmental			<p>Will it conserve and enhance species diversity; and in particular avoid harm to protected species?</p> <p>Will it conserve and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest at the regional or national level?</p> <p>Will it protect and enhance woodland cover and trees and promote their management?</p> <p>Will it improve access to and promote the educational value of sites of biodiversity value?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of areas designated for their Nature conservation interest • Open space provision • Landscape buffers • Natural corridors
	Landscape & Townscape	To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscape and townscapes	<p>Will it improve the landscape character and visual amenity of open spaces?</p> <p>Will it enhance the quality of priority areas for townscape and public realm enhancements?</p> <p>Will it protect and enhance local distinctiveness and sense of place?</p> <p>Will it minimise visual intrusion and protect views?</p> <p>Will it decrease litter in urban areas and open spaces?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of landscape quality • Number of Areas of Townscape Character/Areas of Village Character • Local Landscape Policy Areas • Revitalisation schemes • Urgent Works Notices
	Historic Environment & Cultural Assets	To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	<p>Will it protect and enhance Conservation Areas and other sites, features and areas of historical and cultural value?</p> <p>Will it protect listed buildings and their settings?</p> <p>Will it help preserve, enhance and record archaeological features and their settings?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of conservation areas scheduled monuments and listed buildings • Buildings at risk Northern Ireland register • Urgent Works Notices • Number of new tourist facilities linked to historical and cultural assets.
	Climate Change	To reduce contributions to climate change and improve	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption and the need to travel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon dioxide emissions

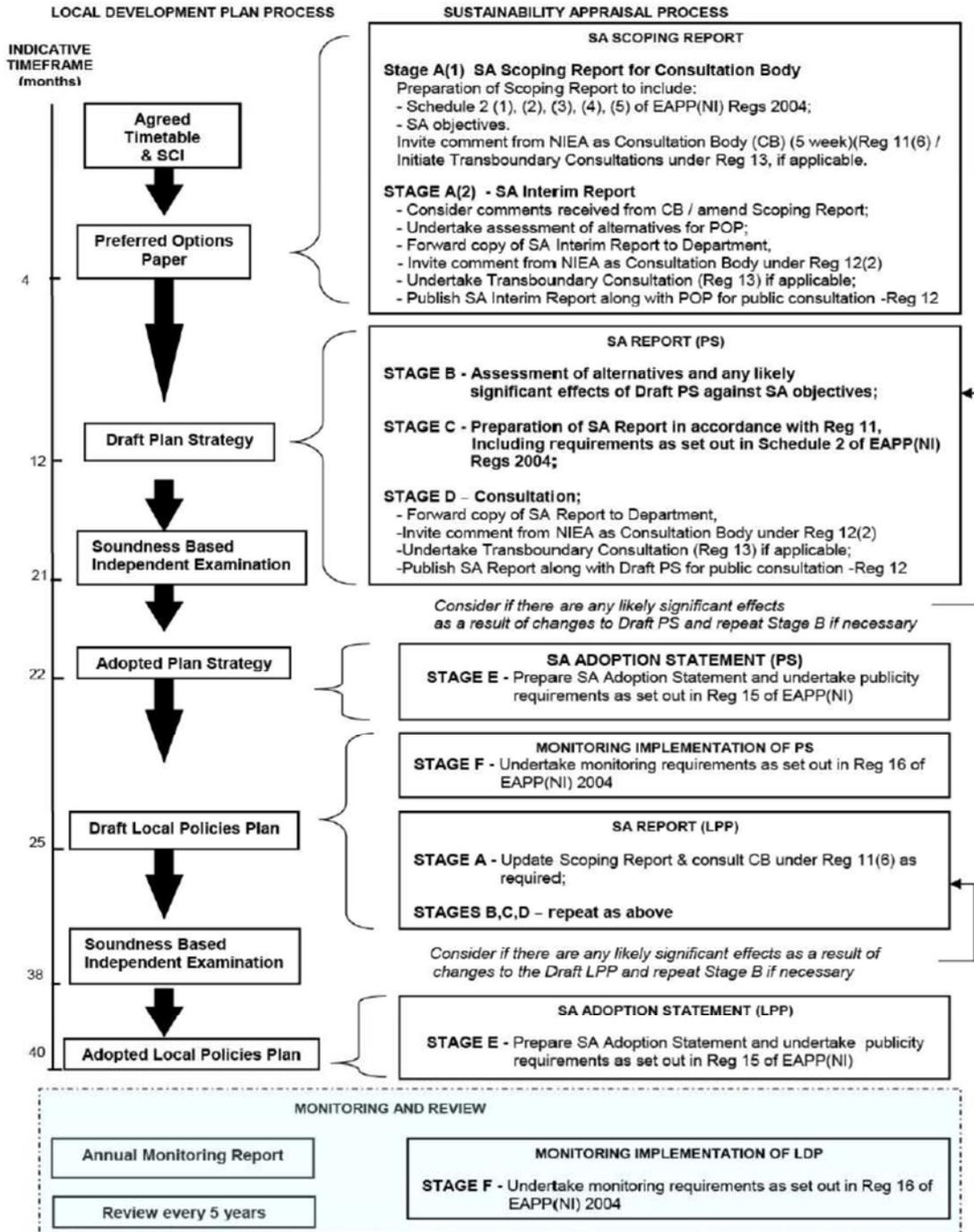
SA Theme	Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Suggested Indicators
	resilience to climate change	<p>Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?</p> <p>Will it reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances?</p> <p>Will it minimise the risk of flooding from rivers and watercourse to people and property?</p> <p>Will it reduce the risk of damage to property from storm events?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land at 'significant' risk from flooding • Percentage of energy from renewable sources
Waste Management	To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable resources	<p>Will it help reduce the impact of increased urban temperatures on people and property?</p> <p>Will it lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources?</p> <p>Will it reduce household waste?</p> <p>Will it increase waste recovery and recycling and improve facilities?</p> <p>Will it reduce hazardous waste?</p> <p>Will it reduce waste in the construction industry?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling targets • Council recycling figures • Number of waste recovery/recycling facilities
Land and Soil	To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources	<p>Will it minimise development on greenfield sites?</p> <p>Will it ensure that where possible, new development occurs on derelict; vacant and underused, previously developed land and buildings?</p> <p>Will it ensure contaminated land is remediated as appropriate?</p> <p>Will it minimise the loss of soils to development and maintain and enhance soil quality?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of development on brownfield sites

SA Theme	Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Suggested Indicators	
		Will it reduce the risk of subsidence and heave?		
Economic	Economic Growth	To encourage sustainable economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage new business start-ups and opportunities for local people? Will it improve business development and enhance productivity? Will it improve the resilience of business and the local economy? Will it promote growth in key sectors? Will it promote growth in key clusters? Will it enhance the image of the area as a business location? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic activity rates • Uptake of zoned land • VAT registered business start-ups • Business Scale • Vacancy rates • Funding secured from externally owned businesses • Increase in high value manufacturing base
	Employment	To offer everybody access to high quality jobs, reducing disparities between surrounding areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce short and long-term local unemployment? Will it provide job opportunities for those most in need of employment? Will it help to improve earnings? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment activity rates • Average income figures • Private sector medium wage • Claimant Counts Rates • Employment Sectors
	Regeneration	To promote sustainable regeneration	Will it promote regeneration, reducing disparity with surrounding areas?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalisation schemes • Neighbourhood renewal schemes • Rural Development Programme grants • Community funding • Social enterprise

SA Theme		Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Suggested Indicators
	Investment	To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	Will it encourage indigenous business?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uptake of zoned land • Uptake of Invest NI sites • Funding secured from externally owned businesses
			Will it encourage inward investment?	
	Efficient Movement	To encourage efficient patterns of movement of people and goods	Will it make land and property available for business development?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average distance travelled to work or school • Percentage of population travelling to work or school by means of public transport.
			Will it reduce commuting?	
			Will it improve accessibility to work by public transport; walking and cycling?	
			Will it improve access between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?	
			Will it encourage rail and water based freight movement?	
Source: Adapted from Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, ODPM, 2005				

Appendix 5 LDP and SA Timetable

Figure 1: Key stages in the LDP and SA process.



Appendix 6 Maps

Map 1- Sites of International Conservation Importance

Map 2- Sites of National Conservation Importance

Map 3- Ancient and Long Established Woodland

Map 4- Peatland

Map 5- Intact Peatland

Map 6- Listed Buildings

Map 7- Sites and Monuments Records

Map 8- Flood Risk

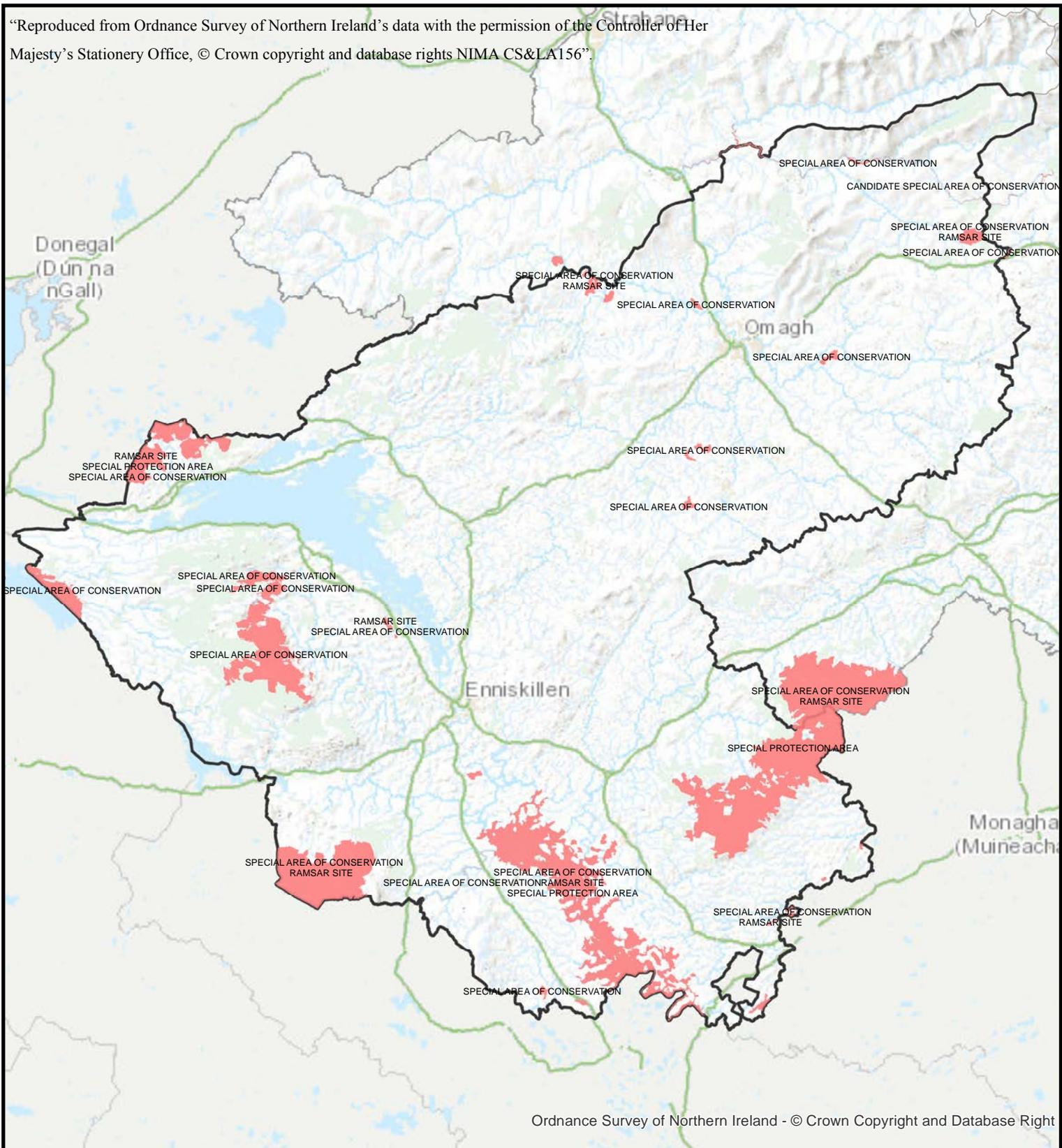
Map 9- Landscape Character Areas

Map 10- Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010

Map 11- Scheduled Monument Areas

Map 12- Water Framework Directive

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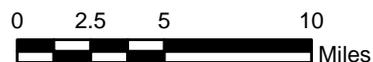
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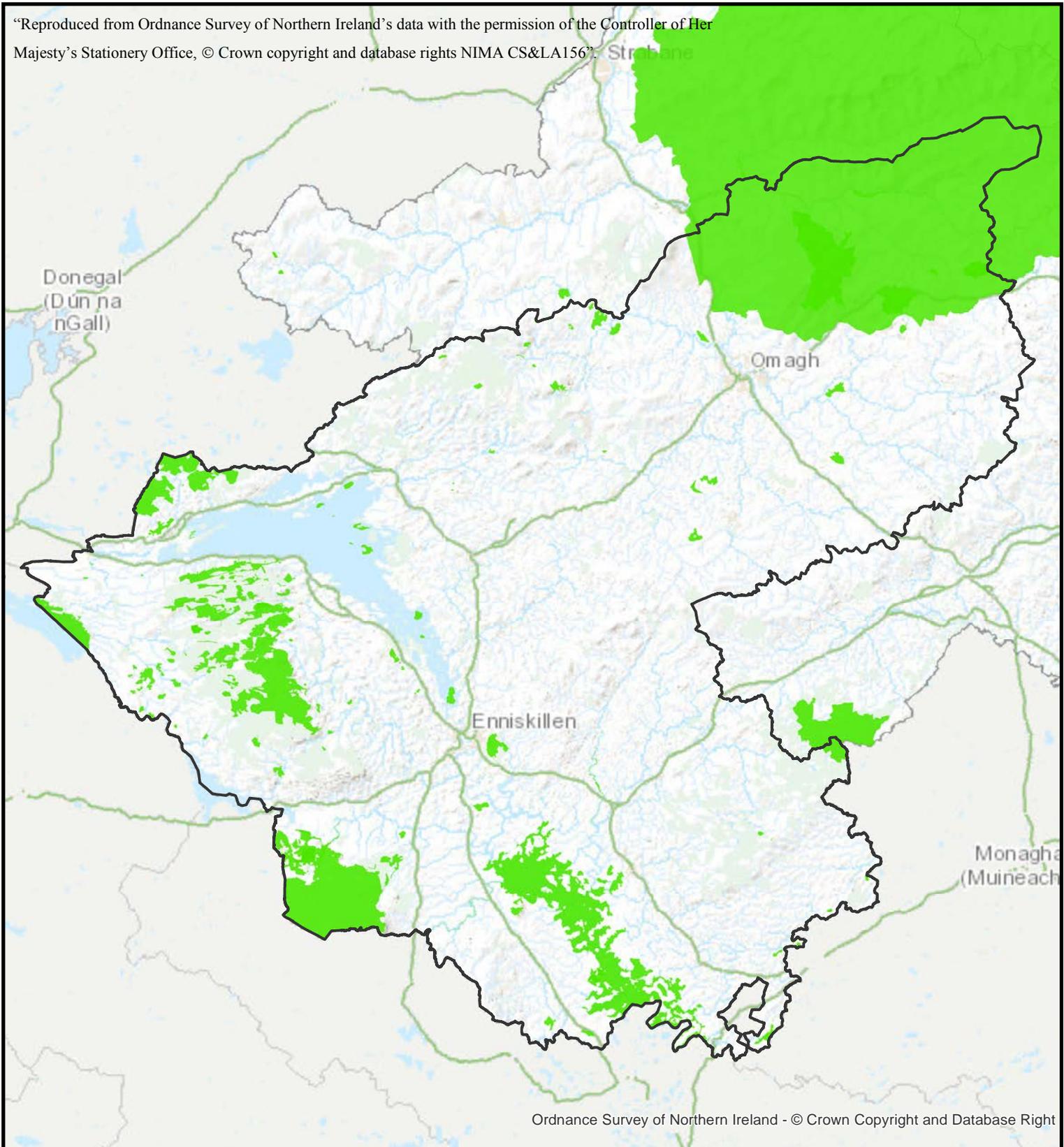


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Map No.1 - Sites of International Conservation Importance

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





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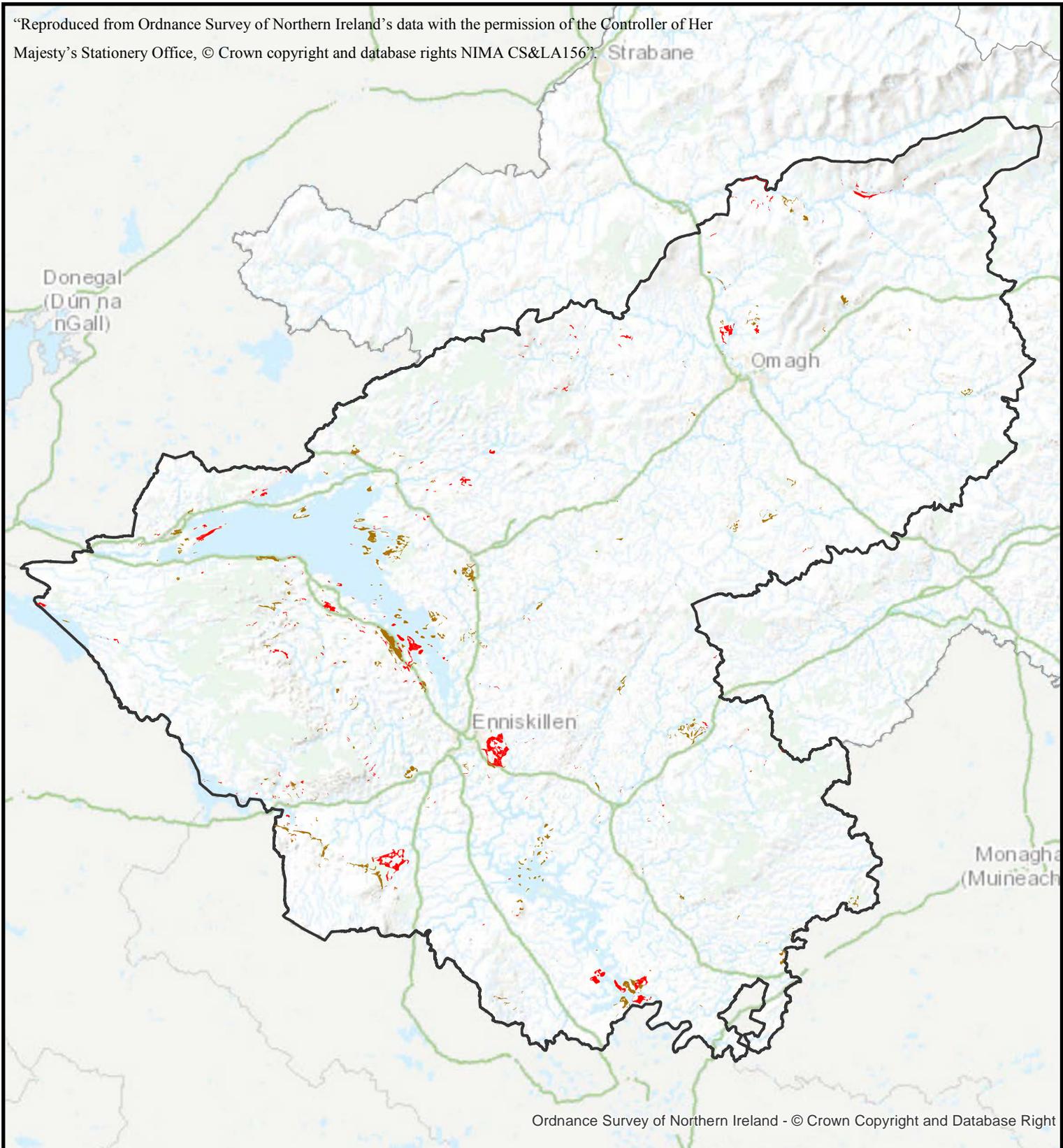
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Map No.2 - Sites of National Conservation Importance

 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) / Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) / Nature Reserves

 FODC Boundary





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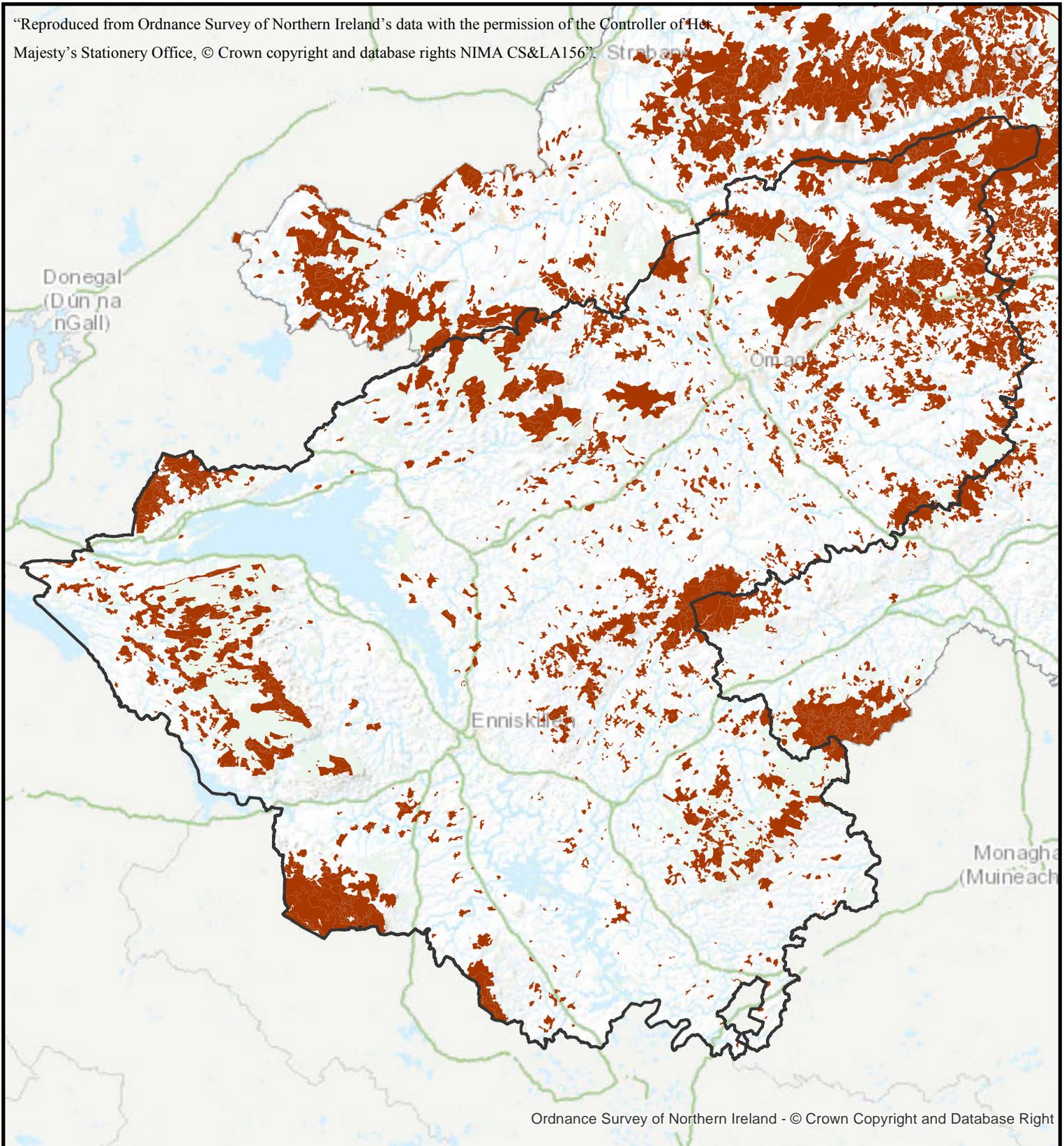
Map No.3 - Ancient & Long Established Woodland

Source: Woodland Trust

-  FODC Boundary
-  Ancient Woodland
-  Long-established woodland



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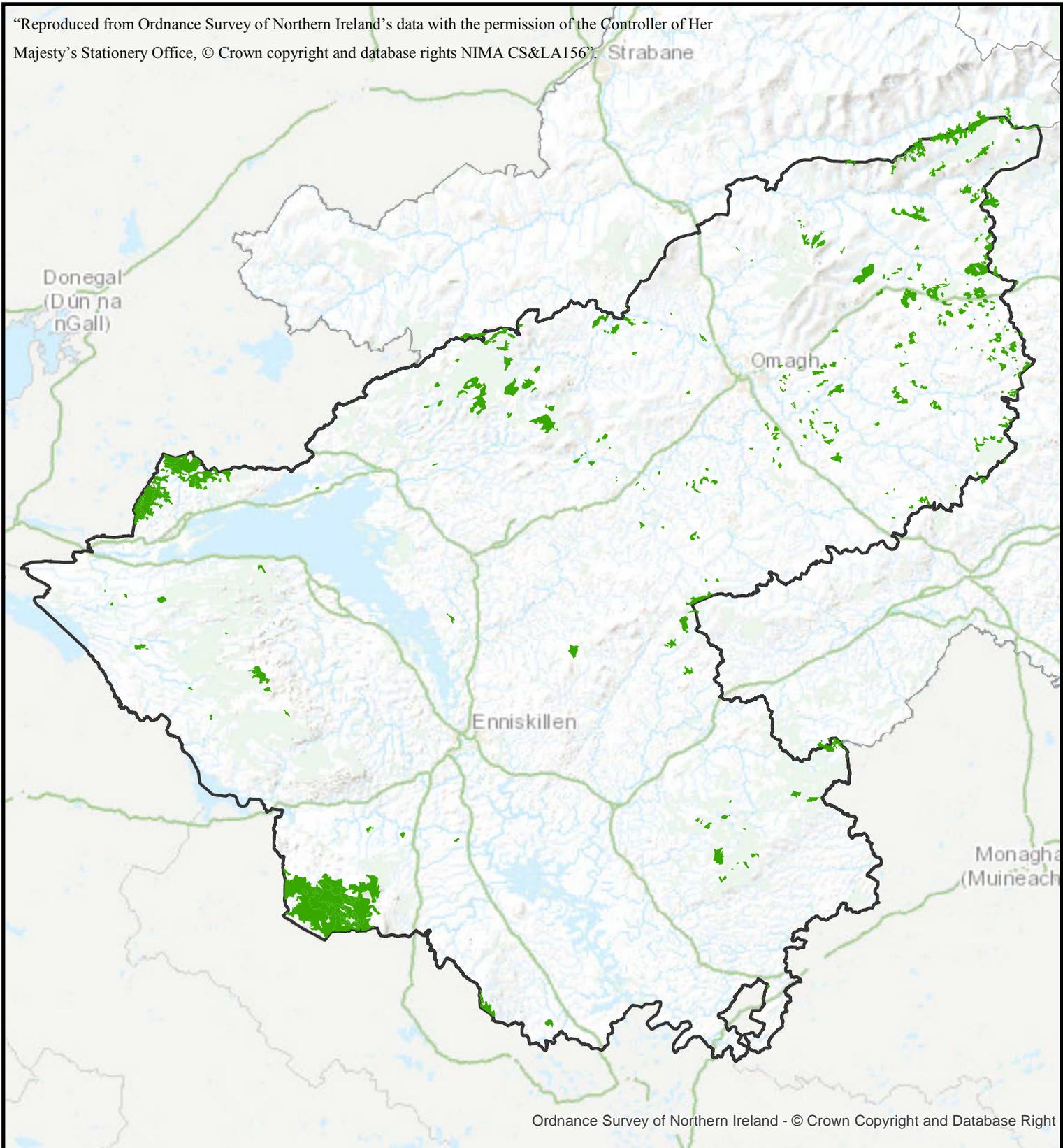
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Map No.4 - Peatland

Source: University of Ulster 1990's

-  FODC Boundary
-  Peatland





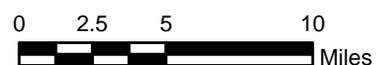
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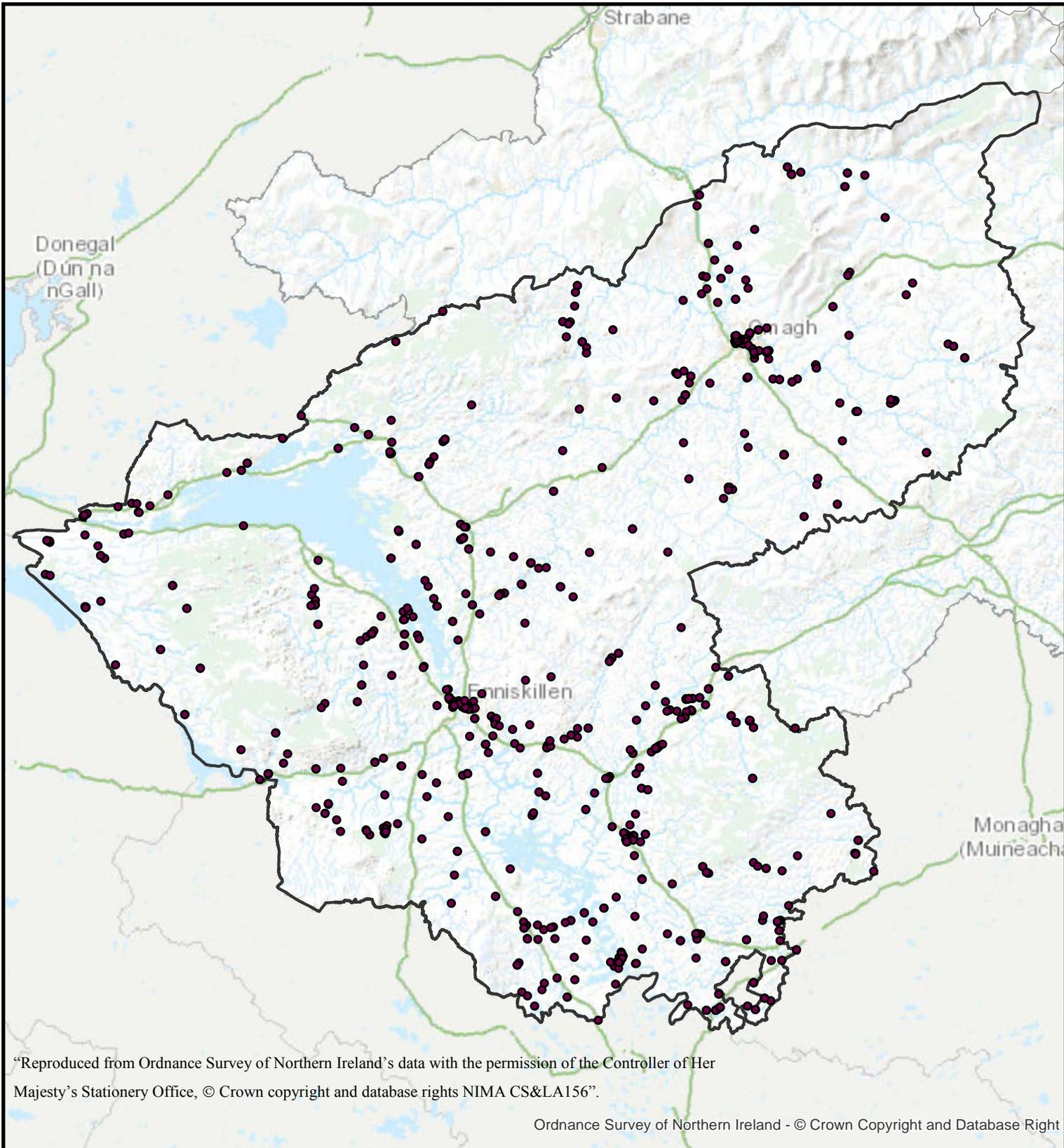


Map No.5 - Intact Peatland

Source: University of Ulster 1990's

-  FODC Boundary
-  Intact Peatland





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Map No.6 - Listed Buildings

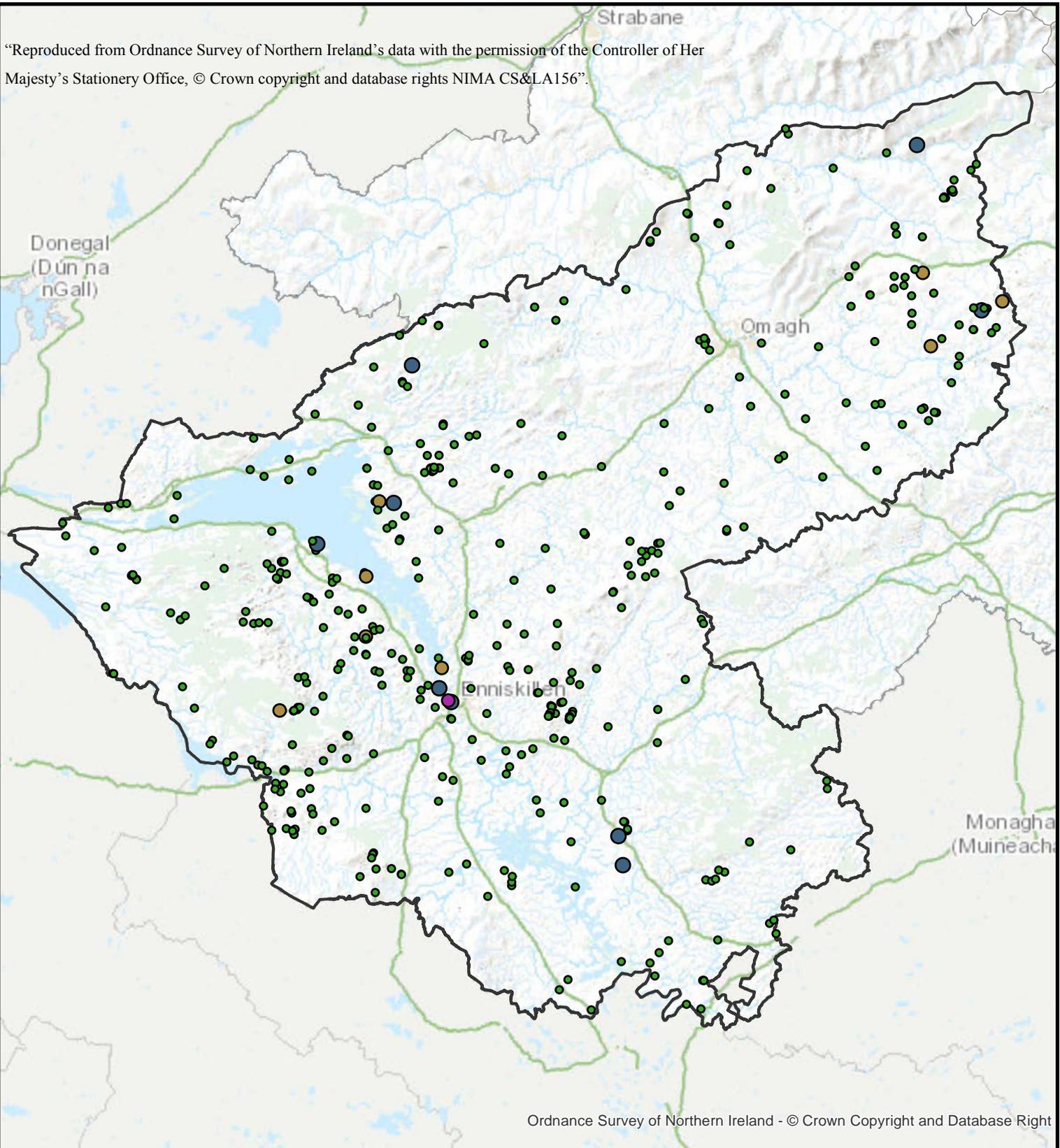
Source NIEA

 FODC Boundary

 Listed Buildings



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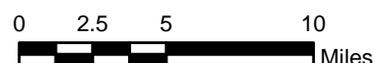
Map No.7 - Sites and Monuments Records

Source NIEA

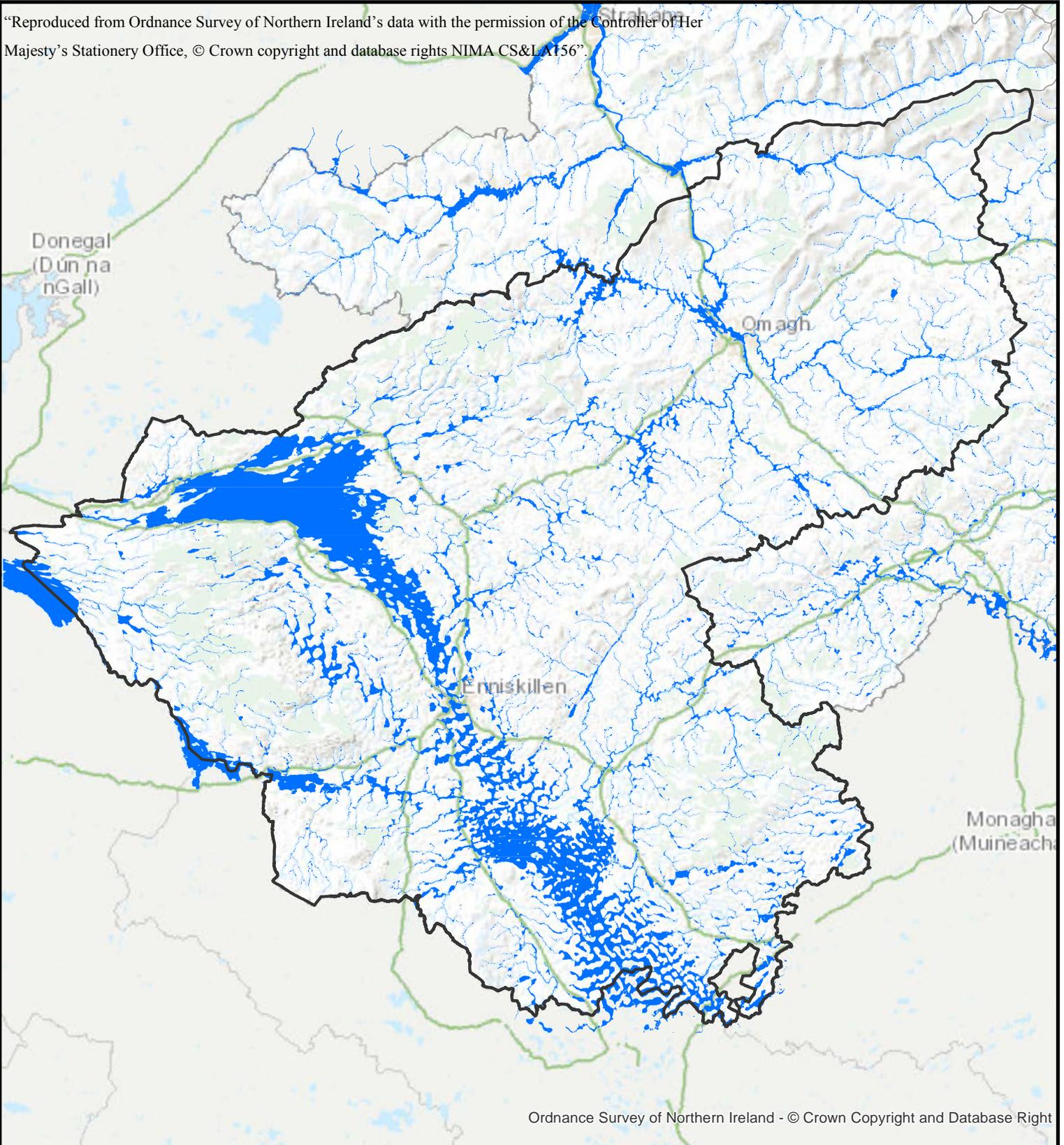
 FODC Boundary

Protection

-  Listed
-  Scheduled
-  State Care
-  State Care and Scheduled



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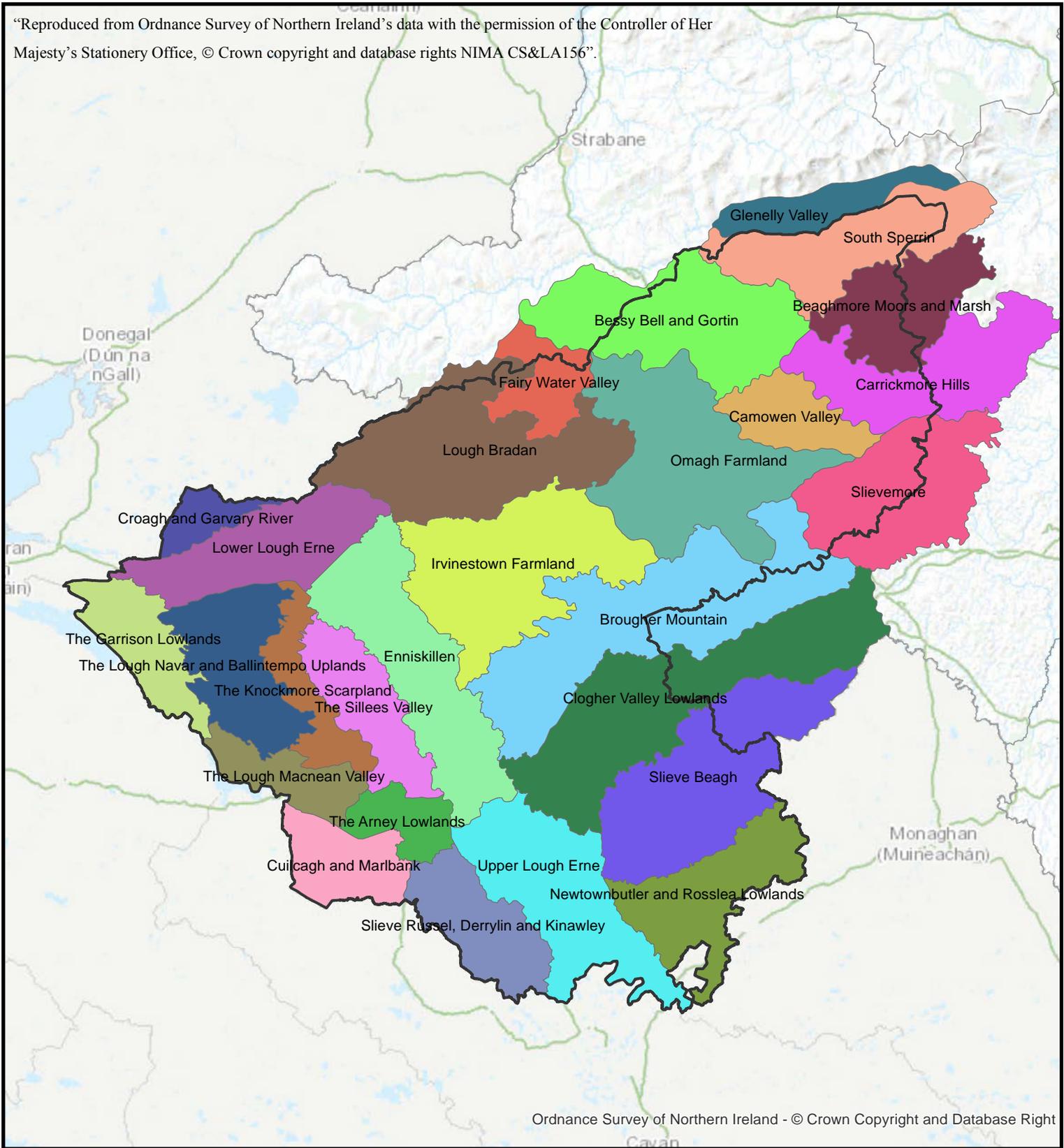
Map No.8 - Flooding - Climate Change 2030 (Q100 Fluvial)

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 FODC Boundary



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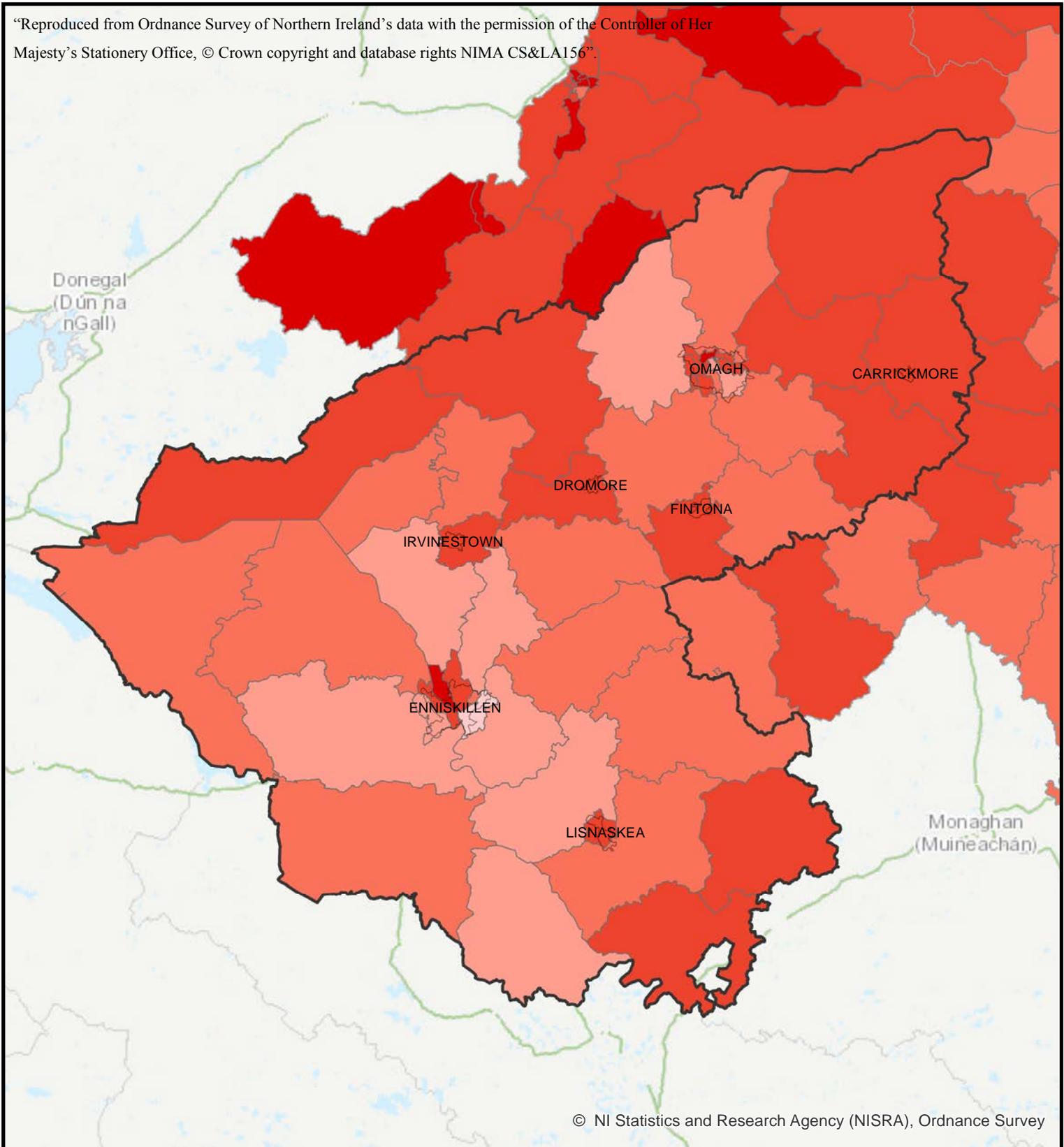

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Map No.9 - Landscape Character Areas


 FODC Boundary



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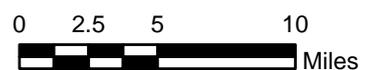
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Map No 10 - Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010

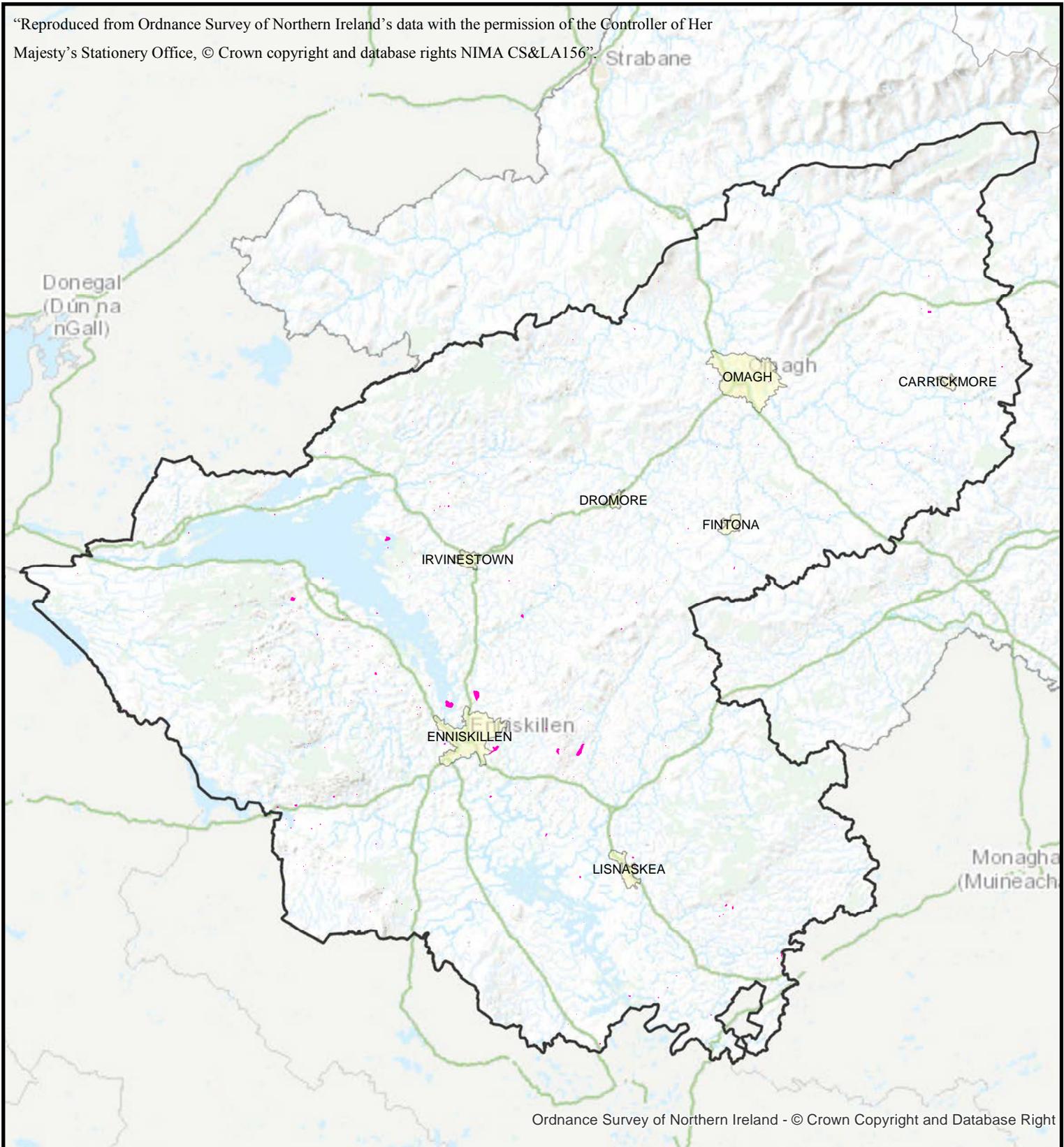
Multiple Deprivation Measure

MDM Rank

- | | | | |
|--|-----------|--|---------------|
| | 1 - 178 | | FODC Boundary |
| | 179 - 356 | | Settlements |
| | 357 - 534 | | |
| | 535 - 712 | | |
| | 713 - 890 | | |



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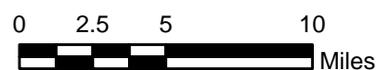


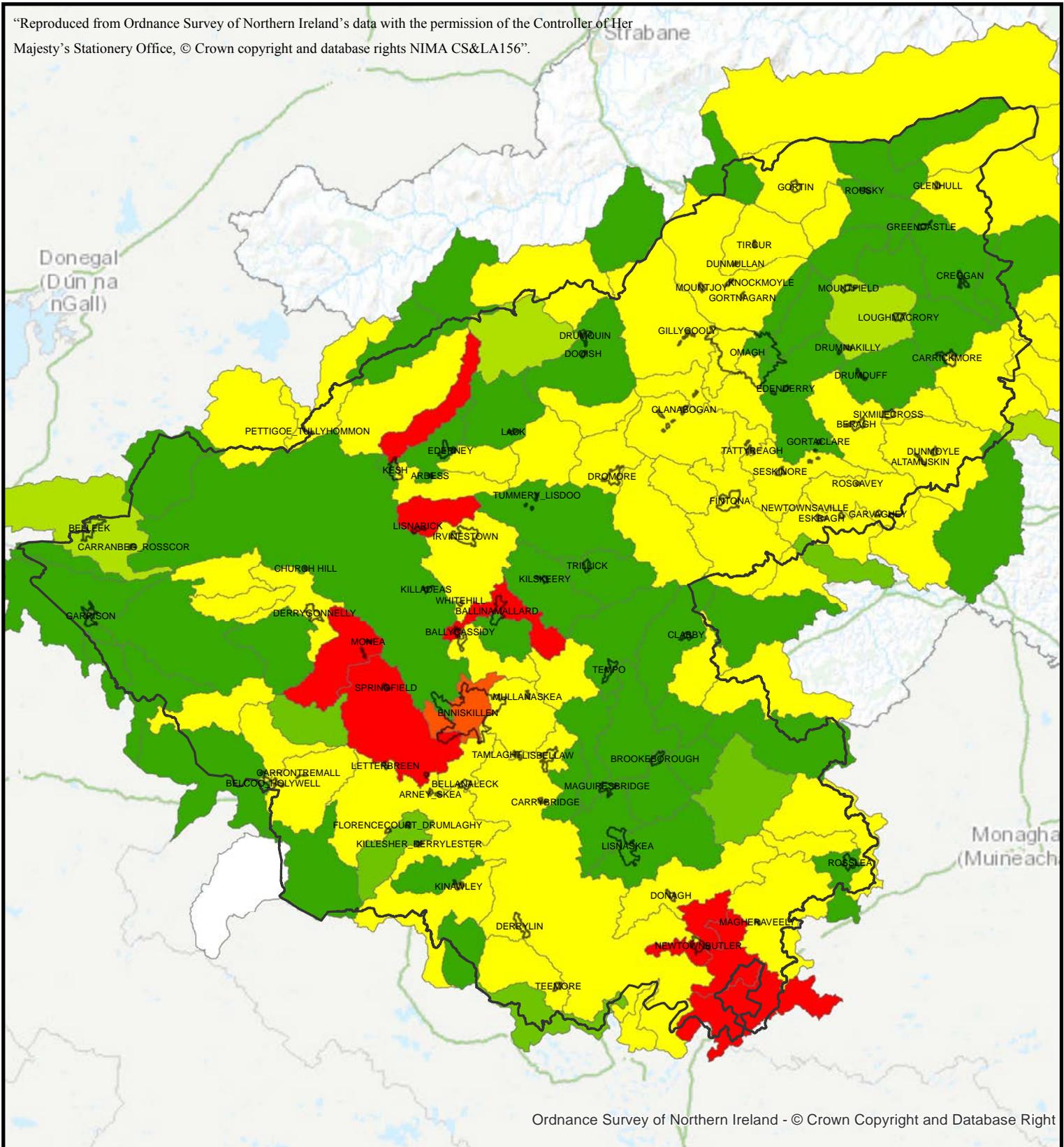
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Map No.11 - Scheduled Historic Monument Areas

Source NIEA

-  FODC Boundary
-  Towns
-  Scheduled Historic Monument Areas





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Map No.12 - Water Quality

River Water Bodies Fermanagh Omagh DC

Overall Status

- GOOD
- HIGH
- MODERATE
- NO DATA
- PEP
- POOR
- FODC Boundary

A full description of WFD classification for freshwaters, including chemical standards and with references to supporting documents, can be found at <http://www.wfduk.org/>

