

Sustainability Appraisal Incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment Report (Environmental Report) of Local Development Plan 2030 – Draft Plan Strategy

February 2019



# **SA/SEA REPORT**

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## 1.0 Summary and Outcomes

#### Non-technical summary

1.1 This is the full Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment Report (Environmental Report) to accompany Mid Ulster District Council's Plan Strategy. A non-technical summary of this Environmental Report is available on our website <a href="https://www.midulstercouncil.org/">https://www.midulstercouncil.org/</a>

#### **Purpose of this Report**

- **1.2** This Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) Report has been prepared by Mid Ulster District Council in accordance with:
  - Sections 8(6) and 9(7) of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011,
  - Regulation 15 and 16 of the Planning (Local Development Plan)
     Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015, and
  - Regulation 11 of The Environmental Assessment of Plans & Programmes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004 (EAPP).
- 1.3 The report presents an integrated Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Draft Plan Strategy of the Mid Ulster District Council's Local Development Plan 2030 (LDP), and forms part of the evidence base upon which the LDP is based. It incorporates the Environmental Report which is required in accordance with SEA.
- 1.4 This report documents the Sustainability Appraisal incorporating a Strategic Environmental Assessment of Mid Ulster District Council's draft Plan Strategy of the forthcoming LDP. This assessment, through timely consultation with relevant bodies, has ensured that environmental, social and economic considerations have been taken on board in the LDP preparation process, to ensure development takes place in the right location with minimal environmental impact.

# Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA)

- **1.5** The Draft Plan Strategy is subject to the following assessments;
  - Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
  - Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
- 1.6 This Environmental Report constitutes an integrated Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Mid Ulster District Council Local Development Plan. This report relates to Mid Ulster's Plan Strategy February 2019 and it should be read in conjunction with that document.

- SEA and SA are separate processes but have similar aims and objectives. Simply put, SEA focuses on the likely environmental effects of a plan whilst SA includes a wider range of considerations, extending to social and economic impacts. The Department for Infrastructure's strategic guidance shows how it is possible to satisfy both requirements by undertaking a joint SA/SEA process, and to present an SA report that incorporates the requirements of the SEA Regulations. This SA/SEA of the Mid Ulster District Council's Draft Plan Strategy is being undertaken using this integrated approach and throughout this report the abbreviation SA/SEA should therefore be taken to refer to 'SA incorporating the requirements of SEA'.
- 1.8 The Strategic Planning Policy Statement and the Development Plan Practice Note 04 both demonstrate how it is possible to satisfy both requirements of the Planning Act (NI) 2011 and the Environmental Protection of Plans and Programmes Regulations (NI) 2004 by undertaking a joint SA and SEA process, with the production of a single SA/SEA Environmental Report that incorporates the SEA requirements.
- 1.9 This report has been produced to accompany consultation on the Draft Plan Strategy. It documents the appraisal process carried out to date, demonstrating how the Council has assessed reasonable alternatives and any likely significant effects they may have if implemented. This report also highlights where any changes have been made to policies and proposals as a result of the SA/SEA. The Environment Report also details suggested mitigation measures that are necessary for some of the reasonable alternatives.

#### Compliance with the SEA Directive and the Planning Act (NI)

- 1.10 Reference has made throughout this document in the various chapters to the relevant specific requirements of the EAPP (NI) 2004 Regulations and the Planning Act (NI) 2011. In doing so it is hoped to provide a clear demonstration that Mid Ulster District Council's SA/SEA process has complied with all the relevant statutory requirements and that this Environmental Report has covered all aspects of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (NI) 2004 (SEA Directive) and Sustainability Assessment of the Planning Act.
- **1.11** The table below provides an easy reference summary of where all SEA legislative requirements have been met within this Environmental Report.

Table 1.1 – SEA regulation requirements signposting

| SEA Regulation Requirements  | Where covered in this SA/SEA Environmental Report |
|--|---|
| implementing the plan or programme, and reasonab   |   |
| a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes   | Chapter 2 and Appendix 2                          |
| b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme   | Chapter 4 and Appendices 3 & 4                    |
| c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected  | Chapter 4 and Appendix 3 & 4                      |
| d) 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 Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.   | Chapter 4 and Appendix 3 & 4                      |
| e) The environmental protection, objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental, considerations have been taken into account during its preparation   | Chapter 4 and Appendix 2                          |
| 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) | Chapters 4 and 5 and Appendices 1, 3, and 6       |
| g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;   | Chapters 4, 5 and 6 and Appendices 1, 3, and 6    |
| h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of   | Chapters 4, 5 and 6 and Appendix 1                |

| 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   | Chapters 4, 5 and 6 and Appendix 1   |
| j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings  | A separate non-technical summary document has been prepared to accompany this SA/SEA Report. |
| The report shall 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 or programme, 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 | Addressed throughout this SA/SEA Environmental Report.                                       |

| SEA Regulation Requirements  | Where covered in this SA/SEA Environmental Report   |
|--|---|
| Consultation   |   |
| <ul> <li>Authorities with environmental<br/>responsibility, when deciding on<br/>the scope and level of detail of the<br/>information which must be<br/>included in the environmental<br/>report (Reg. 11 (5))</li> </ul>  | Consultation on the SA Scoping Report was undertaken between June 2016 and XX***  |
| <ul> <li>Authorities with environmental<br/>responsibility and the public, shall<br/>be given an early and effective<br/>opportunity within appropriate<br/>timeframes to express their opinion<br/>on the draft Plan or Programme and<br/>the accompanying Environmental<br/>Report before the adoption of the<br/>plan or programme (Reg. 12)</li> </ul> | Consultation is being undertaken in relation to the publication of the draft Plan Strategy of Mid Ulster District Council's Local Development Plan between xx and xx. The consultation is accompanied by this SA/SEA Report.        |
| Other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Reg. 13)   | N/A<br>LDP considered not to have any significant effects<br>on another Member State. Monaghan County<br>Council informed of Mid Ulster's assessment at<br>Preferred Options Paper stage and again at Draft<br>Plan Strategy stage. |

#### **SA/SEA Legislative Context – Qualifying Plan**

1.12 It is a statutory requirement that all plans and programmes that are likely to have a significant environmental effect must be subject to an environmental appraisal. More commonly referred to as a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). European Union Directive '2001/42/EC' states that an SEA is mandatory for plans/programmes which are:

'prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste/water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use and which set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in the EIA Directive'.<sup>1</sup>

- 1.13 This European Union Directive was transposed into local legislation in the form of The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004. In addition to the SEA, Sections 8 & 9 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 require a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) to be carried out for the Mid Ulster Local Development Plan (LDP). Similar to SEA, SA must be carried out from the outset and in parallel with the local development plan preparation process. Whilst the requirement to carry out an SA and SEA are distinct, it is possible to satisfy both these requirements through a combined appraisal process. Government guidance therefore suggests an integrated approach can be followed, so this sustainability appraisal incorporates SEA. This involves extending the breadth of the environmental issues required to be considered under the sustainability appraisal<sup>2</sup>. For this reason, Mid Ulster Council has chosen to produce a Sustainability Appraisal, incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA).
- 1.14 The Mid Ulster Area Plan 2030 is a qualifying plan for an SA/SEA under the above mentioned legislation. It will provide a framework for the use and development of land within Mid Ulster up until 2030. The SA/SEA process has the potential to make a real contribution to the plan preparation through ensuring that the environmental, social and economic effects of the LDP strategy, policies and proposals, are fully understood before arriving at the most appropriate choices for Mid Ulster.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> European Commission – Environment, 4<sup>th</sup> March 2015, <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive', ODPM, September 2005, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/7657/practicalguidesea.pdf

#### Other Assessments Relevant to the Local Development Plan

#### **Rural Impact Assessment – Rural Proofing**

1.15 The Rural Needs Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 requires Local Councils to safeguard the needs of rural communities and to promote a fair and inclusive rural society. Rural proofing is part of the policy making process that requires rigorous scrutiny of all proposed policies to ensure fair and equitable treatment of rural communities and where appropriate, adjustments should be made in the LDP to take account of particular rural circumstances. The rural proofing assessment forms a separate document which accompanies the Plan Strategy.

#### **Equality Impact Assessment**

- **1.16** Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998, Equality of Opportunity, requires public authorities to carry out their functions with due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity between;
  - persons of different religious belief, political opinion, racial group, age, marital status or sexual orientation;
  - between men and women generally;
  - between persons with a disability and persons without;
  - and between persons with dependents and persons without.

The Act also requires promotion of good relations between persons of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group. The Plan Strategy is accompanied by an Equality Impact Assessment screening and EQIA examining the likely effects of our policies and proposals on the promotion of equality of opportunity.

#### **Habitats Regulations Assessment**

- 1.17 Another requirement placed on the Council as the responsible planning authority is to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) in accordance with Article 6 (3) of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) "on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora" known as the Habitats Directive. In Northern Ireland, the main piece of legislation relating to nature conservation is contained in the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985. This is supplemented by the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 for the conservation of natural habitats, wild fauna and flora.
- 1.18 The HRA concerns Natura 2000 sites, which are areas protected for their conservation value. These areas consist of: Special Protection Areas (SPAs), which are designated as sites important for birds; Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), which are sites designated to protect important habitats and species; and Ramsar sites, which are globally protected wetlands. The HRA work has been conducted alongside the SA/SEA process to ensure the processes inform each other.

## 2.0 Context for the Mid Ulster Local Development Plan

2.1 The Mid Ulster District straddles two counties and is comprised of an area of 1955km². It lies within the very heart of Northern Ireland and it contains a varied landscape. Mid Ulster possesses a diverse mix of rural and urban communities, from the main towns such as Dungannon, Cookstown, and Magherafelt, to the more remote rural communities such as Dunnamore, Swatragh and Straw. The district of Mid Ulster is characterised by its rural nature, given the large proportion of households that are located in the small towns, villages and countryside.



Map 2.1 of the area covered by Mid Ulster District Council Local Development Plan

2.2 The 2001 Census recorded a population of 119,000 and the latest figures show that Mid Ulster has a recorded population of 138,590. This highlights a growth rate of 16.46% between 2001 and 2011, which is significantly above the Northern Ireland population growth figure of 7.4% over the same period. The latest population estimate for Mid Ulster is 146,427³, showing that this trend of population growth is set to continue.

#### The new Mid Ulster Local Development Plan

2.3 Mid Ulster District Council's new Local Development Plan (LDP), comprising the Plan Strategy and Local Policies, will inform the general public, statutory authorities, developers and other interested bodies of the policy framework and land use proposals that will implement the strategic objectives of the Regional

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, 30<sup>th</sup> June 2017 http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/AreaProfileReportViewer.aspx?FromAPAddressMulipleRecords=Mid%20Ulster@@Mid%20Ulster@22?#1253

- Development Strategy and guide development decisions within Mid Ulster up to 2030.
- 2.4 Once adopted the Mid Ulster Local Development Plan will replace the Cookstown Area Plan 2010, Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 and the Magherafelt Area Plan 2015. The Plan will be produced in two stages consisting of two separate documents, in accordance with Part 2 of the Planning Act (NI) 2011. The LDP will comprise of two development plan documents;
  - The Plan Strategy (PS); and
  - The Local Policies Plan (LPP).
- 2.5 The PS then is the first stage of a two stage LDP for the district and sets out the strategic objectives of Mid Ulster District Council and informs all stakeholders of the policy framework against which all proposals will be assessed. The PS will be subjected to public consultation and independent examination before adoption. After the PS has been adopted, the LPP will then be prepared and also subjected to public consultation and independent examination before adoption.
- 2.6 The Council began preparation of the LDP with the publication of the Preferred Options Paper in November 2016. The options contained within the POP document were also subject to SA/SEA and the findings of which were published in the SA/SEA Interim Report which was published at the same time and it too was subject to public consultation until January 2017.
- 2.7 Mid Ulster District Council has now published its draft Plan Strategy and this accompanying Environmental Report has been updated to reflect the policies and site allocations included in it. The SA/SEA process aims to provide a high level of environmental protection, with a view to promoting sustainable development. It is a systematic process for evaluating the environmental, social and economic consequences of the proposed LDP, to ensure environmental issues are fully integrated and addressed at the earliest appropriate stage of plan preparation and decision making. The main output of this process is the production of this SA/SEA Environmental Report. This updated SA/SEA Environmental Report should therefore be read in conjunction with the draft Plan Strategy.

#### Process so far

2.8 The Council undertook a number of tasks to inform the evidence base for the LDP. These took the form of a series of councillor workshops on a wide range of topics and also the production of a number of research topic papers to identify the key social, environmental and economic issues affecting Mid Ulster. The topic papers can be viewed online at <a href="https://www.midulstercouncil.org/">https://www.midulstercouncil.org/</a>

The table below shows the close interaction between the LDP process on the left and the accompanying SA/SEA process on the right.

Table 2.2 - Stages of LDP and SA/SEA

| Stage | Local<br>Development Plan      | Key Dates     | Sustainability<br>Appraisal |
|-------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1     | Publication of Timetable & SCI | May 2016      | Scoping Report              |
|       | Preferred Options<br>Paper     | November 2016 | SA/SEA Interim<br>Report    |
| 2     | Draft Plan Strategy            | January 2019  | SA/SEA Report               |
|       | Independent<br>Examination     | -             | n/a                         |
|       | Adopted Plan<br>Strategy       | -             | SA/SEA Statement            |
| 3     | Draft Local Policies<br>Plan   | -             | SA/SEA Report               |
|       | Independent<br>Examination     | -             | n/a                         |
|       | Adopted Local<br>Policies Plan | -             | SA/SEA Statement            |
| 4     | Monitoring & Review            | Ongoing       | n/a                         |

2.9 The LDP process began with the publication of the Timetable and Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) in May 2016 and the current stage of the process in reflected in the publication of the 'Draft Plan Strategy' (left) and by 'Stage C' on the right hand column.

#### **LDP Vision**

2.10 The Local Development Plan vision for Mid Ulster is to make a desirable place in which to live, work, invest and visit. The Local Development Plan is the spatial representation of the Community Plan. In effect this means focusing major growth in our three main towns of Cookstown, Dungannon and Magherafelt which are the hubs for the district both in acting as key service centres, being the focus of both public and private transportation. They will also act as the key service centres providing shops, key administrative and employment services.

#### LDP Strategic Aims and Objectives

- 2.11 The following are the objectives of the Plan in relation to development and the use of land in Mid Ulster and will assist in the delivery of the Plan Vision supported by the Spatial Planning Framework and subject policies.
  - (a) Accommodating People and Creating Places
  - (i) To build Cookstown, Dungannon and Magherafelt as economic and transportation hubs and as the main service centres for shops, leisure activities, public administrative and community services including health and education. These are the most populated places and the town centres are the most accessible locations for people to travel to, including those without a car.
  - (ii) To protect and consolidate the role of local towns and villages so that they act as local centres for shops and community services meeting the daily needs of their rural hinterlands.
  - (iii) To provide for vital and vibrant rural communities whilst protecting the countryside in which they live by accommodating sustainable growth within the countryside proportionate to the extent of existing rural communities.
  - (iv) To provide for **11,000** new homes by 2030 in a range of housing capable of meeting the needs of families, the elderly and disabled, and single people, at locations accessible to community services, leisure and recreational facilities, for those people with and without a car.
  - (v) To recognise the needs of both growing families and carers of the elderly and disabled by accommodating development which allows people to remain within their own communities and does not lead to significant harm to neighbours or the environment.
  - (vi) To facilitate the development of new community facilities at locations accessible to the communities they serve, through a variety of modes of transportation in accordance with the community plan.

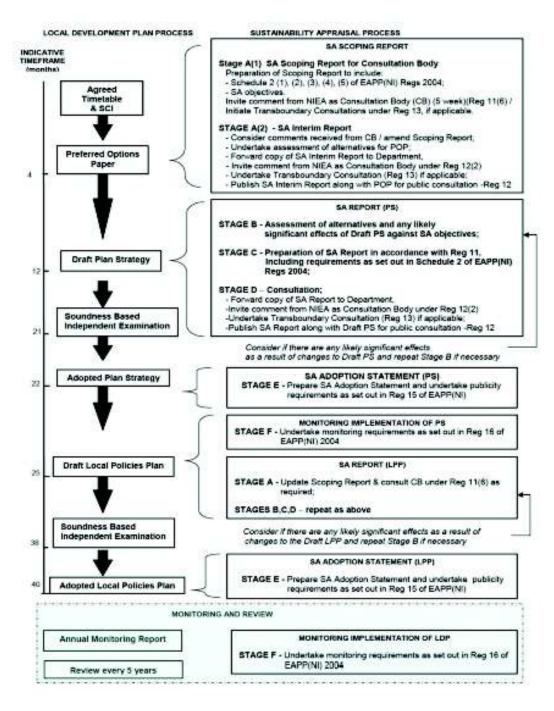
- (vii) To accommodate cultural differences in our communities whilst promoting "shared spaces" to bring people together with equality of opportunity.
- (b) Creating jobs and promoting prosperity
- (i) To facilitate the creation of **8,500** new jobs by 2030 at a variety of locations where they are accessible to all members of the community, including those without a private car.
- (ii) To promote diversity in the range of jobs recognising the importance of employment in the primary sector (agriculture forestry and mining), secondary sector (industry and manufacturing) and tertiary sector (administration, commerce, retailing, leisure and tourism).
- (iii) To recognise and accommodate entrepreneurship, innovation for large, medium and small firms by attracting new firms and accommodating expanding businesses.
- (iv) To recognise the importance of self-employment and home working, particularly in rural locations.
- (v) To encourage energy efficiencies and promote use of renewable energy.
- (c) Enhancing the environment and improving infrastructure
- (i) To reduce contributions and vulnerability to climate change and to reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding.
- (ii) To protect and enhance the natural and built environment as wise custodians of our landscape and to achieve biodiversity, quality design, enhanced leisure and economic opportunity and promote health and welling.
- (iii) To accommodate investment in power, water and sewerage infrastructure, and waste management particularly in the interests of public health.
- (iv) To improve connectivity between and within settlements and their rural hinterland through accommodating investment in transportation to improve travel times, alleviate congestion and improve safety for both commercial and private vehicles as well as more sustainable modes of transport including buses, walking and cycling.
- (v) To improve connectivity though telecommunication which both meets the needs of business and private households whilst reducing the need to travel.

- 2.12 The SA/SEA objectives are distinct from plan objectives above, although they may inform the objectives of the plan. As part of the SA/SEA process the compatibility between the plan and SA/SEA objectives has been assessed to ensure that both are consistent with each other.
- 2.13 The matrices in Appendix 7 demonstrate the general compatibility of the 17 no. LDP objectives against the 22 no. SA/SEA objectives. Although the results show that a number of the objectives are either broadly complementary or have a neutral relationship, some potential conflicts and uncertainty over compatibility between objectives have also been identified. It must be recognised that some conflicts will always exist as the objectives cover a broad range of environmental, economic and social topics. For instance, providing housing may conflict with the protection of Mid Ulster's biodiversity and geodiversity. It is the role of the LDP to weigh up the potential conflicts and ensure that a balanced approach is taken to achieving sustainable development.

## 3.0 SA/SEA Appraisal Methodology

- 3.1 In addition to complying with legal requirements, the methodology adopted for completing this SA/SEA Environmental Report is in accordance with the guidance document produced by Strategic Planning (NI) 'Practice Note 04 Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment'.
- 3.2 The SA/SEA is an iterative process that must be carried out as an integral part of the plan making process. The table below sets out the main stages of the plan making process and shows how these correspond to the SA/SEA process.

Table 3.1 – Key stages in the LDP and SA/SEA process



- 3.3 The list below sets out the various stages of the SA/SEA as highlighted in Table 3.1 in further detail. The purpose of these stages is to act as a toolkit for local authorities to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive. The current stage of the SA/SEA process is highlighted in blue.
  - **Stage A(1): SA Scoping Report** preparation of the evidence base to inform the appraisal, establishing the SA framework / objectives for undertaking the appraisal and seeking agreement with Consultation Body;
  - **Stage A(2): SA Interim Report:** consists of SA Scoping Report, assessment of reasonable alternatives against agreed SA framework and undertaking public consultation along with the Preferred Options Paper;
  - Stage B: Assessment of alternatives and any likely significant effects of the draft plan against SA framework, taking into account the evidence base and where necessary, proposing mitigation measures for alleviating any adverse effects;
  - Stage C: SA Report to document the appraisal process and findings;
  - **Stage D:** Consultation with the public, environmental authorities and any EU member state affected on the sustainability appraisal report and draft plan;
  - **Stage E:** SA/SEA Statement to show how the SA/SEA and opinions / consultations have been taken into account, the reasons for choosing the plan as adopted and the proposed measures to monitor the plan;
  - **Stage F:** Monitoring: establishing arrangements to monitor the significant effects of the implementation of the plan, to identify unforeseen adverse effects and undertake appropriate remedial action.
- 3.4 At the beginning of the SA/SEA process Mid Ulster's planning department convened a Steering Group, which comprised of Mid Ulster District Council's Planning Committee. At the same time an SA/SEA Project Management Team was created and included a broad spectrum of members, from politicians, including the Council's Chair and Vice-Chair, to government agency representatives and key planning officers. All members were involved in deliberating on the pros and cons of alternatives through SEA/SA Meetings and workshops. The involvement of elected members with local knowledge, alongside departmental representatives with expert technical knowledge proved to be particularly helpful to the process.

#### Approach adopted to the SA/SEA

# Stage A(1) – Scoping, Links to Plans and Programmes, Baseline Data and Establishing the SA/SEA Framework

- 3.5 Stage A(1) began in June 2016 with the publication of Mid Ulster's SA/SEA Scoping report. This report focused on the links with other relevant plans and programmes, collection of Baseline data, identification of sustainability issues and development of the SA/SEA Framework.
- 3.6 The Scoping Report set the context within which the LDP is to be prepared by documenting the requirements of other plans, policies and programmes that will influence its production. A list of the plans, programmes and strategies that are being taken into consideration in the preparation of the LDP together with a summary of the purpose of these documents, is provided in Appendix 2 (Relevant Plans and Programmes Table).
- 3.7 The Scoping Report also began the baseline position from which the effects of implementing the LDP can be monitored. The Scoping stage of the SA/SEA involved understanding the social, environmental and economic baseline for the Mid Ulster areas well as the key sustainability issues. The baseline information gathered provided the basis for predicting and monitoring the likely effects of options for policies and helped identify alternative ways of dealing with any adverse effects identified. The environmental, social and economic baseline data allowed for the identification of relevant sustainability issues facing Mid Ulster Council. This baseline data also allowed for any trends to be established, any particular sustainability issues pinpointed and methods of monitoring the effects of the plan established. The collection of baseline data outside of the Mid Ulster District, in the wider context of Northern Ireland, also helps by providing a comparison as to how local issues fit within the regional context.
- 3.8 Data for the Baseline was sought from a wide range of sources including among others, Mid Ulster District Council's Position Papers, Census Data, NISRA stats and relevant Department websites. The source of each piece of data is recorded in the baseline table (Appendix 3).
- 3.9 The data collected was split into 3 sections- social, environmental and economic. Within the table below the relevant SEA topic is also shown to highlight how the baseline data covers the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Table 3.2: Environmental Topics, Receptors & SA/SEA Theme

| Topics listed in SEA Regulations | Topics included in the Mid Ulster<br>Council SA /SEA | Sustainability theme |
|----------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Biodiversity                     | Biodiversity   | Environmental        |
| Fauna                            | Incorporating fauna and flora                        |                      |
| Flora                            |  |                      |
| Soil                             | Land and soil  |                      |
| Water                            | Water resources and flood risk                       |                      |
| Air                              | Air quality and environmental pollution              |                      |
| Climatic factors                 | Climatic factors                                     |                      |
| Material assets                  | Material assets and infrastructure                   |                      |
|                                  | matters are discussed within other                   |                      |
|                                  | topic areas.   |                      |
| Cultural heritage                | Historic Built Environment                           |                      |
| Landscape                        | Landscape  |                      |
| Population                       | Population and housing                               | Social               |
| Human health                     | Human health   |                      |
|                                  | Inclusive communities                                |                      |
|                                  | Education and skills                                 |                      |
|                                  | Transport  | Economic             |
|                                  | Economy and enterprise                               |                      |
| Inter-relationships              |  | N/A                  |

# Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework - including objectives, targets and indicators

- 3.10 The Scoping Report also established the SA/SEA Framework against which the sustainability effects of the LDP can be described, analysed and compared, which is key to the SA/SEA process. The SEA Directive does not specifically require the use of objectives or indicators in SEA, but they are a recognized way in which environmental effects can be described, analyzed and compared. The plan's performance against objectives is normally measured by using indicators.
- **3.11** The SA/SEA objectives for the Mid Ulster LDP as shown below in table 3.3 address the full cross-section of sustainability issues including social, economic and environmental factors and have been developed from:
  - A review of the relevant plans, policies and programmes; including international, European, national, regional and local guidance;
  - An analysis of the environmental, economic and social baseline information for Mid Ulster;
  - An identification of key sustainability issues.

Table 3.3 - Sustainability Appraisal Objectives shown against corresponding topic

| SA/SEA Objective                      | SA/SEA Directive Topic(s)        |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| To reduce poverty and social          | Population                       |
| exclusion                             | •                                |
| exclusion                             | Cultural Heritage including      |
|                                       | Architectural and Archaeological |
|                                       | Heritage                         |
| 2. To improve the health and          | Population                       |
| wellbeing of the population           | Human Health                     |
|                                       | Cultural Heritage including      |
|                                       | Architectural and Archaeological |
|                                       | Heritage                         |
|                                       | Climatic Factors                 |
| 3. To improve the education and       | Population                       |
| skills of the population              | Cultural Heritage including      |
|                                       | Architectural and Archaeological |
|                                       | Heritage                         |
| 4. To provide everybody with the      | Population                       |
| opportunity to live in a decent       |                                  |
| home                                  |                                  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social    | Population                       |
| activity                              | •                                |
| 6. To encourage a sense of            | Population                       |
| community and promote a more          | Cultural Heritage including      |
| equal and inclusive society           | Architectural and Archaeological |
|                                       | Heritage                         |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key    | Population                       |
| services, especially for those        | Human Health                     |
| most in need                          | Traman Trouter                   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on | Air                              |
| the environment                       | Human Health                     |
| the chimomhem                         | Climatic Factors                 |
| To improve water quality;             | Water                            |
| conserve water resources and          | Human Health                     |
|                                       | numan nealth                     |
| provide for sustainable sources       |                                  |
| of water supply                       | Air                              |
| 10. To improve air quality            | Air                              |
| 11. To conserve and enhance           | Biodiversity                     |
| biodiversity                          | Flora                            |
|                                       | Fauna                            |
|                                       | Climatic Factors                 |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the       | Landscape                        |
| character and quality of              |                                  |
| landscapes and townscapes             |                                  |

| 13.To protect, conserve and where  | Cultural Heritage including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage Cultural Heritage including |
|--|---|
| appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                             | Architectural Heritage  |
| 14.To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change      | Climatic Factors  |
| 15.To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                             | Climatic Factors<br>Water   |
| 16.To minimise waste production and use of non-renewable materials                           | Material Assets Climatic Factors  |
| 17.To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                                   | Soil Material Assets Cultural Heritage including Architectural Heritage Climatic Factors          |
| 18.To encourage sustainable economic growth  | Population Climatic Factors   |
| 19.To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment                | Population  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration       | Population Cultural Heritage including Architectural Heritage Climatic Factors                    |
| 21.To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                        | Population  |
| 22.To encourage efficient and sustainable patterns of movement in support of economic growth | Population  |

3.12 The SA/SEA Framework for the Mid Ulster District Council LDP includes 22 headline SA/SEA objectives along with their associated sub-questions. The table also shows how all of the SEA topics (as listed in the SEA Regulations) have been covered by the SA/SEA objectives in Mid Ulster's SA/SEA framework, reflecting the fact that an integrated approach is being taken to the

SA and SEA of the Plan Strategy. These SA/SEA objectives were drafted as early in the LDP process as possible in order to gauge the views of the key stakeholders and were refined and finalised following feedback received from the Consultation Body and the Project Management Team.

# 3.13 SA/SEA Framework

Table 3.4 - Sustainability Appraisal Objectives – SA/SEA Framework

| Suggested Indicators     | Average income     Unemployment figures     Most deprived wards (NI Multiple     Deprivation Measure) | <ul> <li>Increase in average life expectancy</li> <li>Health deprivation and disability</li> <li>(NIMDM)</li> </ul> | •   | Living Allowance     Number of doctors surgeries, health                                 | facilities  Noise nuisance (Environmental Health | Data)                                       | Hospital admission rates as a result of self-harm | <ul><li>Suicide rates</li><li>Prescription rates for mood and anxiety</li></ul> | disorders  | Government statistics for those in F/T,     P/T education both academic and |                                   |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| Decision Making Criteria | Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion, in particular in those areas most affected?              | Will it improve affordability of essential services?  | Will it improve access to high quality health care? | Will it encourage healthy 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 concern?          | Will it increase access to green space?   | Will it improve qualifications and skills of the population? | Will it improve access to high quality educational facilities?              | Will it help fill key skill gaps? |
| A Theme Objective Decis  | To reduce poverty and social exclusion  | To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   |   |  |  |   |   |   | To improve the education and skills of the population        |   |                                   |
| SA Theme                 | Prosperity and<br>Social Inclusion  | Health and<br>Wellbeing   |   |  |  |   |   |   | Education and Skills   |   | Social                            |

| Housing                                   | To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home | Will it increase access to affordable housing?  | • •                                 | Housing Growth Indicators<br>Recognised village by village Social<br>Housing needs (NIHE) |
|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|
|   |  | Will it encourage a range of dwelling type, size and tenure?  | <ul><li>≥ ₹ £</li><li>• •</li></ul> | Number of housing completions by dwelling type, size and density Homelessness figures     |
|   |  | Will it reduce homelessness?  |                                     |   |
| Crime Prevention<br>& Community<br>Safety | To reduce crime and anti-social activity                           | Will it reduce actual levels of crime?  |                                     |   |
|   |  | Will it reduce the fear of crime?   | • S                                 | National and local crime statistics   |
|   |  |   | •                                   | Crime rate figures (NISRA)  |
|   |  | Will it encourage engagement in community activities?   |                                     |   |
|   |  | Will it foster satisfaction and a sense of pride in the local area?                                 | •<br>T ;                            | The provision of new shared community   |
| Community<br>Identity                     | To encourage a sense of community and                              | Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?                                      | green                               | green spaces such as churchyards etc,<br>enhancing the historic asset in line with        |
|   | promote a more equal and inclusive society                         | Will it improve ethnic relations?   | 8 5                                 | conservation principles and requirements, and simultaneously                              |
|   |  | Will it improve understanding between different communities of their respective needs and concerns? | ud                                  | promoting a sense of place  |
|   |  | Will it encourage people to respect and value their contribution to society?                        |                                     |   |
| Accessibility                             | To improve accessibility to key services especially for            | Will it improve the level of investment in key community services?                                  | •                                   | The provision of new health, education  |
|   | those most in need   | Will it make access more affordable?  | fac                                 | facilities  |

|         |                              |  | Will it make access easier for those without access to a car?  | •   | The provision of new public transport  |
|---------|------------------------------|--|--|-----|--|
|         |                              |  |  |     | loutes   |
|         | Traffic                      | To reduce the effect of traffic on the                                 | Will it reduce traffic volumes and congestion?   | •   | Average distance / time travelled to work or school Percentage of population travelling to Work or school by means of public |
|         |                              | environment  | Will it increase the proportion of journeys using modes other than the car?  | •   | Transport (or non-mechanical) Traffic volume figures   |
|         |                              |  | Will it encourage walking and cycling?   | •   |  |
|         |                              | To improve water quality; conserve water                               | Will it improve the quality of surface and ground water?   | • • | National water quality figures (NIEA)<br>NI Water - water quality figures  |
|         | Water Quality &<br>Resources | resources and provide<br>for sustainable<br>sources of water<br>supply | Will it improve drinking water quality?  | •   | Water consumption figures (NI Water<br>Data)   |
|         |                              | \<br>-<br>-  | Will it reduce water consumption and improve water efficiency?   |     |  |
|         |                              |  | Will it improve air quality?   | •   | Air anality data   |
| ıeju    | Air Quality                  | To improve air quality   | Will it help achieve the objectives of the Air<br>Quality Management Plan?   | •   | למפוני מפנפ  |
| อเมเ    |                              |  | Will it reduce emissions of key pollutants?  |     |  |
| Enviror | Biodiversity                 | To conserve and enhance biodiversity                                   | Will it protect, conserve and enhance priority habitats and habitats of district of local importance and create habitats in areas of deficiency? | •   | Number of SAC and SPA sites  |

| • | v |
|---|---|
| • | N |

|  |  | and priority species?  Will it protect, conserve and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest at the regional or national level?  Will it improve access to and promote the educational value of sites of biodiversity value? | •   | Nature conservation interest<br>Condition of designated sites   |
|--|--|--|-----|---|
|  |  | Will it improve the landscape character of the districts unique countryside and improve the visual amenity of open spaces?   | •   | Areas of landscape quality  |
| Landscape &                                  | To maintain and enhance the character and quality of | Will it enhance the quality of priority areas for townscape and public realm enhancements? Will it protect and enhance local distinctiveness and sense of place?   | • • | Protection and enhancement of green spaces within towns and villages Number of Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character |
| <u>}</u>                                     | landscapes and<br>townscapes                         | Will it minimise visual intrusion and protect views?   |     |   |
|  |  | Will it decrease litter in urban areas and open spaces?  |     |   |
|  |  | Will it protect historic character and historic assets in towns and villages   | •   | Number of conservation areas  |
| Historic<br>Environment &<br>Cultural Assets | To protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance | Will it protect and enhance Conservation Areas and other sites, features and areas of historical and cultural value?   | •   | scheduled monuments and listed<br>buildings (and those at risk)<br>Number of unauthorised                                       |
|  | _  |  |     |   |

|            | the historic environment and   | Will it protect listed buildings and their settings?  | developments occurring resulting in the full or partial loss of listed building   |
|------------|--|---|---|
|            | cultural assets  | Will it encourage sustainable tourism growth?   | Number of new tourist facilities     generated by historical and cultural   |
|            |  | Will it help preserve, enhance and record archaeological features and their settings?               | assets  Number of ASAIs, AAPs, and Historic   |
|            |  | Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption and the need to travel? | <ul> <li>Access to heritage assets</li> </ul>   |
| oto otomic | To reduce contributions to climate                                     | Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?           | Percentage of energy from renewable sources     Energy consumed by type   |
|            | change and reduce  | Will it reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances?   | Percentage of energy from renewable sources – by type     Carbon dioxide emissions     CfC emissions     Travel times of population – NISRA |
|            |  | Will it reduce the risk of damage to property from storm events?                                    | <ul> <li>Percentage of land at 'significant' risk of Flooding</li> </ul>  |
| Flooding   | To reduce flood risk<br>and the adverse<br>consequences of<br>flooding | Will it minimise the risk of flooding from rivers and watercourses to people and property?          |   |

| Recycling targets  | • •   |   |                                 |  |   | <ul> <li>Proportion of development on brownfield sites</li> <li>Proportion of development within the urban footprint</li> <li>Proportion of development on brownfield sites</li> <li>Proportion of development within the urban footprint</li> <li>DARD classes of land quality</li> <li>(Agricultural Land Classification NI)</li> </ul> |  |  |  | <ul><li>Business start-up figures (DETI, NISRA)</li><li>Economic activity rates</li></ul> |  |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| Will it help reduce the impact of increased urban temperatures on people and property? | and resources? Will it reduce household waste?                  | Will it increase waste recovery and recycling and improve facilities? | Will it reduce hazardous waste? | Will it reduce waste in the construction industry? | Will it minimise development on greenfield sites?       | Will it ensure that, where possible, new development occurs on derelict; vacant and underused previously developed land and buildings?  | Will it ensure contaminated land is remediated as appropriate? | Will it minimise the loss of soils to development and maintain and enhance soil quality? | Will it reduce the risk of subsidence and heave? | Will it encourage new business start-ups and opportunities for local people?              | Will it improve business development and enhance productivity? |
|  | To minimise waste production and use of non-renewable materials |   |                                 |  | To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources |   |  |  | To encourage                                     | growth  |  |
|  | Waste pr<br>Management no                                       |   |                                 |  |   | :   | Land Quality   |  |  |   | Econ<br>Growth   |

| Employment  To offer everybody the pusiness Ic will it proving the pusiness Ic will it redu unemployn comportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment will it proving employment performance and promote sustainable regeneration  To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment will it make business dusiness during the pusiness during the promote sustainable with surror will it encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward business during the promote sustainable will it make business during the promote sustainable will it sustainable will it sustainable will it sustainable will be promote sustainable will it sustainable will it sustainable will it sustainable will be promote sustainable will it sustainable will be promote s | local economy?  | created through planning permissions   |
|--|---|--|
| To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment.  To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration.  To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.  | Will it promote growth in key sectors?  | <ul> <li>Area of employment land lost to housing or other uses</li> </ul>                    |
| To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment.  To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration.  To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.  | Will it promote growth in key clusters?   |  |
| To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment  To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration  To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | Will it enhance the image of the area as a business location?                                       |  |
| rewarding and satisfying employment  To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration  To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment  | Will it reduce short and long-term local the unemployment?  |  |
| To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration  To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | Will it provide job opportunities for those most in need of employment?                             | <ul> <li>National unemployment figures</li> </ul>  |
| To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration  To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | Will it help to improve earnings?   | <ul> <li>Amount of employment floorspace<br/>Created through planning permissions</li> </ul> |
| promote sustainable regeneration  To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   |   | <ul><li>Employment activity rates</li><li>Average income figures</li></ul>                   |
| To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | with surrounding areas?   | <ul> <li>Proportion of development on brownfield sites</li> </ul>                            |
| indigenous and inward investment   | Will it encourage indigenous business?  |  |
| 1  | Will it encourage inward investment?  | <ul> <li>Amount of employment floorspace created through planning permissions</li> </ul>     |
|  | Will it make land and property available for business development?                                  | -  |
| To encourage efficient and sustainable   | ent Will it reduce commuting?   |  |
|  | mic Will it improve accessibility throughout the district by public transport; walking and cycling? | <ul> <li>Average distance travelled to work or school</li> </ul>                             |

| <ul> <li>Percentage of population travelling to<br/>Work or school by means of public<br/>Transport (or non-mechanical)</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Percentage of population travelling to<br/>Work or school by means of public</li> </ul> | Transport (or non-mechanical)  Bus station usage figures  Proportion of households with hourly or better daytime bus service to district or City Centre |
|--|--|---|
| 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                                |

#### **Explanatory Note**

- 3.14 Following the first meeting of the Project Management Team in February 2016 Mid Ulster's planning team finalised the SA/SEA framework which consisted of 22 no. objectives. The 22 no. objectives covered all aspects of Mid Ulster's Social, Environmental and Economic objectives for the district. This agreed SA/SEA was published within the Mid Ulster SA/SEA Scoping Report. It should be pointed out however that due to an administrative oversight an earlier version of the SA/SEA framework was published in the Mid Ulster SA/SEA Interim Report in error. There were no significant differences between the two versions of the SA/SEA framework. The differences were minor and centred around minor differences to the wording of three of the SA/SEA objectives. It must be made clear however that all of the assessments contained within this Environmental Report were based upon the agreed SA/SEA framework which was published in the Scoping Report.
- 3.15 Each of the above 22 no. SA/SEA objectives are accompanied by a series of decision making criteria questions covering the key considerations that will be taken into account as part of the assessment process. These questions will help to ensure that all the key sustainability issues are considered by the SA/SEA assessment process of the Mid Ulster LDP.
- 3.16 The decision making criteria questions and a list of SA/SEA indicators are detailed in SA/SEA framework above. Once the LDP documents are adopted it will be important to use sustainability indicators to measure how far the LDP is contributing to achieving the SA/SEA Objectives, as well as being used to inform the SA/SEA assessment process itself.
- 3.17 The SA/SEA objectives are meant to be separate from the evolving LDP objectives, though the two influence each other and may overlap. To fulfil the requirements of the SEA Directive, they must also cover biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, landscape, and interrelationships between them. Table 3.3 above demonstrates how the 22 no. SA/SEA objectives address all of the above mentioned topics.
- 3.18 The SA/SEA Objectives of the Framework were also tested against one another for compatibility. Through identifying any conflicts early in the process it enabled decisions to be made on the Plan Strategy to be fully informed of the sustainability implication that could occur. It also provided an early opportunity for mitigation or alternatives to be considered. The compatibility testing of the draft SA/SEA objectives are shown in Appendix 7.
- **3.19** During the preparation of the SA/SEA Scoping Report one key change was made to the SA/SEA Framework as a result of consultation with key

stakeholders i.e. Dfl Rivers, requested the addition of a new SA/SEA objective relating specifically to climate change and flood risk.

#### **Transboundary Consultation**

- 3.20 Regulation 13 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (NI) Regulations 2004 sets out the requirement for transboundary consultation with other Member States. The legislation stipulates that if a plan or programme is being prepared that is likely to have significant effects on the environment in another Member State, or where a Member State likely to be significantly affected so requests, the Member State in whose territory the plan or programme is being prepared shall, before the plan or programmes adoption or submission to the legislative procedure, forward a copy of the draft plan or programme and the relevant environmental report to the other Member State.
- 3.21 Mid Ulster District Council carried out a Transboundary screening excercise (Appendix 8) and as a result did not initiate Transboundary consultations under Regulation 13 for the forthcoming LDP. Mid Ulster District Council is of the opinion that the forthcoming LDP is unlikely to have significant effects on the environment of another Member State (Republic of Ireland). Accordingly, Mid Ulster District Council informed Monaghan County Council and the Consultation Body of this assessment and provided an opportunity for both parties to comment.
- 3.22 As an adjoining local authority within a neighbouring Member State, Monaghan County Council's planning department were sent a copy of our Preferred Options Paper and accompanying SA/SEA Interim Report in February 2017. The accompanying correspondence indicated Mid Ulster held the view that the forthcoming development plan was envisaged not to have any significant effects on the adjoining Member State however the views of Monaghan County council were sought on this matter.
- 3.23 Monaghan County Council raised no concerns regarding the contents of Mid Ulster's POP. Following on from the publication of the POP Mid Ulster Council has initiated and facilitated numerous meetings of the Cross Border Forum. This forum is comprised of key planning officials and elected representatives from Mid Ulster District Council, Fermanagh and Omagh District Council, Armagh City Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council and Monaghan County Council.
- 3.24 The purpose of this cross boundary and cross border forum is to promote cooperation among adjoining local authorities, north and south of the border, to ensure that the natural environment is maintained in a sustainable manner and to encourage a collaborative and consistent policy approach with adjoining areas on matters of environmental and landscape protection and to identify threats to the integrity of such sites through a transboundary approach.

3.25 This SA/SEA Environmental Report has been published alongside the Draft Plan Strategy for consultation purposes. Overall, it shows that there are mainly positive effects from the implementation of the policies of the Plan Strategy. There will be no significant negative effects from the plan, either individually or cumulatively. The opinion of Mid Ulster remains unchanged since the publication of the POP in that it is still considered there will be no transboundary effects. A copy of this report and Draft Plan Strategy has been sent to Monaghan County Council alongside a statement of our opinion that the LDP is not likely to significant effects on the adjoining member state.

#### Stages of the SA/SEA Process

#### Stage A(2): SA/SEA Interim Report:

- 3.26 Following on from the preparation of the Scoping Report the next stage of Mid Ulster's SA/SEA process was the production of the Interim Report. The SA/SEA Interim Report involved an appraisal of reasonable alternatives, i.e. the realistic options for delivering the objectives of the Mid Ulster LDP against the agreed SA/SEA Framework. The appraisal was carried out in tandem with the preparation of the POP. The Interim SA/SEA Report was published alongside the Council's Preferred Options Paper in November 2018.
- 3.27 Mid Ulster's Preferred Options Paper set out the major planning issues facing the district and put forward the Council's preferred option, as well as, one or more alternatives as to how these could be tackled in the LDP. Within some policy themes the policy alternatives were limited due to the need to comply with the Strategic Planning Policy Statement.
- 3.28 An extensive consultation process was undertaken whereby a wide range of stakeholder's views were sought on these issues. The Mid Ulster Project Management Team was convened prior to the publication of the Interim Report to encourage participatory identification of alternatives and to gauge their views on the appraisal of the reasonable alternatives. Following the PMT meeting a copy of the draft SA/SEA Interim Report and draft POP were forwarded to a number of key statutory bodies. As a result of this engagement Mid Ulster Council received detailed feedback from a number of key stakeholders, including both Dfl Roads and the Northern Ireland Housing Executive.
- 3.29 In addition to the above a formal consultation period of 12 weeks was opened for both of these documents following their publication in November 2016. The consultation period involved a public consultation and also formal consultation with the 'Consultation Body' (Regulation 12).

# Stage B: Preparation of the SA/SEA Report and any likely significant effects of Draft PS against SA/SEA Framework

- 3.30 This stage of the SA/SEA process was undertaken alongside the preparation of the draft Plan Strategy. At this stage the SA/SEA information contained within the SA/SEA Scoping Report was reviewed and updated. This reviewed information, alongside the comments received from the consultation process.
- 3.31 The appraisal for the reasonable alternatives for the draft Plan Strategy followed the same methodology used for the appraisal of the options within the POP, although at this stage the Council is mindful of its preferred option. The assessment at this stage focused on the strategic options and policies drafted to meet the objectives of the draft Plan Strategy.
- 3.32 The purpose of this stage was to assess the likely significant effects upon sustainability issues as a result of implementing the draft Plan Strategy. This involved appraising the policies and proposals of the draft Plan Strategy against SA/SEA objectives as set out in the SA/SEA Scoping Report. As per the EAPP Regulations the appraisals include short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects. Wherever likely significant effects were identified the appraisal will attempt to identify measures to prevent, reduce and, as fully as possible, offset them.

#### Stage C: Preparation of SA/SEA Report

- 3.33 The SA/SEA Report describes in detail the process that has been undertaken to date in carrying out the SA/SEA of Mid Ulster's Draft Plan Strategy. The purpose of the SA/SEA Report is to set out the findings of the appraisal of options, policies and development sites. The SA/SEA Report is required to highlight any likely significant effects (both positive and negative, and taking into account the likely secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long term and permanent and temporary effects). The SA/SEA report also describes the reasons for selecting or rejecting certain options during the preparation of the LDP.
- 3.34 In undertaking the assessment of our LDP we have assessed the Growth Strategy, including areas of constraint and protection, planning policies and a limited number of individual sites. All of these topics have been assessed within this report with the overall objective to protect and where appropriate enhance the environment.

### Stage D: Consultation with the public and environmental authorities

3.35 Mid Ulster District Council is inviting comments on the publication of the draft Plan Strategy and this SA/SEA Environmental Report. Both documents are published on the Council's website for an 8 week consultation period starting on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2019.

#### **Appraisal Methodology**

- 3.36 All of the reasonable alternative policies and site options contained within the Draft Plan Strategy have been appraised against the SA/SEA objectives in the SA/SEA Framework. Each reasonable alternative has been assigned a score to indicate its likely effects on each SA/SEA objective.
- 3.37 In order to establish the potential environmental, social and economic effects of the proposed plan options, a matrix method has been used whereby each plan option is assessed against each of the agreed SA/SEA Objectives. The temporal scale of each potential effect was considered based on the implementation of each option, over various periods of time i.e. short, medium and long term.
- 3.38 Colour-coding has been used to highlight the relationship between each agreed SA/SEA objective and the proposed strategic/policy option (see chart below). Likely 'Negative' and 'Positive' relationships are highlighted in pink and green respectively, 'Major Positive' and 'Major Negative' relationship (also referred to as Significant Effects) are coloured dark green and dark red respectively, 'Neutral' is beige, 'Uncertain' is yellow and 'No Relationship', indicated in white, is annotated where there is no clear relationship. General comments are also provided to justify assessment scorings. Completed assessment matrices for each policy topic can be found in Appendix 1.

Table 3.5 – SA/SEA Assessment Scoring Key

| Positive | Negative | Neutral |   | Significant<br>Positive | _ | No<br>Relationship |
|----------|----------|---------|---|-------------------------|---|--------------------|
| +        | -        | 0       | ? | ++                      |   | rtelationship      |

- 3.39 The likely effects of options and policies requires a series of judgements to be made. The appraisal has attempted to differentiate between the most significant effects and other more minor through the use of the symbols shown above. Whilst it is considered that many of the policies and options could have a minor positive or negative effect on SA/SEA objectives, the use of significant positive or negatives for options was only used where the effect was likely to be of such a magnitude that it will have a noticeable and measurable effect.
- 3.40 The starting point for all of the assessments was that most forms of development are likely to have a minor negative impact across the Environmental SA/SEA objectives and quite often the assessments have utilised the 'pink' scoring to identify potential minor negative impacts against these objectives. It is important to note that a 'pink' scoring should not be interpreted as a bar to development but rather as a means of ensuring that thought has been given to appropriate mitigation measures, with the intention of informing our policies and adjusting them if necessary.

- 3.41 It is important to note that SA/SEA cannot ensure that development will be sustainable in all aspects. It can only show how sustainable the effects of a policy are likely to be and, where there are harmful impacts, how they can be mitigated. A policy may also have negative environmental impacts but this can be outweighed by positive social and economic aspects of the policy (or vice versa), which in balance allow it to be regarded as sustainable.
- 3.42 It should be noted that the Council is not required to pursue the recommendations from this process. For instance, there may be specific local circumstances that justify choosing an option that does not perform as well as others when appraised against the SA/SEA framework. If such instances arise, attention should be given to implementing recommended mitigation measures.
- **3.43** Following the appraisal it was concluded that there is potential for significant effects, both negative and positive, from the options proposed. Section 5 provides a summary of the potential environmental, social and economic effects that have been identified under each policy topic heading, focusing in particular on likely significant positive effects and likely significant negative effects.
- 3.44 Where the appraisal has identified any likely significant negative effects, information has been provided on the potential measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible, offset them. Wherever possible secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects have been identified, including where there will likely be a number of impacts in particular locations or on specific features.
- 3.45 The SA/SEA has made best use of available information on the proposed policy options, but it is possible that as they are taken forward into more specific plans or projects, the options could evolve and change. Many of the specific effects arising from the spatial options in particular, will depend on their local interpretation, as well as the context within which they are applied. The assessment of such sites at the Local Policies Plan stage of the LDP is also subject to SA/SEA, and it is at this later stage that these effects can be more fully established. This is a natural feature of a strategic level assessment, and does not undermine the benefits of undertaking SA/SEA at this level. Any uncertainties or likely dependencies have been identified and taken into account throughout the assessment process.

#### **Difficulties Encountered**

3.46 It is a requirement of the SEA Regulations that consideration is given to any data limitations or other difficulties encountered during the SA/SEA process. The Draft Plan Strategy introduces strategic policies and whilst some specific site zonings have been brought forward, the strategic nature of the document means that most of the policies are intended to apply across the entire district. As a result, the SA/SEA assessments involve a considerable degree of professional judgement and assumptions, together with the most up to date information received from consultation bodies.

**3.47** As the Draft Plan Strategy is strategic in nature, this made it difficult at times to identify alternatives and their effects, as these may remain uncertain until detailed supplementary planning guidance and specific site proposals are known.

## Who was Consulted, When and How

- 3.48 Public and stakeholder participation is an important part of the SA/SEA and wider plan-making processes. It helps to ensure that the SA/SEA report is robust and has due regard for all appropriate information that will support the plan in making a contribution to sustainable development.
- 3.49 Under the SEA Directive the council must consult with the 'Consultation Body' at specific stages during preparation of the LDP. In Northern Ireland this function is provided by the Department of Agriculture Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA). Other bodies such as Historic Environment Division (HED) and the public are also consulted on all sustainability issues within the SA/SEA.
- 3.50 In addition to the statutory bodies the Mid Ulster District Council plan team consulted regularly with the Project Management Team. The purpose being that a broad spectrum of expert stakeholders would take part and provide their knowledge to the three pillars of the SA/SEA i.e. Social, Environmental and Economic.
- **3.51** Accordingly the council is committed to undertaking consultation at each stage of the process, as shown in Table 3.6 below, with the current stage again highlighted in blue.

Table 3.6 – Stages of the SA/SEA

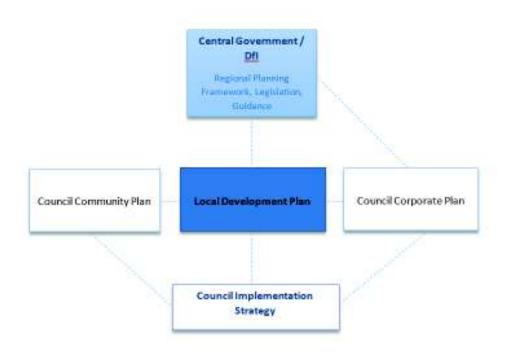
| Stage                   | Description  | Consultation Period /<br>Date             |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Screening            | Determining if a plan or programme requires an SEA   | n/a – plan screened in                    |
|                         | Scoping Report – deciding on the level and scope of detail of information to be included   | 5 weeks                                   |
| 2. Scoping              | Comments received from<br>Consultation Body fully considered<br>and integrated into updated Scoping<br>Report                                  |   |
|                         | Consultation on the Interim Report alongside the POP   | 12 weeks<br>November 2016                 |
| 3. Draft                | Comments received have been fully considered and addressed in preparation of Draft Plan Strategy   |   |
| Plan                    | Formal Consultation on the Draft Plan Strategy and all supporting documents including SA/SEA Report  | 8 Weeks<br>February 2019 to April<br>2019 |
|                         | The Council will make available a post-<br>adoption SA/SEA Statement to show   |   |
| 4. Decision<br>to adopt | how the opinions and consultations have been taken into account, the reasons for the decisions made and proposed measures to monitor the plan. |   |

## 4.0 Sustainability objectives, baseline and context

# Links to other policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives and how these have been taken into account

- **4.1** Sustainability Appraisal it is necessary to review and develop an understanding of the environmental, social and economic objectives contained within international and national policies, plans and strategies that are of relevance to the emerging Mid Ulster Local Development Plan (LDP).
- 4.2 The Mid Ulster Local Development Plan is not prepared in isolation and is greatly influenced by other plans, policies and programmes, as well as by broader sustainability objectives. It must be consistent with international and national guidance and strategic planning policies and should contribute to the goals and objectives of other plans and programmes.
- 4.3 By assessing relevant policies, plans and programmes together with current baseline data, we are able to identify existing social, economic and environmental conditions and issues. A review of all relevant PPPSs at International, European, National, Sub- Regional and district level has been carried out in order to identify how they may influence the approach and content of LDP documents. A table setting out the key findings of this review is included in Appendix 2 and provides information on the key objectives/requirements of the PPPSs, the implication of these for the LDP and the relevant SA/SEA topic. As required by legislation this assessment will be kept under review.

Table 4.1 – LDP Linkages with relevant plans, programmes and strategies



4.4 There are a wide range of plans, policies and programmes at the international and national levels that are relevant to the emerging Mid Ulster Local Development Plan. The full review of relevant plans, policies, programmes and strategies (PPPS) and how they relate to the LDP and the SA/SEA process can be seen in Appendix 2. The table is not exhaustive. Every effort has been made to assess all relevant PPPS but the table can be easily updated to add any that have been inadvertently missed out or which might have been misinterpreted. The key components are summarised below.

#### Key international plans, policies and programmes

- 4.5 At the international level, Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the SEA Directive") and Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive) are particularly significant as they require Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) to be undertaken in relation to the emerging Local Plan. These processes should be undertaken iteratively and integrated into the production of the Local Plan in order to ensure that any potential negative environmental effects (including on European-level nature conservation designations) are identified and can be mitigated.
- 4.6 There are a wide range of other EU Directives relating to issues such as water quality, waste and air quality, most of which have been transposed into UK/Northern Ireland law through national-level policy; however, the international directives have been included in Appendix 2 for completeness.

## Key national plans, policies and programmes

- 4.7 The most significant development in terms of the policy context for the emerging Local Plan has been the publication of the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) which replaces the suite of Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and relevant provisions of 'A Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland'. The SPPS consolidates some twenty separate policy publications into one document and sets out strategic subject planning policy for a wide range of planning matters. It sets out the strategic direction for new councils to bring forward detailed operational policies within LDP's.
- **4.8** The SPPS also provides the core planning principles to underpin delivery of the two tier planning system with the aim of furthering sustainable development, which are:
  - 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.
- 4.9 The new two stage approach to plan production comprises a Plan Strategy and Local Policies Plan. The overarching purpose of the Plan Strategy is to provide the strategic policy framework for the plan area as a whole and to bring forward a local growth strategy. The SPPS states that;

'In preparing a Plan Strategy councils will address the range of policy matters set out within the SPPS (including the topic areas set out as Subject Planning Policies). This approach will also ensure an appropriate policy framework remains in place when the PPS's and relevant provisions of the PSRNI cease to have effect.'

**4.10** The Subject Planning Policies as listed in the SPPS as follows;

Archaeology and Built Heritage Coastal Development Control of Outdoor Advertisements Development in the Countryside Economic Development, Industry and Commerce Flood Risk Housing in Settlements Minerals Natural Heritage Open Space, Sport and Recreation Renewable Energy Telecommunications and other Utilities Tourism Town Centres and Retailing Transportation Waste Management.

#### **Baseline Information**

4.11 The baseline information provides the context for assessing the sustainability for proposals within the Mid Ulster Local Development Plan. Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations requires data to be gathered on biodiversity, population, human health, flora, fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, landscape and the inter-relationship between the above factors. As this report comprises an SA and SEA the baseline information relates to other sustainability topics, for example, population growth rates, deprivation and employment, educational attainment, and life expectancy and health. As with the review of plans and programmes the baseline information

has also been reviewed to ensure that it reflects the most current position within Mid Ulster. The updated baseline information is presented in Appendix 4.

## **Key Sustainability Issues**

4.12 A set of key sustainability issues for the Mid Ulster District were identified during the Scoping stage of the SA/SEA and were presented in the Scoping Report. In light of the comments received during the Scoping consultation and in light of some updated data, a small number of amendments have since been made to the key sustainability issues since the publication of the SA/SEA Interim Report.

# Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline

## **Environmental Characteristics - Biodiversity / Flora / Fauna**

- 4.13 The variety of landscape patterns to be found within Mid Ulster has evolved over thousands of years, as natural and human forces have shaped and modified the natural topography. This, coupled with an extremely varied soil composition due to perhaps one of the most geologically diverse areas in Northern Ireland, provides capacity for a wide range of habitats to develop.
- 4.14 Stretching from Fivemiletown in the south to Swatragh in the north, between the Sperrins Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the west and Lough Neagh in the east, Mid Ulster contains a variety of habitats. Pasture dominates the drumlin topography that occupies the central areas. Upland bog becomes more prevalent in the west and south, along the Sperrins and Clogher Valley ridges. Lowland bog occurs to the northern and eastern areas on the lower lying flat ground towards Lough Neagh. These habitats, along with inter-drumlin loughs and wetlands, river valleys, hedgerows and woodlands, combine to provide an important natural habitat resource including 21 Northern Ireland Priority Habitats. The importance of these habitats has been recognised through European and National designations totalling 20,533 Hectares which equates to 12% of the Mid Ulster area. An additional 24,848 Ha of the Sperrin AONB falls within Mid Ulster.
- 4.15 This diversity of habitats provides a home to a significant number of threatened and protected species, including: 25 Species of European Community Interest; 124 species protected under The Wildlife Order (NI) 1985; and 192 Northern Ireland Priority Species.

#### Summary of Environmental Issues - Biodiversity / Flora / Fauna

**4.16** There are 21 of the Northern Ireland Priority Habitats that have been identified within Mid Ulster. These priority habitats are vulnerable and susceptible to damage. Without the implementation of the area plan the protection and

enhancement of biodiversity may be overlooked at the strategic level. The pursuit of economic and social objectives could potentially result in the following habitat losses:

- Destruction through development directly on a threatened or protected habitat, both large and small scale
- Fragmentation of habitats associated directly with individual development and cumulative loss through a number of developments can result in an area unable to support viable populations of species
- Loss of wildlife corridors connecting natural habitats resulting in the loss of the habitat itself, and prevention of dispersal and movement of species between other habitats
- Destruction through mining/extraction of natural resources
- Water level changes can impact biodiversity by altering the natural state of the habitat through increased or decreased water levels.

#### Nutrient enrichment affects:

- Water quality which determines the number and variety of species found in our loughs and rivers.
- Terrestrial habitats can become polluted through contamination via fly tipping and illegal dumping.
- Atmospheric nitrogen deposition represents a major threat to biodiversity with nitrogen compounds leading to eutrophication of ecosystems
- Air pollution related to ammonia, and the associated nitrogen deposition, is known to have a damaging impact on sensitive habitats, wider biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, as well as human health. Increased (or more intensive) agricultural activities may further exacerbate this widespread issue.
- 4.17 Pollution is the introduction of contaminants into the natural environment and can take a variety of forms. Pollutants include sewage, industrial waste, agricultural run-off and litter. Serious incidents from spillages or discharges of toxic chemicals show the obvious impacts. However, there are sources which work together over time and over a wide area to impact on our biodiversity.
  - Specific pollution incidents
  - Cumulative
- **4.18** Invasive species are highly adaptable and strong competitors impacting on biodiversity through competition, herbivory, predation, alteration of habitats and food webs, and dilution of native gene pools. They can be introduced by:
  - Accidental introduction through movement of spoil to/from development sites
  - Deliberate introductions into gardens/farms from where they spread into the wider countryside.

- **4.19** Climate change is having an impact on our native habitats and species. This can be seen through the movement of species to higher altitudes and more northerly areas. This will result in the loss of some species to the Mid Ulster area.
- **4.20** Disturbance can occur directly through development close to associated habitats, and disruption to movements between living, feeding and breeding areas.

#### **Social Characteristics**

## **4.21** Growth Rate and Composition

- Average household size for NI is 2.46, whilst the average household size for Mid Ulster is 2.88.
- Mid Ulster average household size is projected to drop from 2.85 in 2008 to 2.66 in 2023.
- Around one quarter of Mid Ulster population is under 16 which is the highest of all the LGDs in Northern Ireland. This figure is projected to rise by 3,600 between 2008 and 2023. In Mid Ulster between 2007 and 2017 the population of under 16 years of age increased by 10.7%.
- Overall population growth in NI between 2001 and 2011 was 7.4%, whilst population growth in Mid Ulster during the same period was 16.46%. In Mid Ulster between 2007 and 2017 the population increased by 11.7% which is the highest of all the LGDs in Northern Ireland.
- The population of Northern Ireland is an ageing one, with the proportion of over 65 years of age (new pensionable age) expected to reach 20% of the total population by 2027. Mid Ulster District is likely to follow this trend and in 2017 had 14.1% of the population of over 65 years of age. In the decade between 2007and 2017 the over 65 population in Mid Ulster increased by 30.9%.
- 11.1% of NI population were born outside the region. Compared with 10.4% of population of Mid Ulster born outside the district.

## **4.22** Deprivation and Employment

- Over one quarter of children in NI are living in low income households.
   In Mid Ulster in 2017 18.9% of the population under 16 years of age were living in low income household.
- 22% of NI pensioners live in low income households, some 4% above the UK average.
- One fifth of retired couples and two thirds of single pensioners are living in households without a car.

- In 2016 22% all households in Northern Ireland were in fuel poverty with single pensioners being the group at greatest risk. This represents an improvement as in 2011 the figure was 42%. In 2016 34% of those living in small villages, hamlets and the countryside were in fuel poverty and this statistic is reflected in Mid Ulster as this is a predominantly rural population.
- Unemployment for those aged 16 25 in NI has risen from 12% to 19% between 2008 – 2010.
- Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measures (NIMDM) identifies Magherafelt as the least deprived of the 26 LGDs (with 1 being the most deprived) in NI, with Cookstown and Dungannon and South Tyrone having a ranking of 15<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> respectively.

## 4.23 Life Expectancy & Health

- Life expectancy by gender for NI is Males 77.07 and Females 81.52.
   Life expectancy for Mid Ulster is Males 77.67 and Females 82.
- Nearly one half of people over 60 in Northern Ireland live with a long term illness/disability.
- Limiting long term illness figures for NI 2001 20.4% and for NI 2011 20.69%. Limiting long term illness figures for Mid Ulster in 2001 20.51% and for 2011 19.39%.

#### **4.24** Educational Attainment

- 31.7 % of Mid Ulster with degree qualification or higher compared to 32.3
   % of NI with degree qualification or higher
- 43.0% of Mid Ulster with no or low qualifications compared to 40.63% of NI with no or low qualifications

## **Summary of Social Issues**

- 4.25 The baseline population facts highlight a number of important sustainability issues for Mid Ulster. The figures demonstrate a significantly larger growth rate than the national average. This will provide challenges in terms of protecting the environmental characteristics of the area from not only the expansion of urban areas but also through the construction of dwellings in the countryside. Furthermore, the growing population will also increase pressures on the transportation infrastructure and also increase pressures on the existing waste management systems.
- 4.26 In addition Mid Ulster has a young population compared to the Northern Ireland average. This younger demographic represents a significant challenge for Mid Ulster's LDP to adequately allocate appropriate land for future housing provision and land for industry and employment creation.

- 4.27 Whilst Mid Ulster has a smaller percentage of people above 65 years of age than the NI average this figure is on the rise. A Local Development Plan has a role to facilitate housing units to meet the needs of the elderly, particularly nursing homes, sheltered housing and smaller sized units. A rising elderly population will increase demand for health and community services, which the LDP will also need to accommodate.
- 4.28 Mid Ulster District is becoming a more ethnically diverse region. This change in population structure will result in changing requirements for facilities and living accommodation that the LDP will need to take into consideration. The LDP has a role in providing a range of house types and to provide policy to facilitate those wishing to expand their houses to meet changing needs.
- **4.29** An ageing population allows raises issues around the populations mobility, as two thirds of pensioners are living in households without a car. This represents a challenge for the LDP to ensure that such services are more accessible to those most vulnerable in society.
- 4.30 Whilst the NIMDM figures for Mid Ulster have shown a marked improvement since 2005 there are still concentrations of areas within the district which are deprived (see Appendix 4). Deprivation is reflected in income and employment. Under the 2010 figures Coalisland (North and South), Ardboe, Stewartstown and Maghera were the most deprived areas in Mid Ulster. The LDP has a significant role to play in addressing employment and low incomes through the provision of a generous supply of economic development land.
- 4.31 Mid Ulster has a marginally higher average life expectancy that that of NI as a whole. This coupled with the fact that almost one half of the people over 60 in NI live with a long-term illness will place significant pressure on health services and facilities and the LDP can play its part in ensuring these services are more accessible.
- 4.32 Education has an important role in promoting economic wellbeing and also improves access to employment opportunities. Whilst the percentage of the population within Mid Ulster with a degree have increased significantly since 2001, Mid Ulster still has a significantly lower percentage with a third level qualification than NI as a whole. Whilst an LDP does not deliver educational services, it can assist in making such services more accessible either by providing for new facilities or providing improved travel options.

#### **Economic Characteristics**

- **4.33** The total number of employees aged 16 to 74 years (economically active) was 640,000 in 2011. This was 14 per cent (76,200) higher than in 2001 (563,800). Whilst the rate of unemployment declined between 2001 and 2011.
- **4.34** Mid Ulster has a higher proportion of jobs in manufacturing than the regional average. This is a key strength of the new Council area and it has proved to be

more resilient that other sectors such as construction which has been seriously affected by the downturn. Within the district over a quarter of all jobs are in manufacturing compared to a regional average of fewer than 11%.

- 4.35 The presence of regionally important sand, gravel and clay resources within the District has meant that mining and quarrying is a significant employer along with associated concrete production and companies specialising in the manufacture of mining and quarrying equipment.
- **4.36** Jobs in manufacturing are particularly important to male employment accounting for 41% of all male employment in the district.
- **4.37** Food manufacture and the agri-food business is also well represented in the district.
- **4.38** Service jobs are comparatively lower in proportion than the Northern Ireland average.
- **4.39** Businesses are typically small in size and the district also has higher levels of self-employment.

## **Summary of Economic Issues**

- 4.40 The Cookstown Area Plan 2010 zoned approximately 65.6 hectares of land for industry/mixed business use across seven main sites within the town of Cookstown. A further 12.4 hectares are located outside the settlement limit at Loughry College for the purpose of an Agri-Food Park. 9.2 hectares is also specifically zoned for industry/ mixed business use at Ardboe Business Park. 78% of the land zoned for industrial/business use in the Plan has not been developed although all of the sites apart from one, may be described as 'active' in that work has already commenced or a planning permission has been obtained or applied for on part or all of the land. The old airfield at Ardboe has historically been under pressure for economic development however the infrastructure in the area, particularly roads, has not been of an adequate standard to support comprehensive development.
- 4.41 The Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 Plan zoned 75 hectares of land for industrial and business use at Dungannon across five sites. Four of these sites are located within Dungannon and the fifth is at the industrial estate at Granville some three kilometres south west of Dungannon. In Coalisland 18 hectares of land are zoned across two sites. 82% of zoned industrial land remains undeveloped.
- 4.42 Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 zoned a total of 47 hectares of land across the whole of the district for industrial use. The Magherafelt Area Plan was only adopted in 2011, therefore the take up of zoned industrial land has been small

- less than 4%. There are also pockets of vacant or undeveloped land available within areas identified as existing industry within Magherafelt, Maghera and the four villages.
- 4.43 Mid Ulster District Council has calculated at least 8500 new jobs are required by 2030. If these opportunities were to be provided on economic zonings this would mean a minimum of 170 hectares is required over the plan period. It implicitly assumes all new jobs will be on zoned land, which will not be the case, this however ensures a degree of flexibility will allow the plan to provide a choice of sites at different locations and of different sizes to encourage economic growth.
- 4.44 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.

## Limitations of the information, assumptions made

4.45 With the Reform of Local Government and the creation of the 11 new councils in April 2015 it was clear that no baseline database had been specifically collated for Mid Ulster District Council or for any of the remaining councils for that matter. Therefore, information relating to the Plans, Programmes, Policies and Strategies and baseline evidence for relevant topics had to be gathered from scratch and this presented a significant challenge in terms of time and resources.

## The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme

- 4.46 A core purpose of the SA/SEA process is identifying the current baseline environmental conditions together with fully understanding the issues, problems and trends of relevance to the Local Development Plan. Appendices 3 and 4 identify the relevant datasets used to form the baseline for this assessment.
- **4.47** The identification of the issues relevant to the Mid Ulster Local Development Plan area was carried out in accordance with the central government guidance 'Practice Note 4 Sustainability Appraisal incorporating SEA'. The following steps were utilised:
  - Experience with issue identified in other policies, plans and programmes including the Community Plan;
  - Identification and analysis of possible tensions or inconsistencies with other policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives;
  - Identification and analysis of possible tensions and inconsistencies between current and future baseline conditions;
  - Consultation with authorities with social, economic and environmental responsibilities and other relevant stakeholders.
- 4.48 The information has been gathered under the headings of the 12 no. issues identified within the SEA Directive. Identifying these issues aids the understanding of the matters which need addressing within the council area. Given the iterative nature of the SA/SEA process the identification and analysis of environmental and sustainability issues is likely to evolve as the process develops. New issues may be added at future stages of the SA/SEA.
- 4.49 In recognition of the SEA Regulation requirement (Schedule 2) that the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme must be described in the Environmental Report. The summaries below describe the likely evolution of each key sustainability issue if the Mid Ulster Local Development Plan were not to be adopted.

## Evolution of Issues without Plan - Biodiversity / Flora / Fauna

**4.50** The main consequence to biodiversity in the absence of the plan will be the potential loss of threatened and/or protected habitats, and the species associated with these areas. A number of species are habitat specific, and if their habitat is destroyed they will become extinct in the Mid Ulster area.

Habitat loss can be caused by a variety of processes:

- Habitat destruction
- Habitat fragmentation including cumulative loss

- Loss of wildlife corridors/links
- Extraction of natural resources
- Agricultural intensification increased ammonia emissions
- Inappropriate management
- **4.51** There is potential for the destruction of habitats, and the loss of the species associated with it, through unchecked development. Water level changes can occur through:
  - Direct works to a site including drainage and culverting
  - o Impacts due to works undertaken elsewhere upstream/downstream
- 4.52 Without due consideration given to appropriate siting and levels of development, nutrient enrichment of watercourses may occur. Similarly, inappropriate siting of intensive farming and animal husbandry and the resulting nitrogen deposition can result in significant biodiversity loss. Unchecked this will lead to a deterioration of habitat and a reduction in the diversity of species able to survive.
- 4.53 In the absence of the Plan the Strategic Planning Policy Statement and Planning Policy Statement 2 will continue to apply and therefore continue to offer protection to our habitats and protected species. The current Area Plans will also continue to afford protection to some by way of Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance and Local Landscape Policy Areas. Protection by way of separate statutory controls held by NIEA will also continue to apply.
- **4.54** A number of alien invasive species are already a threat to the native habitats and species in the Mid Ulster area. In the absence of a plan and strategies in place, this problem has the potential to be exacerbated.
- 4.55 In the absence of the plan, causative factors of climate change may not be considered as part of development, further contributing to the rate of climate change. This will result in the increase of deterioration of habitats and loss of species to the Mid Ulster area. The appropriate siting of development is key to protect key habitats and also to reduce the reliance on the private car.
- 4.56 Through the LDP development there exists an opportunity to designate, protect and enhance sites of nature conservation importance and to reconnect fragmented habitats to provide for a healthier environment for the people of Mid Ulster District. Whilst the protection and enhancement of designated sites is a key objective there are many other landscapes which support species and habitats identified in the NI Biodiversity strategy as being of priority conservation importance. Conserving these varied sites through a landscape-scale conservation approach, to protect and ultimately connect fragmented sites would also allow for greater public access. Examples of this can be found already in work carried out by the RSPB in the west Lough Beg area and in the

south west Lough Neagh area where a joined up approach to large landscapescale conservation of lowland wetland is underway.

## **Summary of Sustainability Issues - Population & Human Health**

4.57 Population growth and changes to its composition have implications for the provision of housing, employment opportunities and public services. In addition, Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 requires a public authority, in carrying out its functions relating to Northern Ireland, to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity. In land use planning terms this means ensuring that everyone benefits from, amongst other things, quality housing and employment.

## **Evolution of Issues without Plan - Population & Human Health**

- **4.58** The potential main consequences to Population in the absence of the plan could be:
  - The LDP makes land allocations taking population change into consideration. Without the LDP there is potential for lack of affordable housing and a variety of house types to suit the various needs throughout the district.
  - Failure to facilitate the development of affordable/social housing could result in undue hardship for those people in greatest need.
  - Failure to protect and consolidate the roles of towns and villages so that they act as hubs for services and thereby provide for more accessible facilities.
  - Failure to facilitate the development of new community facilities. Lack of accessibility to health services for the most vulnerable in our society, such as the old and young.
  - Increased pressures on the transportation infrastructure and also on the existing waste management systems due to growing population. Unchecked these issues could seriously affect economic growth for the district.
  - The failure to meet the projected 11,000 homes needed by 2030 for a broad spectrum of the population at locations accessible to services for those without a car.
  - The failure to meet the projected creation of 8,500 new jobs needed by 2030 resulting in increased deprivation levels within Mid Ulster District.
  - Detrimental harm to designated nature conservation sites and the wider biodiversity through the inappropriate siting of development land.
  - Failure to accommodate improved connectivity through telecommunication which could hinder economic growth and also increase the need for travel.

#### Summary of Sustainability Issues - Air & Climatic Factors

- 4.59 Overall the quality of NI Air has been improving since 1990. Sulphur dioxide has decreased substantially due to the wider availability of natural gas which has led a reduction of coal and oil used for domestic heating. In addition, annual mean concentrations of Sulphur Dioxide at long running sites in NI have shown a steady decrease since 1990.
- 4.60 GHG emissions are not falling as quickly in NI as in the rest of the UK; a decrease of 29% on 1990 levels has been recorded for the UK as a whole (by 2011), but only 17.5% for NI. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from the transport sector in NI have increased by 25% during 1990-2011 despite improvements in efficiency of transport vehicles; this is compared to a slight decrease for the UK as a whole.
- 4.61 Within Mid Ulster there are now only 3 Air Quality Management Sites designated. These are, Newell Road Dungannon, The Moy and Magherafelt. The pollutant source for all 3 of these AQMA's is road traffic (NO²). The Church Street Dungannon AQMA and the Stewartstown Road, Coalisland AQMA were both revoked in November 2014.
- 4.62 Ammonia (NH3) is a gas emitted into the air as a result of many farming activities such as the housing of livestock, the storage and spreading of animal manures and slurries and the use of chemical fertiliser. Air pollution related to ammonia, and the associated nitrogen deposition, is known to have a damaging impact on sensitive habitats, wider biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, as well as human health. Agriculture is the dominant source of ammonia emissions, currently making up 94% of Northern Ireland's current emission levels. The majority of Northern Ireland's designated sites are exceeding their critical levels, the concentration at which environmental damage occurs. Increased (or more intensive) agricultural activities may further exacerbate this widespread issue.

#### **Evolution of Issues without Plan - Air & Climatic Factors**

- **4.63** The potential main consequences to Air and Climatic Factors in the absence of the plan;
  - Without the promotion of alternative modes of transport such as public transport and use of bicycles through appropriate siting of development and designation of cycle routes the number of AQMA's could continue to rise.

- Access to public transport services in rural areas is poor, leading to a high dependency on cars. Without the promotion of more sustainable forms of transport through the LDP, private car ownership will continue to rise and consequently the Council will fail to meet mandatory targets set by The Climate Change Act, which requires gas emission reductions of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO<sup>2</sup> emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline.
- The plan could designate traffic control areas within towns to be pedestrianised in order to not only improve an areas attractiveness but also to curb CO<sup>2</sup> levels.
- In the absence of the Plan the opportunity to address ammonia emissions would be dealt with in relation to the Habitats Regulations Assessment. There would however be no policy in relation to requiring an assessment on the wider environment although the Local Development Plan could address the issue of ammonia (NH3) emissions and its potential impact on biodiversity through the use of bespoke policies, particularly for proposals for intensive farming and animal husbandry. Such policies could require developers to demonstrate that the proposed works will not have a significant adverse environmental impact on the natural environment.

## Summary of Sustainability Issues – Cultural Heritage

- **4.64** The built heritage of NI includes archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, industrial and military remains, gardens, historic landscapes and Mid Ulster contains a broad spectrum of sites of significant cultural importance.
  - The number of Scheduled Monuments throughout NI has increased steadily on an annual basis for over a decade. In 2001/02 there was a cumulative total of 1,513 scheduled monuments and as of 2016/17 there are 1,992.
  - Scheduled Monument Consent must be sought for proposed works which may alter or disturb the fabric of a scheduled historic monument, or its ground surface. The overall application numbers received have been reasonably steady since 2006, though it is notable that numbers peaked to 68 at the beginning of the economic downturn in 2008/09 and then dropped quite dramatically in the middle of the downturn in 2010/11. In 2016/17 there were 49 scheduled monument consents.
  - The total number of listed buildings throughout NI has increased steadily year on year for over a decade. In 2003/04 there were 8,191 listed buildings and in 2016/17 there were 8,909 throughout NI.
  - Mid Ulster contains approximately 14% of NI's total number of listed buildings.

- The number of listed buildings at risk has increased significantly since 2003/04. At this time there were 378 buildings at risk and by 2016/17 this figure had increased to 500.
- The number of buildings at risk lost in 2004/05 was 25 and although the number lost since then has fluctuated year by year the overall average number of buildings lost across NI is 22.
- Mid Ulster Council District contains 20% of NI's State Care Monuments and 9% of NI's Scheduled Monuments.
- In total Mid Ulster contains 1524 monuments
- Mid Ulster contains 1 of the 12 designated Areas of Archaeological Interest throughout NI and 25 of the 125 Areas of Archaeological Potential designated across NI.
- The number of historic parks, gardens and demesnes within Mid Ulster constitutes 12% of Nl's total registered parks and 6% of the supplementary list.
- Mid Ulster contains 5 of the total of 60 Conservation Areas and 26 of 172 Areas of Townscape Character designated throughout NI.
- There are 118 Local Landscape Policy Areas designated within Mid Ulster out of a total of 1229 designated throughout NI.
- **4.65** A second, area-based survey of all historic buildings (The Second Survey) has been underway since 1997 and is largely responsible for the increase. It should be noted however, that a significant number of buildings have also been found which no longer meet the legislative test and have therefore been removed.
- 4.66 Development pressures in the last five years may have had both positive and negative impacts on our historic environment. At the time of the first State of the Environment report, there were high numbers of planning applications and requests from the public to protect unlisted historic buildings threatened with removal. New powers were used to temporarily list buildings where it appeared that the building was of special architectural or historic interest and under a clear threat. The number of such notices rose to a peak of 20 in 2009/10 but declined rapidly after that as pressure for development declined.
- 4.67 The economic downturn has also led to a reduction in schemes to conserve historic buildings including those at risk. In 2012, an increase in grant assistance from 35% to 45% for repair work to most listed buildings resulted in a 20% increase in applications.
- 4.68 A further pressure from the economic downturn included the increased frequency of fires at listed buildings. In the three month period from April to June 2011, the number of fires increased from around one or two per year to eleven. The upsurge in arson attacks against Listed Buildings has resulted in damage ranging from minor scorching to the complete loss of interiors.

- **4.69** Between 2007/08 2016/17 there was generally a steady decrease in the number of buildings in receipt of grant funding decreasing steadily from 79 to 13 respectively.
- **4.70** During 2015/16, 52.5% of the total grant funding was spent on those properties recognised as being of outstanding or exceptional merit, grade A and B+.

## **Evolution of Issues without Plan - Cultural Heritage**

- **4.71** The potential main consequences to in the absence of the plan;
  - The unchecked growth of the towns and villages may put increased pressure on the existing historic built fabric of settlements and also the outlying rural areas which may contain a variety of archaeological sites and monuments.
  - State Care Monuments, Scheduled Monuments and sites of archaeological interest could be damaged or lost through inappropriately sited development in the countryside.
  - The number of Listed Buildings at risk continues to rise. Listed Buildings could be damaged or lost completely to new development or indeed their historic setting could be damaged as a result of inappropriately sited or designed development. Through continued protection and through a flexible approach these buildings may find an appropriate new use or could suffer damage from arson or criminal damage.
  - A trend to replace historic rural buildings, many of which were very small, has developed over the last thirty years. This figure is extremely difficult to quantify however the 1998 publication on rural buildings 'A Sense of Loss, the survival of rural traditional buildings in Northern Ireland,' noted that 49% of buildings indicated on the 1909 map had gone by that time. Further losses will continue if a more flexible approach to their re-use is not considered.
- 4.72 Through the creation of a new LDP and the Cultural Heritage of Mid Ulster will be protected and enhanced for the benefit of our own and future generations. Furthermore, through its protection of our cultural heritage the Council has the potential to unlock greater economic benefits from its historic environment. The protection of our Cultural Heritage is key to the people of Mid Ulster and visitors to our district understanding and enjoying the unique history of the area.

## **Summary of Sustainability Issues – Material Assets**

**4.73** Waste data are broken into 2 main categories, LAC municipal waste and household waste.

- The proportion of Local Authority Collected (LAC) municipal waste recycled in NI has been increasing since 2002 (38.4%) and in 2016/2017 there was 44.0%.
- In 2016/17 there was a continued reliance on landfill in NI, with just over 37.3% of LAC municipal waste landfilled.
- Mid Ulster has been performing relatively well and the 2016/17 figures show that 39.7 % of LAC municipal waste was sent to landfill sites.
- The amount of household waste in NI has more than doubled between 2004/05 and 2013/14 from 18.2% to 40.6%.
- Over the same period the amount of household waste recycled in Mid Ulster has more than doubled between from 23.9% to 51.6% in 2016/2017.

#### **Evolution of Issues without Plan - Material Assets**

4.74 In both NI and Mid Ulster since 2002 the overall LAC municipal waste arisings have been decreasing, as has the amount of LAC municipal waste sent to landfill. Over the same period the rate of recycling within both NI and Mid Ulster has been increasing, although it is worthy of note that NI has the lowest recycling rates of LAC municipal waste in the UK.

## **Summary of Sustainability Issues – Water**

- 4.75 Increasing population growth, climate change and current lifestyle trends will place further pressures on the availability of potable water. Policies need to ensure that a wide range of water efficiency measures are promoted in all new and existing development.
- **4.76** There is a significant risk of increased flooding in certain locations across the district due to climate change and increased frequency of higher intensity rainfall events.
- 4.77 The significant increase in population growth and housing in the district is likely to lead to an increased demand for waste-water treatment. Identified trend demonstrates that compliance of the Waste Water Treatment Works has continually improved since 2007, reaching 92% in 2013.
- 4.78 Large Improvements have been made in terms of chemical river quality since the first testing began in the 1990's however, the overall percentage of rivers in Northern Ireland that attained good or better chemical quality in 2015 was only 32%.

- **4.79** There has also been a regression in the length of rivers in Mid Ulster that are in the top overall national percentage in terms of phosphate levels.
- **4.80** There is a need to ensure there is no deterioration of water groundwater quality.

#### **Evolution of Issues without Plan – Water**

- 4.81 The increased risk of flooding across the district could result in property damage and direct risks to the population. The LDP, through the use of the Department for Infrastructure's flood maps, can identify areas liable to flooding to ensure that these are excluded from development zonings. Dfl Rivers recently published specific Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMP's) for the three River Basin areas in Northern Ireland (Neagh Bann, North West and North East). and Mid Ulster council will ensure that the LDP is compatible with these FRMP's.
- **4.82** The plan has a role to play in identifying those settlements that have waste water treatment capacity and those that lack capacity. Lack of waste water treatment capacity could act as a significant restriction on future development.
- **4.83** In the absence of the Plan development would be reliant on the SPPS and Planning Policy Statement 15. The opportunity to exclude greenfield areas from development zonings at LPP would not be provided for.

#### **Summary of Sustainability Issues – Landscape**

- 4.84 Landscape character in Mid Ulster provides a considerable contribution to local distinctiveness. The landscape in the district is one of national importance. The Sperrins Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty covers a substantial portion of the district.
- 4.85 Pressures to meet the districts housing targets for the projected population growth figures may create pressures on landscapes surrounding the towns of Cookstown, Magherafelt, Maghera, Dungannon and Coalisland. The key issue is how to reconcile the needs of sustainable development, meeting the social and economic needs of the countryside, whilst ensuring that the intrinsic qualities of the landscape are respected and preserved.
- 4.86 There is a close inter-relationship between landscape quality and value as wildlife habitats. Areas designated for their landscape importance can also support many habitats and species of biodiversity value. The biodiversity value of landscapes should be adequately reflected within the sustainability appraisal and LDP processes

- **4.87** Mid Ulster benefits from a high level of national and local landscape designations and planning policy must take account of how best to protect and preserve these unique environments.
- 4.88 The prevalence of minerals sites in rural locations in Mid Ulster exacerbate the potential for impact upon the rural landscape, especially in the greater Cookstown area where the visual impact of sand and gravel workings can be quite pronounced.

#### **Evolution of Issues without Plan - Landscape**

- **4.89** Pressures to meet the districts housing targets for the projected population growth figures may create pressures on landscapes surrounding the towns of Cookstown, Magherafelt, Maghera, Dungannon and Coalisland. The key issue is how to reconcile the needs of sustainable development, meeting the social and economic needs of the countryside, whilst ensuring that the intrinsic qualities of the landscape are respected and preserved.
- **4.90** Mid Ulster benefits from a high level of international, national and local landscape designations and planning policy must take account of how best to protect and preserve these unique environments.
- **4.91** Through the LDP process local areas that are recognised for their biodiversity value have the potential to be designated and protected as Local Nature Reserves.
- **4.92** Minerals excavation plays an important economic role within Mid Ulster. The LDP must ensure that the location of mineral development and their operation is controlled and that there is a balance between the need for mineral development and the potential impact on the environment.

#### Summary of Sustainability Issues - Soil

- **4.93** The Soil quality in Northern Ireland, as evidenced by soil P Index, has 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.
- **4.94** By end of 2014 364,000 hectares of land in Northern Ireland were under agrienvironment scheme agreement.
- **4.95** UK soils contain 10 billion tonnes of carbon.
- **4.96** The most significant threat facing our soils is from erosion by wind and water. Around 2.2 million tonnes of topsoil is eroded annually in the UK.

#### **Evolution of Issues without Plan - Soil**

- 4.97 The LDP can conserve and enhance soil resources by minimising development on greenfield sites and by directing development to brownfield sites. Although there is an evidence gap in relation to contaminated land sites within the Mid Ulster District this issue is currently handled on a case by case basis and where appropriate conditions can ensure contaminated land can be remediated as appropriate. The LDP can strategically identify sites for waste management facilities to cater for the municipal waste needs of the district over the plan period.
- 4.98 Soils have a role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to adapt to its impacts, through its natural ability of carbon storage and water attenuation. Mismanaged extraction activities can also result in pressures on water quality and peat cutting can be damaging to vegetation, hydrology and landscape as well as destroying vital carbon sinks. The plan can assist this process through identification and protection of peatland areas within the district.
- **4.99** Changes in precipitation arising from global warming could have significant impacts on slope stability and could impact on soil and water quality.

## **Assessment of Effects**

# 4.100 The likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan

Table 4.2 – Likely effects of implementing the LDP

| SEA Issue       | Plan Impact  |
|-----------------|--|
| Biodiversity    | The overall effect of the plan on biodiversity are mixed. Development has the potential to destroy habitats and result in the loss of species, however, with the correct policies the loss of biodiversity could be reduced and in certain circumstances could protect and enhance biodiversity within new developments.   |
| Population      | Failure to provide for the needs of the population in relation housing/employment could result in people living in inadequate housing and/or unable to support themselves. The Plan can have a positive effect on population as through appropriate housing policies it can support sustainable growth.  |
| Human<br>Health | There is potential, without adequate policies, to protect people from noise and nuisance. The overall effects of the plan on people's health are broadly positive though. There will be positive impacts on human health through the provision of new homes, residential areas with appropriate levels of open space, and the creation of new jobs.  |
| Fauna           | Mid Ulster is rich in fauna which is recognised through the number and range of designated sites, Ramsar's, SPA's, SAC's, ASSI's, NNR's and LNR's. The overall effect of the plan are mixed. If we develop 11,000 new houses in the district then some greenfield sites will have to be utilised. This could result in disturbance or loss of species. By taking the environmental designations into account the plan can ensure that these are protected. Furthermore, for the development of greenfield sites the plan can introduce policies to mitigate the potential effects. |
| Flora           | Mid Ulster is rich in flora which is apparent through the number and range of Ramsar's, SPA's, SAC's, NNR's and LNR's. The overall effects of the plan are mixed. The plan can work to protect these from insensitive development. However greenfield sites that lie beyond designated sites may experience development pressures for housing and/or industry and the plan can have a positive effect through the introduction of policies that seek to mitigate potential effects of such development.  |
| Soil            | Mid Ulster has a range of soil types e.g. acidic, clay, peatlands etc. There is a broad range of grades of agricultural lands within the district. Through house building and development there will be soil loss and soil erosion. The effect of the plan is mixed however, as through  |

|                      | consideration of expansion of towns/settlements the plan  |
|----------------------|---|
| Water                | can seek to protect the best quality agricultural land.  The effects of the plan on water are likely to be mixed. The scale of development envisaged is such that the plan is likely to have a long term implication for water pollution, runoffs and localised flooding. However, the plan will ensure that no land within the designated floodplains will be developed. Additionally, the plan can introduce policies to ensure the introductions of SUDs systems and permeable surfaces within new developments. |
| Air                  | The effects of the plan on air quality are likely to be negative given the potential increased car and energy use in homes and work places. Although the plan can have a positive effect on the area by reducing greenhouse gas emissions through sustainable locations for development.  |
| Climatic<br>Factors  | With the increasing number of houses and other development, along with the increasing car ownership, will result in production of greater levels of CO <sup>2</sup> , causing carbon and ecological footprints to rise. This will make the effect of the plan on climate significantly negative in the long term.   |
| Material<br>Assets   | The overall effect of the plan on material assets through the creation of new buildings and roads is positive.  |
| Cultural<br>Heritage | The plan will have a positive effect on cultural heritage through policies that will seek to protect and promote through sympathetic development.   |
| Landscape            | The effects of the plan on landscape will be mixed. Inappropriately sited development that can be seen from many places can have negative effects on views and scenery. The plan has the potential to reduce this impact through the introduction of spatial policies that set out preferred locations for high structures. There will be some positive impacts through the redevelopment of brownfield sites.  |

# 5.0 SA/SEA Appraisal of Preferred Options and Reasonable Alternatives

- 5.1 This section outlines the reasons for choosing the various policy approaches, describes the findings of the associated SEA/SA appraisals and explains how these findings have been used to determine the preferred policy contained in the draft Plan Strategy. The likely effects of the proposed approaches (PA) and their reasonable alternatives (RA) are summarised in the order of the chapters in which they appear in the Draft Plan document.
- 5.2 The majority of policy topics include 'Adopt existing approach' as one of the reasonable alternatives. In some cases, only one policy option is suggested as no reasonable alternative policy options could be identified. Where only one option has been identified, the preferred option is usually to adopt the existing policy approach, or to suggest a new policy to fill a policy void or address a particular issue.
- 5.3 Throughout the assessments, in most cases, the first reasonable alternative tends to be the continuation of the current policy approach i.e. current PPS in conjunction with the SPPS. In the majority of cases the other suggested reasonable alternatives are a reconfiguration of the current policy approach, without fundamental change to the policy itself. In some instances, however, a tailored more flexible or stricter policy approach is suggested taking into account regional policy, local evidential context and public/statutory consultations.
- 5.4 Detailed appraisal matrices for the 'Preferred Approaches' (PA) and the 'Reasonable Alternatives' (RA) can be found in Appendix 1. The appraisal scores are summarised in the tables below with the likely effects of each option being shown by symbols and colour coding see key in Table 3.5.

## GROWTH STRATEGY & SPATIAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK ASSESSMENT

## **Housing Allocation**

#### Reasons for Alternatives Considered

- 5.5 The RDS introduced fundamental and significant changes to the manner in which area plans must provide for future housing requirements. The approach now taken is known as "Plan, Monitor and Manage" which seeks to ensure that plans become more sustainable, balanced and integrated. The RDS 2035 sets policy direction for the provision of housing that aims to deliver development in a more sustainable manner.
- 5.6 The RDS sets a regional target of 60% of new housing to be located in appropriate 'brownfield' sites within the urban footprints of settlements greater than 5,000 population. Within Mid Ulster this applies to the towns of Dungannon, Cookstown, Magherafelt and Coalisland. The availability of brownfield land within these settlements may not meet the 60% target as set out. Individual zonings will be brought forward at the local policies plan stage that will assist in addressing this target.

#### **Housing Growth Indicators (HGIs)**

- 5.7 Housing Growth Indicators (HGIs) provide an estimate of future housing need in Northern Ireland. The figures use household projections produced by NISRA as their basis. The figures are therefore based on current population/household formation trends making the assumption that these trends will continue into the future. They should therefore be used for guidance rather than seen as a cap on housing development in the area or a target to be achieved.
- 5.8 The latest HGIs use 2012 figures based on household projections and will therefore be calculated for the time period 2012-2025. The HGIs have been calculated for Northern Ireland and also for each of the 11 Local Government Districts (LGDs). Based on published data for Mid Ulster the projected new dwelling requirement for the period2012-2025 is 9500. If we extrapolate this figure over the plan period (2030) we arrive at the total of approximately 11,000 new dwellings needed up to 2030.

## **Options for Housing Allocation**

- **5.9** The Mid Ulster Growth Strategy aims to manage housing growth to achieve sustainable patterns of residential development, support an urban and rural renaissance and strengthen community cohesion.
- **5.10** Taking account of the regional policy, existing housing levels and the Growth Strategy, the following 3 options for Housing Allocation were put forward in the POP.

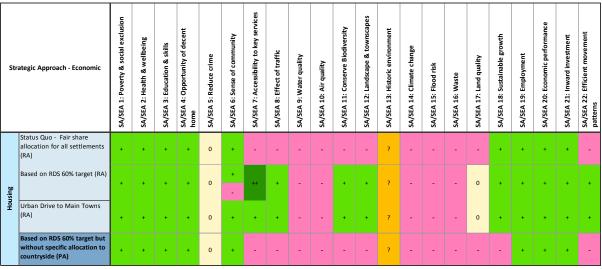
Option (i): **Status Quo** - 'Fair share' allocation for all settlements (based on 2011 housing projections): i.e. 27% to Main Towns, 33 % to settlements and 40 % to countryside.

Option (ii): **Based on RDS 60% target**: 60% to Hubs as per RDS and 'fair share' allocation to settlements (33%) and remainder (7%) to countryside.

Option (iii): **Urban drive to main towns**; Balance between options (i) and (ii) 47 % in Main towns, 33% in settlements and 19% in the countryside.

5.11 Following publication of the POP an additional 4<sup>th</sup> option has been proposed; Option (iv): **Based on RDS 60 % target but without specific allocation to countryside** i.e. 60% to Hubs as per RDS and 'fair share' to settlements (33%). No specific allocation to countryside however development will be monitored with a proposed cap of 40 % of HGI allocation (4380). 40% figure is based on existing rural housing stock figures.

Each approach has been considered and appraised and the overall anticipated effects are summarised in the table below;



SA/SEA scores for Housing Allocation

#### SA/SEA findings and likely significant effects.

5.12 The SA/SEA appraisal indicates that Option 4 may have minor negative effects on Environmental SA/SEA Objectives. Option 4 differs from Options 1, 2 and 3 in that it does not give a specific allocation of housing to rural areas. By potentially facilitating housing above the HGI allocation, without emphasising an urban focus, it may pose greater risks to the achievement of environmental objectives. Taking into account rural housing trends, it could result in a more dispersed settlement pattern, render sustainable modes of transport becoming less viable and also reduce the possibility of sustainable economic growth being achieved (SA/SEA 18).

- 5.13 Overall, Option 4 and to lesser extent Option 1, would likely have potentially minor negative effects on the majority of the environmental objectives (SA/SEA 8-17). Given its urban focus and 'fair share' allocation to settlements (with remainder allocated to the countryside) Option 2 is the most sustainable approach. This is highlighted by its significant positive scoring in terms of improving accessibility to key services (SA/SEA 7). Its small allocation to rural areas may not however address the needs of a predominantly rural district like Mid Ulster. For this reason, it is anticipated it could also have a minor adverse effect in terms of sustaining vibrant rural communities (SA/SEA 6 'Sense of Community').
- 5.14 Notwithstanding the potential minor effects on SA/SEA 7 Water Quality, SA/SEA 8 Effect of Traffic, SA/SEA 14 Climate Change, SA/SEA15 Flood Risk and SA/SEA 16 Waste, the most sustainable approach is option 3. This approach seeks to achieve a balance between 1 and 2 with growth still being focused on the hubs but also recognising that smaller settlements and rural areas must be sustained in accordance with the plans growth strategy.

## Reasons for selecting preferred approach including mitigation measures.

- 5.15 The preferred approach for the allocation of housing is Option 4. Unlike approaches 1, 2 and 3, the countryside will not receive an allocation of the Districts HGI, however development will be monitored. At present, 40% of the districts households are located in the open countryside. Accordingly, for review purposes, if the number of houses being approved in the countryside exceeds 40% of the districts HGI, this will trigger the need to change policy at the Plan Review. It is noted from the appraisal above that this approach may have minor negative effects on the environmental objectives.
- 5.16 Population increases are likely to result generally in further negative environmental effects, although by allocating housing across settlements it should help to mitigate some of these effects, however it would be naïve to consider that the allocations in themselves would make a substantive difference. It is considered that impacts are far more likely from the actual zoning of land and this will be looked at more closely when preparing the LPP.
- 5.17 It is considered that continuous monitoring of the plan, the application of relevant plan policies (in particular Rural Housing) and the development management consultation process can help ensure that any likely significant effects can be successfully avoided or mitigated. Preferred Approach is option (iv) Based on RDS 60 % target but without specific allocation to countryside.

## **Settlement Hierarchy for Mid Ulster - Strategic Approach**

## Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.18 The approach to settlement hierarchy is largely dictated by the RDS Spatial Framework and in particular the Hierarchy of Settlements and Infrastructure Wheel. It is therefore limited in terms of considering the Settlement Hierarchy for Mid Ulster. Mid Ulster is therefore limited in terms of the options available in considering the settlement hierarchy in the district. The issue is that there are differences between the three extant Area plans in relation to the number of tiers within the settlement hierarchy. A Strategic Settlement Evaluation (July 2015) has resulted in a proposed reclassification of a number of villages and small settlements.
- 5.19 This Strategic Settlement Evaluation informed the preferred approach which was included within the POP i.e. a reclassification of some settlements. However, this option was not assessed within the Interim Report due to an oversight and furthermore it is considered that there exists a reasonable alternative which is to continue with the existing classification of settlements. Therefore, the Plan Strategy highlights two policy approaches in relation to Mid Ulster's Settlement Hierarchy:
  - (i) Adopt existing settlement hierarchy.
  - (ii) Review existing settlement hierarchy and identification of new settlements.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Settleme                          | ent Hierarchy - Strategic<br>Approach  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Hierarchy -<br>egic               | Adopt existing settlement hierarchy (RA)   | 0                                    | 0                            | 0                            | -                                    | 0                      | 0                            | -                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | -                                 | ?                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | 0                             | 0                     | 0                               | 0                            | 0                                      |
| Settlement Hierarchy<br>Strategic | Review existing<br>settlement hierarchy<br>and identification of<br>new settlements (PA) | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | +                                       | +                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | +                                 | ?                               | 0                         | +                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | 0                     | 0                               | 0                            | +                                      |

## SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.20 Approach (i) can bring minor negative effects on SA/SEA objectives 4 'Opportunity of Decent Home' and 7 'Accessibility to Key Services' as this option doesn't reflect the predominantly rural nature of the Mid Ulster Population

and the desire to live in the countryside. Approach (ii) is likely to have minor positive effects on the aforementioned objectives. This option can facilitate a greater variety of housing in rural areas and sustain vibrant rural communities. Approach (ii) can bring minor positive effects on landscapes and townscapes as it is contributing to achieving compact urban forms and avoiding prominence from a proliferation of single dwellings. Approach (ii) is likely to have minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 19 'Sustainable Growth' and 22 'Efficient movement patterns' as the majority of economic growth would be directed to the hubs and achieving compact urban forms.

## Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.21** Approach (ii) is the preferred option as it rectifies the issue of differences between the three extant Area plans in relation to the number of tiers within the settlement hierarchy. The preferred approach will be more tailored to the needs of Mid Ulster and will respond better to the trend of wanting to live in the rural area close to family ties. This aligns with SPF 1 with settlement limits to provide compact urban forms whilst providing a choice of development opportunities appropriate to the size and role of the settlement.

## New Settlements - Aughamullan/Derryloughan

- 5.22 The POP did not suggest a new settlement at Aughamullan/Derryloughan however this has now been considered due to representations received during the POP consultation period, which suggested that this area requires more development opportunities for single and groups / clusters of low density housing. Aughamullan/Derryloughan is located near the western shore of Lough Neagh at Washingbay.
- 5.23 The Plan Strategy has therefore brought forward the notion of a new settlement at Aughamullan/Derryloughan. No settlement limit has been identified for this proposed settlement at this stage however this will be considered at the Local Policies Plan stage. The preferred approach involves the;
  - (i) Identification of new small settlement at Aughamullan/Derryloughan

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.

| Aughamullan/ Derryloughan  O |
|------------------------------|
|------------------------------|

## SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.24 This approach can bring minor positive social effects on SA/SEA objectives 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Opportunity of Decent Home', 6 'Sense of Community' and 7 'Accessibility to Key Services'. This can facilitate a greater variety of housing opportunities so enabling people to live close to family ties, contributing to a vibrant rural community. This approach can also reduce the proliferation of accesses and create a compact urban form. There is likely to be a neutral effect on SA/SEA objective 15 'Flood Risk' as the local development plan process will ensure the right is chosen for inclusion within settlement limits. This approach can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth' and 22 'Efficient Movement Patterns' as it is facilitating compact urban forms.

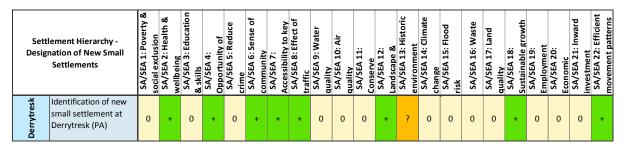
# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.25** There are no reasonable alternatives for addressing the issue of identifying a new settlement at Aughamullan/Derryloughan and the area is currently located in the rural countryside as identified in the DSTAP 2010. The issue of housing accommodation and settlement status in the Aughanmullan/Derryloughan area has arisen as result of the public consultation response to the Preferred Options 7<sup>th</sup> Paper which published on November was Aughanmullan/Derryloughan has been designated as a small settlement taking into account the level of service provision, its potential for employment, the population size and the spatial guidance within the RDS. This approach has to minimal to positive scoring on most of the objectives. This aligns with SPG 5 of the Draft Strategy states that small settlements provide development opportunities appropriate to their size and scale allowing for single houses and small groups of up to 6 houses.

## **New Settlements - Derrytresk**

- 5.26 The POP did not suggest a new settlement at Derrytresk however it has now been considered due to representations received during the POP consultation period, which suggested that this area requires more development opportunities for single and groups / clusters of low density housing. Derrytresk is located to the south western corner of Lough Neagh, approximately 3 kilometres south west of Washingbay.
- 5.27 The Plan Strategy has therefore brought forward the notion of a new settlement at Derrytresk. No settlement limit has been identified for this proposed settlement at this stage however, this will be considered at the Local Policies Plan stage. The preferred approach involves the:
  - (i) Identification of new small settlement at Derrytresk

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.



## SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.28 This approach can bring minor positive social effects on SA/SEA objectives 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Opportunity of Decent Home', 6 'Sense of Community' and 7 'Accessibility to Key Services'. This can facilitate a greater variety of housing opportunities so enabling people to live close to family ties, contributing to a vibrant rural community. This approach can also reduce the proliferation of accesses and create a compact urban form. This approach can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth' and 22 'Efficient Movement Patterns' as it is facilitating compact urban forms.

## Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.29 There are no reasonable alternatives for addressing the issue of identifying a new settlement at Derrytresk and the area is currently located in the rural countryside as identified in the DSTAP 2010. The issue of housing accommodation and settlement status in the Derrytresk area has arisen as result of the public consultation response to the Preferred Options Paper which was published on 7<sup>th</sup> November 2016. Derrytresk has been designated as a small settlement taking into account the level of service provision, its potential for employment, the population size and the spatial guidance within the RDS. This approach has to minimal to positive scoring on most of the objectives. This

aligns with SPG 5 of the Draft Strategy states that small settlements provide development opportunities appropriate to their size and scale allowing for single houses and small groups of up to 6 houses.

## New Settlement - Tullyallen/Edencrannon

- 5.30 During the POP public consultation period a representation was received which suggested that the Edencrannon area (beside Tullyallen) should be considered as a small settlement given the existing road infrastructure, the existing number of businesses and housing, available public sewer facilities and footpath links and street-lighting.
- 5.31 The Plan Strategy has therefore brought forward the notion of a new settlement at Tullyallen/Edencrannon. No settlement limit has been identified for this proposed settlement at this stage however, this will be considered at the Local Policies Plan stage. The preferred approach involves the;
  - (i) Identification of new small settlement at Tullyallen/Edencrannon

    The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested

approach.

| Designa  | ement Hierarchy -<br>ation of New Small<br>Settlements                          | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & | cial exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education | A/SI | ty of | SA/SEA 5: Reduce<br>crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of | A/SEA 7: | Accessibility to key SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water | SA/SEA 10: Air<br>quality | SA/SEA 11:<br>Conserve | 1 T | SA/SEA 13: Historic | SA/SEA 14: Climate | SA/SEA 15: Flood<br>risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land | SA/SEA 18: | Sustainable growth SA/SEA 19: | SA/SEA 20: | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | A/SEA<br>oveme |
|----------|---|---------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------|-------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------|--|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| llyallen | Identification of new<br>small settlement at<br>Tullyallen/Edencranno<br>n (PA) | 0                   |                | +                            | 0                   | +    |       | 0                         | +                  | +        | +  | 0               | 0                         | 0                      | +   | ş                   | 0                  | 0                        | 0                | 0               | +          | 0                             | 0          | 0                            | +              |

## SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.32 This approach can bring minor positive social effects on SA/SEA objectives 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Opportunity of Decent Home', 6 'Sense of Community' and 7 'Accessibility to Key Services'. This can facilitate a greater variety of housing opportunities so enabling people to live close to family ties, contributing to a vibrant rural community. This approach can also reduce the proliferation of accesses and create a compact urban form. This approach can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth' and 22 'Efficient Movement Patterns' as it is facilitating compact urban forms.

## Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.33 There are no reasonable alternatives for addressing the issue of identifying a new settlement at Tullyallen/Edencrannon and the area is currently designated as a village and Edencrannon is currently located in the rural countryside in the DSTAP 2010. Tullyallen has been reclassified as a small settlement taking into account the level of service provision, its potential for employment, the population size and the spatial guidance within the RDS. While Edencrannon is recommended as a separate node of Tullyallen give the identifiable cluster of development at this location. This approach has a minimal to positive scoring on most of the objectives. This aligns with SPG 5 of the Draft Strategy states that small settlements provide development opportunities appropriate to their size and scale allowing for single houses and small groups of up to 6 houses.

## New Settlement - Tullywiggan

- 5.34 As part of the LDP preparatory studies Mid Ulster undertook a strategic settlement evaluation. The POP, having taken account of the findings of the settlement evaluation identified Tullywiggan as a potential new settlement. Tullywiggan is located approximately 2 kilometres south east of Cookstown, close to the Mid Ulster Sports Arena. The preferred approach therefore involves the;
  - (i) Identification of new small settlement at Tullywiggan

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.

|             | tlement Hierarchy -<br>gnation of New Small<br>Settlements       | A/SEA 1: Pov | social exclusion<br>SA/SEA 2: Health & | ellbeing | . Educatio | A/SI | 4/SEA 5: Re | SA/SEA 6: Sense of | /SEA 7: | Accessibility to key SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water | SA/SEA 10: Air | SA/SEA 11: | : < : | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | ξ, E | SA/SEA 15: Flood<br>risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land | SA/SEA 18: | Sustainable growth SA/SEA 19: | SA/SEA 20:<br>Economic | /SEA 21: I | SA/SEA 22: Efficient<br>movement patterns |
|-------------|--|--------------|--|----------|------------|------|-------------|--------------------|---------|--|-----------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------|---|
| Tullywiggan | Identification of new<br>small settlement at<br>Tullywiggan (PA) | 0            |  | +        | 0          | +    | 0           | +                  | +       | +  | 0               | 0              | 0          | +     | ?                               | 0    | 0                        | 0                | 0               | +          | 0                             | 0                      | 0          | +   |

## SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.35 This approach can bring minor positive social effects on SA/SEA objectives 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Opportunity of Decent Home', 6 'Sense of Community' and 7 'Accessibility to Key Services'. This can facilitate a greater variety of housing opportunities so enabling people to live close to family ties, contributing to a vibrant rural community. This approach can also reduce the proliferation of accesses and create a compact urban form. This approach can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth' and 22 'Efficient Movement Patterns' as it is facilitating compact urban forms.

## Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.36 There are no reasonable alternatives for addressing the issue of identifying a new settlement at Tullywiggan and the area is currently located in the rural countryside as identified in the CAP 2010. Tullywiggan has been designated as a new small settlement taking into account the level of service provision, its

potential for employment, the population size and the spatial guidance within the RDS. This approach has to minimal to positive scoring on most of the objectives. This aligns with SPG 5 of the Draft Strategy states that small settlements provide development opportunities appropriate to their size and scale allowing for single houses and small groups of up to 6 houses.

# Dispersed Rural Communities (DRCs) - Strategic Approach

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.37 Within Mid Ulster, particularly within the lower slopes of the Sperrins, there are areas which have suffered from de-population over long periods. These communities are important custodians of this landscape and contain dispersed communities with a strong sense of identity. Although there is no provision within the SPPS regional policy for DRC's there is provision within the policy of PPS21 which is stated as retained policy within the SPPS. DRCs inclusion in the new Local Development Plan would adhere to the sustainability objective of the SPPS to manage growth to achieve appropriate and sustainable patterns of development which will support a vibrant community.
- 5.38 The POP highlighted two policy approaches for dealing with issue of the designation of Dispersed Rural Communities, namely to either remove all reference to DRC's within the LDP or retain the existing DRC's and identify new ones within the LDP. It is now considered however that there is a third reasonable alternative which is to simply to retain the existing DRC's, already within existing LDP's and bring forward a tailored policy for these areas. The Plan Strategy therefore includes the below 3 options for dealing with the topic of DRC's;
  - (i) Remove all reference to DRCs within the Local Development Plan.
  - (ii) Retain the 3 existing DRCs and Identify new DRCs.
  - (iii) Retain the following existing Dispersed Rural Communities:
    - Broughderg and Davagh Upper DRC in Cookstown Area Plan 2010
    - Carntogher DRC and Sixtowns DRC in Magherafelt Area Plan 2015
    - and bring forward tailored policy.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Sustainab                             | ole Development in the<br>Countryside                                      | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
|                                       | Remove all reference<br>to DRCs (RA)                                       | -                                    | -                            | 0                            | -                                    | 0                      | -                            | 0                                       | 0                           | +                       | 0                      | +                                | +                                 | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | -                | +                       | -                             | -                     | -                               | -                            | -                                      |
| Dispersed Rural<br>Communities (DRCs) | Retain the 3 existing<br>DRCS and Identify<br>new DRCs (RA)                | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | ++                                   | +                      | ++                           | -                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | ++                              | +                            | -                                      |
| 8                                     | Retain the 3 existing<br>DRCS and bring<br>forward tailored<br>policy (PA) | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | +                                    | +                      | +                            | -                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | ++                              | +                            | -                                      |

- 5.39 Approach (i) can bring minor negative effects on SA/SEA 1 'Poverty', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 4 'Opportunity of decent home' and 6 'Sense of Community' as there may be less opportunities to live and work in these rural areas close to family attachments. DRCs are characterised as areas with a strong community identity and convincing evidence of local community activity such as sports club and removing the designation of DRCs would not benefit local people who may experience social isolation. In contrast Approaches (ii) and (iii) have positive effects on the same social objectives, as these options facilitate the growth of areas that have a strong sense of identity and sustain vibrant rural communities.
- 5.40 Approaches (ii) and (iii) may have minor negative effects on all the environmental objectives as more residential/economic development in the countryside can bring more car journeys, more air pollution and greater impact on climate change, a negative impact on existing wildlife habitats and the rural landscape. Whilst minor negative environmental impacts have been identified against these approaches it should be noted that the impact of new development under approach (iii) will be negligible given that the associated DRC policy requires new development to cluster and avoid isolated sites. Conversely Approach (i) would have minor positive impacts on SA/SEA 9 'Water Quality', 11 'Biodiversity', 12 'Landscape', 13 'Historic Environment' and 17 'Land Quality'. This approach would not however facilitate those who want to live in these rural areas that display symptoms of economic and social disadvantage.
- **5.41** Approach (i) can bring negative effects on all the economic objectives as it is not promoting opportunities for economic growth through tourism or cottage

industries. In contrast Approach 2 may have significant positive effects on **SA/SEA 20 'Economic Performance and Regeneration'** as it is facilitating residential and economic development in these areas that already suffer from social and economic disadvantage and this can promote rural regeneration.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.42 Approach (iii) is the preferred option and no significant negative effects have been identified. This approach is likely to have significant positive effects on regeneration in rural areas and this is reflected in the scoring. Some rural areas display symptoms of economic and social disadvantage and these areas contain dispersed communities with a strong sense of identity. This would retain the three established Dispersed Rural Communities and identify any new DRCs in the Local Policies Plan.

Preferred Approach: Adoption of Approach (iii) – Retain existing DRC's in conjunction with tailored DRC policy.

# **Economic Development - Strategic Approach**

5.43 The POP suggested three reasonable strategic alternatives to economic development and these approaches were assessed within the Interim SA/SEA Report. No amendments have been made to the alternatives to economic development and therefore the SA/SEA Report has considered the same reasonable alternatives as before.

## **Reasons for Selecting Alternatives**

- 5.44 The baseline evidence gathering which was undertaken at the outset of the plan preparation has shown that there is a need for 8,500 jobs throughout the plan period and that this will require 170 hectares of economic land. How this land is spread across the District will form the basis of the strategic approach to economic development as taken by the draft Plan Strategy. In arriving at this strategic approach, three options were considered;
  - (i) 55-60 hectares zoned in each town to provide an equal spread of economic zonings.
  - (ii) Designation of Economic Zonings based on the catchment of the former districts. 45 Ha for Magherafelt, 55 Ha for Cookstown and 70 Ha for Dungannon.
  - (iii) Designation of Economic Zonings based on the size of population of each of the main towns. 45-50 Ha for Magherafelt, 60 Ha for Cookstown and 60-65 Ha for Dungannon.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of these approaches;

| Str                  | rategic Approach - Economic<br>Development                     | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| nent                 | 55 - 60 hectares zoned in each<br>town - equal share (PA)      | +                                    | +                            | ٠                            | ٠                                    | 0                      | +                            | ?                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | ?                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | ++                            | ++                    |                                 | ++                           | +                                      |
| Economic Development | Economic Zonings based on catchments in former districts (RA)  | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | ?                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | ?                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | ++                            | ++                    | +                               | ++                           | +                                      |
| Econor               | Economic Zonings based on size of population in the towns (RA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | ?                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | ?                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | ++                            |                       |                                 | ++                           | +                                      |

# SA / SEA Findings and any significant negative impacts

5.45 There have been no significant negative effects identified in relation to any of the strategic approaches but there have been significant positive effects identified, for all approaches particularly in relation to economic indicators such as SA/SEA 18 Sustainable Growth, SA/SEA 19 Employment and SA/SEA 21 Inward Investment. This is not surprising given that all the options will result

in significant amounts of economic land being zoned in the most accessible and populated towns in the District. Scoring for all approaches is similar with generally positive impacts also being identified in relation to social indicators, as a result of increased jobs, income and skill levels and generally negative impacts being identified for all options in terms of environmental effects as a result of the increased levels of building, development, traffic and waste generation which will result from new economic development.

# Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

5.46 The 3 approaches identified for the strategic approach to economic development are all scored very similarly in terms of their impact on the various indicators. It is felt that option (i) will provide a more equitable split across the main towns within the District and that this will fit best with SPF 2 of the draft Strategy which aims to focus growth in the three main hubs. All of the hub towns are served by main transport corridors and are ideally located for transportation routes in and out of the District. Preferred Approach is option (i) - Based on RDS 60 % target but without specific allocation to countryside.

# **Environmental Protection - Strategic Approach**

**5.47** The POP suggested three reasonable alternatives for the topic of environmental protection and these were assessed in the Interim SA/SEA Report. No changes have been proposed to these alternatives and therefore the same options have been assessed below.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.48 The planning system plays a key role in conserving, protecting and enhancing the built and natural environment whilst ensuring it remains responsive and adaptive to the everyday needs of society. In accordance with the objectives, the LDP will seek to accommodate development within the countryside without compromising landscape or environmental quality, whilst safeguarding natural and built heritage. It will also facilitate the protection of landscape and conservation interests from inappropriate and over dominant development.
- **5.49** The POP suggested that there were three options for dealing with the topic of Environmental Protection, These were;
  - (i) Each case determined on its merits developer led approach.
  - (ii) Constraints Approach Plan led.
  - (iii) Presumption in favour of sustainable development Plan led with scope for developer led schemes.
- **5.50** Given there is no discernible difference between Options 2 and 3 and following feedback from the Department for Infrastrucure (DfI) on this issue, these two

options have now been combined to form 1 option for the purposes of this appraisal. Option (i) is also now described as 'Adopt existing policy approach' as it is noted that, outside of the two Areas of High Scenic Value identified in the Magherafelt Area Plan, all applications are currently considered on their own merits against criterion based policies, taking account of existing international, national and local environmental designations.

- 5.51 Evidence also suggests that the existing Policy COU 1 West Lough Neagh Shores Area of High Scenic Value and COU 2 Slieve Gallion Slopes do not act as a bar to development. These policies are more design focused and are not concerned with controlling house numbers and the evidence demonstrates that a significant number of applications for single houses have been approved within these designations. Therefore, two options within the Plan Strategy that are subject to the SA/SEA appraisal are as follows;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy approach i.e. all applications considered on their merits against criterion based policies, taking account of existing international, national and local environmental designations.
  - (ii) Adopt existing approach with introduction of spatial constraints i.e. each case is assessed on its merits, but with introduction of new spatial designations such as, Special Countryside Areas, Areas of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures and Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development.

Each individual policy approach has been considered and appraised and the overall effects are summarised in the table below.

| Strate                      | egic Approach - Environmental<br>Protection                                       | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Environmental<br>Protection | Adopt existing policy approach (RA)   | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | +                                    | N/R                    |                              | +                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | **                               | +                                 | +                               | +                         | +                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Environ                     | Adopt existin gpolicy approach with introduction of new spatial designations (PA) | 0                                    | ++                           | 0                            | +                                    | N/R                    | +                            | +                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | **                               | ++                                | ++                              | +                         | +                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

# SA/SEA findings and likely significant negative effects.

5.52 The SA/SEA appraisal indicates that there will be no significant negative or minor negative effects from either approach. Broadly speaking, both approaches can be positive socially, environmentally and economically, and only differ in terms of the extent of their positive effects. Whilst both options may have significant benefits in terms of SA/SEA 11 Conserve Biodiversity,

Option 2 may also have significant benefits in terms of SA/SEA objectives 12 Landscape & Townscapes, 13 Historic Environment and 2 Health and wellbeing due the introduction of spatial constraints.

#### Reasons for selecting preferred option including mitigation measures.

The SPPS dictates that our environment must be managed in a sustainable manner to improve the built and natural environment and halt the loss of biodiversity. Under the preferred approach, Special Countryside Areas (SCA's) will be designated at our most exceptional landscapes, such as along the shores of Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, and on the most wild and remote parts of the Sperrins AONB and Slieve Beagh to protect them from inappropriate development. These are complemented with Areas of Constraint (AoC) in other environmentally sensitive areas in order to control specific types of development, namely wind turbines and other high structures. SCA and AoC policies also allow for exceptions to their normal restrictions to address specific circumstances. This will help avoid or mitigate against potentially adverse social and economic impacts from their introduction. Preferred Approach is option (ii) - Adopt existing approach with introduction of spatial constraints.

# **Transportation and Connectivity - Strategic Approach**

**5.54** The POP suggested three reasonable alternatives on transportation and connectivity and there were no changes to the topic in the assessment in the Interim SA/SEA Report. In this Environment Report there are no changes and the same three reasonable alternatives will be assessed.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.55 The POP had proposed three strategic approaches for dealing with issue of transportation and connectivity however, following the SA/SEA appraisal, Approach 2 which related to 'maximising the use of roads and encouraging the use of the private car as the primary mode of travel within mid ulster,' has been removed as a reasonable alternative. It was considered that such an approach would be likely to cause significant environmental effects on many of the SA/SEA objectives. Therefore, it is now considered that there are two approaches for dealing with the issue of transportation, these are;
  - (i) focused on maximising and promoting sustainable modes of travel within the district. This approach is very much in line with the objectives of the SPPS, and DRD's 'A New Approach to Regional Transportation' document which aims "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".

(ii) focused on maximising and promoting sustainable modes of travel while at the same time facilitating a better roads infrastructure. This approach recognises the high car dependency within the Mid Ulster district but also the need to promote sustainable modes of travel.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for each of the above suggested approaches.

|                | Strategic Approach -<br>Transportation                              | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|----------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Transportation | Maximise use of sustainable modes of transport (RA)                 | +                                    | +                            | +                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | +                            | +                                       | +                           | N/R                     | +                      | +                                | -                                 | -                               | ++                        | +                     | N/R              | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |
| Transpo        | Maximise use of roads and<br>sustainable modes of<br>transport (PA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | +                            | +                                       | -                           | N/R                     | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | -                     | N/R              | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |

#### SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.56 Approach (i), which focuses on sustainable modes of travel and discourages the use of the private car, is the most sustainable option. In theory, this approach can have potentially significant positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 10 'Air quality' and SA/SEA objective 14 'Climate Change' by helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the overall carbon footprint.
- 5.57 Although no significant negative effects are anticipated from this approach (ii), this will largely depend on how sustainable modes of transport or promoted and enhanced. Given it retains a focus on improving roads infrastructure, some minor negative effects have been identified on environmental objectives including, SA/SEA objectives 10 'Air quality' and SA/SEA objective 14 'Climate Change'. Conversely there may also be minor benefits in terms of SA Objective 1 Poverty and Social exclusion, SA/SEA objective 2 Health and Well-being, SA/SEA 3 Education and Skills, SA/SEA 6 Sense of Community, SA/SEA 7 Accessibility to Key services and all economic objectives 18-22.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.58 Although a less sustainable option in comparison to Approach (i), Approach (ii) is considered to be a more realistic way of tackling the issue of transportation and connectivity within the district. Approach (i) does not take account of the dispersed rural population of Mid Ulster, the limited access to public transport and the high dependency on private transport. In the Mid Ulster context it may therefore be idealistic, with limited chance of success. Under the preferred approach, connectivity and improving the roads network is an important consideration along with promoting and encouraging the use of public transport

and protecting and enhancing cycling/walking routes. This approach aligns with the plans own objectives, in particular, Spatial Planning Framework (SPF 8) which seeks to 'Encourage improvements to public and private transportation provision including railway lines and upgrading of the road network'.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) – Focus on maximising and promoting sustainable modes of travel while at the same time facilitating a better roads infrastructure.

# **Economic Development Sites for Dungannon Area**

- 5.59 The population of Dungannon is 14,322 (2011 census), a 29% increase since the last census. This is by far the biggest rise in population of the three main towns in the district and is undoubtedly linked to the increase in migrant labour to the town. Dungannon has a strong industrial and engineering heritage, with the food manufacturing sector providing a significant amount of employment.
- 5.60 Over the plan period Mid Ulster will require the creation of 8,500 new jobs. To ensure that this target is achieved it is essential that the LDP secures an adequate supply of economic land in our towns. During the POP consultation period new directions of growth for economic development were suggested for the main towns of Mid Ulster, including Dungannon. All of these suggested directions of growth were sustainability assessed at the Interim SA/SEA Report stage.
- 5.61 The subsequent representations received following the publication of the POP, particularly from Mid Ulster District Council's Business and Communities Department, highlighted an urgent need for new Economic sites within the Dungannon area. MUDC's Business and Communities Department's own research has highlighted the need for development land as the single most important development constraint for medium/large sized companies in the Mid Ulster area and has identified this issue within the Council's Economic Development Strategy.
- 5.62 Representations for a number of proposed sites for economic development were submitted and these have been assessed as alternative locations for economic development. A further 3 sites within or adjoining the settlement of Dungannon have been identified and following consultation with Mid Ulster District Council's Business and Communities Department a further 8 potential economic sites adjoining the existing industrial estate at Granville have also been assessed.
- 5.63 The majority of economic land will not be designated until the Local Policies Plan but given the identified immediate need for economic land in Dungannon, additional zoned economic land has been included within the plan Strategy and therefore has been subjected to SA/SEA assessment. These sites are not intended to cater for the longer term needs of the district but rather to provide an interim supply of economic land. It is therefore considered that the most appropriate means of designating economic zonings for the long terms needs of the district is within the Local Policies Plan.
- 5.64 An initial stage of appraisal work of the Interim Economic sites was presented to the Project Management Team in June 2018. This was supplemented by a consultation process with a number of key stakeholders, including TransportNI, Historic Environment Division, Natural Environment Division and NI Water. Mid Ulster District Council has taken full account of all responses received and these have helped inform the overall assessments of these sites.

5.65 The assessments of the candidate sites contained within this report for the interim supply of economic land have been carried out in two stages. The first stage assessments considered the strategic impacts of the candidate sites against the SA/SEA framework. The assessments considered issues such as accessibility, natural/heritage constraints, flooding, brownfield v greenfield, planning history and topography. From these first stage assessments some of the candidate sites were 'eliminated' due to likely significant negative effects and were not brought forward to the second stage assessments. Some sites which produced a likely significant negative effect in the first stage assessments for a site specific reason, such as the proximity to a historic asset, where amended and re-assessed as part of the second stage assessments.

# **Summary of Economic Development Sites Assessments**

**5.66** This section describes the findings of the SA/SEA work for the Interim Employment site options in the Dungannon area that have been considered for allocation within the Draft Plan Strategy.

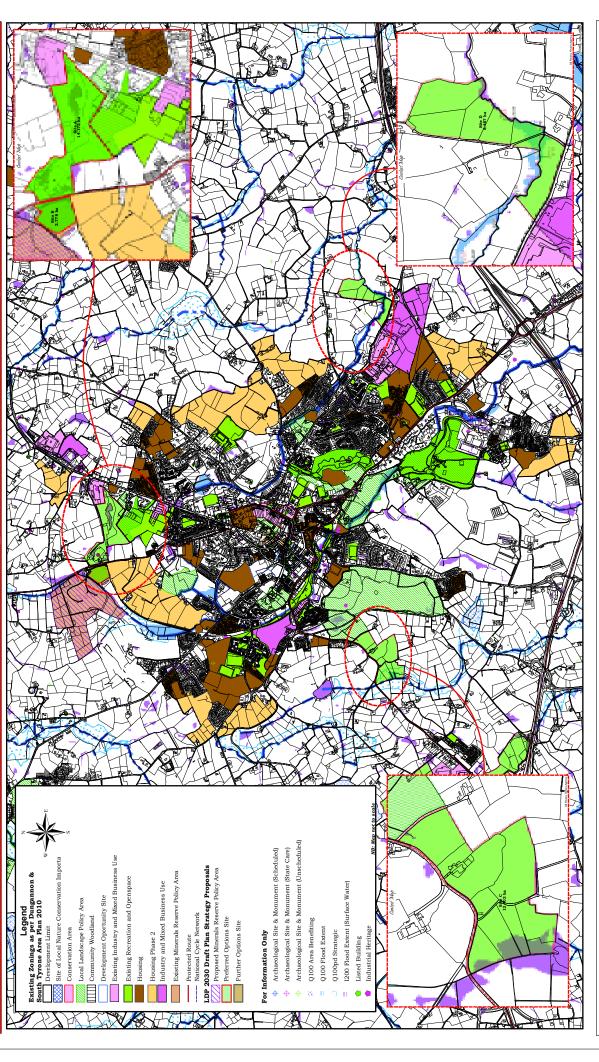
#### **Reasons for Selecting Alternatives**

5.67 A generous supply of land will be brought forward in the Local Policies Plan in order to facilitate this requirement for growth and land will be allocated equitably across the three main hubs in accordance with the strategic approach laid out in the draft Strategy. However, given the identified shortage of serviced sites in Granville is hindering growth in the region as a whole it has been decided to bring forward an interim supply of land in the Dungannon area. A number of sites have been identified in following locations.

#### **DUNGANNON**

- **5.68** The sites are listed below and their location are shown on Map overleaf;
  - (i) SITE A Coalisland Road / Carland Road, Dungannon H 799 641
  - (ii) SITE B Cookstown (Carland) Road, Dungannon H 794 642
  - (iii) SITE C Granville Road H 787 614
  - (iv) SITE D Killyman Road, Dungannon, Opposite Moy Park H 820 616

# Candidate Economic Expansion Sites - Dungannon Mid Ulster LDP 2030 Draft Plan Strategy





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Author: John Paul Devlin Date: 13/06/2017

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#### SITE A - Coalisland Road / Carland Road, Dungannon

**5.69** The Table below summarises the SA/SEA Appraisal scoring for this site;

| Economic Candidate Sites –<br>Dungannon  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement pattems |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1: Site A – Coalisland Road /<br>Carland Road, Dungannon<br>Grid Ref: H 799 641<br>Site size (Ha): 14.9 Ha | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | N/R                          | N/R                                     | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | ++                    | +                               | +                            | -                                     |

- 5.70 There were no significant negative effects identified. There are positive social indicators which are associated with most sites because the use of any site for economic development will result in increased wealth to help target poverty, increase skills and education and bringing about better chances of owning a home. Therefore, this site scores positive in relation SA/SEA 1 Poverty and Social Exclusion, SA/SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing, SA/SEA 3 Education and Skills and SA/SEA 4 Opportunity of a decent home.
- 5.71 Similarly, this site, like most economic sites will score negatively when assessed against the economic indicators because it will result in building and development as well as an increase in traffic travelling to and from the site and increased emissions from industrial activity. All these things mean that the site is negative in terms of environmental indicators. Negative environmental indicators may be mitigated though Key Site Requirements which require the retention of trees and hedgerows and the use of SuDS for example. These mitigation measures are true for this site in question but also for all potential economic sites which will have potential negative environmental effects. Historic Environment Division (HED) have raised some concern that the proximity of this site to Drumglass House will mean that an economic zoning here would have a detrimental effect on the setting of this grade 2 listed building however given the separation distances, intervening vegetation and topography it is likely that any negative effect will be minor in nature.
- 5.72 The site scores positively against the economic indicators because of the creation of jobs and the contribution this will make to economic growth and the ability to attract inward investment. The zoning of this site as economic land will have a significantly positive effect on SA/SEA 19 Employment. In terms of the effect on SA/SEA 22 Efficient Patterns of Movement the site will have both a positive and negative effect because it is located both close to existing industry and therefore would see increased efficiency as well as also being close to road junctions which are already under pressure according to Transport NI and

therefore, would mean traffic congestion in the immediate locality might be increased by such a zoning at this site.

#### SITE B - Cookstown (Carland) Road, Dungannon

**5.73** The Table below summarises the SA/SEA Appraisal scoring for this site;

| Economic Candidate Sites –<br>Dungannon | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 3: Site C –                             | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | N/R                          | N/R                                     | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             |                       | +                               | +                            | •                                      |

- 5.74 There have been no significant negative effects identified and this site scores similarly to Site A in so far as it scores positively for the usual social indicators such as SA/SEA 1 Poverty and Social Exclusion, SA/SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing, SA/SEA 3 Education and Skills and SA/SEA 4 Opportunity of a decent home. Likewise, the zoning of this site for economic use would have negative environmental effects such as impact on biodiversity, flooding, impact on air quality and on the historic environment. In relation to this specific site, NED have advised that part of the site is home to significant earth science features and that this will mean there would be a negative effect on the environment as a result of the imposition of an economic zoning. In order to counteract the negative environmental effects, some mitigation measures may include Key Site Requirements which require the retention of trees and hedgerows and the use of SuDS in order to lessen the potential impact on flooding.
- 5.75 The zoning of this site as economic land will have a significantly positive effect on SA/SEA 19 Employment. In terms of the effect on SA/SEA 22 Efficient Patterns of Movement the site will have both a positive and negative effect because it is located both close to existing industry and therefore would see increased efficiency as well as also being close to road junctions which are already under pressure according to Transport NI and therefore, would mean traffic congestion in the immediate locality might be increased by such a zoning at this site.

#### SITE C - Granville Road

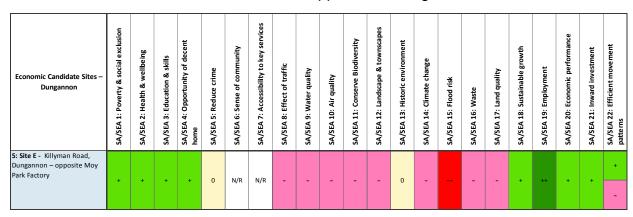
**5.76** The table below summarises the SA/SEA Appraisal scoring for this site;

| Economic Candidate Sites –<br>Dungannon | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 4: Site D – Granville Road              | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                       | 0                      | N/R                          | N/R                                     | -                           | -                       | 1                      | -                                | -                                 |                                 | -                         |                       | -                | -                       | +                             | **                    | +                               | +                            | -                                      |

- 5.77 Significant negatives have been identified in relation to SA/SEA 13 Historic Environment and SA/SEA 15 Flood risk. This is due to the existence of a rath (SMR TYR 54:13) which has a relationship with other elements of the historic landscape, including a possible Crannog site located in the lake immediately to the east. The significant negative for flood risk is due to part of the site being located within Dfl Rivers Strategic Flood Map. Mitigation against the impacts on historic environment may be difficult but mitigation for the negative flood effects may be secured by an appropriate flood risk assessment and encouragement of the use of SuDS.
- 5.78 In relation to the other indicators, this site scores in a similar way to the other candidates in so far as positive effects have been identified for social and economic indicators, with a significant positive effect being identified for SA/SEA 19 Employment. All the environmental indicators are scored as negative (including the two significant negative effects outlined above). A dual scoring is also recorded for this site in relation to SA/SEA 22 Efficient Movement Patterns because the site is both located close to existing industry as well as close to road junctions which are already under a degree of pressure in terms of traffic volumes. Mitigation for the minor negative environmental effects might include measures such as KSR's requiring retention of vegetation and a buffer zone being implemented close to the lake.

#### SITE D - Killyman Road, Dungannon

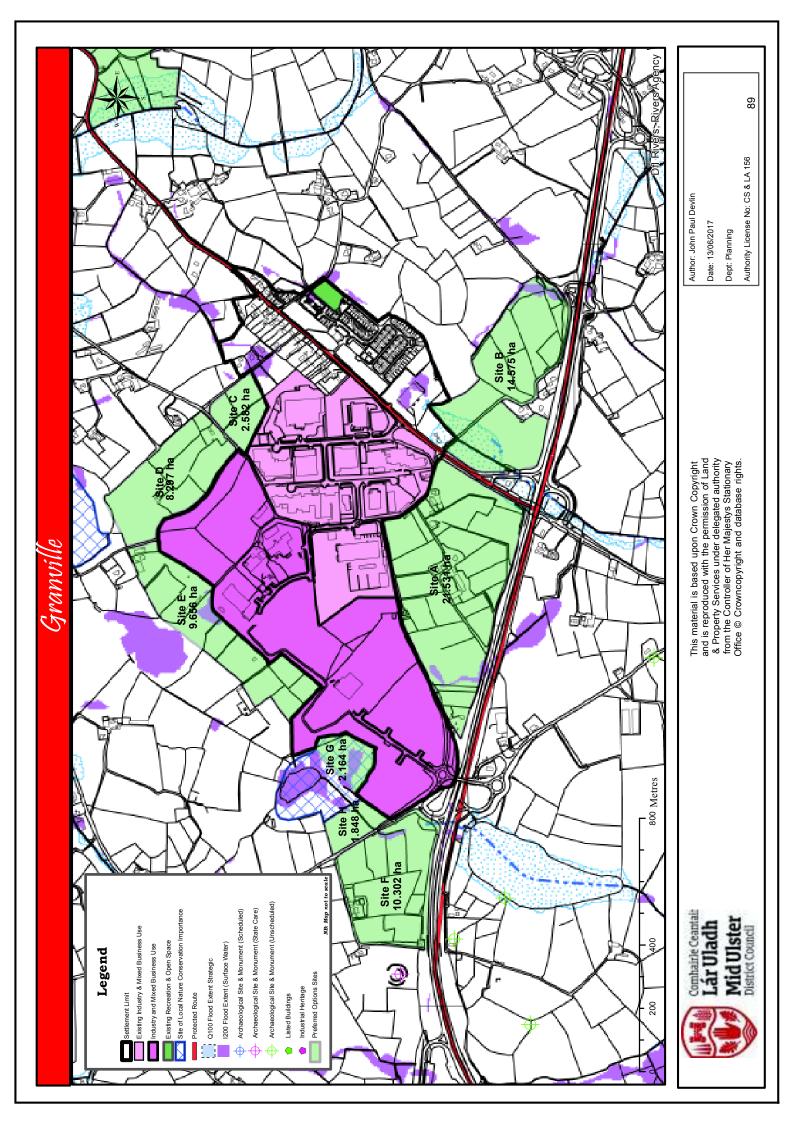
**5.79** The table below summarises the SA/SEA Appraisal scoring for this site;



- 5.80 A significant negative effect has been identified in relation to SA/SEA 15 Flood risk due to part of the site being located in both the strategic and the hazard flood plain according to Dfl Rivers data. This may be mitigated against via a Flood Risk Assessment and encouragement of the use of SuDS. Like the rest of the candidate sites there is a significant positive effect identified for SA/SEA 19 Employment.
- 5.81 In relation to the other indicators, this site scores in a similar way to the other candidates in so far as positive effects have been identified for social and economic indicators, with a significant positive effect being identified for SA/SEA 19 Employment. All the environmental indicators are scored as negative (including the two significant negative effects outlined above). A dual scoring is also recorded for this site in relation to SA/SEA 22 Efficient Movement Patterns because the site is both located close to existing industry as well as close to road junctions which are already under a degree of pressure in terms of traffic volumes. Mitigation for the minor negative environmental effects might include measures such as KSR's requiring retention of vegetation.

#### **GRANVILLE**

- **5.82** The sites are listed below and their location are shown on Map overleaf;
  - (i) SITE A Granville Road, Granville, Dungannon (21.5 Ha) H 769 604
  - (ii) SITE B Granville Road, Granville, Dungannon (14.6 Ha) H 775 602
  - (iii) SITE C Eskragh Road, Granville, Dungannon (2.6 Ha) **H 774 610**
  - (iv) SITE D Eskragh Road / Ballyygawley Road, Granville (8.3 Ha) **H 772 612**
  - (v) SITE E Ballygawley Road, Granville (9.7 Ha) **H 772 612**
  - (vi) SITE F Killyliss Road, Granville (10.3 Ha) H 759 606
  - (vii) SITE G Killyliss Road, Granville (2.2 Ha) H 763 607
  - (viii) SITE H Killyliss Road, Granville (1.8 Ha) H 761 607



#### SITE A - Granville Road, Granville, Dungannon

**5.83** The table below summarises the SA/SEA Appraisal scoring for this site;

| Economic Candidate Sites –<br>Granville   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1: Site A – Granville Road,<br>Granville, Dungannon<br>Grid Ref: H 769 604<br>Site size (Ha): 21.5 ha | +                                    | •                            | +                            | -                                    | 0                      | N/R                          | N/R                                     | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                |                                   | 0                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | ++                    | +                               |                              | +                                      |

- 5.84 A significant negative effect was identified in relation to SA/SEA 12 Landscapes and Townscapes because the site contains a prominent drumlin feature and is highly visible from the A4 to the immediate south. Mitigation measures in relation to this significant negative effect might include removing the most prominent part of the site from the proposed zoning to soften visual impact.
- 5.85 This site and all of the candidate sites at Granville have positive effects identified in relation to SA/SEA 1 Poverty and Social Exclusion, SA/SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing, SA/SEA 3 Education and Skills and SA/SEA 4 Opportunity for a Decent Home. The zoning of any economic sites will create jobs and likely increase spending power thus targeting poverty and increasing the possibility of access to the housing market. These things will also have positive effects on health and wellbeing and on increasing the skill level of the local population. A dual scoring however has been allocated against SA/SEA 2 and SA/SEA 4 given the presence of an existing dwelling in the westerly corner of the site. As there is potential for the zoning of this site for industry to have a negative effect on the amenity of this property a minor negative has also been scored. Mitigation of these likely impacts could be achieved through the use of key site requirements such as an appropriate separation distance and introduction of a planted landscaped buffer.
- 5.86 All candidate sites will have positive effects on all of the economic indicators, primarily SA/SEA objective 19 Employment for which a significant positive effect has been identified for all sites, given the potential for each site to directly address the need for employment. All other economic indicators are identified as being positive because of the potential for all the sites to increase the attractiveness of the area to potential inward investment and increase economic growth as well as encouraging efficient movement by virtue of being located close to existing industry.
- 5.87 In terms of environmental indicators, this site scores a significant negative for SA/SEA objective 12 Landscape and townscape as discussed above and adverse impacts are also identified for the majority of the environmental

indicators. The rest of the adverse environmental impacts are caused by the fact that any economic development will result in building work leading to loss of soil resources, damage to biodiversity and impact upon water quality as well as increases in traffic generation, waste from factories and emissions from factories which will impact on air quality and on climate change.

5.88 Furthermore, whilst this site may appear at first glance as a natural extension to the existing industrial estate there are difficulties in accessing parts of the site, particularly the northern section. Due to existing development it is unlikely that access could be gained through the industrial estate and access via Eskragh Road is also constrained by the width of the road and existing development. The only reasonable means of access to the northern portion of the site therefore is via the existing road to the south west of the site. This narrow road is lined with mature hedgerows on either side and the necessary road improvements would likely result in the loss of this locally important landscape feature. Mitigation for this and the other environmental effects referenced might include the use of KSR's to ensure retention of vegetation, introduction of buffer landscape, adequate separation distances from existing properties, encouragement of the use of SuDS as well as the retention and integration of existing blocks of woodland where this can be achieved sustainably.

#### SITE B - Granville Road, Granville, Dungannon

**5.89** The table below summarises the SA/SEA Appraisal scoring for this site;

| Economic Candidate Sites –<br>Granville   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement<br>patterns |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 2: Site B – Granville Road,<br>Granville, Dungannon<br>Grid Ref: H 775 602<br>Site size (Ha): 14.6 Ha | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | N/R                          | N/R                                     | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                |                                   | 0                               | -                         |                       | -                | -                       | +                             | ++                    | +                               | +                            | +   |

- 5.90 There are two significant negative effects which have been identified. One is SA/SEA 12 Landscape and Townscape and the other is SA/SEA 15 Flood risk. The former is identified because the topography of the site coupled with the proximity of the main road would mean that economic development on this site would have a significant impact on the landscape. Mitigation measures for such an effect may be achieved through KSR's which require buffer planting to be carried out or the retention of existing hedgerows. The second significant negative impact comes about as a result of the western part of the site being located within a floodplain as defined by DFI's Strategic Flood Maps. Mitigation measures for such an effect may be achieved through the encouragement of SuDS or by the carrying out of a flood risk assessment (FRA) and / or drainage assessment (DA).
- 5.91 As has been mentioned, the site will have two significant negative environmental effects and adverse impacts are also identified for the rest of the environmental indicators except for SA/SEA 13 Historic Environment which is scored as a neutral due to the apparent lack of historic assets in the vicinity. The rest of the adverse environmental impacts are caused by the fact that any economic development will result in building work leading to loss of soil resources, damage to biodiversity and impact upon water quality as well as increases in traffic generation, waste from factories and emissions from factories which will impact on air quality and on climate change. As part of their consultation response Dfl Roads suggested that the scoring of this site in terms of accessibility for pedestrians is poor and whilst the public footpath does terminate a considerable distance from the site there would appear to be potential for a new footway within the sizeable roadside verge. Potential mitigation measures for these negative effects will be the same as the other candidate sites nearby including the use of KSR's to ensure retention of vegetation, encouragement of the use of SuDS. It is also noted that NI Water's site-specific comments have identified that a substantial sized water main traverses the site.
- **5.92** This site possesses inherent difficulties in terms of flooding, the requirement for a buffer to protect residential amenity and the likely significant impact on the

landscape. In light of these facts and given the necessity to impose KSR's to overcome these issues may actually render this site as impractical to carry forward as an option. Therefore, this site is unlikely to be taken forward to the second stage assessments.

#### **SITE C** - Eskragh Road, Granville, Dungannon

**5.93** The table below summarises the SA/SEA Appraisal scoring for this site

| Economic Candidate Sites –<br>Granville   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement<br>patterns |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 3: Site C – Eskragh Road,<br>Granville, Dungannon<br>Grid Ref: H 774610<br>Site size (Ha): 2.6 Ha | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | N/R                          | N/R                                     | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | 0                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | ++                    | +                               | +                            | +   |

- 5.94 There are no significant negative effects identified from this candidate site. The economic and social effects are the same as the rest of the Granville candidate sites in that they are mostly positive due to the creation of employment and associated economic and social benefits such as improved health and wellbeing, access to houses, and reduced levels of poverty, as well as the increased attraction to potential sources of inward investment. Like all the sites nearby, there is a significant positive effect in relation to SA/SEA 19 Employment due to the ability of such sites to directly create new jobs if zoned for economic development.
- 5.95 All environmental effects are negative apart from a neutral effect which has been identified regarding the impact on the historic environment and this is based on the comments received from HED. The rest of the adverse environmental impacts are caused by the fact that any economic development will result in building work leading to loss of soil resources, damage to biodiversity and impact upon water quality as well as increases in traffic generation, waste from factories and emissions from factories which will impact on air quality and on climate change. There are potential difficulties in relation to gaining vehicular access to this site. The obvious means of access, through the industrial estate, is constrained by the location of an existing electrical substation. Should access be gained from Eskragh Road it is envisaged that significant infrastructural improvements will be required to alleviate the access issues. Potential mitigation measures for these negative effects will be the same as the other candidate sites nearby including the use of KSR's to ensure retention of vegetation, encouragement of the use of SuDS.

#### SITE D - Eskragh Road / Ballygawley Road, Granville

**5.96** The table below summarises the SA/SEA Appraisal scoring for this site

| Economic Candidate Sites –<br>Granville  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of<br>community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to<br>key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve<br>Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic<br>environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient<br>movement patterns |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 4: Site D — Eskragh Road /<br>Ballygawley Road, Granville,<br>Dungannon<br>Grid Ref: H 772 612<br>Site size (Ha): 8.3 Ha | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | N/R                             | N/R  | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                   |                                   | -                                  | -                         | 0                     | -                | -                       | +                             | ++                    | +                               | +                            | +   |

- SA/SEA 12 Landscapes & Townscapes as this site has steeply sloping topography. In order to develop this site for economic development it is envisaged that significant earthworks would be required to facilitate such development and the impact of these works would likely have a detrimental effect on the landscape character. The economic and social effects are the same as the rest of the Granville candidate sites in that they are mostly positive due to the creation of employment and associated economic and social benefits such as improved health and wellbeing, access to houses, and reduced levels of poverty, as well as the increased attraction to potential sources of inward investment. Like all the sites nearby, there is a significant positive effect in relation to SA/SEA 19 Employment due to the ability of such sites to directly create new jobs if zoned for economic development.
- 5.98 All environmental effects are negative apart from a neutral effect which has been identified regarding the impact on flood risk and is due to the fact that the site is not located in any flood plain or area of surface flooding. The rest of the adverse environmental impacts are caused by the fact that any economic development will result in building work leading to loss of soil resources, damage to biodiversity and impact upon water quality as well as increases in traffic generation, waste from factories and emissions from factories which will impact on air quality and on climate change. Potential mitigation measures for these negative effects will be the same as the other candidate sites nearby and will include KSR's requiring retention of trees, buffer planting and the use of SuDs.

#### SITE E - Ballygawley Road, Granville

**5.99** The table below summarises the SA/SEA Appraisal scoring for this site

| Economic Candidate Sites –<br>Granville  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of<br>community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to<br>key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve<br>Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic<br>environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable<br>growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient<br>movement patterns |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 5: Site E - Ballygawley Road,<br>Granville, Dungannon<br>Grid Ref: H 772 612<br>Site size (Ha): 9.7 Ha | +                                    | -                            |                              | -                                    | 0                      | N/R                             | N/R  | -                           | 1                       | -                      | -                                   | -                                 | -                                  | -                         | 1                     | -                | -                       | +                                | **                    | ٠                               | +                            | +   |

- 5.100 There are no significant negative effects identified for this site. In the same way as the other candidate sites in Granville, the economic and social effects have been identified as being positive due to the creation of employment and associated economic and social benefits such as improved health and wellbeing, access to houses, and reduced levels of poverty, as well as the increased attraction to potential sources of inward investment. A dual scoring however has been allocated against SA/SEA 2 Health & Wellbeing and SA/SEA 4 Opportunity of decent home given the presence of an existing dwelling located centrally in the site. As there is potential for the zoning of this site for industry to have a negative effect on the amenity of this property a minor negative has also been scored. Mitigation of these likely impacts could be achieved through the use of key site requirements such as an appropriate separation distance and introduction of a planted landscaped buffer.
- 5.101 A significant positive has been identified in relation to SA/SEA 19 Employment due to the ability of such sites to directly create new jobs if zoned for economic development. All of the environmental effects have been identified as being negative because of the fact that any economic development will result in building work leading to loss of soil resources, damage to biodiversity and impact upon water quality as well as increases in traffic generation, waste from factories and emissions from factories which will impact on air quality and on climate change. A portion of priority habitat (Fen) has been identified centrally within the site. Potential mitigation measures for these negative effects will be the same as the other candidate sites nearby and will include KSR's requiring retention of fenland, buffer planting and the use of SuDS.

#### SITE F - Killyliss Road, Granville

**5.102** The table below summarises the SA/SEA Appraisal scoring for this site;

| Economic Candidate Sites –<br>Granville   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 6: Site F - Killyliss Road,<br>Granville, Dungannon<br>Grid Ref: H 759 606<br>Site size (Ha): 10.3 Ha | +                                    |                              | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | N/R                          | N/R                                     | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 |                                 | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | ++                    | +                               | +                            | +                                      |

- 5.103 A significant negative effect has been identified in relation to SA/SEA 13 Historic Environment as a result of concerns raised by HED about the level of impact which zoning this site for economic purposes would have on Killyliss Rath, which is a state care monument. The remainder of the environmental indicators are scored as having minor negative effects due to the necessary building work leading to loss of soil resources, damage to biodiversity and impact upon water quality as well as increases in traffic generation, waste from factories and emissions from factories which will impact on air quality and on climate change. Potential mitigation measures for these negative effects will be the same as the other candidate sites nearby and will include KSR's requiring retention of trees, buffer planting and the use of SuDS or the submission of drainage assessment and flood risk assessment.
- 5.104 In the same way as the other candidate sites in Granville, the economic and social effects have been identified as being positive due to the creation of employment and associated economic and social benefits such as improved health and wellbeing, access to houses, and reduced levels of poverty, as well as the increased attraction to potential sources of inward investment. A significant positive has been identified in relation to SA/SEA 19 Employment due to the ability of such sites to directly create new jobs if zoned for economic development. Mitigation for the minor negative environmental effects might include measures such as KSR's requiring retention of vegetation and a buffer zone being implemented close to Killyliss Rath.

## SITE G - Killyliss Road, Granville

**5.105** The table below summarises the SA/SEA Appraisal scoring for this site;

| Economic Candidate Sites –<br>Granville  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 7: Site G - Killyliss Road,<br>Granville, Dungannon<br>Grid Ref: H 763 607<br>Site size (Ha): 2.2 Ha | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | N/R                          | N/R                                     | -                           | -                       | -                      |                                  | -                                 | -                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | **                    | +                               |                              | +                                      |

- 5.106 One significant negative effect has been identified in relation to SA/SEA 11 Conserve Biodiversity. This has been identified because the site is located within the Black Lough, Cormullagh SLNCI and concerns have been expressed by NED that an economic zoning on this site could lead to a loss of habitat to the extent that they are in opposition to zoning of this site. There are also adverse effects identified in relation to the remaining environmental indicators due to the inevitable building work which will lead to loss of soil resources and increased flood risk, damage to biodiversity and impact upon water quality as well as increases in traffic generation, waste from factories and emissions from factories which will impact on air quality and on climate change. HED have also expressed concern that development of this site could have a negative effect on the setting of ancient activity on the site as well as on archaeological remains. Potential mitigation measures for these negative effects might include the encouragement of the use of SuDS or the imposition of KSR's requiring the carrying out of an archaeological assessment in order to address concerns over harm being caused to archaeological remains.
- 5.107 In the same way as the other candidate sites in Granville, the economic and social effects have been identified as being positive due to the creation of employment and associated economic and social benefits such as improved health and wellbeing, access to houses, and reduced levels of poverty, as well as the increased attraction to potential sources of inward investment. A significant positive has been identified in relation to SA/SEA 19 Employment due to the ability of such sites to directly create new jobs if zoned for economic development.

#### SITE H - Killyliss Road, Granville

**5.108** The table below summarises the SA/SEA Appraisal scoring for this site;

| Economic Candidate Sites –<br>Granville  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 8: Site H - Killyliss Road,<br>Granville, Dungannon<br>Grid Ref: H 761 607<br>Site size (Ha): 1.8 Ha | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | N/R                          | N/R                                     | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | ++                    |                                 | +                            | +                                      |

- 5.109 There are no significant negative effects identified. There are minor adverse effects identified in relation to all environmental indicators due to the inevitable building work which will lead to loss of soil resources and increased surface water flood risk, damage to biodiversity and impact upon water quality as well as increases in traffic generation, waste from factories and emissions from factories which will impact on air quality and on climate change. The impact on local landscape will be negative but to a lesser extent than some other sites given the proximity of the site to existing industry and the limited public views. HED have also expressed concern that development of this site could have a negative effect on the setting of ancient activity on the site as well as on archaeological remains. Potential mitigation measures for these negative effects might include the encouragement of the use of SuDS or the imposition of KSR's requiring the carrying out of an archaeological assessment in order to address concerns over harm being caused to archaeological remains.
- 5.110 In the same way as the other candidate sites in Granville, the economic and social effects have been identified as being positive due to the creation of employment and associated economic and social benefits such as improved health and wellbeing, access to houses, and reduced levels of poverty, as well as the increased attraction to potential sources of inward investment. A significant positive has been identified in relation to SA/SEA 19 Employment due to the ability of such sites to directly create new jobs if zoned for economic development.

#### **ECONOMIC CANDIDATE SITES**

# **Second Stage Assessments**

#### **Reasons for Selecting Preferred Options**

5.111 Having considered the candidate sites against the various indicators, the following sites have been chosen to be brought forward within the Plan Strategy as an interim supply of economic land in order to meet the immediate need for industrial land to serve the town of Dungannon. Consideration has been given to some of the major negative scorings which have been identified in the first stage assessments and in some cases, changes have been made to the proposed sites in order to reduce the impact of these sites and to enable them to be brought forward.

#### **GRANVILLE**

**5.112** The sites chosen to be brought forward are named below and their location shown in the map overleaf;

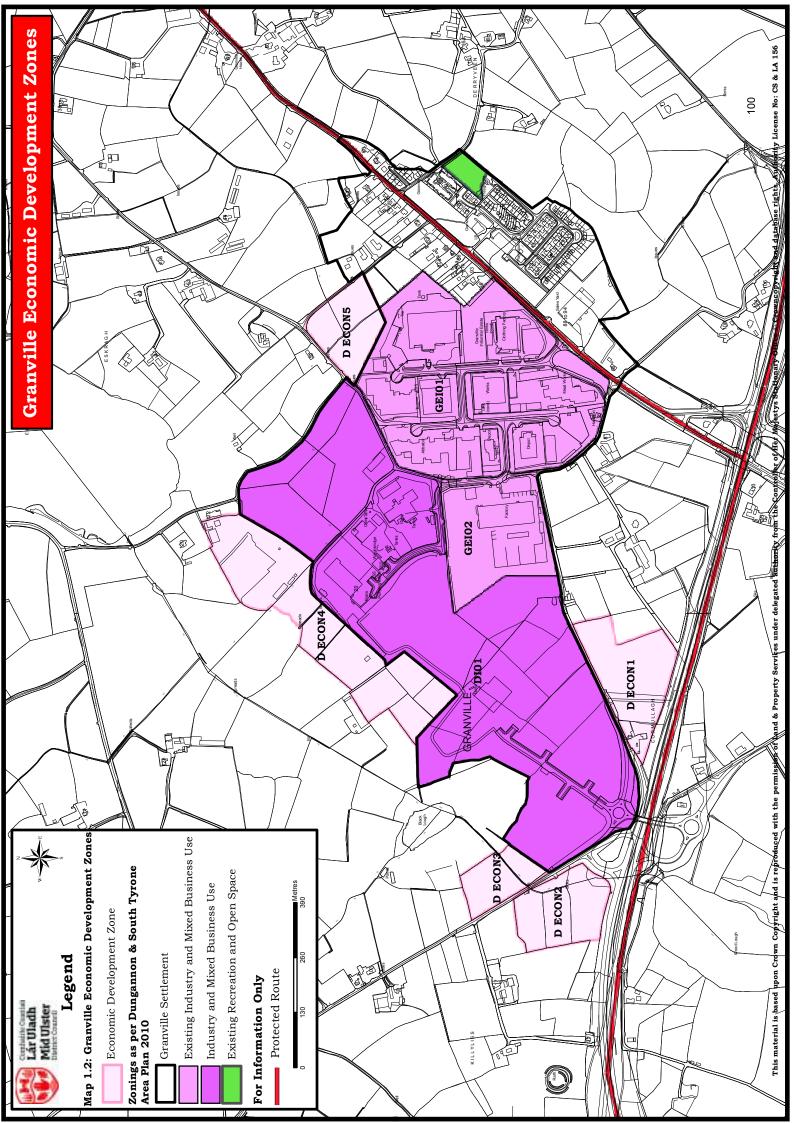
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D ECON 1 – (SITE A) - Granville Road, Granville, Dungannon (H 769 604)
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**D ECON 5** – (SITE C) – Eskragh Road, Granville, Dungannon (H 774 610)

**D ECON 4** – (SITE E) – Ballygawley Road, Granville, Dungannon (H 772 612)

**DECON 2** – (SITE F) - Killyliss Road, Granville, Dungannon (H 759 606)

**D ECON 3** – (SITE H) - Killyliss Road, Granville, Dungannon (H 761 607)



# **D ECON 1** – (SITE A) - Granville Road, Granville, Dungannon

**5.113** The table below summarises the SA/SEA Appraisal scoring for this site after changes made to the site following the initial scoring.

| Economic Sites – Granville -<br>Preferred Option  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & | SA/SEA 2: F | wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education &<br>skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of<br>community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to<br>key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve<br>Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic<br>environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate<br>change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable<br>growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient<br>movement patterns |
|---|---------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1: Site A – Granville Road,<br>Granville, Dungannon<br>Grid Ref: H 769 604<br>Site size (Ha): 21.5 ha | +                   |             |           | +                               | +                                    | 0                      | N/R                             | N/R  | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                   | -                                 | 0                                  | 1                            | ,                     | ,                | -                       | +                                | ++                    | +                               | +                            | +   |

#### SA/SEA Findings and any Significant Negative Impacts

- 5.114 As a result of the lessening of the size of the site, the most prominent part of the site is no longer proposed as an economic zoning and therefore, the significant negative visual impact has been downgraded to a minor negative impact. Mitigation against this minor negative effect may be achieved via KSR's requiring the retention of existing vegetation and buffer planting, where this is deemed to be necessary. The remaining scoring is similar for this site with negative impacts being identified for environmental indicators.
- 5.115 The site will continue to have positive social effects due to its potential to create jobs and increase spending power thus targeting social exclusion and poverty and increase people's quality of life and ability to access housing. Likewise, the site has positive economic effects with a significant positive effect identified in relation to SA/SEA 19 Employment.

**D ECON 2** – (SITE F) - Killyliss Road, Granville, Dungannon

**5.116** The table below summarises the SA/SEA Appraisal scoring for this site;

| Economic Sites – Granville -<br>Preferred Option  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of<br>community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to<br>key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve<br>Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic<br>environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate<br>change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable<br>growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic<br>performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient<br>movement patterns |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 6: Site F - Killyliss Road,<br>Granville, Dungannon<br>Grid Ref: H 759 606<br>Site size (Ha): 10.3 Ha | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | N/R                             | N/R  | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                   | -                                 | -                                  | -                            | -                     | -                | -                       | +                                | ++                    | +                                  | +                            | +   |

5.117 This site has been reduced in size since the initial consideration. During the initial consideration, a major negative was identified for SA/SEA 13 Historic Environment given the sites close proximity to Killyliss Rath, which is a state care monument. This has been taken into consideration and accordingly the size of the site has been reduced significantly with the land to the west removed

- from the proposed zoning so that the impact on this monument is lessened to a minor negative.
- 5.118 There are minor negative impacts identified for environmental indicators whilst the site will continue to have positive social effects due to its potential to create jobs and increase spending power thus targeting social exclusion and poverty and increase people's quality of life and ability to access housing. Likewise, the site has positive economic effects with a significant positive effect identified in relation to SA/SEA 19 Employment.

**DECON 3** – (SITE H) - Killyliss Road, Granville, Dungannon

**5.119** The table below summarises the SA/SEA Appraisal scoring for this site;

| Economic Sites – Granville -<br>Preferred Option   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to<br>key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve<br>Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic<br>environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate<br>change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable<br>growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient<br>movement patterns |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 8: Site H - Killyliss Road,<br>Granville, Dungannon<br>Grid Ref: H 761 607<br>Site size (Ha): 1.8 Ha | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | N/R                          | N/R  | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                   | -                                 | -                                  | -                            | -                     | -                | -                       | +                                | ++                    | +                               | +                            | +   |

- 5.120 This site has been carried through unchanged from the initial scoring and therefore the scoring for the site remains the same. There are negative impacts identified for environmental indicators including a negative for SA/SEA 13 Historic Environment due to the proximity of ancient lakeside settlement sites.
- 5.121 The site will continue to have positive social effects due to its potential to create jobs and increase spending power thus targeting social exclusion and poverty and increase people's quality of life and ability to access housing. Likewise the site has positive economic effects with a significant positive effect identified in relation to SA/SEA 19 Employment.
- 5.122 As explained above these sites have been identified to address an immediate need for economic zonings within the Dungannon area as an interim measure. Provision of this supply does not intend to replace further consideration of economic development zonings to meet needs across the total lifetime of the Plan, as this is an issue for the Local Policies Plan.

**D ECON 4**– (SITE E) - Ballygawley Road, Granville, Dungannon

**5.123** The table below summarises the SA/SEA Appraisal scoring for this site;

| Economic Sites – Granville -<br>Preferred Option   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of<br>decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of<br>community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to<br>key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve<br>Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic<br>environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate<br>change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable<br>growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic<br>performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient<br>movement patterns |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 5: Site E - Ballygawley Road,<br>Granville, Dungannon<br>Grid Ref: H 772 612<br>Site size (Ha): 9.7 Ha | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                       | 0                      | N/R                             | N/R  | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                   | -                                 | -                                  | -                            | -                     | -                | -                       | +                                | ++                    | +                                  | +                            | +   |

- 5.124 This site has been carried through unchanged from the initial scoring and therefore the scoring for the site remains the same. There are negative impacts identified for environmental indicators including a negative for SA/SEA 13 Historic Environment due to the proximity of ancient lakeside settlement sites.
- 5.125 The site will continue to have positive social effects due to its potential to create jobs and increase spending power thus targeting social exclusion and poverty and increase people's quality of life and ability to access housing. Likewise, the site has positive economic effects with a significant positive effect identified in relation to SA/SEA 19 Employment.

**D ECON 5** – (SITE C) - Eskragh Road, Granville, Dungannon

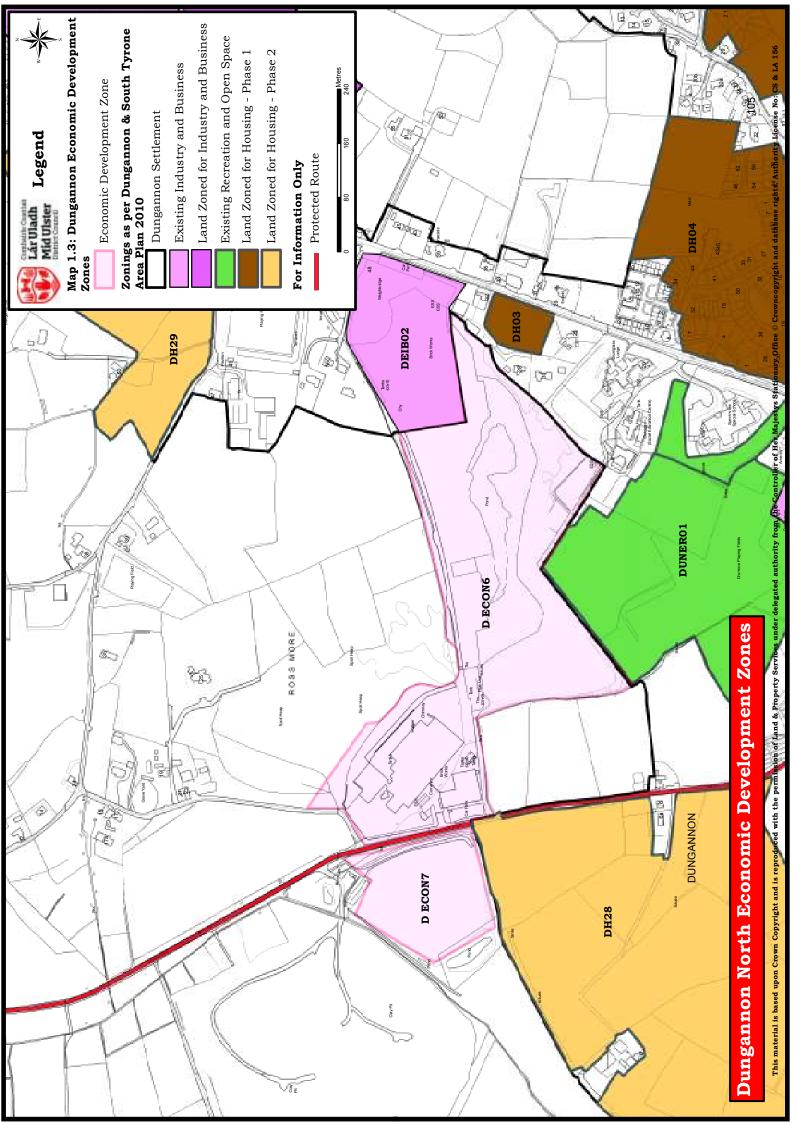
**5.126** The table below summarises the SA/SEA Appraisal scoring for this site;

| Economic Sites – Granville -<br>Preferred Option  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | EA 2: F | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of<br>community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to<br>key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve<br>Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic<br>environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate<br>change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable<br>growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient<br>movement patterns |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 3: Site C – Eskragh Road,<br>Granville, Dungannon<br>Grid Ref: H 774610<br>Site size (Ha): 2.6 Ha | +                                    | +       | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | N/R                             | N/R  | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                   | -                                 | 0                                  | -                            | -                     | -                | -                       | +                                | ++                    | +                               | +                            | +   |

- 5.127 This site has been carried through unchanged from the initial scoring and therefore the scoring for the site remains the same. Negative impacts have been identified for environmental indicators apart from SA/SEA 13 Historic Environment due to the lack of historic assets.
- 5.128 The site will continue to have positive social effects due to its potential to create jobs and increase spending power thus targeting social exclusion and poverty and increase people's quality of life and ability to access housing. Likewise, the site has positive economic effects with a significant positive effect identified in relation to SA/SEA 19 Employment.

## **DUNGANNON**

- **5.129** The following sites have been chosen to be brought forward and their location is shown on map overleaf;
  - (i) **D ECON 6** (SITE A) Coalisland Road / Cookstown Road (Carland Road), Dungannon (H799 641)
  - (ii) **D ECON 7** (SITE B) Cookstown (Carland) Road, Dungannon (H794 642)



**D ECON 6** - (SITE A) - Coalisland Road / Carland Road, Dungannon

**5.130** This site has been carried through unchanged from the initial scoring and therefore the scoring for the site remains the same.

|  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1: Site A – Coalisland Road /<br>Carland Road, Dungannon<br>Grid Ref: H 799 641<br>Site size (Ha): 14.9 Ha | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | N/R                          | N/R                                     | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | ++                    | +                               | +                            | +                                      |

- 5.131 This site has been brought through unchanged from the initial consideration and therefore the scoring for this site remains the same. There are negative environmental effects identified such as increased traffic congestion, reduction in air quality, harm to biodiversity and landscape quality as well as damage to soil resources and water quality. Negative impacts on biodiversity and landscape may be mitigated by employing KSR's requiring retention of existing trees, hedgerows and woodland areas within and around the site, a full ecological assessment of the site and retention of the body of water within the site. Mitigation for impacts on water quality could include the encouragement of the use of SuDS. A KSR requiring access from the A 29 Cooksown Road with infrastructure improvements to the carriageway along with a new footway/cycle provision to the nearest/pedestrian cycle link could go some way to alleviating concerns about traffic congestion and impacts on air quality.
- 5.132 The site will continue to have positive social effects due to its potential to create jobs and increase spending power thus targeting social exclusion and poverty and increase people's quality of life and ability to access housing. Likewise, the site has positive economic effects with a significant positive effect identified in relation to SA/SEA 19 Employment. Whilst accessibility of the site has been described as "good", its location close to a number of road junctions, which are currently experiencing peak congestion, means that there are both negative and positive effects identified for SA/SEA 22 Efficient Movement Patterns.

#### **D ECON 7** - (SITE B) – Cookstown (Carland) Road, Dungannon

**5.133** The Table below summarises the SA/SEA Appraisal scoring for this site;

| Economic Candidate Sites – Dungannon  3: Site C – | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & soci | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellt | SA/SEA 3: Education & sk | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of comn | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Bio | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & | SA/SEA 13: Historic envir | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable g | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic pe | SA/SEA 21: Inward invest | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--|
|   | social exclusion         | wellbeing                | skills                   | of decent                     | ag ag                  | community               | to key services            | ffic                        | -5                      |                        | Biodiversity            | & townscapes           | environment               | ange                      |                       |                  | >                       | growth                   | ŧ                     | performance            | investment               | ovement                                |

- 5.134 This site has been brought through unchanged from the initial consideration and therefore the scoring for this site remains the same. There have been no significant negative effects identified. It generally scores positively against the social SA/SEA objectives. Conversely the zoning of this site for economic use would have minor negative environmental effects such as impact on biodiversity, impact on air quality and on the historic environment.
- 5.135 In relation to this specific site, NED initially advised that part of the site is on Derraghadoan Pit Earth Science Review Site, however following in-house investigations, Lafarge Ireland Limited has indicated that the mineral deposits in this site (Site B) have been worked out by the company and the resource exhausted. This information has now been forwarded to the DAERA and DfE (Geological Survey of Northern Ireland) for their records and it is therefore considered that this issue is no longer a constraint to developing this site.
- 5.136 The zoning of this site as economic land will have a significantly positive effect on SA/SEA 19 Employment. In terms of the effect on SA/SEA 22 Efficient Patterns of Movement the site will have both a positive and negative effect because it is located both close to existing industry and therefore would see increased efficiency as well as also being close to road junctions which are already under pressure according to Dfl Roads and therefore, would mean traffic congestion in the immediate locality might be increased by such a zoning at this site. Dfl Roads has also indicated that cycle and pedestrian infrastructure to this site is poor and that infrastructural improvements are required.
- 5.137 In order to counteract the likely minor negative environmental effects, some mitigation measures may include Key Site Requirements which require the retention of trees and hedgerows and the use of SuDS in order to lessen the potential impact on flooding. Given the ongoing extraction by Lafarge Ireland Ltd. to the immediate north of the site it is considered that a land stability survey may be required as a Key Site Requirement in order to ensure that these works

will not have a detrimental impact on the stability of D ECON 7 (Site B). A Key Site Requirement should require provision for sewage, drainage, including surface water flooding, and appropriate access, cycle and walkways. Given the location of existing Phase 2 Housing Zoning land to the immediate south of Site B it is considered that a landscaped buffer is required along the southern boundary to protect residential amenity.

# Opportunity Site for Recreation with Supporting Economic Mixed Use Development - Coalisland

- 5.138 The local town of Coalisland is important as it is a residential centre and for a focus for providing employment. It is not seen as a key centre for growth as it does not offer the range of services and facilities found in the three main towns. Accordingly on zoning economic development land the primary aim is to provide opportunity for expansion clustered around existing provision or to provide economic activities on publically owned land. Therefore the Plan Strategy proposes this opportunity site at Coalisland to identify an economic opportunity site in Coalisland.
- 5.139 In the POP the Coalisland former clay works site was identified as an opportunity site for recreation with supporting economic mixed-use development and the extent of the site was identified on a map. The topic of an opportunity site in Coalisland was assessed in the Interim SA/SEA Report. There are no changes to the proposed opportunity site and therefore the same reasonable alternative will be assessed.

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.140** The Plan Strategy has brought forward the below Preferred Approach;
  - (i) The Introduction of an Opportunity Site for Recreation and Economic Development in Coalisland.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.

| Spe              | ccial Policy Area (SPA) -<br>Coalisland   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| SPA - Coalisland | Introduction of Special<br>Policy Area for<br>Recreation and<br>Economic<br>Development in<br>Coalisland (PA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | 0                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | •                                | -                                 | 0                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | ++                           | 0                                      |

#### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.141 This approach can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty & Social Exclusion', 2 'Health & Wellbeing', 3 'Education & Skills' and 4 'Opportunity of Decent Home', as it facilitates employment creation,

increased wages and a better quality of life. There is likely to be a negative impact on SA/SEA objective 6 'Sense of Community' as any potential development could impact on the Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance and this area may be utilised by the local community for walking or cycling. There is likely to be minor negative impacts on the majority of the environmental objectives as any proposed development can bring increased traffic, more pollution, and negative impact on the landscape and biodiversity. SA/SEA objective 13 'Historic Environment' has a neutral impact as there are no existing historic or cultural assets on the site. Significant positive effects have been identified on SA/SEA objective 21 'Inward Investment' through the provision of adequate amount of economic and recreational development land locally for Coalisland.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

- 5.142 There are no reasonable alternatives for addressing the issue of special policy area in Coalisland. The former clay works site has been identified as a potential site for a special policy area. This approach scored positively socially and economically but had minor negative impacts on the majority of the environmental objectives.LA09/2016/1307/F is the extant planning permission at the site and planning conditions will act as mitigation measures for the negative impacts on wildlife, biodiversity and the landscape. This approach aligns with SPF 3 to consolidate the role of the local towns of Coalisland and Maghera as service centres for their hinterlands providing appropriate development opportunities for housing, employment and leisure activities, in keeping with the scale and character of these settlements.
- **5.143** The former high school site at Maghera is within the settlement limits of Maghera and has not been considered at this stage but rather will be considered at the Local Policies Plan stage.

## Rural Industrial Policy Areas (RIPAs) - Strategic Approach

- 5.144 Mid Ulster has a higher prevalence of rural entrepreneurship and of self-employment than the Northern Ireland average. There is also a predominantly rural population with 40% of households located in the countryside (Mid Ulster Preferred Options Paper 2016). The main issue is how to facilitate and support this entrepreneurial spirit and contribute to the aims of sustainable development. A more flexible approach to economic development in the countryside is one of the proposals to deal with the issue. This approach would take account of the specific nature of the district which is characterised by a frequent occurrence of rural industry. One of the measures advocated in the POP was the designation of Rural Industry Policy Areas. A RIPA is not a zoning and is a clustering of existing economic activity. RIPAs are not intended to be a zoning and nor is its extent to be treated as a settlement limit.
- 5.145 Within the POP no reasonable alternatives were proposed to Rural Industrial Policy Areas and the topic was discussed under the broader Economic Development policy. This general policy identified two reasonable alternatives to either adopt the existing policy or a more flexible approach tailored to Mid Ulster, which included rural industrial policy areas. Therefore, the topic of RIPAs was not assessed individually in the Interim SA/SEA Report but rather within the wider assessment of economic development policy. The strategic option to bring forward RIPA designations is assessed below.

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

**5.146** The purpose of a RIPA designation is to protect and consolidate existing strategic areas of rural industrial uses and contain them within set limits whereby large scale expansion would not be permitted.

It is considered that there is one policy approach for dealing with issue of Rural Industrial Policy Areas;

(i) Introduction of Rural Industrial Policy Areas (RIPA's).

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.

|       | ural Industrial<br>cy Areas (RIPAs)                        | SA/SEA1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| RIPAs | Designation of<br>Rural Industrial<br>Policy Areas<br>(PA) | +                                   | 0                            | +                            | +                                    | N/R                    | 0                            | 0                                       | N/R                         | -                       | -                      | -                                | ?                                 | ş                               | ş                         | ş                     | -                | -                      | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |

- 5.147 This approach can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Education and Skills' and 4 'Opportunity of Decent Home'. Safeguarding identified employment sites can facilitate the creation of new jobs and potential to develop new work skills in a range of employment sectors. This can bring steady and secure incomes and more opportunities in the housing market.
- 5.148 There are uncertain effects on SA/SEA objectives 12 'Landscape and Townscape', 13 'Historic Environment', 14 'Climate Change', 15 'Flood Risk'. The impact is likely to depend on the nature, location and scale of each individual RIPA and the extent to which it is already developed and the level of scope for further development.
- **5.149** There is likely to be minor positive effects on all the economic objectives as the careful siting of RIPA's can help safeguard existing employment and create a range of further employment/investment opportunities at strategic rural locations within the district.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.150 The designation of Rural Industrial Policy Areas is an approach to manage the issue of economic development in the countryside. This approach would be tailored to the rural nature of Mid Ulster District and the high occurrence of rural industry. This will protect and consolidate existing areas of rural industry and contain set limits whereby large scale expansion would not be permitted. This is reflected in the positive scoring for the economic objectives. Should further candidate RIPA's be brought forward in the future they will need to meet criteria before being considered acceptable which can help avoid or mitigate against potential negative effects on for example biodiversity or neighbouring amenity. The individual RIPA sites at Tullyvannon and Desertcreat, which have been brought forward in the Plan Strategy, have been assessed below.

## Individual Rural Industrial Policy Area (RIPA) Sites

5.151 Within the POP no reasonable alternatives were proposed on candidate sites for RIPAs and the areas were discussed under the topic of Economic Development. Candidate RIPA sites were not assessed individually in the Interim SA/SEA Report. The SA/SEA Report therefore has assessed both of the proposed individual RIPA sites and these are set out below.

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.152** The proposed strategic RIPA's sites considered to be of strategic importance to the district and therefore brought forward within the Plan Strategy are:
  - The area of existing industry at Tullyvannon (Killeeshil). This site was previously referred to in the POP as the 'Sandvik Site'.
  - The site at Desertcreat, near Cookstown, the home of the Fire Service Training Centre.
- **5.153** The POP had also listed a number of other potential sites and other potential sites were suggested via public representation however these are considered to be less strategic in nature and as such have not been included within the Plan Strategy.
- 5.154 The sites listed above are considered strategic because of a number of factors not least that their size and scale is beyond what could normally be expected of typical rural industry in Mid Ulster. The products manufactured at the Sandvik site are of regional, national and international importance. In addition, it is also considered important that this site, as well as the Desertcreat site, are not only located in close proximity to major transport corridors but are actually located adjacent to some of the main arterial roads which run through our district.
- 5.155 It is important to note that the area of existing industry near the settlement of Creagh, which was suggested in the POP as a potential RIPA, has now been removed. The overriding reason for the removal of the site at Creagh as a RIPA is the fact that a considerable part of the site and land to the east (which is the most obvious area for industrial expansion) lies below the Q100 flood level, thus making it floodplain. The expansion of this site within the floodplain would clearly be contrary to planning policy and therefore has not been included within the Plan Strategy.

# Tullyvannon (Killeeshil) Rural Industrial Policy Area

5.156 The POP highlighted the land around the Sandvik factory as a potential Rural Industrial Policy Area given the scale of existing development at this site. The site is dominated by existing industry with Sandvik who make quarrying equipment, Acheson and Glover making concrete products and a Northstone depot. Work is ongoing on the northern portion of the site on an in-vessel composting facility for Northway. The name of this potential RIPA site has been

revised to Tullyvannon (Killeeshil) within the Plan Strategy. Therefore, the below approach is being brought forward by the Plan Strategy;

(ii) Proposed strategic Rural Industrial Policy Area at Tullyvannon (Killeeshil).

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.

|         | oposed Strategic Rural<br>Industrial<br>Policy Areas (RIPAs) | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement |
|---------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sandvik | Strategic Rural<br>Industrial Policy Area<br>(PA)            | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | 0                                 | 0                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | ++                            | +                     | +                               | ++                           | +                             |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.157 The approach to include the Tullvannon site as a RIPA can bring minor positive effects on the majority of the social objectives apart from 'crime' and 'accessibility to services' where there is no relationship. The proposed RIPA at Tullvannon has the potential to facilitate job creation and development of education/skills in the expansion of existing and creation of new industry. This can bring improved wages, a higher standard of living and more opportunities to access the housing market. Overall this can create a sense of community as the approach is facilitating jobs for those who may want to live and work in the local community.
- 5.158 There is likely to be a negative impact on the majority of the environmental objectives as the expansion of existing and new industry in the countryside has the potential to bring more traffic, waste, increased emissions and flooding. It is acknowledged there are good accessibility links to the site which may lead to reduced travel times which could mitigate the effects of increased emissions. In terms of flooding, the designation of an RIPA can facilitate the expansion of industry which may increase surface run off and discharge to watercourses.
- 5.159 The likely neutral impacts on landscape/townscape and historical environment are because the site is characterised by existing industrial development in the immediate vicinity as well as the wider context. Whilst acknowledging the RIPA designation will facilitate expansion onto undeveloped lands, the landscape character has already been eroded by existing developed and further development within the RIPA designation is unlikely to cause detrimental / negative impacts.

5.160 This approach is likely to have significant positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth' and 21 'Inward Investment' as this approach facilitates creation of new and expansion of existing industry, which will create employment, attract investment and stimulate economic growth of the local economy.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.161 Tullvannon has been chosen as a proposed strategic Rural Industrial Policy Area and this is reflected in the significant positive scoring for sustainable growth and investment. The site is approximately 35 hectares in area and has well established and on-going large scale industry. The site includes Sandvik who make quarrying equipment, Acheson and Glover making concrete products and work ongoing on the northern portion of the site for Northway (M/2014/0567/F). The industry located at the site is world class in terms of the range of products and the geographical spread of their distribution. There are also efficient patterns of movement as it is located adjacent to the main A4 Belfast – Enniskillen –Sligo transport corridor.

## **Desertcreat Rural Industrial Policy Area**

- 5.162 The POP did not highlight Desertcreat as a RIPA but it is considered as a potential strategic RIPA due to the recent planning permission on the site for major development and the construction works on site have now commenced. Therefore the below approach is being brought forward within the Plan Strategy;
  - (i) Proposed strategic Rural Industrial Policy Area at Desertcreat.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.

|            | posed Strategic Rural<br>Industrial<br>Policy Areas (RIPAs) | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Desercreat | Strategic Rural<br>Industrial Policy Area<br>(PA)           | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | ++                            | +                     | +                               | ++                           | +                                      |

- 5.163 This approach to include Desertcreat as a RIPA site can bring minor positive effects on the majority of the social objectives apart from 'crime' and 'accessibility to services' where there is no relationship. The site at Desertcreat has the potential to facilitate job creation in less traditional industries such as associated research and development uses which may become more common in the future. This can bring improved wages, a higher standard of living and more opportunities to access the housing market. Overall this can create a sense of community as the approach is facilitating jobs for those who may want to live and work in the local community.
- 5.164 There is likely to be a negative impact on all the environmental objectives as new industrial development in the countryside has the potential to bring more traffic, waste, increased emissions, flooding. Also this can have a negative impact on biodiversity, landscape and the historic environment. The site at Desertcreat is a large expansive site of drumlin type landscape but there is vegetation around the site mitigating against any negative impact on visual amenity.
- **5.165** This approach is likely to have significant positive effects on **SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth' and 21 'Inward Investment'** as this approach facilitates new industry, which will create employment, attract investment and stimulate economic growth of the local economy. There is also likely to be efficient movement patterns at the site as it has direct access to the A29 North-South corridor.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.166 Desertcreat has been chosen as a proposed strategic Rural Industrial Policy Area and this is reflected in the significant positive scoring for sustainable growth and investment. There is currently no existing industry at the site but planning approvals I/2012/0240/F and LA09/2017/0439/F have been granted for a joint services training college. These approvals point to the suitability of the site for less traditional economic uses which may be more common in the future.

# SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FINDINGS FOR POLICY OPTIONS

## **General Principles Policy**

**5.167** Within the POP no reasonable alternatives were proposed on the topic of general principles policy as any alternative would not be consistent with the strategic policy and the core principles of the SPPS. This topic was not assessed in the Interim SA/SEA Report and therefore has been assessed as part of the options brought forward within the Plan Strategy.

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.168 The SPPS states that the guiding principle in determining planning applications is that sustainable development should be permitted, having regard to the development plan and all other material considerations, unless the proposed development will cause demonstrable harm. Mid Ulster's strategy in relation to General Planning policy incorporates the regional strategic core planning principles which are:
  - Improving Health and Wellbeing;
  - 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
- **5.169** Mid Ulster Plan Strategy has brought forward the general policy highlighted below against which all proposed development will be assessed based upon the guiding principles of the SPPS. The detailed criteria within this policy are not repeated in individual policies in the Plan;
  - (i) Introduction of 'General Principles Policy' related to all development proposals under the following sub headings (a) Amenity, (b) Nature and Scale of Development, (c) Siting Design and external appearance, (d) Advertisement, (e) Access Road layout and Parking Provision (f) Meeting needs of people with Mobility Difficulties, (g) Other infrastructural requirements, (h) Landscape Character, (I) Biodiversity, (j) Planning Gain and Developer Contribution.
- **5.170** The policy approach has been considered and appraised and the overall effects are summarised in the table below.

| (                     | General Principles  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| General<br>Principles | Introduction of<br>'General Principles<br>Policy' related to all<br>development<br>proposals (PA) | +                                    | ++                           | +                            | ++                                   | +                      | +                            | ++                                      | ++                          | +                       | +                      | ++                               | ++                                | +                               | ++                        | +                     | +                | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |

5.171 This approach can bring significant positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 4 'Opportunity of Decent Home' and 7 'Accessibility to Key Services'. There is likely to be an assessment of social objectives such as protection of amenity from noise, odour, and loss of sunlight; access/parking provision; and needs of those with mobility/disability requirements. This option can bring significant positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 11 'Biodiversity' and 12 'Landscapes and Townscapes' as there is an emphasis on biodiversity enhancement and maintaining the landscape character. This approach can also likely have minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth' and 19 'Employment' due to the tailored fibre optic provision requirement for housing developments over 25 units.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.172 There are no reasonable alternatives to this approach as any alternative would not be consistent with the strategic policy and the core principles of the SPPS. The preferred approach will have significantly positive social and environmental benefits and will reconfigure a suite of current policies into one simplified planning policy. The approach to this policy is therefore set within the context of the SPPS which states that sustainable development should be granted permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise. This approach also tailors general planning policy which allows for balanced decision making in the integration of a variety of complex social, economic, environmental and other matters that are in the long term public interest.

Preferred Approach: Adoption of Policy GP 1 – General Principles Planning Policy

## **Housing in Settlements - Policy Summary**

5.173 There has been a fundamental change to the Housing policy since the publication of the POP. The POP and the Interim Report contained a broad assessment of a number of proposed housing policies, such as measures to fix housing densities, ensure extensions/alterations are subordinate to dwellings, set fixed separation distances, a requirement for a detailed landscape strategy and a Design and Access Statement. Following consideration of representations to the POP some of these proposed policies have dropped away and others have become stand-alone policies in their own right.

# **Protection of Land Zoned for Housing**

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.174 The aim of the SPPS in relation to Housing is to facilitate an adequate and available supply of quality housing to meet the needs of everyone. It is important that zoned housing land is safeguarded and not lost to other forms of development. The Local Development Plan process is the main vehicle for assessing future housing land requirements and managing growth to achieve sustainable patterns of residential development. Land has been zoned either as Phase 1 or Phase 2 within the Cookstown and Dungannon Area Plans, whereas the Magherafelt Area Plan has not phased zoned housing land.
- **5.175** In order to ensure a sufficient and adequate supply of housing land the POP suggested two policy approaches for dealing with the Protection of Land for Housing and these considered below;
  - (i) Adopt the existing Housing Zonings policy approach contained within the existing area plans and PPS 12 Social Housing.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policies contained in existing area plans and PPS 12, without fundamental amendments.

Each policy approach has been considered and appraised and the overall effects are summarised in the table below.

|                                | Housing   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| ind for Housing                | Current policy approach<br>under transitional<br>arrangement (RA) | **                                   | +                            | N/R                          | ++                                      | 0                      | +                            | +                                       | -                           | _                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |
| Protection of Land for Housing | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)                                  | ++                                   | +                            | N/R                          | ++                                      | 0                      | +                            | +                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |

- 5.176 No significant negative impacts are anticipated from either approach. As the substance of both policy approaches are essentially the same, so are their likely effects. Given the importance of having an adequate supply of suitable housing land available throughout the life of the plan to cater for the needs of the population it follows that both approaches are likely to have significant positive impact on SA/SEA 1 Poverty and Social Inclusion and SA/SEA 4 Opportunity to live in a Decent Home. The SA/SEA appraisal indicates that under both approaches there will be minor positive impacts against SA/SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing, SA/SEA 6 Sense of Community and SA/SEA 7 Access to Key Services, as the considered selection of zoned land and their protection against inappropriate development can ensure positive impacts in relation to meeting the needs of local communities.
- 5.177 As both approaches seek to protect land for the purposes of providing additional housing over the plan period they perform poorly environmentally, with potential for negative effects on SA/SEA 9 Water Quality, 10 Air Quality, 11 Biodiversity, 12 Landscapes and Townscapes, 15 Flood Risk, 16 Waste and Non renewables and 17 Land Quality. Both approaches are considered to have a dual positive and negative impact on SA/SEA 8 Effect of traffic. Whilst the appropriate choice of housing land, near to existing facilities, can have a positive impact on reducing the need for private car journeys, it is also recognised that any new housing development may result in an increase in car based travel. An uncertain effect has been allocated against SA/SEA 13 Historic Environment as although it is considered that the effects may potentially be negative, the overall impact will depend on the nature, scale and location of the development.
- 5.178 It is anticipated that both approaches will have a minor positive effect on SA/SEA 18 Encourage Sustainable Economic Growth, 19 Employment

Creation, 20 Economic Performance, 21 Inward Investment and 22 Efficient Movement Patterns, reflecting the importance of the construction industry in achieving sustainable development and in creating jobs.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

- 5.179 It is noted that no significant environmental effects have been identified from either approach. There are some minor negatives associated with both approaches in relation to the environmental objectives however these may be avoided by adhering to relevant Key Site Requirements, and the sequential approach to the release of phase 2 land. Further potential for mitigation through continuously monitoring and/or reviewing of housing delivery throughout the plan period and through policy encouragement for sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling. In line with the overall approach of the LDP, it is preferred to adopt Approach (ii) i.e. to reconfigure and tailor existing policy. Under this approach there is an amalgamation of a number of existing plan policies and the social housing exception contained within PPS 12 HS 2.
- 5.180 The Preferred Approach however would allow for an exception for social housing within Phase 2 land whereas current policy would consider Phase 2 land as rural land. The implications of these changes in terms of this amalgamation are considered to be minimal however it will offer a slightly greater degree of flexibility in terms of social housing provision and health, education and community uses. This approach also accords with objectives of the SPPS and the LDP objective to 'provide for 11,000 new homes by 2030 in a range of housing capable of meeting the needs of families, the elderly and disabled, and single people, at locations accessible to community services, leisure and recreational facilities, for those people with and without a car.'

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy HOU1 – Protection of Land Zoned for Housing.

# **Quality Residential Development**

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

5.181 The aim of the SPPS in relation to Housing is to facilitate an adequate and available supply of quality housing to meet the needs of everyone. The SPPS requires that planning authorities deliver increased housing density without town cramming, particularly in town centres and other locations that benefit from high accessibility to public transport facilities. It also states that within established residential areas it is imperative that the proposed density of new housing development, together with its form, scale, massing and layout will respect local character and environmental quality as well as safeguarding the amenity of existing residents.

In order to achieve good design in all new housing developments the plan Strategy has suggested two policy approaches for dealing with the Quality Residential Environments:

- (i) Adopt the current policy approach detailed in PPS 7 (including Addendum) PPS 12 and PPS 8 relating to the residential environment.
- (ii) Reconfigure existing policies contained in PPS 7 and PPS 12 without fundamental amendments.

Both policy approaches have been considered and appraised and the overall effects are summarised in the table below.

|                                  | Housing   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| ality Residential<br>Development | Current policy approach<br>under transitional<br>arrangement (RA) | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | +                                    | +                      | +                            | +                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |
|                                  | Reconfigure existing policy                                       |                                      |                              |                              |                                      |                        |                              |   |                             |                         |                        |                                  |                                   |                                 |                           |                       |                  |                         |                               |                       |                                 |                              |  |

### SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.182 No significant negative impacts are anticipated from either approach. As the substance of both policy approaches are essentially the same, so are their likely effects. It is considered that both approaches will have a positive impact on the social SA/SEA objectives generally. However given that the reconfigured policy approach requires all proposals to demonstrate that it will create a sense of place, avoid town cramming and provide adequate public and private open space (as per Creating Places guidance), with additional clarification on separation distances, it is considered this approach will have a significant positive impact on SA/SEA objectives 2 'Health and Wellbeing' and SA/SEA 4 'Opportunity of decent home'.
- 5.183 Whilst both approaches seek to avoid town cramming, and require developments to respect the character of the local area taking account of settlement patterns, urban grain and design of existing properties. It is acknowledged that new development, particularly if greenfield land is required, has potential to impact negatively across almost all the environmental SA/SEA objectives. The only exception for both approaches is an uncertain impact on SA/SEA 13 'Historic Environment' as both could be potentially negative but largely depends on the nature scale and location of development and how this policy and related polices linked to Built Heritage are applied. Current policy requires archaeological and built heritage features to be identified and where

appropriate be protected and incorporated into the design and layout of the overall development in a suitable manner. This approach can ensure negative impacts are avoided, mitigated, and in some cases enhanced.

5.184 It is anticipated that both approaches will have a minor positive effect on SA/SEA 18 Encourage Sustainable Economic Growth, 19 Employment Creation, 20 Economic Performance, 21 Inward Investment and 22 Efficient Movement Patterns reflecting the importance of the construction industry in achieving sustainable development and in creating jobs.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.185 It is noted that no significant environmental effects have been identified from either approach. In line with the overall approach of the LDP, it is preferred to adopt Approach (ii) i.e. to reconfigure and tailor existing policy. Under this approach there is an amalgamation of a number of existing plan policies and elements of existing guidance – 'Creating Places'. Approach 2 through the requirement of the protection and integration of landscape features and provision of private and public open space, or the submission of a landscape strategy can indirectly provide mitigation in term of impacts on landscapes and soils. Approach 2 will also likely result in higher quality residential developments through the greater use of Design and Access Statements.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy HOU2 – Quality Residential Development.

#### Residential Extensions

5.186 Within the POP no reasonable alternatives were proposed and the policy on residential extensions contained within the POP aligns with the current policy in PPS 7 Addendum Residential Extensions and Alterations. Therefore, the topic of residential extensions was not assessed individually in the Interim SA/SEA Report but rather within the wider assessment of housing policy. At the Interim Stage it was decided to amalgamate assessments of policies which had numerous elements. As the LDP progressed and as more detailed policies were developed from the broader policies of the POP the Environment Report will therefore assess each policy individually.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.187** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with the issue of residential extensions:
  - (i) Adopt existing policy contained in PPS7 Addendum Residential Extensions and Alterations.

(ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording without fundamental amendments.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

|             | Housing  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Extensions  | Current policy<br>approach under<br>transitional<br>arrangement (RA) | 0                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                    | 0                      | 0                            | 0                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | +                                 | ?                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | 0                     | 0                               | 0                            | 0                                      |
| Residential | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)                                     | 0                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                    | 0                      | 0                            | 0                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | +                                 | ?                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | 0                     | 0                               | 0                            | 0                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.188 No significant negative effects are anticipated from either of the suggested approaches. Both approaches are similar and this is reflected in the sustainability scoring above. It is worth noting that both options can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 2 'Health and Wellbeing' and 4 'Opportunity of Decent Home' as they are facilitating opportunities to extend the home whether that is to provide for the needs of a growing family or the needs of older family members. This can lead to improved health and well-being and quality of life. Both approaches are likely to have neutral impacts on the majority of the environmental objectives. In contrast SA/SEA objective 11 'Landscapes and Townscapes' can bring minor positive effects as the policy requires the scale, massing, external materials are subordinate and sympathetic to the existing property. Also there is likely to be minimal impacts on the economic objectives apart from SA/SEA objective 18 'Sustainable Growth' which can bring minor positive effects as both approaches are facilitating small scale development within the construction sector.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.189 In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred option (Approach 2) is to reconfigure existing policy, not least for ease of reference and to avoid duplication. This approach scores positively socially and economically reflecting the importance of providing opportunities to extend the home to meet the needs of a growing family or older family members. Mitigation measures for any extension or alteration to the home are reflected in the policy in scale, massing and design of the proposal and no harmful impact on neighbouring amenity and private open space.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy HOU3 – Residential Extensions.

# Conversion of Existing Buildings to Flats, Apartments or Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO)

5.190 Within the POP no reasonable alternatives were proposed on conversion of existing buildings to flats and HMO's and the topic was discussed under the general theme of 'Meeting the needs of all' within the topic of Housing in Settlements. This general policy identified the need to achieve balanced communities with access to a wide variety of house types, size and tenure. Therefore, the topic of HMO was not assessed individually in the Interim SA/SEA Report but rather within the wider assessment of housing policy. At the Interim Stage it was decided to amalgamate assessments of policies which had numerous elements. As the LDP progressed and as more detailed policies have developed from the broader policies of the POP the SA/SEA Report has therefore assessed this policy individually.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.191** it is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with the issue of conversion of existing buildings to flats, apartments or houses in multiple occupation;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy in LC 2 in PPS 7 Addendum 'Safeguarding the Character of Residential areas'.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording without fundamental amendments.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

|  | Housing  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| kisting buildings<br>r HMOs                          | Current policy<br>approach under<br>transitional<br>arrangement (RA) | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | +                                       | +                           | _                       | +                      | 0                                | -                                 | ?                               | +                         | 0                     | -                | 0                       | +                             | +                     |                                 | 0                            | +                                      |
| Conversion of existing buildings<br>to flats or HMOs | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)                                     | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | +                                       | -                           | -                       | +                      | 0                                | -                                 | ?                               | +                         | 0                     | -                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | 0                            | +                                      |

- 5.192 No significant negative effects are anticipated from either of the suggested approaches. Both approaches are similar and this is reflected in the sustainability scoring above. It is worth noting that both options can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 4 'Opportunity of a decent home', 6 'Sense of Community' and 7 'Accessibility to Key Services'. Both options are making an important contribution to meeting the varied housing needs of the whole community and the creation of balanced communities. There is likely to be both minor positive and negative effects on SA/SEA objectives 8 'Effect of traffic' and 10 'Air Quality' as by providing accommodation in areas where there may be greater accessibility to sustainable modes of transport, however increased housing density could lead to increased traffic congestion in central urban areas.
- 5.193 Both approaches are likely to have minor negative effects on SA/SEA objectives 9 'Water Quality', 12 'Landscapes and Townscapes' and 16 'Waste' as more households can bring increased water consumption and waste and a cumulative effect on the appearance of the townscape which may have architectural merit. Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on the majority of the economic objectives as they are supporting urban regeneration and facilitating housing accommodation that suits varying housing needs including that of migrant workers.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.194** In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred option (Approach 2) is to reconfigure existing policy, not least for ease of reference and to avoid duplication. This approach scores positively socially and economically reflecting

the importance of providing opportunities to meet the varied housing needs of the whole community and creating balanced communities. This is particularly relevant in Dungannon where there has been a high demand for the conversion of buildings to smaller units and houses in multiple occupancy due to the large migrant population.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy HOU4 – Conversion of Existing Buildings to Flats, Apartments or Houses in Multiple Occupation.

#### **Travellers Accommodation**

5.195 The POP suggested that there was no current traveller accommodation need identified for Mid Ulster and that the matter would be subject to continual review. It stated that should a future need arise for traveller Accommodation then a policy would be brought forward at a later stage. Therefore, the topic of Traveller Accommodation was not assessed within the SA/SEA Interim Report. During consideration of the POP responses which highlighted that whilst there may not be a current need for such accommodation, the LDP should include the relevant policy from PPS12 which states that exceptionally, and without a requirement to demonstrate need, a single family traveller transit site or serviced site may be permitted in the countryside.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.196** In light of the comments received to the POP and taking account of the comments of the SPPS, Mid Ulster's Plan Strategy proposes two reasonable alternatives when it comes to addressing the topic of Traveller Accommodation;
  - (i) Adopt the current policy approach under transitional arrangements i.e. Apply current operational policy detailed in HS 3 Travellers Accommodation of PPS 12 Housing in Settlements and contained within the SPPS (P.75)
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy HS 3 of PPS 12, without fundamental amendments.

Each policy approach has been considered and appraised and the overall effects are summarised in the table below.

|                            | Housing   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Travellers<br>ccommodation | Current policy approach under transitional arrangement (RA) | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | ++                                   | 0                      | +                            | 0                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | -                                 | ?                               | 0                         | 0                     | -                | 0                       | 0                             | 0                     | 0                               | 0                            | 0                                      |
| Travellers                 | Reconfigure existing policy<br>(PA)                         | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | ++                                   | 0                      | +                            | 0                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | -                                 | ?                               | 0                         | 0                     | -                | 0                       | 0                             | 0                     | 0                               | 0                            | 0                                      |

- 5.197 No significant negative impacts are anticipated from either approach. As the substance of both policy approaches are essentially the same, so are their likely effects. Given the importance of having an adequate supply of suitable accommodation to cater for all members of our society it follows that both approaches are likely to have minor positive impacts on SA/SEA 1 Poverty and Social Inclusion, SA/SEA 2 Health & Wellbeing and SA/SEA 6 Sense of Community. The SA/SEA appraisal indicates that under both approaches there will be significant positive impacts against SA/SEA 4 Opportunity to live in a Decent Home as this policy seeks to ensure accommodation is provided to meet the distinctive needs of travellers.
- 5.198 It is anticipated that both approaches will have broadly neutral impacts against the majority of the environmental objectives however a minor negative impact is envisaged against SA/SEA 12 Landscape and Townscape. Any potential negative impacts of these approaches could be mitigated through the considered selection of suitable sites. Similar to other assessments within this report where any new development is possible it is considered to result in a minor negative impact against SA/SEA 16 Waste due to a potential increase in household units and therefore waste production generated by future residents.
- **5.199** An uncertain effect has been allocated against **SA/SEA 13 Historic Environment** as although it is considered that the effects may potentially be negative, the overall impact will depend on the nature, scale and location of the development. It is anticipated that both approaches will have neutral impacts against all of the economic objectives.

#### Reasons for selecting preferred option

**5.200** It is noted that no significant environmental effects have been identified from either approach. There are some minor negatives associated with both approaches in relation to the environmental objectives however these may be

avoided through considered selection of suitable sites. Further potential for mitigation through the application of criterion based policy which stipulates that adequate landscaping is provided and that development is compatible with existing and proposed buildings in the area paying particular regard to environmental amenity.

5.201 In line with the overall approach of the LDP, it is preferred to adopt Approach (ii) i.e. to reconfigure and tailor existing policy. Under this approach there is an amalgamation of a number of existing plan policies and the Travellers Accommodation exception contained within PPS 12 - HS 3. The implications of these changes in terms of this amalgamation are considered to be minimal. This approach also accords with objectives of the SPPS and the LDP objective to 'provide for 11,000 new homes by 2030 in a range of housing capable of meeting the needs of families, the elderly and disabled, and single people, at locations accessible to community services, leisure and recreational facilities, for those people with and without a car.' It also directly addresses the acknowledged need for a serviced travellers site as identified by NIHE.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy TH1 – Travellers Accommodation

## **Housing in the Countryside**

## Reasons for selecting alternatives

5.202 Mid Ulster District has a geographically dispersed population with 40% of our households living in the open countryside and has the smallest urban based population in Northern Ireland (Mid Ulster Preferred Option Paper 2016). The key issue is to recognise the predominantly rural nature of the population and the desire to live in the countryside close to family attachments and within their local community but minimise impact on the rural character. According to the SPPS the aim is to manage development in a manner which strikes a balance between the protection of the environment from inappropriate development while supporting and sustaining rural communities. This SPPS has a policy approach based on clustering, consolidating and grouping new development with existing established buildings and the re-use of previously used buildings.

# **General Policy**

**5.203** The POP suggested no reasonable alternatives as the SPPS clearly sets out the policy approach for the location, siting and design of proposed development in the countryside. This policy is reinforced through existing rural design guidance in the form of Building on Tradition.

In light of this it is considered that there is only one policy approach for dealing with issue of general policy;

(i) Amalgamate existing general policy related to all residential development in the countryside under the following sub headings; a) Cluster, consolidate and Group b) Integration, c) Respect rural character, d) Avoid urban Sprawl, e) Appropriate design.

Table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.

| Sustaina          | ible Development in the<br>Countryside  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| General<br>Policy | Amalgamate existing<br>General Policy related<br>to all residential<br>development in the<br>countryside (PA) | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                    | N/R                    | +                            | 0                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | +                                | +                                 | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

5.204 This approach can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Opportunity of decent home' and 6 'Sense of Community', as it facilitates vital and vibrant rural communities. There are minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 11 'Biodiversity', 12 'Landscapes', 13 'Historic Environment' and 17 'Land Quality'. It also recognises the environmental value of the countryside as it includes several criteria to manage residential development including ensuring that all such developments integrate with their settings, respect the rural character, avoid contributing to urban sprawl or mar the distinction between a settlement and the surrounding countryside and be of appropriate design in terms of height, scale, architectural detail and finishes. This approach can bring minor positive effects on all the environmental objectives except SA/SEA objective 22 'Efficient Movement Patterns' which can bring more car journeys to facilities in the urban areas. Economically this approach can contribute to the regeneration of the rural community by facilitating more people to live in the countryside who may use local shops and participate in community organisations.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.205** It is noted that no significant environmental effects have been identified from this approach. In line with the overall approach of the LDP, the preferred approach is to adopt the proposed General Principles policy i.e. to amalgamate existing general principles into one over-arching policy. This approach avoids repetitive policy relating to clustering, consolidating and rural character being repeated in every other housing in the countryside policy.

Preferred Approach: Adoption of Policy CT1 – General Policy

# **Dwellings in the Countryside**

- **5.206** Within the POP no reasonable alternatives were proposed for the individual policies relating to dwellings in the countryside as the topic was discussed under the general theme of 'Single Dwelling in the Countryside'. The Interim SA/SEA Report assessed 3 options:
  - (i) Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland
  - (ii) Status Quo PPS 21
  - (iii) Accord with the SPPS and tailor to Mid Ulster
- **5.207** In the Interim SA/SEA Report option (i) which proposed a return to the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland was assessed. Following an assessment of this option at the Interim SA/SEA stage it was concluded not to be a reasonable alternative as it scored poorly against the SA/SEA framework,

- with a number of significant negative scorings and it has therefore not been brought forward in the Plan Strategy.
- 5.208 Two reasonable alternatives were identified at that stage for the general policy approach which were to either adopt the existing policy approach or a more flexible approach tailored to Mid Ulster. This was a general assessment of potential strategic approaches to addressing Housing in the Countryside and therefore did not provide an assessment of individual elements of this overall policy topic e.g. dwelling in an existing non-farm cluster or dwelling infilling a small gap site etc. Therefore, in order to provide a detailed assessment of each element of this wide policy, the policy has been broken down into its various elements and these have been assessed individually below.

## **Dwelling in an Existing Non - Farm Cluster**

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.209** it is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of dwelling in an existing non-farm cluster;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy contained in Policy CTY 2a of PPS 21 and SPPS. This approach can provide an opportunity for an additional dwelling, providing it is sited as part of a cluster of 4 or more buildings, at a focal point such as a community building or a cross-roads.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording with the following amendments:
    - Removal of criteria requiring that cluster of development must comprise of at least 3 dwellings.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| 1   | ble Development in the<br>side- Dwellings in the<br>Countryside | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| an existing<br>n Cluster                  | Adopt existing policy (RA)                                      | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | -                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | -                                      |
| Dwelling in an existi<br>Non-Farm Cluster | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)                                | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | -                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | -                                      |

**5.210** The differences in the two suggested policy approaches are minimal and this is reflected in their sustainability scorings above. Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 4 'Opportunity of decent home' and 6 'Sense of Community'. It promotes more opportunities to live within the rural community, assists in preventing social isolation and facilitates those who may want to live nearer to family attachments. This approach can bring minor negative effects on all the environmental objectives as a new dwelling in the countryside can bring more car journeys, more air pollution and greater impact on climate change, a negative impact on existing wildlife habitats and the rural landscape. In terms of SA/SEA objective 13 'Historic Environment' as it depends on how the relevant policies such as archaeology are applied. There are minor positive effects on all the economic objectives except SA/SEA objective 22 'Efficient Movement Patterns' which can bring more car journeys to facilities in the urban areas. Economically this approach can contribute to the regeneration of the rural community by facilitating more people to live in the countryside who may use local shops and participate in community organisations.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.211 In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred option (Approach (ii)) is to reconfigure existing policy, not least for ease of reference and to avoid duplication. Approach (ii) is less prescriptive than the current approach as there is the removal of criteria requiring that cluster of development must comprise of at least 3 dwellings. This may provide additional opportunities for a new dwelling in the countryside but still align with the SPPS principles to cluster and consolidate with existing buildings. This approach scores positively socially and reflects the importance of providing opportunities to live in the countryside to sustain vibrant rural communities and be close to family attachments.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy CT2 (a) – Dwelling in an Existing Non-Farm Cluster.

# Dwelling infilling a small gap site

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.212** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of dwelling infilling a small gap site;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy contained in Policy CTY 8 in PPS 21 and SPPS. This approach allows for the development of up to 2 dwellings in a substantial and continuous built up frontage (this is a line of 3 or more buildings along a road frontage).

- (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording with the following amendments:
  - Removal of a) the term "substantial and continuously built up frontage".
  - Exceptionally the potential for a small infill site between 2 dwellings has been introduced.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| 1           | ble Development in the<br>yside- Dwellings in the<br>Countryside | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement<br>patterns |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Site        | Adopt existing policy (RA)                                       | +                                    | +                            | N/A                          | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | -                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | -   |
| Infill Site | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)                                 | +                                    | +                            | N/A                          | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | -                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | -   |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

**5.213** The differences in the two suggested policy approaches are minimal and this is reflected in their sustainability scorings above. Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 4 'Opportunity of decent home' and 6 'Sense of Community'. It promotes more opportunities to live within the rural community, assists in preventing social isolation and facilitates those who may want to live nearer to family attachments. This approach can bring minor negative effects on all the environmental objectives as a new dwelling in the countryside can bring more car journeys, more air pollution and greater impact on climate change, a negative impact on existing wildlife habitats and the rural landscape. In terms of SA/SEA objective 13 'Historic Environment' as it depends on how the relevant policies such as archaeology are applied. There are minor positive effects on all the economic objectives except SA/SEA objective 22 'Efficient Movement Patterns' which can bring more car journeys to facilities in the urban areas. Economically this approach can contribute to the regeneration of the rural community by facilitating more people to live in the countryside who may use local shops and participate in community organisations.

Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.214 In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred option (Approach (ii)) is to reconfigure existing policy, not least for ease of reference and to avoid duplication. This approach facilitates a dwelling in a gap site between 2 dwellings in exceptional circumstances, which can provide additional opportunities for a new dwelling in the countryside. This still aligns with the SPPS principles to cluster and consolidate with existing buildings. This approach scores positively socially and economically and reflects the importance of providing opportunities to live in the countryside to sustain vibrant rural communities and be close to family attachments.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy CT2 (b) – Dwelling infilling a small gap site.

## **Replacement Dwelling**

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.215** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of replacement dwellings;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy contained in Policy CTY 3 in PPS 21 and SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording with the following amendments:
    - Removal of the "important contribution to heritage, appearance or character of the locality" test.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| 1                    | ole Development in the<br>side- Dwellings in the<br>Countryside | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement<br>patterns |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| nt Dwelling          | Adopt existing policy (RA)                                      | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | -                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | -   |
| Replacement Dwelling | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)                                | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | -                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | -   |

## SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.216 The differences in the two suggested policy approaches are minimal and this is reflected in their sustainability scorings above. Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 4 'Opportunity of decent home' and 6 'Sense of Community'. It promotes more opportunities to live within the rural

community, assists in preventing social isolation and facilitates those who may want to live nearer to family attachments. This approach can bring minor negative effects on all the environmental objectives as a new dwelling in the countryside can bring more car journeys, more air pollution and greater impact on climate change, a negative impact on existing wildlife habitats and the rural landscape. There are minor positive effects on all the economic objectives except SA/SEA objective 22 'Efficient Movement Patterns' which will likely bring more car journeys to facilities in the urban areas. Economically this approach can contribute to the regeneration of the rural community by facilitating more people to live in the countryside who may use local shops and participate in community organisations.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.217 In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred option (Approach (ii)) is to reconfigure existing policy, not least for ease of reference and to avoid duplication. This approach scores positively socially and economically reflecting the importance of providing opportunities to live in the countryside to sustain vibrant rural communities and be close to family attachments. This approach is less prescriptive as does not provide a long list of criteria that have to be met to replace a dwelling. Replacing existing buildings is a more sustainable option, as the infrastructure such as access and drainage is already in place, and planting may already be in place that will aid the integration of the dwelling in the countryside.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy CT2 (c) – Replacement Dwelling.

# Conversion / Re-use of Existing Buildings for Residential Use Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.218** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of conversion / re-use of existing buildings for residential use;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy as contained in Policy CTY 4 in PPS 21 and SPPS. This approach facilitates the sympathetic conversion and re-use of a range of older buildings such as former school houses or churches, but does not include "steel framed" buildings such as agricultural sheds, for use as a single dwelling.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording without fundamental amendments.

The SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches are summarised below.

| 1                | ole Development in the<br>side- Dwellings in the<br>Countryside | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Econo mic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| n/Reuse          | Adopt existing policy<br>(RA)                                   | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | -                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | +                                | +                                 | +                               | -                         | _                     | -                | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                                | +                            | -                                      |
| Conversion/Reuse | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)                                | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | -                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | +                                | +                                 | +                               | -                         | _                     | -                | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                                | +                            | -                                      |

**5.219** The differences in the two suggested policy approaches are minimal and this is reflected in their sustainability scorings above. Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing and 6 'Sense of Community'. This is facilitating greater opportunities for people to live within the rural community and possibly near to family ties, thus reducing social isolation. Both approaches are identified as having minor negative impacts on the majority of the environmental objectives. There are however positive impacts on SA/SEA objectives 12 'Landscape and Townscape' and 13 'Historic Environment. The re-use and sympathetic conversion of these older buildings can be a sustainable approach to development while retaining habitats of protected species such as bats and swifts. Both approaches are likely to have minor positive economic effects on SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth', 19 'Employment', 20 'Economic Performance' and 21 'Investment' as they are facilitating employment in the conversion and renovation and by providing homes in the rural area. This contributes to regeneration and strong vibrant rural communities.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.220 In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred option (Approach 2) is to reconfigure existing policy, not least for ease of reference and to avoid duplication. The re-use and conversion of buildings for residential use is seen as being a sustainable approach to development in the countryside i.e. to re-use rather than demolish an existing building and replace it with a new build. This will ensure the preservation and enhancement of the built heritage and the rural landscape. Conversion of an existing building would also utilise existing

services such as access and drainage which would lessen the negative impact on rural amenity and landscape character.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy CT2 (d) – Conversion/Re-use of Existing Buildings for Residential Use.

## **Dwelling on a Farm**

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.221** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of dwelling on a farm;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy contained in Policy CTY 10 in PPS 21 and SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording with the following amendments:
    - Removal of criteria that access to the dwelling should be from an existing lane.
    - The new building should be clustered with a group of buildings and only where there are health and safety reasons or verifiable plans to expand the farm business will consideration be given to a site which is visually linked to the farm.
    - Only in exceptional circumstances will a site be considered not visually linked to a farm group, where the house is to provide for a retiring farmer to allow for the disposal of the farm or where significant environmental benefits have been demonstrated by the applicant.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.

| 1                  | ole Development in the<br>side- Dwellings in the<br>Countryside | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| n a Farm           | Adopt existing policy<br>(RA)                                   | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | -                                       | +                           | -                       | +                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | -                                      |
| Dwelling on a Farm | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)                                | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | -                                       | +                           | -                       | +                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | +                         | _                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |

**5.222** The differences in the two suggested policy approaches are minimal and this is reflected in their sustainability scorings above. Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on the SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3, 'Education and Skills', 6 'Sense of Community' and 4 'Opportunity for a Decent Home'. They promote more opportunities for farmers to live on the family farm and continue to live within their communities. This assists in preventing social isolation and develop their agricultural skills. There are uncertain effects on SA/SEA objective 13 'Historic Environment' as it depends on how the relevant policies such as archaeology are applied. Both approaches can bring minor positive and minor negative effects on the SA/SEA objectives 8 'Effect of traffic', 10 'Air Quality' and 14' Climate Change'. There could be less journeys as the farmer can be located adjacent to the farm businesses reducing the need to travel, however any new dwelling can bring more car journeys from the increasing number of rural dwellers. There are minor positive effects on all the economic objectives. Agriculture is a major employer within Mid Ulster and both approaches ensure they are provided with an opportunity to erect a dwelling in order to sustain and grow their businesses.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.223** In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred option (Approach 2) is to reconfigure existing policy, not least for ease of reference and to avoid duplication. Approach 2 scores positively socially and reflects the importance of providing opportunities for the farming community to erect a dwelling on their farms in sustaining vibrant rural communities. The preferred approach also scores positively economically and this demonstrates how important it is that

farmers are provided with an opportunity to erect a dwelling so family members continue to live and work on the farm. In approach 2 there is the removal of the requirement to use an existing lane for the new dwelling as this is overly restrictive and has the potential to cause difficulties with 3<sup>rd</sup> parties and mortgage lenders.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy CT2 (e) – Dwelling on a Farm.

## **Dwelling in a Farm Cluster**

5.224 Within Mid Ulster there is a significant farming community with 4090 active farms registered (DAERA the Agricultural Census in Northern Ireland 2016). The key issue is how best to facilitate agriculture to ensure sustainable growth while maintaining vibrant rural communities. According to the SPPS the policy objectives for the countryside are to manage growth to achieve appropriate and sustainable patterns of development which supports a vibrant rural community and conserve the landscape. This SPPS has a policy approach based on clustering, consolidating and grouping new development with existing established buildings and the re-use of previously used buildings.

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.225** Therefore the Plan Strategy proposes a new policy to address the above circumstances and to reflect the importance of agriculture in Mid Ulster;
  - (i) Introduction of new Policy for Dwelling in a Farm Cluster. This approach facilitates the development of a site located within a farm cluster where the farm is not active and permission has not been obtained in the last 10 years. A dwelling can be absorbed through rounding off and consolidation of will not significantly alter the character. The existing farm cluster must comprise 3 or more substantial buildings on the farm and bounded by a building on at least 2 sides.

The below table summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.

| Country                       | ole Development in the<br>side- Dwellings in the<br>Countryside | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Dwelling in a<br>Farm Cluster | Policy CT 2 (f) Dwelling in a Farm Cluster (PA)                 | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                       | 0                      | +                            | -                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | -                             |

- 5.226 This approach can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Education and Skills', 4 'Opportunity of decent home' and 6 'Sense of Community'. It promotes more opportunities to live within the rural community, assists in preventing social isolation and facilitates those who may want to live nearer to family attachments. This approach can bring minor negative effects on all the environmental objectives as a new dwelling in the countryside can bring more car journeys, more air pollution and greater impact on climate change, a negative impact on existing wildlife habitats and the rural landscape. In terms of SA/SEA objective 13 'Historic Environment' as it depends on how the relevant policies such as archaeology are applied.
- 5.227 There are minor positive effects on all the economic objectives except SA/SEA objective 22 'Efficient Movement Patterns' which can bring more car journeys to facilities in the urban areas. Economically this approach can contribute to the regeneration of the rural community by facilitating more people to live in the countryside who may use local shops and participate in community organisations.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.228 This approach is a new policy introduced to provide additional circumstances for obtaining a dwelling in the countryside. It was developed to reflect the rural nature of the Mid Ulster population as 70.84% live in a rural area (Mid Ulster Preferred Options Paper 2016). This approach scores positively socially and reflects the importance of providing opportunities to live in the countryside to sustain vibrant rural communities and be close to family attachments. It can also provide opportunities for siblings or sons/daughters of existing farmers to live in the countryside who may want to be involved Even though there are negative environmental impacts with any new dwelling in the countryside this approach aims to mitigate the impact through clustering and consolidating with existing buildings.

Preferred Approach: Adoption of Policy CT2 (f) – Dwelling in a Farm Cluster.

# **Dwelling to meet Personal and Domestic Circumstances**

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.229** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of dwelling to meet personal and domestic circumstances;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy contained in Policy CTY 6 in PPS 21 and SPPS. This approach facilitates where the personal and domestic circumstances are so compelling that a new dwelling is required i.e. for a carer or someone being cared for. The applicant will need to

demonstrate why an extension to the current dwelling is not an appropriate option. In such cases the applicant will be expected to provide sufficient information to allow a proper assessment of each specific case.

(ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording without fundamental amendments The below table summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| 1                                   | ole Development in the<br>side- Dwellings in the<br>Countryside | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| stic Circumstances                  | Adopt existing policy<br>(RA)                                   | ++                                   | ++                           | N/R                          | +                                    | +                      | +                            | -                                       | +                           | -                       | +                      | -                                |                                   | ?                               | +                         | -                     |                  |                         | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | -                                      |
| Personal and Domestic Circumstances | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)                                | ++                                   | ++                           | N/R                          | +                                    | +                      | +                            | +                                       | +                           | _                       | +                      | _                                | -                                 | ?                               | +                         | _                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | •                                      |

SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

**5.230** The differences in the two suggested policy approaches are minimal and this is reflected in their sustainability scorings above. Both approaches can bring significant positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion' and 2 'Health and Wellbeing'. This policy facilitates people needing care to live in their local community, close to family ties and not have to move away to urban areas for medical care. This may reduce feeling of loneliness, social isolation and improve mental wellbeing. Both approaches are likely to minor positive and negative effects on environmental SA/SEA objectives 7 'Accessibility to Services', 8 'Effect of traffic', 10 'Air Quality' and 14 'Climate Change'. There could be less reliance on professional care and travelling to and from hospitals etc. as the carer is living nearby. However as there is more dwellings in the countryside there is the potential for more car journeys and more air pollution. Both approaches have also been identified as having minor negative effects on SA/SEA objectives 9 'Water Quality', 11 'Biodiversity', 12 'Landscape' and 16 'Waste'. Any increase in the number of dwellings in the countryside can bring loss of biodiversity, increased water consumption and waste and negative impact on the landscape.

There are minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth', 19 'Employment', 20 'Economic Performance' and 21 'Inward Investment' as this approach can bring additional employment opportunities through the construction of new dwellings and this contributes to regeneration and strong, vibrant rural communities. SA/SEA objective 22 'Efficient Movement Patterns' can bring positive and negative effects. Again there may be less travelling from healthcare professionals but more development in the countryside may also mean more car journeys.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.231 In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred option (Approach (ii)) is to reconfigure existing policy, not least for ease of reference and to avoid duplication. This approach contributes to SFG13 of the RDS (2035) which has an objective to sustain rural communities living in smaller settlements and open countryside.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy CT2 (g) – Dwelling to Meet Personal and Domestic Circumstances.

## **Dwelling for a Carer or Someone Availing of Care**

5.232 There is an increasing need to provide dwellings for a carer or someone availing of care within Mid Ulster. Within the District just over 10% of the population rely on a degree of care and maximum travel times to an A&E hospital was 50.39 minutes and 15.22 minutes to a GP premises (Mid Ulster Preferred Options Paper 2016). Therefore, we must cater for the needs of the carers of the elderly and disabled by accommodating development which allows people to remain within their own communities. The SPPS has an objective to manage growth to achieve appropriate and sustainable patterns of development which will support a vibrant rural community. In light of the above therefore the Plan Strategy proposes to bring forward a new policy to address the issue of carers or those availing of care.

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.233** In light of the above therefore the Plan Strategy proposes to bring forward a new policy to address the issue of carers or those availing of care;
  - (i) Introduction of new Policy for Dwelling for a Carer or someone availing of care. This approach recognises that there are many instances where someone caring or availing of care need family members living next door to them to care for them. Provision is made for an extension to an existing dwelling or change of use of an existing building within the curtilage to form a separate residential unit.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.

| Country | ole Development in the<br>side- Dwellings in the<br>Countryside                          | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Carers  | Introduction of Policy<br>on Dwelling for a<br>Carer or someone<br>availing of care (PA) | ++                                   | ++                           | N/R                          | +                                    | +                      | +                            | +                                       | +                           | _                       | +                      | _                                | +                                 | ?                               | +                         | _                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |

#### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.234 This approach can bring significant positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion' and 2 'Health and Wellbeing' as this will reduce feelings of social isolation for carers and those needing care. There are both positive and negative effects on SA/SEA objectives 7 'Accessibility to Key Services', 8 'Traffic', 10 'Air Quality', 12 'Landscape and Townscape' and 14 'Climate Change'. There may be less travelling from healthcare professionals and this will reduce the number of car journeys and consequently reduced air pollution. The policy provides for an extension to an existing dwelling and conversions to outbuildings so they will be no new single dwellings constructed, hence reducing the impact on the landscape. However, the negative effects are that there may be more development in the countryside so more water consumption, more journeys, more pollution, and negative impact on waste and flooding. In terms of SA/SEA objective 13 'Historic Environment', this can bring uncertain effects as there is no evidence to measure the impact on traditional rural buildings.
- 5.235 There are minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth', 19 'Employment', 20 'Economic Performance' and 21 'Inward Investment' as this approach can bring additional employment opportunities through the conversion of older buildings, construction of extensions and this contributes to regeneration and strong, vibrant rural communities. SA/SEA objective 22 'Efficient Movement Patterns' can bring positive and negative effects. Again there may be less travelling from healthcare professionals but more development in the countryside may also mean more car journeys.

## Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.236** This approach is a new policy introduced because within Mid Ulster just over 10% of the population rely on a degree of care and maximum travel times to an A&E hospital was 50.39 minutes and 15.22 minutes to a GP premises (Mid Ulster Preferred Options Paper 2016). This is to cater for the needs of the elderly and disabled by accommodating development which allows people to remain within their own communities. Overall this will contribute to sustaining a

strong vibrant rural community. Therefore, the policy ensures compliance with the SPPS to cluster, consolidate and group new development. This sustainable approach facilitates new development which can benefit from the utilisation of existing services such as access or drainage.

Preferred Approach: Adoption of Policy CT2 (h) – Dwelling for a Carer or someone Availing of Care.

#### **Dwelling for a Business Enterprise**

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.237 An aspect of the Mid Ulster economy is the high prevalence of rural entrepreneurship and this coincides with the predominantly rural population. Mid Ulster District has a geographically dispersed population with 40% of our households living in the open countryside and has the smallest urban based population in Northern Ireland. The issue is to facilitate and support this entrepreneurial spirit but in accordance with sustainable growth. According to the SPPS the policy objectives for the countryside are to manage growth to achieve appropriate and sustainable patterns of development which supports a vibrant rural community and conserve the landscape. This SPPS has a policy approach based on clustering, consolidating and grouping new development with existing established buildings and the re-use of previously used buildings.
- **5.238** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of dwelling for a Business Enterprise;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy contained in Policy CTY 7 in PPS 21 and SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording with the following amendments:
    - Inclusion of test where the business has been established minimum 6 years and is operating from a building of not less than 150.sqm floorspace.

The SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches are summarised below.

| Country                               | ole Development in the<br>side- Dwellings in the<br>Countryside | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Dwelling for a<br>Business Enterprise | Adopt existing policy (RA)                                      | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                    | +                      | +                            | 0                                       | +                           | _                       | +                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | +                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |
| Dwelling for a<br>Business Enterpr    | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)                                | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                    | +                      | +                            | 0                                       | +                           | -                       | •                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | +                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |

SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.239 The differences in the two suggested policy approaches are minimal and this is reflected in their sustainability scorings above. Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 4 'Opportunity of decent home', 5 'Reduce crime' and 6 'Sense of Community'. Both are facilitating more opportunities for business owners to live in close proximity to their businesses for security reasons which can reduce crime. As both approaches are facilitating more dwellings in the countryside there are likely to be minor negative effects on environmental objectives such as 9 'Water Quality', 11 'Biodiversity', 12 'Landscapes', 15 'Flood Risk', 16 'Waste' and 17 'Land Quality'. More dwellings can bring more waste, more surface run off, impact on wildlife and negative impact on the rural character.
- 5.240 There are likely to be positive and negative effects on SA/SEA objectives 8 'Traffic', 10 'Air Quality', 14 'Climate Change' and 22 'Efficient Movement Patterns', as there may be less car journeys as people will be living nearer to their place of work but any increase in the number of dwellings in the countryside is likely to increase traffic generation and emissions. There are minor positive effects on all the economic objectives. Both approaches facilitate sustaining rural businesses and this is particularly important in Mid Ulster which has a predominantly rural pollution with high levels of rural entrepreneurship.

## Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.241** In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred option (Approach (ii)) is to reconfigure existing policy, not least for ease of reference and to avoid duplication. Approach (ii) is similar to current policy but there is the inclusion of a test where the business has been established minimum 6 years and is operating from a building of not less than 150.sqm floorspace. Inclusion of this

additional criteria is to ensure there is sufficient information to demonstrate that a dwelling is needed at an established business and avoid a proliferation of new dwellings at rural businesses. This approach would fit with the plan objectives to create vital and vibrant rural communities and the need to recognise the importance of self-employment and home working, particularly in rural areas.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy CT2 (i) – Dwelling for a Business Enterprise.

#### **Dwelling for Holder of Commercial Fishing Licence**

**5.242** This is a new policy that was not considered in the POP or the Interim SA/SEA Report. This policy evolved in recognition of the importance of the commercial fishing industry to Mid Ulster.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.243 Fishing activity on Lough Neagh is dominated by long established commercial fishing which is controlled by the Lough Neagh Fishermen's Co-operative Society. The Lough Neagh eel fishery alone is worth approximately £3.2m to the NI rural economy and supports over 300 families along the Lough Shore. There is currently no provision within existing regional policy, either the SPPS or PPS 21 for a dwelling for a holder of commercial fishing licence. There is a need to align with our plan objectives to provide for vital and vibrant rural communities whilst protecting the countryside and to promote diversity in the range of jobs recognising the importance of employment in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.
- **5.244** It is considered that there are proposed two approaches for dealing with issue of dwelling for holder of commercial fishing licence;
  - (i) A land-based designation approach for a dwelling for holder of commercial fishing licence and associated policy. The proposed SCA and any floodplain areas along the shoreline will be excluded from this new designated area.
  - (ii) Identify a Dispersed Rural Community (DRC) area wherein a dwelling for holder of commercial fishing licence can be accommodated. This DRC area would enable dwellings to be accommodated within it and will equally apply to others who meet the existing DRC criteria i.e. where an applicant makes a substantial economic or social contribution to that community.

The below table summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| 1              | ble Development in the<br>side- Dwellings in the<br>Countryside   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|----------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Fisherman      | A land based<br>designation approach<br>(PA)  | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | -                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | 0                         | ?                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | -                                      |
| Dwelling for a | Identify a Dispersed<br>Rural Community<br>where dwellings for<br>fishermen can be<br>accommodated (RA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | 0                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | 0                         | ?                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | -                                      |

#### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.245 The differences in the two suggested policy approaches are minimal and this is reflected in their sustainability scorings above. Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Education and Skills', 4 'Opportunity of decent home' and 5 'Sense of Community'. They promote more opportunities for those holders of a commercial fishing licence to live within the lough shore area close to family attachments and local community. This is also facilitating the continuation of traditional fishing skills that are passed down through the generations. Approach (i) is likely to have a minor negative effect on SA/SEA objective 7 'Accessibility to key services' as it will not address the provision of services needed for the rural population.
- 5.246 Both approaches are likely to have minor negative effects on SA/SEA objectives 11 'Biodiversity' and 12 'Landscapes and Townscapes' as new development will lead to the loss of greenfield sites and wildlife habitats. There is likely to be a neutral impact on SA/SEA objectives 8 'Effect of traffic', 10 'Air Quality' and 14 'Climate Change' as both approaches can bring more efficient journey times to the place of work at the lough shore. Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable growth', 19 'Employment', 20 'Economic Performance' and 21 'Inward Investment'. They can facilitate growth in the Mid Ulster fishing industry by creating jobs and associated investment to the Lough Shore area. It can also ensure the Lough Shore area remains a vibrant community and aids regeneration of this area.

## Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.247 This is a new policy introduced because many of those who hold commercial fishing licences do not come from a farming background but are from families who are long standing residents within the villages and smaller settlements of the Lough Shore. There is a need to provide dwellings for those involved in commercial fishing to sustain this industry and have vibrant rural communities

- around the Lough Shore. It is considered that fishing is an important economic activity specific to the Mid Ulster District (particularly eel fishing).
- 5.248 The land based designation approach is the most appropriate approach which will facilitate new dwellings for those involved in the fishing industry. Approach 2 was discounted as the Lough Shore area is not considered to be a remote area and already has existing road linkages, therefore would not meet the criteria for a DRC. Additionally, the identification of this area as a DRC may potentially result in an excessive number of dwellings which could have potential negative environmental impacts upon Lough Neagh and its environs.

Preferred Approach: Option (i) Adoption of Policy CT2 (J) – Dwelling for Holder of Commercial Fishing Licence.

### Social and Affordable Housing in the Countryside

5.249 The POP suggested no reasonable alternatives to this topic, as given the strategic policy direction provided by the SPPS, it was considered that no other reasonable alternatives to this topic exist. Due to an oversight this topic was not assessed individually in the Interim SA/SEA Report however, and it has been assessed for the Plan Strategy below, alongside a reconfiguration of the policy with the removal of the cap on the total number of dwellings permissible under this policy.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.250** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of social and affordable housing in the countryside:
  - (i) Adopt existing policy contained in Policy CTY 5 in PPS 21 and SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording with the following amendments:
    - Removal of cap on total number of dwellings permissible.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Sustainal   | ble Development in the<br>Countryside | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement<br>patterns |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Social and Affordable<br>Housing in the Countryside | Adopt existing policy (RA)            | +                                    | +                            | +                            | ++                                   | 0                      | +                            | -                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | -   |
| Social and Affordable<br>Housing in the Countrys    | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)      | +                                    | +                            | +                            | ++                                   | 0                      | +                            | -                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | -   |

SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.251 The differences in the two suggested policy approaches are minimal and this is reflected in their sustainability scorings above. Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Education and Skills' and 5 'Sense of Community'. They provide greater opportunities for those on low incomes or may not be able to afford their own home to live in the countryside, and this is reflected in the major positive effect on SA/SEA objective 4 'Opportunity of decent home'. Overall this contributes to sustaining vibrant rural communities.
- 5.252 This approach can bring minor negative effects on all the environmental objectives as a new dwelling in the countryside can bring more car journeys, more air pollution and greater impact on climate change, a negative impact on existing wildlife habitats and the rural landscape. In terms of SA/SEA objective 13 'Historic Environment' as it depends on how the relevant policies such as archaeology are applied. There are minor positive effects on all the economic objectives except SA/SEA objective 22 'Efficient Movement Patterns' which can bring more car journeys to facilities in the urban areas. Economically this approach can contribute to the regeneration of the rural community by facilitating more people to live in the countryside who may use local shops and participate in community organisations.

## Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.253 In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred option (Approach (ii)) is to reconfigure existing policy, not least for ease of reference and to avoid duplication. Both approaches provide more opportunities to live in the rural area for those who may not have a farm or the means to build/renovate a single dwelling in the countryside. However, Approach (ii) removes the cap on the total number of dwellings permissible which is a more flexible option, as over the plan period it is often difficult to quantify the long term need within a village or small settlement. The positive social scoring reflects the importance of

providing opportunities to live in the countryside to sustain vibrant rural communities and be close to family attachments.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy CT3 – Social and Affordable Housing in the Countryside.

### Dispersed Rural Communities (DRCs) - Policy Approach

- **5.254** The assessment of potential strategic approaches to addressing Dispersed Rural Communities suggested that Mid Ulster should bring forward the existing DRC's in the Plan Strategy, alongside an accompanying policy. The DRC policy was not assessed within the Interim Report and therefore an assessment of the options for the DRC policy to be brought forward within the Plan Strategy has been included below.
- **5.255** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of the Dispersed Rural Communities;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 2 in PPS 21 and policy within
  - Broughderg and Davagh Upper DRC in Cookstown Area Plan 2010
  - Carntogher DRC and Sixtowns DRC in Magherafelt Area Plan 2015
  - (ii) Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy wording with the following amendments:
  - A single dwelling in a DRC will conform with the plan where the applicant can demonstrate they will make a substantial economic and social contribution to that community. In such cases an occupancy condition will be attached.

The below table summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Susta                       | ainable Development in<br>the Countryside   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| mmunities                   | Adopt existing policy and extant area plans (RA)  | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | +                                    | +                      | +                            | -                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | -                     | -                | •                       | +                             | +                     | ++                              | +                            | -                                      |
| Dispersed Rural Communities | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy with the following amendment-applicant can demonstrate social and economic contribution and occupancy condition (PA) | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | +                                    | +                      | +                            | -                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | ++                              | +                            | -                                      |

SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.256 Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on the majority of the social objectives as they are facilitating development in areas that display symptoms of economic and social disadvantage. This can sustain the community in these rural areas where there is a strong sense of identity and often there is a focal point for the community such as a community centre or sports club. Approach (ii) has significant positive effects on SA/SEA 4 'Opportunity of Decent Home' and 6 'Sense of Community' as this approach is providing further opportunities for single dwellings particularly for those applicants who already make a substantial economic or social contribution to the community.
- **5.257** Both approaches may have minor negative effects on all the environmental objectives as more residential/economic development can bring more car journeys, more air pollution and greater impact on climate change, a negative impact on existing wildlife habitats and the rural landscape.
- 5.258 Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA 18 'Sustainable Growth', 19 'Employment' and 21 'Inward Investment' as they are facilitating residential and economic development and promoting sustainable growth in these remote and disadvantaged areas. Both options are likely to have significant positive effects on SA/SEA 20 'Economic Performance and Regeneration' as promoting tourism and community facilities is helping to sustain the rural community and improve the disparity between these and settlements.

## Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.259 In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred option (Approach (ii)) is to reconfigure existing policy, not least for ease of reference and to avoid duplication. Approach (ii) has significant positives socially and economically and this is reflected in the SA/SEA scoring. A new criteria and also a mitigation measure for approach (ii) is that for a single dwelling in a DRC the applicant must demonstrate they will make a substantial economic or social contribution to the community and in such cases an occupancy condition will be attached. The dwelling is also required to cluster with existing buildings. This is to ensure there is not a proliferation of new dwellings in the DRC from those who are not specifically contributing to the local community. The point is that these areas are built up around a focal point and have a strong sense of identity.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy CT4 – Dispersed Rural Communities.

### **Temporary Caravans/Mobile Homes**

**5.260** The POP suggested two reasonable alternatives on the subject of Temporary Caravans/Mobile Homes. The reasonable alternatives assessed in the Interim SA/SEA Report were to adopt current policy approach or adopt a more relaxed approach in terms of siting.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.261** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of temporary caravans/mobile homes;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy contained in Policy CTY 9 in PPS 21 and SPPS. This approach facilitates the siting of a caravan or mobile home for 3 years pending the development of a dwelling or for personal and domestic circumstances.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording without fundamental amendments.

The below table summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Sustainal                        | ble Development in the<br>Countryside | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Caravans/<br>Homes               | Adopt existing policy (RA)            | 0                                    | 0                            | 0                            | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | 0                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | 0                                | -                                 | 0                               | 0                         | 0                     | -                | 0                       | +                             | 0                     | 0                               | 0                            | 0                                      |
| Temporary Carava<br>Mobile Homes | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)      | 0                                    | 0                            | 0                            | +                                    | 0                      | +                            | 0                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | 0                                | -                                 | 0                               | 0                         | 0                     | -                | 0                       | +                             | 0                     | 0                               | 0                            | 0                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.262 The differences in the two suggested policy approaches are minimal and this is reflected in their sustainability scorings above. Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 4 'Opportunity of decent home' and 6 'Sense of Community', as they are facilitating residential accommodation for those constructing dwellings in the countryside. This is facilitating more people to live in the countryside and sustaining vibrant rural communities. There are minor negative effects on the environmental objectives such as SA/SEA objective 8 'Effect of traffic', 9 'Water Quality', 10 'Air Quality', 12 'Landscapes' and 16 'Waste'. A new dwelling in the countryside can bring more car journeys, more air pollution, more waste and a negative impact on the landscape. Both approaches are likely to have a minor positive effect on SA/SEA objective 18 'Sustainable Growth' as they are facilitating the development of new homes.

## Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.263** In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred option (Approach (ii)) is to reconfigure existing policy, not least for ease of reference and to avoid duplication. This approach scores positively socially and economically reflecting the importance of providing opportunities to live in the countryside to sustain vibrant rural communities and be close to family attachments.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy CT5 – Temporary Residential Caravans/Mobile Homes.

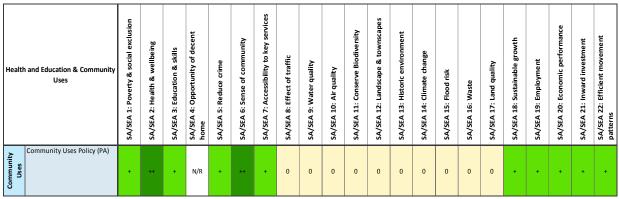
### **Health Education & Community Uses**

**5.264** Each of the three existing Area Plans contain a policy relating to community uses. As these policies are varied and relate to the 3 legacy districts of Dungannon, Cookstown and Magherafelt it would not provide a consistent approach to retain these going forward. It is considered that there are no other reasonable alternatives for this topic and therefore only one policy approach has been suggested in the POP.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.265 The SPPS states that while the planning system cannot directly create policy for health and education, it can play an active part in improving the health and wellbeing of people and communities. The LDP seeks to addresses these matters through other topics such as Housing in Settlements, Open Space, Economic Development and General Policy. Over the life of the Plan the need for community uses such as Halls, Créches or Youth Clubs and the availability of associated funding can be difficult to predict. The plan therefore needs to have an appropriate policy to allow community facilities to be developed in urban areas regardless of Plan zonings.
- **5.266** It is considered that there are no alternative options for this topic and therefore only one policy approach has been assessed.
  - (i) Reconfigure and amalgamate existing plan policies without fundamental amendments.

The table below provides a summary of the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for the suggested policy approach.



SA/SEA scores for Community Uses Policy

#### SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

5.267 The appraisal shows that this policy is likely to have significant positive effects in terms of SA/SEA 2 Health wellbeing and SA/SEA 6 Sense of Community. It recognises the importance of community infrastructure and the changing circumstances that determine the requirement of land to meet the needs of the community. It can also potentially have positive effects on SA/SEA 1 Poverty & Social Exclusion, SA/SEA 3 Education and Skills SA/SEA 5 Reduce

Crime and SA/SEA 7 Accessibility to Key Services. Minor economic benefits are also anticipated, with all economic objectives (SA/SEA 18 to 22) scoring positively. The impacts on environmental objectives (SA/SEA 8 to 21) are likely to be minimal.

## Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.268 There are no reasonable alternatives for addressing the issue of Community Uses. Facilitating adequate community infrastructure is an essential part of the LDP process when planning for a growing population. The proposed policy provides for community zonings in the Local Policies Plan and is also flexible enough to address unforeseen demand for community facilities over the lifetime of the plan. The proposed approach accords with the plan objective 'To facilitate the development of new community facilities at locations accessible to the communities they serve, through a variety of modes of transportation in accordance with the community plan'.

Preferred Approach: Adoption of Policy COY 1 – Community Uses.

### **Urban Design**

- **5.269** In relation to the topic of Urban Design the POP suggested a number of key issues to be addressed. These were:
  - Establish an effective approach to building heights;
  - Encourage materials and detailing that are reflective of Mid Ulster;
  - Address and manage the development of our public realm;

The POP suggested the introduction of a new policies to address all of the above issues and allow for better quality design. Individual policies to address these issues were put forward in the POP. Following consideration of the comments received at the POP consultation stage it is now considered more appropriate to address all of the above issues under one policy.

5.270 The Interim SA/SEA considered that there were two reasonable alternatives to deal with this topic. The first was to retain existing policies (PPS 7, PPS 12 and PPS 4) and the second was to introduce a new policy to deal specifically with Urban Design. It is now considered however that the first alternative was incorrect and should not have formed part of the assessment, as there is no existing stand-alone urban design policy. Therefore, as the proposed Urban Design policy brought forward within the Plan Strategy is a completely new policy, it should be assessed on its own.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.271 The topic of Urban Design is discussed and considered in planning guidance but is not widely covered in strategic policy. Therefore, Mid Ulster District Council considers this issue to be a matter for inclusion within the new LDP. Regional policy promotes high quality design to ensure that town centres provide sustainable, attractive, accessible and safe environments and these aims are relevant to a number of Mid Ulster's Plan objectives.
- **5.272** It is considered that there is one policy approach for dealing with the topic of Urban Design. This is;
  - (i) Reconfigure and tailor existing guidance to the needs of Mid Ulster, with measures included relating to building heights restrictions, public realm considerations and introduce requirement for Design and Access Statement.

The below table summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring of the above suggested approach.

| Urba                | an Design                | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Urban Design Policy | Adopt new<br>policy (PA) | +                                    | ++                           | N/R                          | +                                    | +                      | ++                           | +                                       | +                           | +                       | +                      | +                                | ++                                | +                               | +                         | +                     | 0                | 0                       | ++                            | ++                    | ++                              | ++                           | +                                      |

SA/SEA scores for Urban Design Policy.

#### SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.273 No significant negative effects are anticipated from this approach. This approach seeks to improve urban design which will enhance the attractiveness of our urban environments it is envisaged to have positive impacts across most of the social SA/SEA objectives such as SA/SEA objective 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', SA/SEA objective 4 'Opportunity of a decent home', SA/SEA 5 'Reduce Crime' and SA/SEA 7 'Accessibility to key services'. This approach can also bring a number of significant positive effects to key social objectives such as SA/SEA 2 'Health and Wellbeing' and SA/SEA 6 'Sense of Community' as it introduces an emphasis on better linkage of housing with green and blue infrastructure, schools, community facilities and public transport.
- 5.274 This approach is envisaged to broadly have a positive effect on the environmental objectives SA/SEA objective 8 'Effect of traffic', SA/SEA 9 'Water quality', SA/SEA 10 'Air Quality', SA/SEA 11 'Conserve biodiversity', 13 Historic Environment, 14 Climate Change and 15 Flood Risk. This approach will likely have significant positive effects on SA/SEA 12 'landscape and townscape', in that by introducing greater certainty as to what type of development is appropriate to Mid Ulster it will likely ensure that new development is respectful of and appropriate to its context.
- 5.275 This approach promotes good design and it is anticipated that it will have either a significant positive or minor positive effect on all of the economic objectives SA/SEA 18 Encourage Sustainable Economic Growth, SA/SEA 19 Employment Creation, SA/SEA 20 Economic Performance, SA/SEA 21 Inward Investment and SA/SEA 22 Efficient Movement Patterns. It is anticipated that good quality design and attractive townscapes can play an active role in encouraging economic investment to Mid Ulster. Some significant positive impacts are envisaged, particularly in the long term, as a design criteria that addresses all types of development in urban areas can bring greater certainty and consistency in design making. There is therefore potential for

greater benefits in the long term, as good design can have a positive influence in attracting business investment.

## Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.276 It is noted that no significant environmental effects have been identified from this approach. The preferred approach is to introduce a new Urban Design policy to address issues such as building heights, public realm considerations and urban design context. This approach is considered to be a more holistic approach to urban design and can potentially be more positive given the greater emphasis on ecosystem services and linkages with existing green and blue infrastructure for all types of urban development. This is expressed in suggested policy related to public realm schemes and building heights, as well as specific design guidance that is reflective of local circumstances.

Preferred Approach: Adoption of Policy UD 1 – Urban Design.

### Open Space, Recreation and Leisure - Strategic Approach

5.277 The POP suggested three reasonable alternatives on open space, recreation and leisure and there are no changes to the topic in the assessment in the Interim SA/SEA Report. It is still considered that there are three reasonable alternatives to the approach to Open Space, Recreation and Leisure and therefore the same three reasonable alternatives have been assessed in this report.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.278 Within Mid Ulster there is adequate provision for informal and passive recreation facilities and indoor recreation and leisure facilities. Mid Ulster is also well served by play pitch provision but the projected growth in population by the end of the plan period will mean 46 pitches are needed throughout the District. Based on figures provided by Sport NI, if we make use of school facilities we will be in a position to exceed the minimum requirement by approximately 10 pitches. The dual use of education facilities is therefore a key consideration. The main issue is children's play park provision in Dungannon and particularly Magherafelt. The smaller towns, Coalisland and Maghera have children's play areas, however they are not easily accessed by all, particularly on foot. The SPPS advocates the protection of existing open space and states that all new open space should be accessible to all sections of our society and where they are provided in the countryside, should not impact negatively on the amenity of existing residents. The SPPS also states that the Council should take account of the provision of open space such as children's play areas.
- **5.279** It is considered that there are three policy approaches for dealing with issue of Open Space, Recreation and Leisure;
  - (i) Adopt zonings in 3 extant area plans.
  - (ii) Plan intervention. Zone land for pitches and children's play and reserve sites for leisure development.
  - (iii) Balanced Approach. Protect existing open space and zone for new open spaces or indoor leisure where the Council is financially committed to acquiring the land.

The below table summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Strateg                 | tic Approach - Open Space<br>& Recreation  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
|                         | Adopt zonings in 3 extant area plans (RA)  | 0                                    | -                            | 0                            | -                                    | N/R                    | +                            | -                                       | 0                           | +                       | +                      | +                                | +                                 | +                               | +                         | +                     | N/R              | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Open Space & Recreation | Plan Intervention. Zone<br>land for pitches and<br>children's play and<br>reserve sites for leisure<br>development (RA)                | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | N/R                    |                              | +                                       | +                           | +                       | +                      | +                                | +                                 | +                               | +                         | +                     | N/R              | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Ō                       | Balanced approach. Protect existing open space and zone for new open spaces where there is already a Council financial commitment (PA) | 0                                    | ++                           | 0                            | +                                    | N/R                    | +                            | +                                       | +                           | +                       | +                      | +                                | +                                 | +                               | +                         | +                     | N/R              | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

#### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.280 In terms of SA/SEA objectives 2 'Health and Wellbeing' and 7 'Accessibility to key services' Approach (i) can bring minor negative effects, as the population continues to grow this approach may not address the identified shortage in children's play parks. This would limit opportunities for children to undertake outdoor exercise and improve physical and mental health. Approaches (ii) and particularly Approach (iii) do address this issue of a shortage of play parks. All 3 approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on all the environmental objectives as they are protecting green and blue infrastructure which allows biodiversity to thrive and acts as a 'green lungs' absorbing pollutants, thus helping air quality. All approaches can bring minor positive effects on the majority of the economic objectives such as SA/SEA Objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth', 19 'Employment', 20 'Economic Performance' and 21 'Inward Investment'. This can facilitate employment creation and investment in the sport and leisure industry. However, Approach (ii) is likely to have minor negative effects as the potential benefits may be limited due to potential difficulties in land acquisition.

## Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.281** Approach (i) is not a sustainable option in the longer term as it does not address the lack of children's play park provision in Dungannon and Magherafelt. This is reflected in the minor negative scoring of the social objectives compared to

Approaches (ii) and (iii). Approach (ii) is an idealistic option as the Council would have to be able to buy land at alternative development market value, thus if such zonings aren't underpinned by a programme for providing facilities this would result in planning blight and it is unlikely that any such policy would satisfactorily withstand challenge. Approach (iii) is the preferred option and this is reflected in the minor positive scoring for the social, environmental and economic objectives. This approach has a significant positive scoring for health and wellbeing as it addresses the lack of provision of children's play parks within the District. There would also not be a shortfall in play pitch provision given the desire for dual use of education facilities.

Preferred Approach: Option (iii) - Protect existing open space and zone for new open spaces or indoor leisure where the Council is financially committed to acquiring the land.

### Open Space, Recreation and Leisure - Policy Approach

- **5.282** The POP suggested a number of new open space policies to address open space, recreation and leisure. These open space policies covered the following sub topics;
  - (i) Protection against the loss of open space
  - (ii) Protection of river corridors
  - (iii) Outdoor Sport and Recreation
  - (iv) Indoor Sport and Intensive Outdoor Sports Facilities

Rather than an individual assessment, the Interim SA/SEA Report contained a broad assessment of the impact of all of the above proposed open space policies.

- **5.283** The Plan Strategy proposes to take forward the same four policies to cover the above topics however now each policy has been assessed individually. When assessing each of the four open space policies it is considered that there are three general options available for each, these are;
  - (i) Adopt existing Policy
  - (ii) Tailored to a more flexible policy approach
  - (iii) Tailored to be a strengthened policy approach

The assessment for each of the four open space policies are summarised below.

### **Protection of Open Space**

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.284 Open Space contributes positively to the character, attractiveness and vitality of our towns, villages and settlements and is key to our health and wellbeing. It also provides a buffer zone between existing land uses, helps reduce flood risk and provides "green lungs" which will assist in meeting objectives regarding air quality. The main issue is that there is growing public concern at the loss of open space and once lost such land becomes lost forever. The SPPS advocates the protection of existing open space and states that all new open space should be accessible to all sections of our society and where they are provided in the countryside, should not impact negatively on the amenity of existing residents.
- **5.285** It is considered that there are three policy approaches for dealing with issue of Protection of Open Space;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy OS 1 'Protection of Open Space' in PPS 8 Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation and SPPS. Exceptions are where it brings substantial community benefit <u>OR</u> has no significant detrimental impact on open space provision with cap of 2 hectares or less.

- (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording. Exceptions are where it brings substantial community benefit <u>OR</u> has no significant detrimental impact on open space provision but with removal of cap of 2 hectares or less.
- (iii) Reconfigure existing policy wording. Exceptions are where it brings substantial community benefit <u>AND</u> has no significant detrimental impact on open space provision but with removal of cap of 2 hectares or less. Compensation for the loss of open space would also form part of this option.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Ор                       | en Space & Recreation   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
|                          | Adopt existing policy (RA)  | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | +                            | 0                                       | 0                           | 0                       | +                      | +                                | +                                 | +                               | +                         | +                     | N/R              | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | N/R                                    |
| Protection of Open Space | Reconfigure existing policy. Exceptions are based on either community benefit or no significant impact on open space provison with removal of cap (RA)                      | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | +                            | 0                                       | 0                           | 0                       | +                      | +                                | -                                 | +                               | +                         | +                     | N/R              | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | N/R                                    |
|                          | Reconfigure existing policy.Exceptions are based on community benefit and no signifcant impact on open space provision with removal of cap. Provision of compensation. (PA) | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | +                            | 0                                       | 0                           | 0                       | +                      | +                                | +                                 | +                               | +                         | +                     | N/R              | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | N/R                                    |

#### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.286 All of the 3 approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 2 'Health and Wellbeing' and 6 'Sense of Community' as they protect open space from redevelopment which are important areas for undertaking exercise and outdoor sport/recreation. This can assist in creating a sense of civic pride and cross community relations. All approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on the majority of the environmental objectives as they are protecting green and blue infrastructure which allows biodiversity to thrive and acts as a

'green lungs' absorbing pollutants, thus helping air quality. Approach (ii) however is likely to have minor negative impacts on SA/SEA objectives 11 'Biodiversity' and 12 'Landscapes and Townscapes' as removing the 2 hectare cap without any requirement for compensatory measures may lead to more development. Open Spaces can have habitats for a wide variety of flora and fauna. All approaches can bring minor positive effects on the majority of the economic objectives such as SA/SEA Objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth', 19 'Employment', 20 'Economic Performance' and 21 'Inward Investment'. This can facilitate employment creation and investment in the sport and leisure industry.

## Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

- 5.287 Approach (iii) is considered the most sustainable way to deal with the issue of protection of open space in Mid Ulster and is the preferred option. Approach (i) is considered overly restrictive for Mid Ulster, it would not necessarily meet local circumstances. Approach (ii) is a more flexible policy approach and is similar to Approach (i) except there is removal of the cap. Whilst the existing policy caps aim to protect open space and sports pitches they may in effect stifle potentially acceptable development particularly in sites / areas where there is / or potentially is a surplus of such provision. This approach is also in line with the SPPS and less prescriptive than existing policy.
- 5.288 Approach (iii) is a strengthened approach and combines the two exceptions where it is demonstrated that redevelopment would bring substantial community benefit that outweighs the loss of the open space and (not or) where it is demonstrated that the loss of open space will have no significant detrimental impact on open space provision, amenity, character or biodiversity of an area. Additionally, this approach requests compensation in all development proposals when open space will be lost unlike at present where it's only requested by PPS 8 whereby it's demonstrated that the loss of open space will have no significant detrimental impact. While it takes account of the RDS, SPPS and sustainability objectives it also allows for development on its individual merits where it accords with the general planning principles. This is important in Mid Ulster in order to cater for the local circumstances of the district.

Preferred Approach: Option (iii) Adoption of Policy OS 1 – Protection of Open Space.

#### **Protection of River Corridors**

**5.289** This is a new policy and no reasonable alternatives were suggested in the POP. The policy was not assessed individually in the Interim SA/SEA Report but as part of a general assessment of open space as stated previously, therefore an individual assessment is included below.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.290** It is suggested that there is only one policy approach for dealing with issue of Protection of River Corridors:
  - (i) Introduction of new Policy on Protection of River Corridors. This policy applies to the following main rivers: Ballinderry; Moyola; Blackwater; Bann and Owenkillew. This approach has to meet all the following criteria to provide a Biodiversity strip of at least 10m from edge of river; public access and recreation provision; no adverse impact on nature conservation; not compromise natural flooding regime; and not prejudice an existing or future opportunity to provide a riverside walk.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.

| Ор                               | en Space & Recreation                             | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Protection of River<br>Corridors | Introduction of policy on<br>River Corridors (PA) | 0                                    | +                            | N/R                          | N/R                                  | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | +                       | +                      | ++                               | ++                                | +                               | +                         | +                     | N/R              | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | N/R                                    |

#### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.291 This approach can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 2 'Health and Wellbeing' and 6 'Sense of Community' as this option facilitates protecting river corridors which have passive recreational purposes and general public amenity. The river banks can be used for walking and cycle-ways and water sports can be enjoyed on the river. This contributes to improving physical and mental wellbeing. Evidence suggests that exercise can reduce a number of health problems. The protection of the natural environment can also create a sense of pride in the local area. This approach is likely to have significant positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 11 'Biodiversity' and 12 'Landscapes and Townscapes' as this option recognises that river corridors serve an

important function as places of outdoor sport and recreation but that this should not be at the expense of the visual amenity or wildlife and flora and fauna. There is a 10m biodiversity strip from the edge of the river and this provides a continuous green link. There is likely to be minor positive effects on the majority of the economic objectives such as sustainable growth, investment and regeneration. Protecting river corridors can facilitate opportunities for sport and outdoor recreation and this can increase visitor numbers to Mid Ulster and contribute to economic growth.

## Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.292 This is a new policy introduced within Mid Ulster as it acknowledges the public's use, enjoyment and appreciation of rivers and their banks has increased greatly in recent years, for passive recreational purposes, nature conservation interest and general amenity. This approach protects our main rivers which offer opportunities for sport and outdoor recreation and this can contribute to sustained economic growth and increasing visitor numbers to Mid Ulster District.

Preferred Approach: Adoption of Policy OS 2 – Protection of River Corridors.

#### **Outdoor Sport and Recreation**

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.293 Much of the outdoor sports facilities in Mid Ulster are provided by the local community and clubs such as GAA, soccer and rugby clubs etc. who can't normally afford to buy land within settlements. Furthermore, there are times when outdoor sports facilities are not always good neighbours when they are noise generating or floodlit. Therefore, a key issue for the new LDP is how we facilitate these groups when such facilities often have an urban base but more often have a rural catchment. The SPPS facilitates appropriate outdoor recreational activities in the countryside that do not negatively impact on the amenity of existing residents.
- **5.294** It is suggested that there are three policy approaches for dealing with issue of Outdoor Sport and Recreation;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy in PPS 8 (Policies OS 3, OS 5, OS 6 and OS 7) and SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy wording.
  - (iii) Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy wording with the following amendments:
    - Proposal to zone land within Local Development Plan to meet all future need.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Ор                           | en Space & Recreation  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| ation                        | Adopt existing policy (RA)   | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | ?                                | ?                                 | ?                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | ?                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Outdoor Sport and Recreation | Reconfigure and<br>Amalgamate existing policy.<br>(PA)   | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | ?                                | ?                                 | ?                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | ?                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Outdo                        | Reconfigure and<br>Amalgamate existing<br>policy.Zone land within local<br>development plan to meet<br>all future need. (RA) | 0                                    | -                            | 0                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | -                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | ?                                | ?                                 | ?                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | ?                       | -                             | -                     | -                               | -                            | 0                                      |

#### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.295 The differences in Approaches (i) and (ii) are minimal and this is reflected in their sustainability scorings above. Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 2 'Health and Wellbeing' and 6 'Sense of Community' as this facilitates outdoor recreation activities in the countryside such as hill walking, cycling, mountain biking etc. It also permits development of facilities ancillary to water sports such as jetties and slipways. This will provide opportunities to Mid Ulster residents to improve their physical and mental health through various activities. Evidence suggests that exercise can reduce a number of health problems. This approach can also contribute to vibrant rural communities and a sense of civic pride. Conversely approach (iii) may have minor negative effects on the aforementioned objectives as it will likely reduce the variety of places for people to participate in outdoor activities.
- 5.296 All 3 approaches can have uncertain effects on SA/SEA objectives 11 'Biodiversity', 12 'Landscapes and Townscapes' and 13 'Historic Environment' as the impact would be on a case by case basis and would depend upon the type of development. Approaches (i) and (ii) can bring minor positive effects on the majority of the economic objectives as it is facilitating further employment opportunities and investment and sustaining vibrant rural communities. In contrast Approach (iii) may have minor negative effects on the economic objectives as this may not meet the rural needs of Mid Ulster District as it may not provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation in the countryside. Investment in businesses would also be restricted to the zoned land.

## Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.297 In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred option (Approach (ii)) is to reconfigure existing policy, not least for ease of reference and to avoid duplication. Approach (iii) is not a sustainable option as it does not meet the changing needs of rural population and SPF 6 of the Plan Strategy to accommodate development that supports the vitality and viability of rural communities. The preferred approach fits more with the rural nature of the Mid Ulster population and is tailored to providing outdoor sport and recreation facilities in the countryside close to where to community ties.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy OS 3 – Outdoor Sport and Recreation.

### **Indoor Sport and Intensive Outdoor Sports Facilities**

#### **Reasons for selecting alternatives**

- 5.298 The main issue in Mid Ulster is that rural based clubs and societies require small scale indoor facilities in the rural area and it is the provision of these that the LDP in particular will need to be able to cater for. According to the SPPS intensive sports facilities shall be located within settlements in order to maximise the use of existing infrastructure.
- **5.299** It is suggested that there are 3 policy approaches for dealing with issue of Indoor Sport and Intensive Outdoor Sports Facilities;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy in PPS 8 (Policy OS 4) and SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording. Exception where small scale facilities could be developed outside villages and small settlements or part of a farm diversification or tourism project or re-use of an existing locally important building.
  - (iii) Reconfigure existing policy wording. Remove all exceptions and only allow indoor facilities and stadia within settlement limits.

The below table summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Оре  | en Space & Recreation  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| orts Facilities                                      | Adopt existing policy (RA)   | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | -                            | +                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Indoor Sport and Intensive Outdoor Sports Facilities | Reconfigure existing policy.<br>Small scale facilities could<br>be developed outside<br>villages and small<br>settlements (PA)           | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | +                            | +                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | ++                              | +                            | 0                                      |
| Indoor Sport a                                       | Reconfigure existing policy.<br>Remove all exceptions and<br>only allow indoor facilties<br>and stadia within settlement<br>limits. (RA) | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | -                            | +                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- **5.300** The differences in the 3 approaches are minimal and this is reflected in their sustainability scorings above. All approaches can bring minor positive and negative effects on **SA/SEA objective 2 'Health and Wellbeing'** as the options may provide opportunities for exercise and improving physical and mental health. However, the location of indoor facilities can be contentious and attract large number of people particularly in the evenings and weekends. They can also generate increased noise levels, operate long hours, attract a large number of vehicle movements and can require large car parking areas. Specific problems may also arise where floodlighting is proposed.
- 5.301 All approaches can bring minor negative impacts on SA/SEA objectives 11 'Biodiversity' and 12 'Landscapes and Townscapes' as any development irrespective of its location can have an impact on wildlife, flora and fauna and the landscape. There is likely to be minimal impact on the remaining environmental objectives. All approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth', 19 'Employment', 20 'Economic Performance' and 21 'Inward Investment', as they are facilitating employment creation in the sport and leisure industry and also the recreational tourism industry. Approaches (i) and (iii) are likely to have minor negative effects on the afore-mentioned objectives as they do not take account of the predominantly rural population in Mid Ulster. Approach (ii) has a significant positive effect on SA/SEA objective 20 'Economic Performance' as it reflects the tradition of sports clubs in the rural area and these are often a

hub for the community. Thus this approach is sustaining vibrant rural communities.

## Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.302 Approach (ii) is the preferred option as it aligns with the overall objective of the LDP to reconfigure existing policy and this approach is tailored to the rural nature of the Mid Ulster. Within the District there is also a predominance of rural clubs and societies that require indoor and intensive outdoor sports facilities. This is reflected in the significant positive scoring for regeneration objective and minor positive for the remainder of the economic objectives. Approaches (i) and (iii) are less sustainable options as by only allowing indoor facilities within settlements this does not reflect the rural nature and needs of Mid Ulster.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy OS 4 – Indoor Sport and Intensive Outdoor Sports Facilities.

### **Economic Development - Policy Approach**

- **5.303** The POP suggested two reasonable alternatives to all of the wider policy approaches to economic development which were:
  - (i) Adopt existing policy
  - (ii) More flexible approach tailored to Mid Ulster

The Interim SA/SEA Report therefore did not contain assessments of individual economic policies. This Interim SA/SEA Report contained a general assessment of potential policy approaches to addressing economic development and therefore did not provide an appraisal of the individual elements of this overall policy topic i.e. economic development in settlements, economic development in the countryside, protection of zoned land and development incompatible with economic development uses. This Report will therefore assess each of these policies individually.

#### **Economic Development in Settlements**

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.304** In relation to economic development in settlements, two potential approaches have been identified:
  - (i) Adopt existing policy in PED 1 of PPS 4 together with the SPPS
  - (ii) Adopt existing policy in PED 1 of PPS 4 together with the SPPS with an amendment which would see the removal of the floor space cap for small settlements.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of these approaches



#### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative impacts

**5.305** Both approaches are similar in terms of potential effects across all indicators with the only difference being that approach (ii) will have more significant positive effects on some economic indicators. Both approaches will have

positive effects on all the social indicators because they will contribute to job creation and this will lead to less poverty and increased access to housing, improved health and wellbeing and better access to housing as well as increased skills and education. Conversely, both approaches will be negative in terms of the environmental indicators because they facilitation of economic development will mean that there will be increased building, traffic levels, waste generation and emissions.

5.306 The only difference in the effects identified between both approaches comes through the economic indicators where approach (ii) was identified as having significant positive effects in relation SA/SEA 18 Sustainable Growth, SA/SEA 19 Employment, SA/SEA 20 Economic Performance and SA/SEA 21 Inward Investment due to the amendment to policy which sees the removal of the 200 sq. metre floor space restriction as part of this approach.

## Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

5.307 Approach (ii) is the preferred approach because it represents a shortening and simplification of policy. It does not have a floor space restriction on new businesses in small settlements or villages and this is in line with the SPPS which instead of a floor space cap states that development must be of an appropriate scale and character. This approach has also been identified as having a more significant economic effect than the alternative approach of retaining existing policy. The preferred approach will be more tailored to the needs of Mid Ulster and will respond better to the trend of local entrepreneurship in the rural area and small settlements.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy ECON 1 – Economic Development in Settlements.

### **Economic Development in the Countryside.**

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.308** In relation to economic development in the countryside, two potential approaches have been identified;
  - (i) Current policy approach i.e. PED 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of PPS 4
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 4 (Policy PED 2,3,4,5,6) applied together with the SPPS with the following amendments.
    - Introduction of small workshop accommodation.

- Removal of Exceptional Circumstances for the expansion outside of the curtilage of an economic development use.
- Removal of Sequential Test for development of a small community enterprise.
- For existing quarries favourable consideration is given to a related industry cement/concrete works or glass manufacture.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of these approaches

| Economic Development                       |   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| c Development<br>Countryside               | Current policy approach<br>under transitional<br>arrangement (RA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | +                      | +                            | -                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            |  |
| Economic Development<br>in the Countryside | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)                                  | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | +                      | ++                           | -                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | ++                            | ++                    | ++                              | ++                           |  |

#### SA/SEA Findings Including any Significant Negative Impacts

- 5.309 Neither approach has been identified as having any significant negative impacts. Both approaches are identified as having positive effects on economic indicators with approach (ii) scores significantly positive in most of those economic indicators such as SA/SEA 18 Sustainable Growth, SA/SEA 19 Employment, SA/SEA 20 Economic Performance and SA/SEA 21 Inward Investment. This is due to the amendments to the policy will mean that it is tailored to suit the bespoke needs of Mid Ulster which is characterised by self-employment, entrepreneurship and homeworking or workshop style development and will be more suitable to enabling similar style development in the future. The positive economic effects of both approaches mean that both approaches have similarly positive social effects due to increased wealth, spending power and skill levels. In particular the facilitation of local businesses in the countryside, where appropriate, will have a significantly positive effect on SA/SEA 6 Sense of Community because it will enable people to live and work in the areas where they live.
- 5.310 However, with this specific policy, there is also one negative social impact recorded in relation SA/SEA 7 Accessibility of Services which will be slightly reduced if more jobs are located in the countryside as will be enabled by either of these approaches. Both approaches are identified as having negative effects in relation to environmental indicators because the facilitation of more economic development in the countryside will mean more building which has potential to

be harmful to landscapes, create more traffic, produce more waste and cause harm to biodiversity.

## Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

5.311 The preferred approach will have significantly positive economic benefits and will also simplify a suite of current policies into one simplified planning policy which will afford more clarity and certainty to developers. The preferred approach will help to sustain and encourage rural communities in Mid Ulster who are characterised by a high level of self-employment and workshop style development / homeworking. This will be achieved while also ensuring that development does not harm the environment and is in keeping with the character of the area. In this regard, the approach is in keeping with the SPPS.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy ECON 2 – Economic Development in the Countryside.

# Protection of Zoned Land and Existing Economic Development Sites.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.312** In relation to protection of zoned or existing economic land in the countryside, two potential approaches have been identified;
  - (i) Current policy approach under the transitional arrangement i.e. PPS 4 (Policy PED 7) applied together with the SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 4 (Policy PED 7) applied together with the SPPS with the following amendments:
    - The loss of zoned land should have important community and employment benefits.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of these approaches

| Economic Development                           |   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement<br>patterns |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| of Zoned Land<br>ing Economic<br>iment Sites   | Current policy approach<br>under transitional<br>arrangement (RA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | +                      | +                            | +                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +   |
| Protection of Z<br>and Existing I<br>Developme | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)                                  | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | +                      | +                            | +                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | -                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +   |

#### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative impacts

5.313 Neither approach had any significant negative impacts identified. Generally, both approaches are positive in economic and social terms because they will protect land in order to ensure there is enough land for future economic development which will create jobs, increase spending, attract investment and this will also have knock on social effects such as decreased levels of poverty, more access to housing, improved levels of skill and education and associated improved health and wellbeing. Both approaches will have a negative effect in terms of environmental impacts as they will both essentially facilitate economic development which will increase traffic generation, have potential to harm air and water quality and increase waste generation.

### Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

**5.314** The effects of both approaches which have been identified are broadly similar. In line with the approach throughout the LDP, the preferred approach will reconfigure and simplify existing planning policy and will also introduce the possibility of development being permitted on existing or zoned economic land where there are important community or employment benefits.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy ECON 3 – Protection of Zoned Land and Existing Economic Development Sites.

## Development Incompatible with Economic Development Uses

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.315** In relation to protection of existing industry from incompatible development, two potential approaches have been identified;
  - (i) Current policy approach under the transitional arrangement i.e. PPS 4 (Policy PED 8) applied together with the SPPS
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 4 (Policy PED 8) applied together with the SPPS without any fundamental amendments.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of these approaches

| Economic Development                                     |   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| pment<br>ible with<br>evelopment                         | Current policy approach<br>under transitional<br>arrangement (RA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                       | +                      | +                            | +                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | 0                                 | 0                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |
| Development<br>Incompatible with<br>Economic Development | Reconfigure existing policy<br>(PA)                               | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                       | +                      | +                            | +                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | 0                                 | 0                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |

#### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative impacts

- 5.316 No negative effects were identified for either approach. Both approaches will involve the protection of existing economic development and the jobs which they generate. This will have positive obvious effects on economic indicators such as SA/SEA 19 Employment, SA/SEA 21 Inward Investment and SA/SEA 18 Sustainable Growth. This will generate positive social effects as well with the economic benefits being translated into social benefits such as reduction in poverty, retention of skill levels and improved health and wellbeing.
- 5.317 Neither approach will have any impact on the environmental indicators because the main concern of both approaches is not the nature of development which takes place but rather the nature of development close to existing economic development and whether this is acceptable or not. Therefore, there will be minimal impact on the environment.

## Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

**5.318** The effects of both approaches which have been identified are broadly similar. In line with the approach throughout the LDP, the preferred approach will reconfigure and simplify existing planning policy.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy ECON 4 – Development Incompatible with Economic Development Uses.

### Retailing, Offices and Town Centres - Strategic Approach

5.319 No reasonable alternatives were identified in the POP as 'town centre first' is the only approach which aligns with the SPPS. Accordingly, this was the only approach assessed in the Interim SA/SEA Report. The Interim SA/SEA report contained a general assessment of strategic approaches to addressing retailing, offices and town centres and therefore did not provide an assessment of individual elements of this overall policy topic i.e. development within town centres, neighbourhood shops etc. This report has therefore assessed the overall strategic approach to the topic of retailing and also each of the proposed individual retail policies. The assessment of the individual retail policies follow the overarching strategic assessment below.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.320 The SPPS advocates a town centre first approach in terms of retail and other town centre uses such as community uses, leisure activities and business as well as also advocating the protection and enhancement of the diversity of town centre uses appropriate to their role and function. The SPPS also states there should be a sequential approach to the identification of retail and main town centres uses, and this should be informed by robust and up to date evidence.
- **5.321** It is considered that there are two strategic approaches for dealing with the issue of Retailing, Offices and Town Centres and these are set out below;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy 'Town Centre First' approach as contained in the SPPS and retain existing primary retail cores as designated in extant area plans within Cookstown, Dungannon, Magherafelt and Maghera.
  - (ii) Adopt existing policy 'Town Centre First' approach as contained in the SPPS, tailored to reflect the retail hierarchy for Mid Ulster and including definition of primary retail cores within in each town centre i.e., Cookstown, Magherafelt, Dungannon, Maghera and Coalisland.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

|                                     | trategic Approach -<br>iling, Offices and Town<br>Centres  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| ind Town Centres                    | Adopt existing policy in<br>SPPS and existing<br>primary retail cores in<br>the 3 extant area plans<br>(RA)            | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | +                            | +                                       | +                           | 0                       | +                      | 0                                | +                                 | ?                               | +                         | 0                     | 0                | +                       | ++                            | ++                    | ++                              | +                            | +                                      |
| Retailing, Offices and Town Centres | Adopt current<br>approach 'Town<br>Centre First' tailored<br>to reflect the retail<br>hierarchy for Mid<br>Ulster (PA) | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | +                            | +                                       | +                           | 0                       | +                      | 0                                | +                                 | ?                               | +                         | 0                     | 0                | +                       | ++                            | ++                    | ++                              | +                            | +                                      |

#### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.322 The differences in the two suggested policy approaches are minimal and this is reflected in their sustainability scorings above. Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 6 'Sense of Community' and 7 'Accessibility to Key Services'. Town centres are important places for people to shop, access local services, socialise and give people a sense of community. This can also improve health and wellbeing by encouraging people to walk and cycle more to facilities within the town centre.
- **5.323** Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on the majority of the environmental objectives as this may encourage more use of sustainable travel and reducing car journeys. This can have a positive impact on emissions that affect air quality and climate change indicators.
- **5.324** Both approaches are likely to have significant positive effects on **SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth', 19 'Employment' and 20 'Economic Performance'.** Approach (ii) can ensure there is a consistent approach to Primary Retail Cores across the 3 main towns and this may regenerate town centres, create jobs and sustain vibrant town centres.

## Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.325 The two approaches identified for the strategic approach to retailing score very similarly in terms of their impact on the various indicators. Both options align with the SPPS to adopt a town centre first approach for retail and main town centre uses. In this context there are no other reasonable alternatives to the strategic approach to retail. Approach (ii) is the preferred option as it proposes bringing forward revised primary retail cores for Dungannon, Cookstown, Magherafelt, Maghera and introducing a new one in Coalisland. This would

address any inconsistencies in primary retail cores that currently exist in the three extant area plans.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of existing 'Town Centre First' approach as contained in the SPPS, tailored to reflect the retail hierarchy for Mid Ulster and including definition of primary retail cores within in each town centre

## **Development within Town Centres**

- **5.326** It is considered that there are two approaches for dealing with issue of Development within Town Centres;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy in the SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure and provide clarification on existing policy wording without fundamental amendments. This approach provides clarification of what 'main town centres uses' are such as cultural and community facilities, leisure, entertainment, housing and businesses.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Policy - Reta                   | ailing, Offices and Town<br>Centres  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| nin Town Centres                | Adopt existing policy<br>in SPPS (RA)  | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | +                            | +                                       | +                           | 0                       | +                      | 0                                | 0                                 | ?                               | +                         | +                     | 0                | +                       | ++                            | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |
| Development within Town Centres | Reconfigure and<br>existing policy without<br>fundamental<br>amendments (PA) | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | +                            | +                                       | +                           | 0                       | +                      | 0                                | 0                                 | ?                               | +                         | +                     | 0                | +                       | ++                            | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.327 Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 6 'Sense of Community' and 7 'Accessibility to Key Services'. Town centres are important places for people to shop, access local services, socialise and give people a sense of community. These approaches can improve health and wellbeing by encouraging people to walk and cycle more to facilities within the town centre.

- 5.328 These approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on the majority of the environmental objectives as this may encourage more use of sustainable travel and reducing car journeys to retail outlets on the edge/outside of the town centre. This can have a positive impact on emissions that affect air quality and climate change indicators.
- 5.329 Both approaches are likely to have significant positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth' and also minor positive effects on SA/SEA 19 'Employment' and 20 'Economic Performance'. They can create employment opportunities and increase footfall. The town centre is already the focus of investment and facilitating development will improve the vitality and viability of this area.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.330 Approach (ii) is the preferred option as it aligns with the SPPS to adopt a town centre first approach for retail and main town centre uses. This option provides clarification on the definition of main town centres which may provide more certainty to prospective developers. This approach will have a significant economic effect, as by focussing retail development in Mid Ulster town centres, this will increase the visual attractiveness of the areas and will lead to increased footfall thus improving the vitality and viability of the town centre.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy RE 1 – Development within Town Centres.

## Retention of Shop Units in the Primary Retail Core

- **5.331** With the introduction of the SPPS, Planning Policy Statement 5 Retailing and Town Centres, was cancelled. It is suggested that there is currently a policy lacuna on the subject and there is therefore a need to bring forward a new policy to address it. It is suggested that there is only one policy approach for dealing with issue of Retention of Shop Units in the Primary Retail Core;
  - (i) Introduction of Policy on Retention of Shop Units in the Primary Retail Core.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.

| Policy - Retai   | iling, Offices and Town<br>Centres   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Retention of Shop<br>Units in the Primary<br>Retail Core | Introduction of Policy<br>on Retention of Shop<br>Units in the Primary<br>Retail Core (PA) | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | +                            | +                                       | +                           | 0                       | +                      | 0                                | 0                                 | ?                               | +                         | +                     | 0                | +                       | ++                            | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.332 This approach can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 6 'Sense of Community' and 7 'Accessibility to Key Services'. Primary retail cores have a concentration of retail within them which can increase football to the overall town centre. Town centres are important places for people to shop, access local services, socialise and give people a sense of community. This can improve health and wellbeing by encouraging people to walk and cycle more to facilities within the town centre
- 5.333 This approach is likely to have minor positive effects on the majority of the environmental objectives as this may encourage more use of sustainable travel and reducing car journeys to retail outlets on the edge/outside of the town centre. This can have a positive impact on emissions that affect air quality and climate change indicators.
- 5.334 This approach is likely to have significant positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth', 19 'Employment' and 20 'Economic Performance'. This can create employment opportunities and increase footfall. The primary retail core is already the focus of investment and facilitating development will improve the vitality and viability of this area and the overall town centre.

## Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.335 This preferred approach addresses the planning policy lacuna in the SPPS and ensures there is protection of retail units within the primary retail core (PRC). It also acknowledges the importance of protecting ground floor units within the PRC as an accumulation of blank facades can have a negative impact on the visual attractiveness and contribute to reduced footfall in the PRC. But the policy also acknowledges that non-retail uses can make a significant contribution to town centres and a "blanket ban" is unnecessary. This approach will have a significant economic effect, as by focussing retail development in

Mid Ulster primary retail cores this will increase the visual attractiveness of the areas, lead to increased footfall and improve the vitality of the town centre.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy RE 2 – Retention of Shop Units in the Primary Retail Core.

## Office Development within the Town Centre

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.336 It is envisaged that economic growth across Mid Ulster and Northern Ireland as a whole, in the coming years will increasingly be based in the office and IT sectors. The main issue in Mid Ulster is that the town centres have not fully embraced office type development. Also there may be a need for smaller office development located in district or local centres and Class B1 development such as research centre or call centre.
- **5.337** It is suggested that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of office development within the town centre;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy in PED 1 of PPS4 for Offices and Business Uses (Class A1 & A2) and IC 16 and IC 17 in Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland together with the SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy wording without fundamental amendments.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Policy - Ret                           | ailing, Offices and Town<br>Centres   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Office Development within Town Centres | Adopt existing policy in<br>PPS4 for Offices and<br>Planning Strategy for<br>Rural Northern Ireland<br>together with the SPPS<br>(RA) | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | +                            | +                                       | +                           | 0                       | +                      | 0                                | 0                                 | ?                               | +                         | +                     | 0                | +                       | ++                            | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |
| Office Development                     | Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy in relation to Office development within the Town Centre (PA)                              | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | +                            | +                                       | +                           | 0                       | +                      | 0                                | 0                                 |                                 | +                         | +                     | 0                | +                       | ++                            | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |

#### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.338 Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 6 'Sense of Community' and 7 'Accessibility to Key Services'. Office development associated with financial, professional, administration or other kinds of services can make a significant contribution to the vitality and viability of the town centre. This can create employment opportunities, increasing incomes and encourage sustainable transport links to local services within the town centres. Thriving town centres are places where the local community can meet and take a sense of pride in the area.
- **5.339** Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on the majority of the environmental objectives as they promote office based development within town centres where sustainable transport links are generally good, thereby reducing the need to travel by car. This can have a positive impact on emissions that affect air quality and climate change indicators.
- **5.340** Both approaches are likely to have significant positive effects on **SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth'** as this can create employment opportunities and increase footfall. The town centre is already the focus of investment and facilitating office development will improve the vitality and viability of this area.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.341** The effects of both approaches which have been identified are broadly similar. In line with the approach throughout the LDP, the preferred approach will reconfigure and amalgamate existing planning policy.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy RE 3 – Office Development within the Town Centre.

# Development Outside Town Centres; Retail and Main Town Centre

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

5.342 According to the SPPS all applications for retail or town centre type developments above a threshold of 1000 sq. metres gross external area which are not proposed in a town centre and are not in accordance with the LDP should be required to undertake a full assessment of retail impact as well as need. In preparing a LDP councils will have flexibility to set an appropriate threshold for their area, above which all applications for such development should be accompanied by an assessment of retail impact and need. This

threshold can be up to, but must not exceed 2500 sq. metres gross external area.

- **5.343** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of Development outside Town Centres; Retail and Main Town Centre Uses;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy in the SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording with the following amendments: Any development over 100 sq. metres net floor area will require an assessment of available/alternative sites including any land at edge of centre locations as well as a justification in terms of the market they propose to serve.

The SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches are summarised below.

| Policy - Reta                   | ailing, Offices and Town<br>Centres      | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| nt outside<br>entres            | Adopt existing policy in SPPS (RA)       | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | 0                            | -                                       | -                           | 0                       | -                      | ?                                | ?                                 | ?                               | -                         | 0                     | 0                | ?                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | -                                      |
| Development out<br>Town Centres | Reconfigure existing policy in SPPS (PA) | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | 0                            | -                                       | -                           | 0                       | -                      | ?                                | ?                                 | ?                               | -                         | 0                     | 0                | ?                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.344 Both approaches are similar and this is reflected in the sustainability scorings above. Both options can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion' and 2 'Health and Wellbeing' as they provide positive socio-economic benefits such as employment, raising incomes and potential higher standards of living. Overall this contributes to positive mental wellbeing. Both approaches are likely to have a minor negative impact on SA/SEA objective 7 'Accessibility to Key Services' as development outside of town centres is less accessible to those without cars and limited access to public transport.
- 5.345 Both approaches can bring minor negative effects on SA/SEA objectives 8 'Effect of traffic', 10 'Air Quality' and 14 'Climate Change'. Out of town retail developments may encourage more car journeys and less use of sustainable transport such as public transport, walking and cycling. There is likely to be uncertain effects on SA/SEA objectives 11 'Biodiversity', 12 'Landscapes and Townscapes'. Development can range from 100 to above 1000 sq. metres and the location can vary from edge of town centre to out of centre.

**5.346** Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on **SA/SEA objectives 18, 19, 20 and 21** as they are facilitating retail and main town centre uses development which can encourage economic growth in Mid Ulster and provide jobs. Option (ii) is considered to have a minor positive impact on **SA/SEA 22** as it will ensure a consistent approach to all proposals.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

- 5.347 The effects of both approaches which have been identified are broadly similar. In line with the approach throughout the LDP, the preferred approach will reconfigure existing planning policy. Approach (ii) is the preferred option as it is felt this is the most sustainable option and this is reflected in the positive social and economic scorings. This option includes new criteria that any development above 1000 sq. metres should be accompanied by a Traffic Impact Assessment and this is a mitigation measure to ensure the impact of extra traffic is alleviated against to reduce the impact on amenity.
- 5.348 There is also a new criterion that any development over 100.sq metres net floor area will require an assessment of available/alternative sites including any edge of centre locations. This assessment may involve consideration of properties which are available for rent or purchase in the relevant areas, as well as providing evidence that a particular retail need is being addressed. This is a mitigation measure to protect the Mid Ulster retail strategy approach of a town centres first approach. Retail and other uses such as leisure, recreation and cultural activity should be encouraged to be located within town centres to contribute to sustaining their viability and vitality.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy RE 4 – Retail and Main Town Centre Uses Outside of Town Centres.

## **Neighbourhood Shops**

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

**5.349** According to the SPPS planning authorities should retain and consolidate existing district and local centres as a focus for local everyday shopping and ensure their role is complimentary to the role and function of the town centre.

It is considered that they are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of neighbourhood shops;

- (i) Adopt existing policy in SPSS.
- (ii) Reconfigure existing policy in SPPS with the following amendments: Inclusion of criteria that the net floor area does not exceed 100 sq. metres and does not conflict with the character or amenities of a residential area.

Table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Policy              | - Retailing, Offices and<br>Town Centres | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Neighbourhood Shops | Adopt existing policy in<br>SPPS (RA)    | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | 0                            | +                                       | +                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | 0                                 | ?                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |
| Neighbourt          | Reconfigure existing policy in SPPS (PA) | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | 0                            | +                                       | +                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | 0                                 | ?                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.350 Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing' and 7 'Accessibility to Key Services'. There is provision for small scale shops close to where people live so this has greater potential to meet the daily needs of elderly or disabled people who may not always to able to easily access the town centre.
- 5.351 Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effect on SA/SEA objectives 8 'Effect on traffic', as this may encourage more use of sustainable travel and reducing car journeys to shops within the town centre. Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on all the economic objectives. Approach 2 can have a positive effect on sustainable growth as retail units which are under 100 sq. metre threshold will not pose a significant threat to the viability of the town centre.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.352 The effects of both approaches which have been identified are broadly similar. In line with the approach throughout the LDP, the preferred approach will reconfigure existing planning policy. Approach 2 is the preferred option as it is felt this is the most sustainable option and this is reflected in the positive social and economic scorings. Approach (ii) includes new criteria that the shop does not conflict with the character or amenities of a residential area which will ensure there is minimal harm to amenity i.e. increased traffic and noise levels. Approach (ii) also has a mitigation measure that the neighbourhood shop floor

area must not exceed a net area of 100 sq. metre. This will ensure that shops are in scale to the area and do not have a detrimental impact on the character of the area.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy RE 5 – Neighbourhood Shops.

### **Villages and Small Settlements**

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.353** According to the SPPS policies and proposals in villages and small settlements must be consistent with the aim, objectives and policy approach for town centres and retailing, meet local need, and be of a scale, nature and design appropriate to the character of the settlement.
- **5.354** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of villages and small settlements;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy in SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy in SPPS with the following amendments: Inclusion of criteria that the net floor area does not exceed 100 sq. metres unless the applicant can demonstrate that a development will not have a negative impact on retailing within the village/small settlement or indeed a neighbouring settlement.

Table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Policy            | Retailing, Offices and<br>Town Centres   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Small Settlements | Adopt existing policy in<br>SPPS (RA)    | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | 0                            | +                                       | +                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | 0                                 | ?                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |
| Villages and Sm   | Reconfigure existing policy in SPPS (PA) | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | 0                            | +                                       | +                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | 0                                 | ş                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |

#### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.355 Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing' and 7 'Accessibility to Key Services'. There is provision for small scale local shops in local settlements which enable residents to meet their day to day needs. Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effect on SA/SEA objectives 8 'Effect on traffic', as this may encourage more use of sustainable travel and reducing car journeys to retail shops within the town centre.
- 5.356 Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on all the economic objectives. By protecting the existing retail offer while still allowing new development subject to criteria, both options are ensuring the vitality and viability of smaller settlements which are a requirement to meet the day to day needs of residents.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.357 The effects of both approaches which have been identified are broadly similar. In line with the approach throughout the LDP, the preferred approach will reconfigure existing planning policy. Approach (ii) is the preferred option as facilitates sustaining the retail offer within local settlements allowing residents to meet their daily needs. There is also consideration that any new retail development within the settlement or in a neighbouring settlement can harm the existing retail offer. Mitigation measures against this is a restriction to a net floor area of 100 sq. metres for new retail development but there are exceptions over this threshold where it can be demonstrated there will not be a negative impact in the settlement or in neighbouring settlements. This is reflected in the positive scoring economically and socially as it will ensure Mid Ulster's smaller settlements are sustained and continue to be viable.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy RE 6 – Villages and Small Settlements.

## Countryside

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

**5.358** According to the SPPS the development of inappropriate retail facilities in the countryside must be resisted. A general exception to the overall policy approach which may be considered appropriate outside settlement limits include farm shops, craft shops, and shops serving tourists or recreational facilities.

It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of retailing in the countryside;

(i) Adopt existing regional policy in SPPS.

(ii) Reconfigure existing regional policy in SPPS with the following amendments: Inclusion of criteria that the net floor area does not exceed 100 sq. metres.

Table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Policy - Reta | ailing, Offices and Town<br>Centres      | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement<br>patterns |
|---------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| ryside        | Adopt existing policy in<br>SPPS (RA)    | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | 0                            | +                                       | +                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | 0                                 | ?                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +   |
| Countryside   | Reconfigure existing policy in SPPS (PA) | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | 0                            | +                                       | +                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | 0                                 | ?                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +   |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.359 Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing' and 7 'Accessibility to Key Services'. These options are facilitating economic opportunities for residents to operate local businesses, farmers to sell their produce in farm shops. This could contribute to improving incomes leading to enhanced mental wellbeing and sustaining vibrant rural communities.
- **5.360** Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effect on **SA/SEA objectives 8 'Effect on traffic'** by facilitating small scale retail development in rural areas, alongside existing uses such as a tourism or recreational facility, which otherwise would be directed towards nearby settlements, and therefore potentially reducing journey times.
- 5.361 Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on all the economic objectives as they are facilitating developing the rural economy and creating employment. A craft shop would be able to promote local textiles and a retail outlet such as gift shop will increase the appeal of an existing tourism asset in the rural area. Farm shops can also offer an opportunity for farmers to sell their produce on site and directly to the consumer.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.362** The effects of both approaches which have been identified are broadly similar. In line with the approach throughout the LDP, the preferred approach will reconfigure existing planning policy. Approach (ii) is the preferred option as facilitates opportunities for residents to develop businesses in the rural area.

Mitigation measures against this is a restriction to a net floor area of 100 sq. metres for new retail development. This is reflected in the positive scoring economically and socially as it will ensure Mid Ulster's rural communities are sustained and continue to be viable.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy RE 7 – Countryside.

## Minerals - Strategic Approach

- **5.363** The POP suggested two reasonable alternatives to the strategic approaches available for dealing with the issue of minerals, these were;
  - (i) Consider all applications for minerals development regardless of their location against a criteria based policy.
  - (ii) A strategy based on Areas of Constraint and Minerals Reserve alongside tailored policy.

These reasonable alternatives were assessed in the Interim SA/SEA Report. It is now considered however that there is a third option available and that is to simply take forward the existing ACMD designations along with the current policies.

### **Reasons for Selecting Alternatives**

- 5.364 Minerals development in Mid Ulster represents a challenge between balancing the need to exploit mineral resources against the need to protect our most unique and as yet unspoilt landscapes. Minerals are an important resource in Mid Ulster with around 1250 people depending on the industry, considerably more than any other District in Northern Ireland. Mid Ulster is also home to some unique and picturesque landscapes and given the nature of mineral development, which often takes place in remote rural areas where mineral deposits are located, the interests of mineral exploitation and protection of these landscapes can often come into conflict. The challenge for mineral development policy is therefore to find a suitable balance between these two interests.
- **5.365** The POP suggested two policy approaches for dealing with mineral development. They were;
  - (i) Treating all applications within the District on their merits, regardless of their proposed location. Applications would be tested against a criteria based policy and if it meets the criteria then is deemed acceptable.
  - (ii) The development of a strategy (based on the existing approach) containing Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development which will protect areas of intrinsic landscape, amenity and scientific value and wherein there would be a presumption against mineral development taking place. This approach would also see the designation of Mineral Reserve Policy Areas which would be used to protect minerals which are of considerable economic value, from surface development. These designations would be utilised alongside tailored policies.

For completeness, and in line with other policy approaches, it is considered that there is an additional reasonable alternative, which is to:

(iii) Carry forward the existing ACMD / MRPA designations alongside the reconfiguration of existing policy.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of these approaches

| Str      | ategic Approach - Minerals   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|----------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
|          | Each application on its merits (RA)                                    | +                                    | +                            | +                            | 0                                       | N/R                    | 0                            | 0                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | 0                     | -                | -                       | ++                            | ++                    |                                 | ++                           | -                                      |
| Minerals | Designation approach<br>alongside reconfigured<br>existing policy (PA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | 0                                       | N/R                    | 0                            | 0                                       | -                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | 0                                 | -                               | 0                         | 0                     | -                | -                       | ++                            | ++                    | +                               | ++                           | -                                      |
|          | Retain existing policy,<br>alongside existing ACMDs and<br>MRPAs (RA)  | +                                    | +                            | +                            | 0                                       | N/R                    | 0                            | 0                                       | -                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | 0                                 | -                               | 0                         | 0                     | -                | -                       | ++                            | ++                    | +                               | ++                           | -                                      |

### SA / SEA Findings including any significant negative impacts

5.366 None of the three approaches identified any significant negative effects. All of the approaches would have social and economic benefits, with some of the economic benefits being significant. All three approaches seek to facilitate mineral development and this will lead to the creation jobs which will have obvious social benefits such as SA/SEA 1 Poverty and Social Exclusion, SA/SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing and SA/SEA 3 Education and Skills as well as significant economic benefits in terms of SA/SEA 18 Employment and SA/SEA 21 Inward Investment. In terms of environmental effects, approach (i) would have a more negative effect because it would lead to a more liberal approach to mineral development and this could potentially result in more widespread quarrying activity which would have negative effects in relation to SA/SEA 8 Effect of Traffic, SA/SEA 9 Water Quality, SA/SEA Air Quality, SA/SEA 11 Conserve Biodiversity, SA/SEA 12 Landscape and Townscape, SA/SEA 13 Historic Environment and SA/SEA 14 Climate Change.

# Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

5.367 None of the approaches identified have any significant negative impacts. Approach (ii) is in keeping with the SPPS which seeks to protect areas of scientific, amenity, nature or conservation interest from mineral development. This approach has similar economic and social effects because it will still facilitate jobs via the minerals industry but will also protect our more environmentally important areas and for this reason it has scored more favourably in terms of environmental effects. This is the preferred approach to reconfigure and tailor the existing policy and to tie in various elements of other planning policies in an effort to shorten and simplify minerals planning policy.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of a designation strategy, utilised alongside tailored policies.

## **Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development**

### **Reasons for Selecting Alternatives**

- 5.368 Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development are intended to protect areas which are considered to be of particular landscape, heritage, scientific or conservation importance from the impacts of mineral development. There are existing designations included within the Cookstown and the Dungannon South Tyrone Area Plans but none within the Magherafelt Area Plan. It is considered that there are three options in relation to ACMD's and these are as follows;
  - (i) Retain Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development (ACMD) as contained within the Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan and the Cookstown Area Plan.
  - (ii) Review and amend ACMD's designations, involving the removal of the designation in certain areas but introducing it to others, as shown in the Plan Strategy.
  - (iii) Remove ACMD's from the Plan.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of these approaches;

| Are                          | as of Constraint on Mineral<br>Development (ACMD)                       | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Mine                         | Retain Areas of Constraint on<br>Mineral Development (RA)               | -                                    | 0                            | -                            | -                                       | N/R                    | 0                            | 0                                       | +                           | +                       | +                      | +                                | +                                 | +                               | +                         | 0                     | +                | +                       | -                             | +                     | -                               | -                            | 0                                      |
| Constraint on<br>Development | Review and Modify Areas of<br>Constraint on Mineral<br>Development (PA) | -                                    | 0                            | -                            | -                                       | N/R                    | 0                            | 0                                       | +                           | +                       | +                      | +                                | +                                 | +                               | +                         | 0                     | +                |                         | -                             | +                     | -                               | -                            | 0                                      |
| \$                           | Remove Areas of Constraint<br>on Mineral Development (RA)               | +                                    | 0                            | +                            | +                                       | N/R                    | 0                            | 0                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | 0                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

### SA / SEA Findings including any significant negative impacts

5.369 None of the approaches have been identified as having any significant negative impacts. Options (i) & (ii) have positive effects on the environmental indicators because they would see greater level of restrictions placed on quarrying activity than would be the case under approach (iii). Option (i) also effectively considers all Areas of Special Scientific Interest as ACMD and this approach would not be taken forward within option (ii). this second approach is accompanied by a series of revised and strengthened minerals policies and supplemented by an overarching General Principles Policy and Natural Heritage policies. Therefore, approaches (i) and (ii) will likely have positive impacts on indicators such as SA/SEA 8 Impact of Traffic, SA/SEA 10 Air Quality SA/SEA 11 Biodiversity

and **SA/SEA 14 Climate Change**. Whilst the opposite is also true for option (iii) which seeks to remove these restrictions and for this reason has been identified as having negative effects on the environmental indictors. Approaches (i) and (ii) will also have negative economic and by extension social impacts because of the added layer of restriction placed upon the mineral industry within ACMD's and the associated jobs which this industry creates and sustains. Conversely these effects would be positive for approach (iii) where there would be less restrictions placed on the industry.

# Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

5.370 The preferred option would see us retain and modify ACMD's in order to offer the environmental protection which they afford and this would be in line with the SPPS. There is no evidence to suggest that by introducing ACMD's we would be harming the capability of the District to produce an adequate amount of minerals to meet local and regional needs. The ACMD's as proposed in the Plan Strategy have been arrived at by assessing our prominent landscapes as well as taking into account the scientific importance of certain landscapes which are already designated as ACMD's. This has been done after engagement with the Minerals Industry to ascertain future levels of supply and demand for the incoming plan period to ensure that the ACMD's which are proposed will not mean that sufficient levels of production are impossible. Whilst option (ii) would not consider all Areas of Special Scientific Interest as an ACMD, this preferred approach however is accompanied by a series of revised and strengthened Minerals policies and supplemented by an overarching General Principles Policy and Natural Heritage policies. This approach achieves the required level of balance between enabling mineral development and protecting our unique landscapes in this district.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Review and amend ACMD designations.

## Mineral Reserve Policy Areas

#### **Reasons for Selecting Alternatives**

- 5.371 Mineral Reserve Policy Areas are intended to protect important mineral deposits which are of particular economic value. These deposits are important to local businesses and our local economy and the purpose of the designations is to protect them from surface development which would render their future exploitation an impossibility. There are three existing designations in the current Area Plans and there is an option of retaining the designations in this format, tailoring them to reflect changes in availability or demand or a final option of not having any such zoning. Accordingly, the three options which were identified are;
  - (i) Retain Mineral Reserve Policy Areas at Ballyreagh, Derraghadoan and Derryvale Road.

- (ii) Retain existing Mineral Reserve Policy Area at Ballyreagh and modify Mineral Reserve Policy Areas at Derraghadoan and Derryvale Road.
- (iii) Remove Mineral Reserve Policy Areas from the Plan.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of these approaches;

| м              | ineral Reserve Policy Area   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement<br>patterns |
|----------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Policy Area    | Retain existing Mineral<br>Reserve Policy Areas (RA)               | +                                    | 0                            | +                            | +                                       | N/R                    | +                            | 0                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | N/R                   | -                | -                       | +                             | +'                    | +                               | +                            | -   |
| d)             | Retain and Modify existing<br>Mineral Reserve Policy Areas<br>(PA) | +                                    | 0                            | +                            | +                                       | N/R                    | +                            | 0                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | N/R                   | -                | -                       | +                             | +'                    | +                               | +                            | -   |
| Mineral Reserv | Remove Mineral Reserve<br>Policy Areas (RA)                        | -                                    | 0                            | -                            | -                                       | N/R                    | -                            | 0                                       | ?                           | ?                       | ?                      | ?                                | ?                                 | ?                               | ?                         | N/R                   | +                | +                       | -                             | -                     | -                               | -                            | 0   |

### SA / SEA Findings including any significant negative impacts

**5.372** None of the approaches were found to have any significant negative impacts. Approaches (i) and (ii) will be generally positive in terms of economic and social impacts. The protection of these valuable minerals will help our local industries which are major employers and this will secure jobs SA/SEA 19 'Employment' and incomes for local workers and help to attract investment SA/SEA 21 'Inward Investment'. Such economic benefits will also bring social benefits such as reductions in poverty SA/SEA 1 'Poverty and social exclusion' and improvements in education and skills SA/SEA 3 'Education and skills. Conversely approach (iii) which would see MRPA's removed completely will likely have the reverse effect. If MRPA designations were to be removed there is a level of uncertainty as to what form of surface development, if any, would be carried out on these sites and this makes the environmental impacts uncertain. Options (ii) and (ii) would have negative impacts upon the environmental indicators because they would facilitate quarrying which would have negative connotations for traffic generation SA/SEA 8 'Effect of traffic', would cause harm to biodiversity SA/SEA 11 'Conserve biodiversity' and could potentially be harmful to the visual amenity of our landscapes SA/SEA 12 'Landscape and townscape'.

# Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

5.373 The preferred option has been selected because, in keeping with the SPPS, it is felt that some form of protection valuable minerals is required. The option of not having any MRPA's would have negative economic and social impacts and for these reasons, it is not felt that the approach of eradicating MRPA's will be acceptable. Consultation with GSNI and landowners will continue to be carried out to ascertain the viability of all existing zonings, and it is expected that some of the existing MRPA designations may be amended in line with approach (ii).

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) - Retain existing Mineral Reserve Policy Area at Ballyreagh and modify Mineral Reserve Policy Areas at Derraghadoan and Derryvale Road.

## **Minerals - Policy Approach**

5.374 The POP contained a number of individual minerals policies relating to Minerals Development, Areas of Constriant on Mineral Development and Mineral Reserve Policy Areas. Whilst the Interim Report contained an assessment of strategic approaches to minerals development it did not contain an assessment of the individual policies. Following consultation on the POP numerous representations were received from key stakeholders, including Department for Infrastructure, Department for the Economy, Natural Environment Division and also substantial representations from the minerals industry. As a result of the consideration of these representations it is considered that the proposed policies did not adequately reflect all of the requirements of the SPPS. Therefore, the minerals policies have since been reviewed, with the addition of a number of new policies, including individual policies for valuable minerals, peat extraction, restoration of minerals sites and mines, shafts and adits.

Each individual Minerals policy has been considered and appraised separately below;

## **Mineral Reserve Policy Areas**

- **5.375** In relation to a policy for Mineral Reserve Policy Areas, two potential approaches are to
  - (i) Adopt existing policy i.e. policy MIN 5 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy without fundamental amendments.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of the above suggested approaches.

|                   | Minerals                         | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement<br>patterns |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Reserve<br>Areas  | Adopt existing policy (RA)       | +                                    | 0                            | +                            | +                                       | N/R                    | +                            | 0                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | N/R                   | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | -   |
| Mineral<br>Policy | Reconfigure existing policy (PA) | +                                    | 0                            | +                            | +                                       | N/R                    | +                            | 0                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                         | N/R                   | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | -   |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative impacts

- 5.376 Due to the substance of both policies being essentially the same, their likely effects are expected to be similar and this is what the SA/SEA findings revealed. Neither policy is likely to cause any major negative effect. Both approaches are likely to facilitate the protection of valuable minerals which have economic importance, thus helping to promote jobs and this will have social benefits for SA/SEA 1 Poverty and Social Exclusion, SA/SEA 3 Education and Skills, SA/SEA 4 Opportunity of a decent Home and SA/SEA 6 Sense of Community.
- 5.377 Both approaches are likely to be negative in terms of all of the environmental indicators because they will both involve a degree of quarrying which will have spin off impacts on traffic, landscape, air quality, water quality and on the landscape. However, there will be no major negative effects caused on any of the environmental indicators. Both approaches are found to be generally positive in terms of the economic indicators because the economic value of the minerals will be transferred into job creation and can also help support other industries which employ significant amounts of people such as the construction industry. However, in relation to SA/SEA 22 Efficient Movement Patterns, both approaches were negative due to the increased traffic generation associated with quarrying activity.

# Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

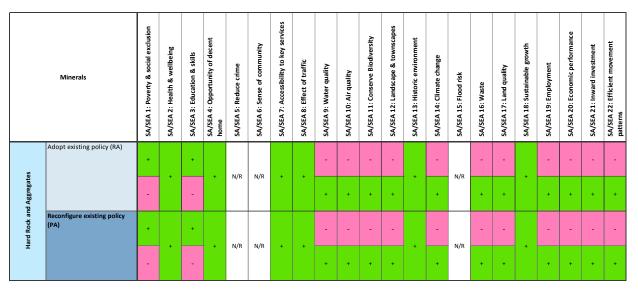
**5.378** Neither approach was found to have any significant negative impacts. The preferred approach is to adopt approach (ii). This option would be in keeping with the policy approach of the SPPS whilst introducing a simplified and more straightforward policy wording.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy MIN 1 – Mineral Reserve Policy Areas.

## **Extraction and Processing of Hard Rock and Aggregates**

- **5.379** This is a new stand-alone policy to address the topic of Hard Rock and Aggregates. It is considered that there are two potential approaches to this topic;
  - (i) Adopt existing approach as contained within various policies of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland (MIN 1, MIN 2, MIN 6 and MIN 7).
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy without fundamental amendments.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of the above suggested approaches.



## SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative impacts

- 5.380 Due to the fact that the substance of both policies remains unchanged their likely effects are expected to be similar and this is what the SA/SEA findings revealed. Neither policy is likely to cause any major negative effect. Both approaches have the potential for dual effects i.e. they may have both positive and negative effects in relation to certain indicators. Both approaches are largely positive in terms of the social indicators. The facilitation of mining will create jobs and this will help people, access housing, improve their skills, avoid poverty and enjoy better health and wellbeing. Both approaches will facilitate jobs by allowing mineral development outside ACMD's and on the other hand both approaches will restrict mineral development within ACMD's, hence the reason for the dual scoring in relation to SA/SEA 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion' and SA/SEA 3 'Education and Skills' and the positive scoring in relation SA/SEA 2 'Health and Wellbeing' and SA/SEA 4 'Opportunity to live in a decent home'.
- **5.381** Similarly, both approaches have a dual scoring on the environmental and economic issues because they both contain elements of restriction and facilitation in terms of mineral development, depending on whether it is located

inside or outside the ACMD. For example, both approaches are dual scored in relation SA/SEA 9 Water Quality, SA/SEA 10 Air Quality, SA/SEA 11 Conserving Biodiversity and SA/SEA 12 Landscape and Townscape because they restrict mineral development within ACMD's but facilitate it elsewhere, thus allowing for potential positive economic effects and negative environmental effects (or vice versa), depending on the location of the proposal.

# Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

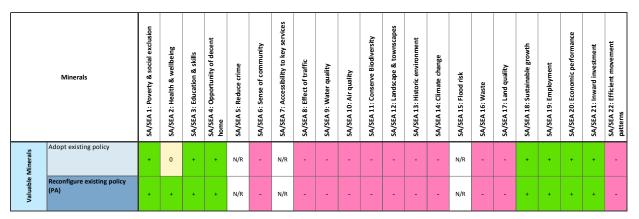
**5.382** It is noted that no significant negative impacts have been identified by either approach. In keeping with the approach of the overall LDP, the preferred approach is approach (ii) which aims to reconfigure and simplify the existing approach which is currently spread out over a range of policies and bring together into one singular planning policy, whilst still being in line with the SPPS.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy MIN 2 – Extraction and Processing of Hard Rock and Aggregates.

## Valuable Minerals and Hydrocarbons

- **5.383** Following consideration of the representations to the POP this new policy is brought forward within the Plan Strategy. In relation to valuable minerals, it is considered that there are two potential approaches to;
  - (i) Adopt existing approach as contained within various policies of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland (MIN 4).
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy without fundamental amendments.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of the above suggested approaches.



### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative impacts

**5.384** The likely impacts of both policies are quite similar with no likely significant negative impacts being identified. Both approaches are generally negative for impact on the environment whilst being positive for impacts on the economy. In summary, this is due to the environmental impacts such as traffic generation,

erosion of landscape character, harm to biodiversity and potential impacts on water supply whilst the economic benefits such as job creation and the attraction of inward investment are also a consideration. The economic benefits will also generate positive social benefits such positive impacts on SA/SEA 1 Poverty and Social Exclusion, SA/SEA 3 Education and Skills and SA/SEA 4 Opportunity to Live in a Decent Home The only point of divergence between the two approaches comes by virtue of SA/SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing where approach (ii) is more positive because it makes specific reference to ensuring that attention is paid to the impacts of development on human health.

# Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

5.385 It is noted that no significant negative impacts have been identified by either approach. In keeping with the approach of the overall LDP, the preferred approach is approach (ii) which aims to reconfigure the existing approach whilst still being in line with the SPPS. The SPPS specifically refers to unconventional hydrocarbon extraction (such as fracking) and the existing approach does not address this issue. The preferred approach also takes more account of the impacts of human health and wellbeing and this is in keeping with Plan objectives.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy MIN 3 – Valuable Minerals and Hydrocarbons.

### **Peat Extraction**

- **5.386** Following consideration of the representations to the POP this new policy is brought forward within the Plan Strategy. In relation to peat extraction, it is considered that there are two potential approaches to;
  - (i) Adopt existing approach as contained within various policies of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland (included as part of MIN 1).
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy and provide separate policy for peat extraction.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of the above suggested approaches.

|          | Minerals                         | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of<br>decent | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of<br>community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve<br>Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic<br>environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: ETRICIENT<br>movement |
|----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| raction  | Adopt existing policy            | N/R                                  | N/R                          | N/R                          | N/R                                | N/R                    | N/R                             | N/R                                     | N/R                         | N/R                     | ++                     | ++                                  | +                                 | ++                                 | ++                        | N/R                   | ++               | +                       | -                             | -                     | 0                               | 0                            | +                                |
| Peat Ext | Reconfigure existing policy (PA) | N/R                                  | 'N/R                         | 'N/R                         | 'N/R                               | 'N/R                   | 'N/R                            | 'N/R                                    | 'N/R                        | N/R                     | ++                     | **                                  | +                                 | ++                                 | ++                        | N/R                   | ++               | +                       | -                             | -                     | 0                               | 0                            | +                                |

### **SA/SEA Findings Including any Significant Negative Impacts**

- 5.387 The likely impacts of both policies are quite similar with no likely significant negative impacts being identified. Both approaches are generally positive for environmental impact with significant positives being identified for SA/SEA 10 Air Quality, SA/SEA 11 Conserve Biodiversity, SA/SEA 13 Historic Environment and SA/SEA 14 Climate Change as a result of the protection of peatlands which act as valuable carbon stores. Both approaches are likely to have a significant positive effect on SA/SEA 16 'Waste' as they place restrictions on commercial peat extraction and thereby will directly limit our dependency on non-renewable resources.
- 5.388 There may be some negative economic impact in terms of restrictions being placed on jobs in the peat extraction industry as a result of the restrictive policy purported by both approaches, particularly in relation to SA/SEA 18 Sustainable Growth and SA/SEA 19 Employment. Neither approaches are thought to have any relationship to the social indicators. Whilst there will be some jobs within the peat industry which may be endangered by the restrictive approaches, it is not thought that these will be enough to suggest there will be any social impacts as a result.

# Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

**5.389** No significant negative impacts have been identified by either approach. The preferred approach (approach (ii)) will provide a stand-alone policy for peat extraction and will also allow for extraction to take place where the bog cannot be restored and therefore has little or no conservation value OR where the removal of peat can be demonstrated as having long term benefits for the bog in question.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy MIN 4 – Peat Extraction.

#### Restoration

- **5.390** Following consideration of the representations to the POP this new policy is brought forward within the Plan Strategy. It is considered that there are two potential approaches to the topic of restoration, these are;
  - (i) Adopt existing approach as contained within various policies of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland (MIN 8)
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy without fundamental amendments.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of the above suggested approaches

|             | Minerals                         | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| ation       | Adopt existing policy            | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | N/R                                     | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | N/R                         | +                       | +                      | ++                               | +                                 | N/R                             | +                         | N/R                   | N/R              | +                       | N/R                           | N/R                   | N/R                             | N/R                          | N/R                                    |
| Restoration | Reconfigure existing policy (PA) | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | N/R                                     | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | N/R                         | +                       | +                      | ++                               | ++                                | N/R                             | +                         | N/R                   | N/R              | +                       | N/R                           | N/R                   | 'N/R                            | 'N/R                         | 'N/R                                   |

### SA/SEA Findings Including any Significant Negative Impacts

5.391 Both approaches have no negative effects although both do have significant positive effects in relation environmental indicators. In terms of social effects, both approaches have potential for creating community facilities and therefore are positive in relation to their impact on SA/SEA 1Poverty and Social Exclusion, SA/SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing and SA/SEA 6 Sense of Community. It is felt that the restoration of mineral sites will not have any economic impacts and so both approaches are scored as not having any relationship to these indicators. Both approaches have significant positive effects on the environment, in particular, SA/SEA 11 Conserving Biodiversity whilst approach (ii) also scores a significant positive in relation SA/SEA 12 Landscape and Townscape because it insists on timetabling and phasing of restoration proposals which should offer more robust assurances of the restoration proposals.

# Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

**5.392** Existing policy consists of a standalone policy relating to restoration. It is felt that whilst both approaches are similar, and both offer the same benefits without any negative effects being identified, approach (ii) is considered to have more stringent environmental controls in that it insists on restoration proposals being bound to a timetable and therefore being more robust and is in line with the requirements of the SPPS in this regard.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy MIN 5 – Restoration of Minerals Sites.

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#### Mine Shafts and Adits

- **5.393** This policy topic was not considered as an individual policy within the POP however given Mid Ulster's unique industrial heritage it is considered that there is a need for a bespoke policy to address this issue. It is considered that there are two approaches in relation to this policy area;
  - i) Introduce a specific policy which operates a presumption against development of lands which may be affected by underground extraction of minerals which are currently taking place or which may have previously taken place.
  - ii) Include provision within general mineral policy, similar to current approach of Policy MIN 6 of Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for the both approaches.

|                     | Minerals                    | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SEA 3: Education & | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of<br>decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to<br>key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve<br>Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic<br>environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable<br>growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic<br>performance | /SEA 21: | SA/SEA 22: Efficient<br>movement<br>pattems |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------|---|
| Shafts and<br>Adits | Include Bespoke Policy (PA) | 0                                    | ++                           | N/R                | ++   | N/R                    | N/R                          | N/R  | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                   | N/R                               | N/R                                | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | 0                                | 0                     | N/R                                | 0        | N/R   |
| Mine Sh             | Adopt existing policy (RA)  | 0                                    | +                            | N/R                | +  | 'N/R                   | 'N/R                         | 'N/R                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                   | N/R                               | N/R                                | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | 0                                | 0                     | N/R                                | 0        | N/R   |

#### SA/SEA Findings Including any Significant Negative Impacts

- 5.394 No negative impacts have been identified for either approach. Option (i) is considered likely to have a major positive impact on SA/SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing because it will safeguard against habitable buildings being erected on land which may be prone to subsidence or collapse and this will have major benefits for protecting health and wellbeing of residents. It will also have major positive benefits for ensuring all homes are safe for habitation and this will impact upon SA/SEA 4 opportunity to own a decent home. Option (ii) will also have positive effects for these objectives but given the less strict policy wording, these effects are classed as positive instead of major positive.
- **5.395** The remainder of the indicators for both options are either not related to the policy area or are identified as having a neutral scoring given the small amount of land and very specific range of sites to which the policy will relate.

# Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

**5.396** There are no negative impacts identified as a result of either approach. The impact of the stricter policy wording of approach (i) which makes it more apparent that development on land currently or formerly experiencing

underground excavation will conflict with the Plan means that there are some major positive social impacts. For this reason, option (i) is the preferred option.

## **Tourism - Strategic Approach**

- **5.397** Within the POP three strategic policy approaches to the topic of tourism were proposed. The strategic approaches considered were;
  - (i) Continue with the current approach i.e. maintain the existing tourism designations alongside the policies of PPS 16.
  - (ii) Adopt a case by case approach with each case considered against defined criteria set out within policy, regardless of its location.
  - (iii) Adopt a flexible plan led approach which would target the areas with the most to offer through the designation of Tourism Opportunity Zones and Tourism Conservation Zones, alongside a suite of tailored policies.

It is considered that the same three options still apply to the strategic approach to tourism and they have been assessed below. In addition, as the Plan Strategy is now bringing forward detailed tourism policies these too have been individually assessed and are set out after the strategic assessment.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

**5.398** The tourism industry in Mid Ulster is relatively small and the main issue is the need to improve the attractiveness of Mid Ulster as a holiday/leisure destination and encourage more visitors to stay overnight.

It is considered that there are three policy approaches for dealing with issue of Tourism;

- (i) Adopt Existing policy contained within PPS 16 and existing Tourism Opportunity Zones and Tourism Conservation Zones.
- (ii) Case by Case Approach. Each case considered based on defined criteria set out within planning policy, regardless of its location. In accordance with general planning principles and where need is demonstrated.
- (iii) Consolidate and Amalgamate existing policy contained within PPS 16 and review existing Tourism Opportunity Zones and Tourism Conservation Zones.

The SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches are summarised below.

| Tourisi             | m - Strategic Approach  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
|                     | Adopt existing policy<br>and existing TOZs and<br>TCZs (RA)                                   | +                                    | +                            | +                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | -                           | 0                       | -                      | +                                | +                                 | ş                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | 0                     | 0                               | 0                            | +                                      |
| Strategic           | Case by Case Approach<br>(RA)   | +                                    | +                            | +                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | -                           | 0                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | 0                         | 0                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Tourism - Strategic | Consolidate and<br>amalgamate existing<br>policy and review<br>existing TOZs and TCZs<br>(PA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | _                           | 0                       | -                      | +                                | +                                 | ?                               | 0                         | 0                     | -                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
|                     |   |                                      |                              |                              | 1471                                 | 191                    |                              | 11/11                                   |                             |                         |                        | -                                | -                                 |                                 | Ü                         | J                     |                  | Ü                       |                               |                       |                                 |                              | J                                      |

SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.399 The three approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Education and Skills' and 4 'Sense of Community' as they are facilitating job creation, improving incomes and opportunities to develop new skills in the tourism industry. Conversely they are also protecting important tourism assets which create a sense of pride in the local community and provides places for local people and visitors to walk, cycle etc. All approaches are likely to have minor negative effects on SA/SEA objectives 8 'Effect on traffic' and 10 'Air Quality' as they facilitate more development which has greater potential for more car journeys in the countryside, thus more air pollution and emissions. In terms of the impact on SA/SEA objectives 11 'Biodiversity' and 12 'Landscapes and Townscapes'.
- 5.400 Approach (i) is likely to have a minor positive impact as development is directed towards settlements or on the periphery of settlements. While Approach (ii) can bring minor negative effects on the afore-mentioned objectives as this may lead to a reduction in control of where tourism accommodation/amenities are located and may lead to greater impact on the landscape and biodiversity. Approach (iii) may have minor positive and negative effects on biodiversity and landscape, as there is protection from inappropriate development through TCZs but there is more flexibility for major tourism development, tourism accommodation and amenities. Approaches (ii) and (iii) can bring minor positive effects on the majority of the economic objectives such as employment, investment and regeneration. Approach (iii) is more tailored to the rural nature of Mid Ulster and addresses the need for more flexibility and have more tourism accommodation in the rural communities.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

- 5.401 Approach (i) does not grasp the opportunity to redress the tourism visitor numbers imbalance between Mid Ulster and Northern Ireland. Given the findings of the Tourism Position Paper, with Mid Ulster having the second lowest number of overnight trips secured and the second lowest expenditure on overnight trips of all local government districts in 2013, Approach 1 does not present an adequate solution to the issues facing Mid Ulster. This is reflected in the neutral economic SA/SEA scoring as to carry forward the existing Tourism Opportunity Zones in association with the existing policies, would not progress Mid Ulster's Tourism Strategy.
- 5.402 Approach (ii) provides for the consideration of tourism development on a case by case basis. This option would essentially be driven by entrepreneurial activity. Whilst this option would undoubtedly present an opportunity for Mid Ulster to improve tourism facilities and increase tourism numbers it also has the potential to be abused as a means of obtaining planning approval for housing development in the rural area. In addition, it could fail to highlight the opportunities for tourism development in relation to important assets of Mid Ulster.
- 5.403 Approach (iii) is the preferred option and attempts to rectify the problem that the existing tourism policies are an attempt by central government to apply a 'one size fits all' set of policies for the whole of Northern Ireland. Mid Ulster has historically not had the key tourism attractors that other regions have benefited from and is a predominantly rural population. It is considered that Approach (iii) is to adopt a more sustainable approach which seeks to target those areas with most to offer either by way of assets and activities or due to their strategic location, through the designation of Tourism Opportunity Zones (TOZ's) whilst ensuring adequate protection for natural and built environment. This is reflected in the minor positive minor positive scoring for social and economic objectives as this option can create employment, investment while sustaining vibrant rural communities.

Preferred Approach: Option (iii) – Consolidate and amalgamate existing policies and review existing TOZ's and TCZ's.

## **Tourism - Policy Approach**

**5.404** The SA/SEA Interim contained only an assessment of the overarching strategic approach to tourism and there were no assessments of the proposed tourism policies. Therefore, the assessments of the proposed individual tourism policies are set out below.

#### **Protection of Tourism Assets and Tourist Accommodation**

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.405 The tourism industry in Mid Ulster is relatively small and the main issue is the need to improve the attractiveness of Mid Ulster as a holiday/leisure destination and encourage more visitors to stay overnight. One way to facilitate this to promote our existing tourism assets within the District such as Beaghmore and protect important tourism accommodation such as the Greenvale and Glenavon. According to the SPPS sustainable tourism development is brought about by balancing the needs of tourists and the tourism industry with conserving the tourism asset. The SPPS also states the safeguarding of tourism assets from unnecessary, inappropriate or excessive development is a vital element in maintaining a healthy tourism industry and should be taken into account in the preparation of the LDP.
- **5.406** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of protection of tourism assets and tourist accommodation;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy as contained in Policy TSM 8 in PPS 16 and Policy TSM 2 and TSM 3 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TSM 2 in Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 and SPPS. Approach 1 focused on minimising development that would in itself or in combination with existing and approved development in the locality have a significant adverse impact on a tourism asset. This approach also designates Sperrins Tourism Conservation Zone which will restrict development to minor improvements to infrastructure and re-use of existing vernacular buildings.
  - (ii) Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy wording with the following amendments:
    - Important tourism accommodation will be protected from redevelopment and changes to other uses. These sites comprise of; The Glenavon Hotel, Cookstown and The Greenvale Hotel, Cookstown.
    - Existing Sperrins Tourism Conservation Zone is also protected and reviewed recognising the importance of protecting existing tourism assets.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

|  | Tourism   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| ourism Assets<br>commodation                           | Adopt existing policy (RA)  | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | N/R                                     | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | ++                               | ++                                | ++                              | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Protection of Tourism Assets and Tourist Accommodation | Reconfigure and<br>amalgamate existing<br>policy and Area Plan<br>Policies (PA) | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | N/R                                     | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | ++                               | ++                                | ++                              | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.407 The differences in the two suggested policy approaches are minimal and this is reflected in their sustainability scorings above. Both approaches can bring significant positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 11 'Biodiversity', 12 'Quality of Landscapes and Townscapes' and 13 'Historic Environment'. They can safeguard the intrinsic character and quality of the built and natural heritage assets such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Historic Parks and Gardens and Areas of Archaeological Interest. These tourism assets are important for attracting tourists and growing our undeveloped tourism industry.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.408 In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred option (Approach (ii)) is to reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy, not least for ease of reference and to avoid duplication. Mid Ulster has the second lowest number of hotel bed spaces and therefore Independent hotels such as The Greenvale Hotel, Cookstown and The Glenavon Hotel Cookstown are important hotel accommodation and as such need to be protected from re-development. Mid Ulster also has a number of existing tourism assets such as Beaghmore and the Sperrins and these have the potential to be utilised in order to attract more people to the District. Simultaneously, this must be balanced against protecting the tourism assets and sensitive landscapes from excessive development.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) Adoption of Policy TOU 1 – Protection of Tourism Assets and Tourism Accommodation.

## **Resort Destination Development**

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.409 The tourism industry in Mid Ulster is relatively small and the main issue is the need to improve the attractiveness of Mid Ulster as a holiday/leisure destination and encourage more visitors to stay overnight. One way to facilitate this is through a major resort destination development such as a waterpark, theme park or similar leisure facilities. According to the SPPS policies or proposals for major tourist development must demonstrate exceptional benefit to the tourism industry, sustainable benefit to the locality and that a countryside location is required by reason of its size or site specific or functional requirements.
- 5.410 Within the POP the topic of tourism was covered by three reasonable alternatives to our overall policy approach and therefore did not consider the individual tourism policies proposed within the POP. Therefore, as the Mid Ulster Plan Strategy has proposed to bring forward a bespoke policy for Resort Destination Development it has been assessed against the SA/SEA objectives below;
  - (i) Adopt new policy to allow Resort Destination Development (outside of SCA's and TCZ's) providing both accommodation and major leisure facilities, such as a waterpark, theme park and other similar leisure facilities where it has been demonstrated that it will be of exceptional benefit to the regional tourism industry and the economy and is on a site that is sustainable in terms of any benefits derived for the local economy and in relation to adverse impacts on the wider environment.

All major tourist development must be accompanied by a Design Concept Statement.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| То | urism                    | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
|    | Adopt new<br>policy (PA) | 0                                    | 0                            | 0                            | N/R                                     | N/R                    | 0                            | N/R                                     | -                           | 0                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | 0                         | 0                     | -                | -                       | ++                            | +                     | +                               | ++                           | 0                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.411 This policy approach is likely to have minimal impacts or no relationship on the social objectives. It is likely to have minor negative environmental effects on SA/SEA environmental objectives SA/SEA objective 8 'Traffic', 10 'Air Quality', 11 'Biodiversity', 12 'Landscape and townscape', 16 'Waste' and 17 'Land Quality'. Any major development in the countryside has the potential to increase traffic, waste, land and the likely increase in private car journeys could impact air quality.
- 5.412 This policy approach can potentially bring significant positive economic effects to the local economy and as such SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable growth' and SA/SEA 21 'Inward Investment' as it introduces a more flexible approach to facilitating a major tourism development project in the countryside. employment, regeneration and investment.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.413 The preferred approach is to adopt a new bespoke policy to deal with Resort Destination Development. It is acknowledged that Mid Ulster currently has no major tourism development but is an ideal location for a resort destination. It is well positioned on two Key Transport Corridors and proximity to both Lough Neagh and the Sperrins, which provide tourism opportunities. This approach is a more flexible approach to facilitating a major tourism development project in the countryside. Any proposal must be accompanied by a Design Concept Statement and this will ensure that a major resort destination would integrate into the location and surrounding context.

Preferred Approach – Adoption of Policy TOU 2 – Resort Destination Development.

#### **Tourism Accommodation**

## Reasons for selecting alternatives

5.414 The tourism industry in Mid Ulster is relatively small and the main issue is the need to improve the attractiveness of Mid Ulster as a holiday/leisure destination and encourage more visitors to stay overnight. One way to facilitate this to provide a greater variety of tourist accommodation from self-catering accommodation to Motels, Chain Hotels and Boutique Hotels. According to the SPPS the guiding principle should be to ensure policies and proposals facilitate appropriate tourism development in the countryside (such as farm diversification schemes, the re-use of rural buildings) where this supports rural communities and promotes a healthy rural economy and tourism sector. The SPPS also states that tourism development such as self-catering accommodation is acceptable in areas where tourist amenities and

accommodation have become established or likely to be provided as a result of Signature Projects.

- **5.415** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of tourism accommodation;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy as contained in policies TSM 1, TSM 3, TSM 5 and TSM 6 in PPS 16 and Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 3 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 2 in Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 and SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy wording with the following amendments:
  - Provision for hotels and self-catering accommodation on unzoned land within Dispersed Rural Communities.
  - Within Tourism Opportunity Zonings this approach facilitates the development of hotels and self-catering accommodation of at least 3 units or a motel situated at or easily accessible to a key transport corridor, link corridor or trunk road.

The SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches are summarised below.

|                       | Tourism   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| nmodation             | Adopt existing policy (RA)  | 0                                    | 0                            | 0                            | N/R                                     | N/R                    | 0                            | N/R                                     | -                           | 0                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | 0                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Tourism Accommodation | Reconfigure and<br>Amalgamate existing<br>policy and Area Plans<br>(PA) | 0                                    | 0                            | 0                            | N/R                                     | N/R                    | 0                            | N/R                                     | -                           | 0                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | 0                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | ++                              | +                            | 0                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.416 For both approaches negative environmental effects have been identified on SA/SEA objective 11 'Biodiversity', 12 'Landscapes and Townscapes' and 17 'Land Quality' as any new development in the countryside can have greater negative impact on wildlife, flora and fauna. Both approaches can have minor positives in terms of sustainable growth and employment. Approach (ii) has been identified as having significant positive effects on SA/SEA objective 20 'Economic Performance'. There is greater flexibility for tourism accommodation in rural communities and this reflects the rural nature of Mid Ulster and provide opportunities to grow the tourism economy.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

- **5.417** In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred option (Approach ii) is to reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy, not least for ease of reference and to avoid duplication. Approach (ii) recognises the need to promote tourism accommodation in these rural communities as they have the most to offer by way of existing outdoor activities or facilities.
- 5.418 A key issue within Mid Ulster is the lack of variety of tourist accommodation and the inability to get visitors to stay overnight and contribute to the wider economic. It is noted that Mid Ulster experiences the third lowest number of overnight trips of all the 11 Council Districts. This approach facilitates a motel situated at or accessible to key transport corridors and key interchanges. Mid Ulster produces the highest percentage of visits for the purposes of business across the province at 12% (MUDC Position Paper 2015). This would encourage more tourists and overnight trips for business travellers.

Preferred Approach – Option (ii) - Adoption of Policy TOU 3 – Tourism Accommodation.

### Other Tourism Facilities/Amenities and Attractions

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.419 The tourism industry in Mid Ulster is relatively small and the main issue is the need to improve the attractiveness of Mid Ulster as a holiday/leisure destination and encourage more visitors to stay overnight. Within Mid Ulster there are opportunities to promote activity tourism at sites such as Lough Neagh (fishing, cruising and watersports) and the Sperrins (hill walking, nature watching). According to the SPPS the guiding principle should be to ensure policies and proposals facilitate appropriate tourism development in the countryside where this supports rural communities and promotes a healthy rural economy and tourism sector.
- **5.420** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of other tourism facilities/amenities and attractions;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy as contained in policies TSM 1 and TSM 2 in PPS 16 and Plan Policy TM 1 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TM 1 Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 and SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy wording with the following amendments:
  - Facilitates additional opportunities for outdoor facilities, amenities or attractions within a settlement, Tourist Opportunity Zone or in the open countryside.
  - Furthermore, that indoor tourism facilities need to demonstrate:

It is in association with and requires a site at or close to a tourism asset; or

The type of tourism activity in itself requires a countryside location.

• There is the removal of need for a tourism benefit statement and a sustainable benefit statement for proposals of regional importance.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

|  | Tourism  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| ourism<br>nenities and<br>tions                          | Adopt existing policy (RA)   | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | 0                            | N/R                                     | -                           | 0                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | 0                     | 0                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Other Tourism<br>Facilities/Amenities and<br>Attractions | Reconfigure and<br>Amalgamate existing<br>policy and Area<br>Plans(PA) | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | 0                            | N/R                                     | -                           | 0                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | 0                     | 0                | -                       | ++                            | ++                    | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.421 For both approaches negative environmental effects have been identified on SA/SEA objectives 11 'Biodiversity' and 12 'Landscapes and Townscapes' as any development can have a negative impact but this would depend on the nature of the development as outdoor amenities range from mountain bike trails to picnic areas. Approach 2 has been identified as having significant positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth' and 19 'Employment' as this option provides additional opportunities for outdoor tourism facilities within settlements, Tourism Opportunity Zones and in the open countryside as it's a more flexible policy. This can create more employment and enhance the tourist offer.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.422 In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred option (Approach 2) is to reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy, not least for ease of reference and to avoid duplication. Mid Ulster generates less employment from tourism than any other district (MUDC Position Paper 2015). A potential way to increase Mid Ulster's tourist appeal is through the growth of activity based tourism such as mountain bike trails, angling, water sports. This approach would also facilitate indoor tourism facilities at established tourist facilities that may need a visitor's centre or changing facilities.

Preferred Approach – Option (ii) - Adoption of Policy TOU 4 – Other Tourism Facilities / Amenities and Attractions.

### **Tourism Designations - Tourism Conservation Zones (TCZs)**

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.423 The Plan Strategy has brought forward the designation of TCZs. These are areas where the quality and character of the landscape is considered special, the conservation interests significant and they may also contain important tourism assets. Within a TCZ tourism development is restricted to minor improvements to infrastructure and re-use of existing vernacular buildings. According to the SPPS, the safeguarding of tourism assets from unnecessary, inappropriate or excessive development is a vital element in maintaining a healthy tourism industry.
- **5.424** Based on the strategic approach to tourism assessment above, it is considered that there is only one policy approach for dealing with the overarching issue of Tourism Conservation Zones;
  - (i) Adopt existing Tourism Conservation Zones.

The SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach of adopting TCZ's has been summarised below.

|   | Tourism  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Tourism<br>Conservation Zones<br>(TCZs) | Adopt existing Tourism<br>Conservation Zones<br>(PA) | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | ++                               | ++                                | ++                              | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

#### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.425 This approach can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 2 'Health and Wellbeing' and 6 'Sense of Community' as many tourism assets such as Historic Buildings and Demesnes can provide places for walking and cycling and this facilitates improving physical and mental wellbeing and healthier lifestyles. Protecting tourism assets can also give a sense of pride and place to the local community. There is likely to be significant positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 11 'Biodiversity', 12 'Landscapes and Townscapes' and 13 'Historic Environment'.

5.426 The works within a TCZ are limited to minor improvements within the TCZ so there may be minimal impact on wildlife, flora, fauna and the landscape. The TCZ may contain important features of the built and natural environment and this approach can protect these from excessive development. This approach is likely to bring minor positive effects on the majority of the economic objectives. Tourism assets are places that people want to visit and this can contribute to improving visitor numbers and increasing the number of overnight stays, while also sustaining vibrant rural communities.

### Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.427 There are no reasonable alternatives to dealing with the issue of TCZs. The preferred option is to adopt the existing Tourism Conservation Zones. Tourism is an underdeveloped industry in Mid Ulster and only a small number of people visit for holiday and leisure purposes. There are opportunities to enhance the tourist offer through protecting and promoting existing tourism assets. Within the TCZs there are a number of tourism assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Buildings and Demesnes and Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAIs). This is reflected in the positive scores for social, economic and environmental objectives as protecting Mid Ulster's tourism assets can only be beneficial to the local tourism industry.

Preferred Approach – Adoption of existing Tourism Conservation Zones.

### **Sperrins Tourism Conservation Zones (TCZs)**

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.428** It is considered that there is one policy approach for dealing with issue of Sperrins Tourism Conservation Zones;
  - (i) Adopt existing Sperrins Tourism Conservation Zones.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.

|  | Tourism   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Sperrins Tourism<br>Conservation Zones | Adopt existing Sperrins<br>Tourism Conservation<br>Zones (PA) | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | ++                               | ++                                | ++                              | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.429 This approach can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 2 'Health and Wellbeing' and 6 'Sense of Community' as many tourism assets such as Historic Buildings and Demesnes can provide places for walking and cycling and this facilitates improving physical and mental wellbeing and healthier lifestyles. Protecting tourism assets can also give a sense of pride and place to the local community. There is likely to be significant positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 11 'Biodiversity', 12 'Landscapes and Townscapes' and 13 'Historic Environment'. It is limited to minor improvements within the TCZ so there may be minimal impact on wildlife, flora, fauna and the landscape. The TCZ may contain important features of the built and natural environment and this approach can protect these from excessive development. This approach is likely to bring minor positive effects on the majority of the economic objectives. Tourism assets are places that people want to visit and this can contribute to improving visitor numbers and increasing the number of overnight stays, while also sustaining vibrant rural communities.

### Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.430 There are no reasonable alternatives to the issue of Sperrins TCZs. The preferred option is to adopt the existing Sperrins Tourism Conservation Zones. Tourism is an underdeveloped industry in Mid Ulster and only a small number of people visit for holiday and leisure purposes. There are opportunities to enhance the tourist offer through protecting and promoting the Sperrins Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. This area is an important tourism asset for its landscape, ecology and heritage and is a place where visitors come for hill walking and nature watching. TCZs will protect this area from excessive and inappropriate tourist development so assisting in the promotion of tourism.

Preferred Approach – Adoption of Sperrins Tourism Conservation Zone.

### **Tourism Opportunity Zones (TOZs)**

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

5.431 TOZs will counterbalance where constraint on development exists and recognise the areas that have the most to offer, either by way of existing outdoor activities, facilities or location and promotes tourism development within them. According to the SPPS acceptable tourist development in the countryside may include self-catering accommodation, particularly in areas where tourist accommodation and amenities have become established.

It is considered that there is one policy approach for dealing with the overarching issue of Tourism Opportunity Zones;

(i) Adopt Existing and identify new Tourism Opportunity Zones.

The below table summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.

| Tour                                   | rism Designations   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Tourism<br>Opportunity<br>Zones (TOZs) | Adopt existing and<br>Designation of New<br>Tourism Opportunity<br>Zones (PA) | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | 0                            | N/R                                     | -                           | 0                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | 0                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.432 This approach can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objective 2 'Health and Wellbeing' as it may provide more opportunities for new outdoor tourism amenities or attractions or existing ones to expand. These can provide places to walk, cycle, mountain biking, water sports etc. and this can improve physical and mental wellbeing. There is potential for minor negative effects on the majority of the environmental objectives as new tourist development in the countryside may have an impact on the landscape, wildlife, more car journeys and more waste.
- 5.433 TOZs are also located within our most sensitive landscapes such as Lough Neagh and the Sperrins AONB. Conversely it is anticipated there may be minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth', 19 'Employment', 20 'Economic Performance' and 21 'Inward Investment'. Tourism within Mid Ulster is one of the most underdeveloped of all the 11 council districts and the designation of TOZs can facilitate more overnight stays by visitors and the creation of more outdoor activity facilities. This will benefit regeneration in rural communities.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.434 The preferred option is to adopt the existing TOZs and designate new TOZs within Mid Ulster in the Sperrins AONB and along the Lough Shore. Tourism is an underdeveloped industry in Mid Ulster and only a small number of people visit for holiday and leisure purposes. There is also the third lowest number of overnight trips and the third lowest number of beds available in licensed accommodation in Northern Ireland. Thus there is the potential for more flexibility and less prescriptive regarding tourism accommodation, facilities and attractions. Further Tourism Opportunity Zones have been introduced within Mid Ulster to facilitate sustainable tourism growth in areas that people want to visit and participate in activities such as walking, cycling, water sports etc. However these are sensitive landscapes and constraints on development may already exist such as the Proposed Special Countryside Area along the Lough Shore and the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the Sperrins.

Preferred Approach – Adoption of existing designations and identification of new Tourism Opportunity Zones.

### **Lough Shore Tourism Opportunity Zones (TOZs)**

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.435** It is considered that there is one policy approach for dealing with issue of Lough Shore Tourism Opportunity Zones;
  - (i) Adopt existing TOZs at Mountjoy and Washing Bay and Designation of new TOZs at The Battery and Tradd Point.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.

| Tourism - Designations                       | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| a Dough Shore Tourism Opportunity Zones (PA) | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | 0                            | N/R                                     | -                           | 0                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | 0                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.436 This approach can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objective 2 'Health and Wellbeing' as it may provide more opportunities for new outdoor tourism amenities or attractions or the expansion of existing ones. These can provide

places for walking, cycling, fishing and water sports, and this can improve physical and mental wellbeing. There is potential for minor negative effects on the majority of the environmental objectives as new tourist development in the countryside may have an impact on the landscape, wildlife, more car journeys and more waste. The TOZs are also located within the proposed Special Countryside Area which is one of our most sensitive landscapes. Conversely it is anticipated there will be minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth', 19 'Employment', 20 'Economic Performance' and 21 'Inward Investment'. Tourism within Mid Ulster is one of the most underdeveloped of all the 11 council districts and the designation of a new TOZs in the Lough Shore area can facilitate more overnight stays by visitors and the creation of more outdoor activity facilities. This will benefit regeneration in rural communities.

### Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

- 5.437 There are no reasonable alternatives to the issue of Loughshore TOZs. The preferred option is to adopt the existing TOZs at Curran Quay, Mountjoy and Washing Bay and designate new TOZs at The Battery and Tradd Point. Tourism is an underdeveloped industry in Mid Ulster and only a small number of people visit for holiday and leisure purposes. There is also the third lowest number of overnight trips and the third lowest number of beds available in licensed accommodation in Northern Ireland. Thus there is the potential for more flexibility and less prescriptive regarding tourism accommodation, facilities and attractions to redress the low tourist activity in Mid Ulster.
- 5.438 Tourism Opportunity Zones are a way to achieve this within a sensitive landscape such as the proposed Special Countryside Area at Lough Neagh. This is an area which offers activities and facilities near to key tourist assets. This preferred option has positive economic scoring as there is more flexibility for tourism accommodation/outdoor activities in this area can bring jobs, investment and contribute to regeneration of the Lough Shore area.

Preferred Approach – Adoption existing Tourism Opportunity Zones at the shores of Lough Neagh.

### **Sperrins Tourism Opportunity Zones (TOZs)**

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.439** It is considered that there is one policy approach for dealing with issue of the Sperrins Tourism Opportunity Zones;
  - (i) Adopt existing TOZ's at Davagh Forest and Designation of new TOZ at Six Towns Road Valley.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.

|  | Tourism   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Sperrins Tourism<br>Opportunity<br>Zones | Adopt existing and<br>Designation of New<br>Sperrins Tourism<br>Opportunity Zones<br>(PA) | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | 0                            | N/R                                     | -                           | 0                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | -                         | 0                     | -                | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.440 This approach can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objective 2 'Health and Wellbeing' as it may provide more opportunities for new outdoor tourism amenities or attractions or the expansion of existing ones i.e. mountain biking in Davagh Forest. These can provide places to walk, cycle, mountain bike and this can improve physical and mental wellbeing. There is potential for minor negative effects on the majority of the environmental objectives as new tourist development in the countryside may have an impact on the landscape, wildlife, more car journeys and more waste. The two TOZs are also located within the Sperrins AONB which is one of our most sensitive landscapes. Conversely it is anticipated there will be minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth', 19 'Employment', 20 'Economic Performance' and 21 'Inward Investment'. Tourism within Mid Ulster is one of the most underdeveloped of all the 11 council districts and the designation of a new TOZ at Six Towns Road Valley can facilitate more overnight stays by visitors and the creation of more outdoor activity facilities. This will benefit regeneration in rural communities.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

- 5.441 There are no reasonable alternatives to the issue of the Sperrins TOZs. The preferred option is to adopt the existing TOZ at Davagh Forest and designate a new TOZ at Six Towns Road Valley. Tourism is an underdeveloped industry in Mid Ulster and only a small number of people visit for holiday and leisure purposes. There is also the third lowest number of overnight trips and the third lowest number of beds available in licensed accommodation in Northern Ireland. Thus there is the potential for more flexibility and less prescriptive regarding tourism accommodation, facilities and attractions to redress the low tourist activity in Mid Ulster.
- **5.442** Tourism Opportunity Zones are a way to achieve this within a sensitive landscape such as the Sperrins AONB. This is an area which offers activities and facilities near to key tourist assets. It has been recognised to retain the existing TOZ at Davagh as this is an area with the mountain bike trails at

Davagh Forest and the potential Dark Skies Project. The Six Towns Road Valley is also an area with potential for walking and birdwatching. This preferred option has positive economic scoring as there is more flexibility for tourism accommodation/outdoor activities in this area can bring jobs, investment and contribute to regeneration of the Sperrins area.

Preferred Approach – Adoption existing Tourism Opportunity Zones at Davagh Forest and designation of a new Tourism Opportunity Zone at Six Towns Road Valley.

# Agriculture, Forestry and Development Ancillary to Commercial Fishing

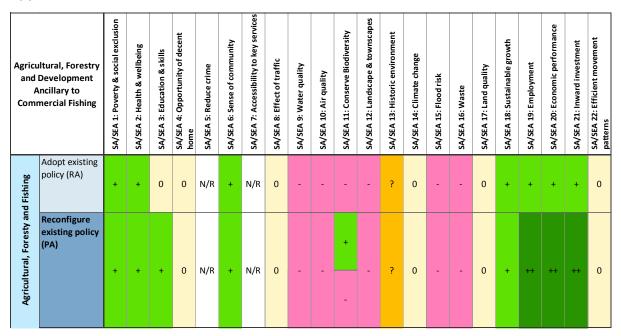
5.443 The POP suggested two reasonable alternatives on agriculture and forestry development and these options were assessed in the Interim SA/SEA Report. Following representations made during the consultation on the POP however, it was decided to include within this policy a criteria on development ancillary to commercial fishing. Development ancillary to commercial fishing was not assessed previously in the Interim SA/SEA Report and has therefore now been included in the assessment below to reflect the importance of the long established fishing industry around the lough shore. It should be noted that the POP also proposed a policy for the conversion and re-use of existing buildings within this topic however, this has now been relocated to the Historic Environment section below.

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.444 Within Mid Ulster there is a significant farming community with 4090 active farms registered (DAERA the Agricultural Census in Northern Ireland 2016). There is also a good distribution of forests spread across the District such as Davagh Forest, Pomeroy Forest Park and Moyola Forest Park. There is a long established fishing industry related to Lough Neagh where fishing traditions and skills are passed down through the generations within families. The key issue is how best to facilitate these industries to ensure sustainable economic growth and vibrant rural communities.
- 5.445 According to the SPPS the policy objectives for the countryside are to manage growth to achieve appropriate and sustainable patterns of development which supports a vibrant rural community and conserve the landscape. This SPPS has a policy approach based on clustering, consolidating and grouping new development with existing established buildings and the re-use of previously used buildings.
- **5.446** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of agriculture, forestry and development ancillary to commercial fishing;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy as contained in Policy CTY 12 in PPS 21 and SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording with the following amendments:
    - Removal of the need to demonstrate the development is necessary for the efficient use of the agricultural holding or forestry enterprise.
    - Where a new building is proposed removal of requirement to demonstrate that there are no suitable existing buildings on the holding or enterprise that could be used.

- New criteria allowing provision for buildings on new farm enterprises.
- Intensive farming and animal husbandry are required to demonstrate no significant adverse environmental impact.
- New criteria where the development of a building ancillary to commercial fishing will conform with the plan where the building is located within the area identified as 'Area for holder of commercial fishing licence'. The applicant must hold a valid commercial fishing licence, either a boat owners licence to fish eels or a boat owners licence to fish for scale fish and at the time of the submission of the planning application must have been living and conducting their fishing operations from Mid Ulster for a minimum of the last 6 years.

The below table summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.



SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.447 Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing' and 3 'Sense of Community' as they facilitate the growth of agriculture, forestry and fishing which could contribute to improving rural incomes, education and skills and sustaining vibrant rural communities. Approach (ii) has been identified as both positive and negative effects on SA/SEA objective 'Biodiversity' as there could be the loss of natural habitats through new development but this approach will allow for the retention of existing farm buildings that may contain protected species such as bats, swifts and other wildlife.

5.448 Both approaches can bring positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth', 19 'Employment', 20 'Economic Performance' and 21 'Inward Investment'. Approach (ii) however could offer more opportunities for new farm holdings to start up and a more flexible approach to new buildings on farm/forestry holdings which could contribute to sustained economic growth and regeneration. Approach (ii) can bring significant positive impacts on employment, economic performance and investment as it is facilitating buildings for the commercial fishing industry. This option recognises the importance of commercial eel and scale fish fishing to the Mid Ulster economy.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

- 5.449 In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred option (Approach (ii)) is to reconfigure existing policy, not least for ease of reference and to avoid duplication. Approach (ii) is a less prescriptive policy in terms of farmers obtaining new buildings for their existing holdings and facilitating more opportunities for new farm enterprises. This approach is tailored to rural nature of Mid Ulster where 40% of the population are in the countryside with close links to agriculture, forestry and commercial fishing, so a policy that promotes agricultural and rural development is important for the growth of a sustainable vibrant rural economy.
- 5.450 Approach (ii) acknowledges that Mid Ulster has a long tradition of commercial fishing and that many of those who hold commercial fishing licences live within settlements and do not have access to land and buildings. Thus there is provision for buildings for the storage of boats and nets ancillary to commercial fishing. Mitigation measures to control the number extra buildings on the lough shore are that those involved in the commercial fishing industry specifically eel fishing and scale fishing, will need to prove they have had a licence for 6 years and that he/she has resided and conducted their fishing operations within Mid Ulster for at least the last 6 years.

Preferred Approach – Option (ii) – Adopt Policy AFR 1 – Agriculture and Forestry Development and Development Ancillary to Commercial Fishing.

#### **Farm Diversification**

5.451 Within the POP no reasonable alternatives were proposed and the policy on farm diversification contained within the POP aligns with the current policy in PPS 21 Sustainable Development in the Countryside and this proposed policy was assessed in the Interim SA/SEA Report. Following consultation of the POP some responses highlighted that new buildings should cluster with existing buildings and as a result this criteria has been included in the Farm Diversification policy brought forward in the Plan Strategy.

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.452 The key issue is that many of Mid Ulster's farms are very small and there is a need to diversify. Any development must also be sensitive to the location and operate in conjunction with the existing farm operations. According to the SPPS the policy objectives for the countryside are to manage growth to achieve appropriate and sustainable patterns of development which supports a vibrant rural community and conserve the landscape.
- **5.453** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of farm diversification;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy as contained in Policy CTY 11 in PPS 21 and SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording with the following amendments:
    - New buildings clustered where possible but may be sited away from the farm group where there is environmental or amenity reasons or it would be prejudicial to the operation on the farm.

The below table summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Fo                   | Agricultural and restry Development | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| sification           | Adopt existing policy (RA)          | +                                    | +                            | +                            | 0                                    | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | ?                           | -                       | ?                      | -                                | +                                 | +                               | ?                         | 0                     | -                | 0                       | ++                            | ++                    | ++                              | ++                           | ?                                      |
| Farm Diversification | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)    | +                                    | +                            | +                            | 0                                    | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | ?                           | -                       | ?                      | -                                | +                                 | +                               | ?                         | 0                     | -                | 0                       | ++                            | ++                    | ++                              | ++                           | ?                                      |

#### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.454 The differences in the two suggested policy approaches are minimal and this is reflected in their sustainability scorings above. Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Education and Skills' and 4 'Sense of Community' as they could improve farm incomes and sustain vibrant rural communities. Both approaches have been identified as having minor negative environmental effects on SA/SEA objectives 9 'Water Quality', 11 'Biodiversity' and 19 'Waste' as more development on farms has greater potential for increased water consumption and water pollution, more waste and may impact on protected species such as bats and swifts through the re-use of existing buildings.
- 5.455 Both approaches however, can bring significant positive economic effects on SA/SEA objectives 18 'Sustainable Growth', 19 'Employment', 20 'Economic Performance' and 21 'Inward Investment'. This can create employment opportunities and allows farmers to diversify into a range of activities such as provision of farm meats, manufacturing processes etc. whilst also operating the farm.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.456 In line with other plan policies, the preferred option (Approach (ii)) is to reconfigure the existing policy wording. Our preferred approach has clarified what the exceptions may be and therefore is more user friendly, it facilitates new buildings away from the farm group if there are good reasons which will provide more opportunities for farmers to diversify in the future and sustain their farm businesses. Approach (ii) facilitates proposals that will support vibrant rural communities while protecting or enhancing rural character and the environment, consistent with strategic policy elsewhere in the SPPS. It will also provide for a range of farm diversification proposals ranging in nature from the provision of farm meats, manufacturing processes and tourism.

Preferred Approach – Option (ii) – Adopt Policy AFR 2 – Farm Diversification.

#### The Historic Environment

### **Areas of Special Archaeological Interest**

- 5.457 Within the POP individual Areas of Special Archaeological Interest (ASAI) were not considered under a stand-alone topic but rather were considered within the wider policy approach of preserving regional archaeological remains and their settings. This assessment in the POP had three reasonable alternatives which were:
  - (i) Adopt existing approach
  - (ii) Introduce a special countryside area
  - (iii) Adopt existing policy with specific areas of constraint.

Following the consideration of consultation responses to the above approach, particularly from Department for Communities, Historic Environment Division, more specific policies were developed to protect each of Mid Ulster's individual ASAIs. Mid Ulster currently contains three ASAIs at Beaghmore, Creggandevesky and Tullahogue. Each of these ASAI's has been individually assessed below.

# Beaghmore Stone Circles Area of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI)

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.458** It is considered that there is one policy approach available to protect Mid Ulster's ASAIs and that is to bring forward be-spoke policies for each ASAI. It is considered therefore that there is one policy approach in relation to Beaghmore ASAI;
  - (i) Adopt new strategic planning policy for the protection of Beaghmore Stone Circles ASAI.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.

| Historic Environment   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Grades ASAI (CA)  Grades ASAI (CA)  (CA)  (CA)  Applied to the properties of the pro | +                                    | +                            | +                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | +                                | ++                                | ++                              | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.459 This approach is likely to have minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Education and Skills' and 6 'Sense of Community'. Beaghmore is an important tourist attraction and has the potential to create jobs and give locals a sense of pride in the community. There is likely to be significant positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 11 'Landscapes and Townscapes' and 13 'Historic Environment' as the approach will assist in the protection of the ASAI and reduce pressure for further development. This approach has the potential for both minor positive and negative effects on the majority of the economic objectives. This option is likely to facilitate heritage led tourism which can create jobs and boost regeneration of local villages and small settlements. However, there is potential to hinder renewable energy development or agricultural development as the policy seeks to prevent any development which would adversely impact on the historic landscape of Beaghmore.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.460** There are no reasonable alternatives for addressing the issue of Beaghmore ASAI. Consultation replies from Historic Environment Division demonstrated the need for a single policy for this ASAI.

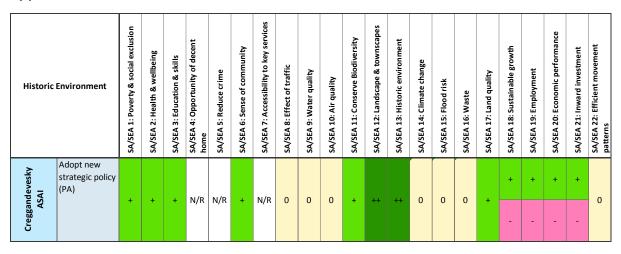
Preferred Approach: Adoption of Policy HE 1 – Beaghmore Stone Circles, Area of Significant Archaeological Interest.

# Creggandevesky Area of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI)

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.461** It is considered that there is one policy approach available to protect Mid Ulster's ASAIs and that is to bring forward be-spoke policies for each ASAI. It is therefore considered that there is only one policy approach for in relation to Creggandevesky ASAI;
  - (i) Adopt new strategic planning policy for the protection of Creggandevesky ASAI.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.



#### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.462 This approach is likely to have minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Education and Skills' and 6 'Sense of Community'. Creggandevesky is an important tourist attraction and has the potential to create jobs and give locals a sense of pride in their community. There is likely to be significant positive effects on SA/SEA 'Landscapes and Townscapes' obiectives 11 and 13 Environment' as the approach will assist in the protection of the ASAI and reduce pressure for further development. This approach has the potential for both minor positive and negative effects on the majority of the economic objectives. This option is likely to facilitate heritage led tourism which can create jobs and boost regeneration of local villages and small settlements. However, there is potential to hinder renewable energy development or agricultural development as the policy seeks to prevent any development which would adversely impact on the historic landscape of Creggandevesky.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measure

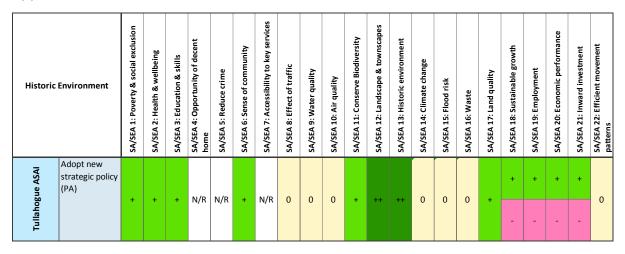
**5.463** It is considered that there are no reasonable alternatives for addressing the issue of Creggandevesky ASAI. Consultation replies from Historic Environment Division demonstrated the need for a single policy for this ASAI.

Preferred Approach: Adoption of Policy HE 2 – Creggandevesky Area of Significant Archaeological Interest.

# Tullahogue Area of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI) Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.464** It is considered that there is one policy approach available to protect Mid Ulster's ASAIs and that is to bring forward be-spoke policies for each ASAI. It is therefore considered that there is only one policy approach in relation to Tullahogue ASAI;
  - (i) Adopt new strategic planning policy for the protection of Tullahogue ASAI.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approach.



#### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.465 This approach is likely to have minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Education and Skills' and 6 'Sense of Community'. Tullahogue is an important tourist attraction and has the potential to create jobs and give locals a sense of pride in the community. There is likely to be significant positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 11 'Landscapes and Townscapes' and 13 'Historic Environment' as the approach will assist in the protection of the ASAI and reducing pressure for further development. This approach has the potential for both minor positive and negative effects on the majority of the economic objectives. This option is likely to facilitate heritage led tourism which can create

jobs and boost regeneration of local villages and small settlements. A minor negative scoring has been attributed against some of the economic objectives given the potential of this policy to restrict certain types of development which could have an adverse impact on the setting of Tullahogue.

### Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.466** There are no reasonable alternatives for addressing the issue of Tullahogue ASAI. Consultation replies from Historic Environment Division demonstrated the need for a single policy for this ASAI.

Preferred Approach: Adoption of Policy HE 3 – Creggandevesky Area of Significant Archaeological Interest.

# Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Settings

- 5.467 Within the POP the protection of Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance was not considered as a stand-alone topic but rather was considered within an amalgamated policy approach which considered Archaeological Remains of Regional and Local importance, as well as ASAI's. This assessment in the POP had three reasonable alternatives which were;
  - (i) Adopt existing approach
  - (ii) Introduce a Special Countryside Area
  - (iii) Adopt existing policy with specific areas of constraint
- 5.468 Following consultation, Historic Environment Division highlighted potential issues regarding the proposed amalgamation of policies. Concerns were raised that the above approach could lead to confusion and potentially have an adverse impact on archaeological remains. In light of the comments received during the consultation period Mid Ulster has amended its approach. In line with the current policy the above mentioned policy topics are no longer amalgamated and two options have been considered for a separate policy for the protection of Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.469** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their settings;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy contained in PPS 6 and the SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording without fundamental amendments.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| His  | toric Environment                   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| mains of Regional<br>tance                       | Adopt existing policy<br>PPS 6 (RA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | +                                | +                                 | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | -                     | -                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Archaeological Remains of Regional<br>Importance | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)    | +                                    | +                            | +                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | +                                | +                                 | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | -                     | -                               | +                            | 0                                      |

SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.470 Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Education and Skills' and 6 'Sense of Community'. Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Settings have the potential to create jobs and give locals a sense of pride in their community. There are likely to be positive effects from both approaches on SA/SEA objectives 11 'Conserve Biodiversity', 12 'Landscape and Townscapes' and 13 'Historic Environment', as they will assist in the protection of archaeological remains of regional importance from all forms of development.
- 5.471 Both approaches have a dual scoring assigned against the majority of the economic objectives as on one hand they are likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements. Conversely however both approaches have the potential to hinder economic growth as they seek to prevent any development which would adversely impact on archaeological remains of regional importance.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.472** In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred policy option (Approach ii) is to reconfigure the existing policy to provide a consistent wording and structure to all Mid Ulster's policies.

Mitigation measures would be through the use of planning conditions to control development that may affect archaeological remains of regional importance and their setting.

Preferred Approach: Approach (ii) - Adoption of Policy HE 4 –Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Setting.

### **Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their Settings**

5.473 Within the POP the protection of Archaeological Remains of Local Importance was not considered as a stand-alone topic but rather was considered within an amalgamated policy approach which consisted of Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance, as well as ASAI's. In light of the comments received during the consultation period Mid Ulster has amended its approach to be more in line with the current policy. The above mentioned policy topics are no longer amalgamated and two options have been considered for a distinct policy for the protection of Archaeological Remains of Local Importance.

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.474** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of archaeological remains of local importance and their settings;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy contained in PPS 6 and the SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording without fundamental amendments.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| His   | toric Environment                   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| mains of Local                                | Adopt existing policy<br>PPS 6 (RA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | +                                | +                                 | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Archaeological Remains of Local<br>Importance | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)    | +                                    | +                            | +                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | +                                | +                                 | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | +                     | •                               | +                            | 0                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.475 There are no significant negative effects envisaged for either approach. Given the similarity of these policy approaches it follows that both have scored similarly against the SA/SEA objectives. Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Education and Skills' and 6 'Sense of Community'. Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their Settings have the potential to create jobs and instil a sense of pride in local communities. There are likely to be positive effects from both approaches on SA/SEA objectives 11 'Conserve Biodiversity', 12 'Landscape and Townscapes' and 13 'Historic Environment', as they will assist in the protection of archaeological remains from development unless it has been demonstrated that the importance of the proposed development outweighs the value of the archaeological remains.

5.476 Both approaches have a dual scoring assigned against the majority of the economic objectives as on one hand they are likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements. Conversely both approaches have the potential to hinder economic growth as they seek to prevent development which would adversely impact on archaeological remains of local importance.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.477** In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred policy option (Approach (ii)) is to reconfigure the existing policy to provide a consistent wording and structure to all Mid Ulster's policies.

Mitigation measures would be through the use of planning conditions to control development that may affect archaeological remains of local importance and their setting.

Preferred Approach: Approach (ii) - Adoption of Policy HE 5 –Archaeological Remains of Local Importance.

### **Areas of Archaeological Potential**

**5.478** The topic of Areas of Archaeological Potential was not addressed by a standalone policy in the POP but was considered under the wider policy - Archaeology, Assessment, Evaluation and Mitigation. As these designations exist within current area plans and given that the SPPS requires LDPs to highlight, for the information of developers those areas which likely to contain archaeological remains, it is now considered that a distinct policy to deal with AAPs should be included within the Plan Strategy.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.479** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with the issue of Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP);
  - (i) Adopt existing policy contained in existing area plans and the SPPS.

(ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording without fundamental amendments.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| His                                  | toric Environment                                       | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| haeological<br>ntial                 | Adopt existing policy in<br>SPPS and Area Plans<br>(RA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | N/A                                  | N/A                    | +                            | N/A                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | +                                 | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Areas of Archaeological<br>Potential | Specific strategic policy (PA)                          | +                                    | +                            | +                            | N/A                                  | N/A                    | +                            | N/A                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | +                                 | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.480 Both approaches are similar and therefore the findings of the SA/SEA assessments are the same. There are no significant negative effects envisaged for either approach. Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Education and Skills' and 6 'Sense of Community'. Areas of Archaeological Potential have the potential to create jobs and instil a sense of pride in local communities. There are also likely to be positive effects from both approaches on SA/SEA objectives 12 'Landscape and Townscapes' and 13 'Historic Environment', as they will assist in the protection of archaeological remains from development and normally require the submission of an archaeological evaluation.
- **5.481** Both approaches are likely to have a minor positive impact on the economic objectives as they are likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.482** In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred policy option (Approach (ii)) is to reconfigure the existing policies within current area plans and SPPS, to provide a consistent wording and structure to all Mid Ulster's policies.

Mitigation measures would be through the use of planning conditions to normally require the submission of an archaeological evaluation.

Preferred Approach: Approach (ii) - Adoption of Policy HE 6 - Areas of Archaeological Potential.

### **Archaeological Assessment, Evaluation and Mitigation**

5.483 The SPPS requires that planning authorities should seek all necessary information from applicants in making well informed planning judgements and should a planning authority be minded to grant such applications, it should ensure that appropriate measures are taken for the identification and mitigation of the archaeological impacts of the developments. The POP proposed a standalone policy to address this issue - Archaeological Assessment, Evaluation and Mitigation. Following the consideration of comments received during the POP consultation period, particularly from Historic Environment Division, it was considered that amendments were required to this draft policy in order to meet obligations in relation to evaluation and mitigation and archiving by way of planning conditions as prescribed by the SPPS.

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.484** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with the issue of Archaeological Assessment, Evaluation and Mitigation;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy contained in PPS 6 and the SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy wording of BH 3 and BH 4 of PPS 6 without fundamental amendments.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| His   | toric Environment                   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Archaeological Assessment, Evaluation<br>and Mitigation | Adopt existing policy<br>PPS 6 (RA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | +                                | +                                 | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | -                     | -                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Archaeological Asse<br>and Mit                          | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)    | +                                    | +                            | +                            | N/R                                  | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | +                                | +                                 | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | -                     | -                               | +                            | 0                                      |

SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.485 Although Approach 2 amalgamates two existing policies of PPS 6, the overall content and wording of both approaches are similar. Therefore the findings of the SA/SEA assessments are the same. There are no significant negative effects envisaged for either approach. Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2

'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Education and Skills' and 6 'Sense of Community'. A robust policy to require Archaeological Assessments, Evaluation and Mitigation will likely ensure the preservation of in-situ of known archaeological remains which have the potential to create jobs and instil a sense of pride in local communities. There are also likely to be positive effects from both approaches on SA/SEA objectives 12 'Landscape and Townscapes' and 13 'Historic Environment', as they will assist in the protection of archaeological remains from development and normally require the submission of an archaeological assessment and/or evaluation.

5.486 Both approaches are likely to have a minor positive impact on the economic objectives as they are likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements. Conversely both approaches are likely to have a minor negative impact on a number of the economic objectives as both approaches have the potential to hinder economic growth as if a developer fails to submit adequate information development may be refused.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.487 In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred policy option (Approach (ii)) is to reconfigure and amalgamate the existing policies of PPS 6 (BH 3 & BH 4) and the SPPS, to provide a consistent wording and structure to all Mid Ulster's policies.

Mitigation measures would be through the use of planning conditions to normally require the submission of an archaeological assessment and/or evaluation.

Preferred Approach: Approach (ii) - Adoption of Policy HE 7 - Archaeological Assessment, Evaluation and Mitigation

### Registered Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes (HPGD)

5.488 The POP suggested two reasonable alternatives for the protection of historic parks, gardens and demesnes. These reasonable alternatives were to either, (i) adopt a bespoke policy approach (similar to that contained within PPS 6) or (ii) introduce additional protection through the designation of a Special Countryside Area to all historic parks and gardens. Following consideration of feedback received during the POP consultation period it was considered that the second approach, to apply an SCA, was overly restrictive and accordingly has been scoped out as a reasonable alternative.

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.489 It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with the issue of protection of our historic parks, gardens and demesnes. In line with other policy approaches, the option to 'Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 6 and the SPPS' has been appraised. The overall effects of both policy options are summarised in the table below;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy as contained in PPS 6 and SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording without fundamental amendments:

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Histo                      | oric Environment                       | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Parks, Gardens<br>Demsenes | Adopt existing policy (RA)             | +                                    | +                            | +                            | 0                                    | 0                      | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | +                                 | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | 0                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Historic Parl<br>and Der   | Reconfigure<br>existing policy<br>(PA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | 0                                    | 0                      | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | +                                 | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | 0                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.490 As the thrust and substance of this policy is largely the same as existing policy, so are their predicted effects. There are no significant negative effects envisaged for either approach. Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Education and Skills' and 6 'Sense of Community'. Historic Parks Gardens and Demesnes have the potential to create jobs and instil a sense of pride in communities. There are also likely to be positive effects from both approaches on SA/SEA objectives 12 'Landscape and Townscapes' and 13 'Historic Environment', as they will assist in the protection of HPGDs from inappropriate forms of development. The economic SA/SEA objectives of 18 'Sustainable Growth', 19 'Employment', 20 'Economic Performance and 21 'Inward Investment' have all been allocated a minor positive impact as both approaches will still offer limited opportunities for development which respects the intrinsic character and value of our HPGDs.

### Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.491** In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred policy option (Approach (ii)) is to reconfigure the existing policy without fundamental amendments to provide a consistent wording and structure to all Mid Ulster's policies.

Mitigation measures would be through the use of planning conditions to normally require the submission of an archaeological evaluation.

Preferred Approach: Approach (ii) - Adoption of Policy HE 8 - Registered Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes.

### Change of Use, Alteration or Extension of a Listed Building

5.492 The POP suggested there was only one reasonable alternative for the protection of listed buildings. The reasonable alternative put forward in the POP was however included within an amalgamation of a number of policies. As part of consultation on the POP, DfC Historic Environment Division, raised concerns that some of the protection afforded by existing policies of PPS 6 could be diluted as a result of the amalgamation of policies. With this in mind the listed building policies have been amended and the number of policies amalgamated has been reduced. The policy approach which is now put forward is to merge the former listed buildings policies - change of use and alteration/extension policies (BH7 & BH 8) into one policy.

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.493** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with the issue of protection of our listed buildings. In line with other policy approaches, the option to 'Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 6 and the SPPS has also been appraised. The overall effects of both policy options are summarised in the table below;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy as contained in PPS 6 (BH 7 & BH 8) and SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording without fundamental amendments:

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Histor                        | ric Environment                        | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| of Use of Listed<br>Buildings | Adopt existing policy (RA)             | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                       | +                      | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | ++                                | ++                              | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Change of U<br>Build          | Reconfigure<br>existing policy<br>(PA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                       | +                      | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | ++                                | ++                              | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.494 As the thrust and substance of this policy is largely the same as existing policy, so are their predicted effects. There are no significant negative effects envisaged for either approach. Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Education and Skills', 4 Opportunity of decent home, 5 Reduce crime and 6 'Sense of Community'. Our listed buildings have the potential to create jobs and instil a sense of pride in communities. There are also likely to be significant positive effects from both approaches on SA/SEA objectives 12 'Landscape and Townscapes' and 13 'Historic Environment', as they will assist in the protection of our listed buildings and secure their long-term future. The economic SA/SEA objectives of 18 'Sustainable Growth', 19 'Employment', 20 'Economic Performance and 21 'Inward Investment' have all been allocated a minor positive impact as both approaches will offer opportunities for appropriate re-uses and sensitive alterations and extensions so that these buildings may be enjoyed by future generations.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.495** In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred policy option (Approach (ii)) is to reconfigure the existing policy without fundamental amendments to provide a consistent wording and structure to all Mid Ulster's policies.

Mitigation measures would be through the use of Design and Access Statements that developers may be required to produce for proposals. This may lead to better quality renovations of listed buildings.

Preferred Approach: Approach (ii) - Adoption of Policy HE 9 – Change of Use, Alteration or Extension of a Listed Building.

### **Demolition of a Listed Building**

5.496 The POP suggested there was only one reasonable alternative for the protection of listed buildings. However, the reasonable alternative put forward to deal with the demolition of listed buildings in the POP was included within one overarching policy to address listed buildings. This policy was an amalgamation of a number of existing policies contained within PPS 6. As part of consultation on the POP, DfC Historic Environment Division, raised concerns that some of the protection afforded by existing policies could be diluted as a result of their amalgamation. With this in mind the listed building policies have been amended and the policy approach which is now put forward is to create a distinct policy for the demolition of listed buildings

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.497 It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with the issue of demolition of listed buildings. In line with other policy approaches, the option to 'Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 6 and the SPPS has also been appraised. The overall effects of both policy options are summarised in the table below:
  - (i) Adopt existing policy as contained in PPS 6 (BH 10) and SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording without fundamental amendments:

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Histor                        | ric Environment                        | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| of Use of Listed<br>Buildings | Adopt existing policy (RA)             | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                       | +                      | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | ++                                | ++                              | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Change of U<br>Builc          | Reconfigure<br>existing policy<br>(PA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                       | +                      | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | ++                                | ++                              | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.498 As the thrust and substance of this policy is largely the same as existing policy, so are their predicted effects. There are no significant negative effects envisaged for either approach. Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Education and Skills', 4 Opportunity of decent home, 5 Reduce crime and 6 'Sense of Community'. Our listed buildings have the potential to create jobs

and instil a sense of pride in communities. There are also likely to be significant positive effects from both approaches on SA/SEA objectives 12 'Landscape and Townscapes' and 13 'Historic Environment', as they will assist in the protection of our listed buildings and secure their long-term future. The economic SA/SEA objectives of 18 'Sustainable Growth', 19 'Employment', 20 'Economic Performance and 21 'Inward Investment' have all been allocated a minor positive impact as both approaches will adopt a presumption against the demolition of listed buildings and will only allow demolition in exceptional circumstances.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.499** In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred policy option (Approach ii) is to reconfigure the existing policy without fundamental amendments to provide a consistent wording and structure to all Mid Ulster's policies.

Mitigation measures would involve the requirement for the submission of detailed structural engineer's reports, schedule of repair works and detailed economic report on the costings of the repair work.

Preferred Approach: Approach (ii) - Adoption of Policy HE 10 – Demolition of a Listed Building.

### Advertisement on a Listed Building or Structure

- **5.500** The POP suggested two reasonable alternatives on advertisements. The first was to adopt the existing policies of PPS BH 9, BH 13 and ATC 3 which relate to advertisements on listed buildings, within Conservation Areas and Areas of Townscape Character/Village Character. The second option and also the preferred option within the POP was to simply and combine existing policies into one overall policy to address advertisements on built heritage assets.
- 5.501 Department for Communities, Historic Environment Division raised concern that the level of protection afforded under the second alternative may not provide the same level of protection as currently afforded by PPS 6 Policy BH 9. HED suggest that the policy title should be carefully considered as the term 'Built Heritage Assets' includes assets other than Listed Buildings, and buildings in a Conservation Area or Area of Townscape Character.

Following consideration of the comments of HED, Mid Ulster has amended it's policy approach to the topic of advertisements on listed buildings

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.502** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of advertisements on a listed building or structure;
  - (i) Adopt existing policies as contained in PPS 6 (BH9) and SPPS.

(ii) Reconfigure existing policy of PPS 6 without fundamental amendments:

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| E                    | Historic<br>invironment                | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| ents on LB           | Adopt existing policies (RA)           | N/R                                  | N/A                          | N/R                          | N/R                                  | N/R                    | N/A                          | N/R                                     | N/R                         | N/R                     | N/R                    | N/R                              | +                                 | +                               | N/R                       | N/R                   | N/R              | N/R                     | +                             | N/R                   | +                               | +                            | N/R                                    |
| Advertisements on LB | Reconfigure<br>existing policy<br>(PA) | N/R                                  | N/A                          | N/R                          | N/R                                  | N/R                    | N/A                          | N/R                                     | N/R                         | N/R                     | N/R                    | N/R                              | +                                 | +                               | N/R                       | N/R                   | N/R              | N/R                     | +                             | N/R                   | +                               | +                            | N/R                                    |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.503 There are no significant effects envisaged from either approach. As the approaches are similar so the findings of each assessment is the same. Given the focused nature of the policy it is considered that there will be no relation for both approaches against many of the SA/SEA objectives. As both approaches seek to preserve and improve the quality of signage to protect the integrity of listed buildings and structures a minor positive impact is likely on SA/SEA 12 'Landscapes and Townscapes' and 13 'Historic Environment'.
- 5.504 Similarly both approaches are likely to have a minor positive effect on a number of the economic objectives as they have the potential to protect and enhance heritage assets and townscapes/landscapes and may contribute towards protecting the tourism/visitor economy encouraging sustainable economic growth.

### Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.505** The preferred option is to reconfigure the existing advertisement on listed building policy without making any fundamental amendments. As the thrust and substance of this policy is largely the same, so are their predicted effects.

Mitigation measures would involve the requirement for any proposal to adhere to general planning principles i.e. design, siting etc. and the use of planning conditions.

Preferred Approach: Approach (ii) - Adoption of Policy HE 11 – Advertisement on a Listed Building or Structure.

### **Designated Conservation Areas and their Historic Settings**

5.506 The POP suggested two reasonable alternatives to address the topic of conversation areas. The reasonable alternatives suggested within the POP were to adopt existing policy or reconfigure and amalgamate existing policies BH 12 and BH 14. Following consideration of the comments of HED, Mid Ulster considers that there is scope to amalgamate all of the existing policies relating to conservation areas into one overarching policy.

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.507** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of conservation areas;
  - (i) Adopt existing policies as contained in PPS 6 and SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure, amalgamate and amend existing policies into one conservation area policy with the following amendments:
    - Introduction of Design and Access Statements.
    - Stronger policy test in wording with full application must be submitted with demolition consent instead of normally.
    - Introduced consideration of advertisement and signage within Conservation Areas and their historic settings

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| F                  | listoric Environment  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Conservation Areas | Adopt existing policies<br>PPS 6 (RA)                             | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | +                                 | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |
| Conservat          | Reconfigure,<br>amalgamate and<br>amend existing<br>policies (PA) | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | ++                                | ++                              | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |

#### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.508 There are no likely significant negative effects envisaged from either approach. Both approaches will likely have minor positive effects on SA/SEA 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion, 2 'Health and Wellbeing' and 6 'Sense of Community' as it will likely improve access to local heritage, historic sites, areas and buildings to encourage participation in cultural and leisure activities.

**5.509** Approach (ii) will likely have a significant positive effect on **SA/SEA 12 'Landscapes and Townscapes'** and **13 'Historic Environment'** as the introduction of mandatory D&A Statements states demolition consent will only be considered if a full planning application is submitted instead of the wording 'normally' in PPS 6. Both approaches will likely have minor positive impacts on the economic objectives such as economic growth, regeneration, investment as they have the potential to create heritage led tourism and recreation.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.510** The preferred option is approach (ii) to reconfigure, amalgamate and amend existing policies into one conservation area policy. The policy would further strengthen the level of protection afforded conservation areas through the mandatory requirement of a Design and Access Statement.

Mitigation measures would involve the requirement of additional information/reports from developers where Demolition Consent application was under consideration.

Preferred Approach: Approach (ii) - Adoption of Policy HE 12 – Designated Conservation Areas and their Historic Settings.

# Conversion, Retention and Sustainable Use of Non-Listed Vernacular Buildings

5.511 The POP proposed to merge non-listed vernacular buildings policy with industrial heritage policy. The POP suggested that there were two reasonable alternatives on non-listed vernacular buildings and these were to either adopt existing policy approach or adopt an amended policy to introduce a degree of flexibility when assessing proposals for the conversion of non-listed vernacular buildings. Following comments from HED it was decided to address non-listed vernacular buildings as an individual policy and not include industrial heritage within this topic. Other than this change the two reasonable alternatives are considered to be the same.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.512** Therefore, this Environment Report will consider the following two reasonable alternatives for dealing with non-listed vernacular buildings;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy as contained in PPS 6 (BH 15) and SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording with the following amendments:
    - Less Prescriptive Criteria
    - Allows for proportionate and appropriate adaptation of building

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Historic  | Environment                            | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Retention and<br>e Use of Non<br>cular Buildings          | Adopt existing policy (RA)             | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                       | +                      | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | ++                                | ++                              | +                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Conversion, Reter<br>Sustainable Use<br>Listed Vernacular | Reconfigure<br>existing policy<br>(PA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | ++                                      | +                      | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | ++                                | ++                              | +                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.513 Both approaches are similar and therefore the findings of the SA/SEA assessments are to a large extent the same. There are no significant negative effects envisaged for either approach. Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 1 'Poverty and Social Exclusion', 2 'Health and Wellbeing', 3 'Education and Skills', 4 'Opportunity of Decent Home', 5 'Reduce Crime' and 6 'Sense of Community'. The conversion and re-use of on-listed vernacular buildings has the potential to create jobs and instil a sense of pride in local communities. Both approaches have the potential to contribute positively to the health and well-being of population, as they provide tangible links to the past. Approach (ii) is considered to have a likely significant positive effect on SA/SEA objective 4 'Opportunity of decent home' given its less prescriptive criteria and that it facilitates a proportionate and appropriate adaptation of building.
- 5.514 There are also likely to be significant positive effects from both approaches on SA/SEA objectives 12 'Landscape and Townscapes' and 13 'Historic Environment', as they will assist in the preservation of non-listed vernacular buildings. Both approaches are likely to have a minor positive impact on the economic objectives SA/SEA 18 'Sustainable Growth', 19 'Employment', 20 'Economic Performance' and 21 'Inward Investment', due to the flexibility to convert traditional buildings to other uses such as tourism or small scale enterprises. This may provide more opportunities for jobs in rural areas in a range of sectors.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.515** In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred policy option (Approach (ii)) is to reconfigure the existing policies with suggested amendments, to provide a consistent wording and structure to all Mid Ulster's policies.

Mitigation measures would be through the use of planning conditions and where appropriate utilise Building Preservation notices to safeguard buildings where the threat to its conservation merits it. Mid Ulster Council will, where appropriate, consult with DfC, Historic Environment Division.

Preferred Approach: Approach (ii) - Adoption of Policy HE 13 - Non-Listed Vernacular Buildings.

### **Areas of Townscape / Village Character**

5.516 The POP suggested two reasonable alternatives on areas of townscape/village character and these where to adopt either the existing policies contained within PPS 6 (ATC 1 & ATC 2) or apply a stricter approach, based on the existing policies, which required the submission of details of appropriate redevelopment of the site. This approach would also amalgamate existing policy ATC 3, which relates to control of advertisements within ATC/AVCs. As part of the consultation process of the POP, HED responded favourably to the suggested stricter test of the new policy relating to demolition within ATC/AVC.

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.517** In light of the above comments of HED it is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of Areas of Townscape/Village Character;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy in PPS 6 Addendum ATC 1 and ATC 2, together with SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policies of PPS 6 (ATC 1, ATC 2 & ATC 3) to reflect legislative changes and wording of the SPPS with the following amendments:
    - Stronger policy test in wording, to state that full application **must** be submitted with demolition consent instead of 'normally'.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| His                           | storic Environment                              | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| of Townscape/<br>ge Character | Adopt existing policy<br>PPS 6 (RA)             | +                                    | +                            | +                            | 0                                    | +                      | +                            | N/R                                     | +                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | +                                 | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |
| Areas of Townscapo            | Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy (PA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | 0                                    | +                      | +                            | N/R                                     | +                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | ++                                | ++                              | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | ++                            | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.518 The SA/SEA appraisal indicates that there will be no significant negative effects from any of the suggested approaches. Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on the majority of the social objectives as they may encourage participation in cultural and leisure activities which can improve health and wellbeing. Given the stricter policy test of Approach (ii) it is likely to have significant positive effects on SA/SEA objectives 12 'Landscapes and Townscapes' and 13 'Historic Environment' as this option states there must be a planning application for redevelopment submitted with an application for demolition consent. This will ensure the reuse of underutilised or vacant spaces that may be left after the demolition in an ATC. Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on all the economic objectives as the conservation and enhancement of buildings in an ATC can encourage economic growth through heritage based tourism.

### Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.519** The preferred option is to reconfigure and amalgamate existing policies with the additional requirement for submission of a redevelopment scheme for the site. Approach (ii) is the preferred option as it aligns with the SPPS and is a stronger policy test full application must be submitted with demolition consent instead of normally. This facilitates more opportunities for the reuse, repair and renovation of existing historic building stocks which are deemed to have heritage value.

Mitigation measures would involve the requirement of details of appropriate arrangements for the redevelopment of the site.

Preferred Approach: Approach (ii) - Adoption of Policy HE 14 - Areas of Townscape / Village Character.

### **Industrial Heritage Assets**

**5.520** Within the POP no individual reasonable alternatives on Industrial Heritage Assets were proposed and instead the topic was amalgamated with Non-Listed Vernacular Buildings. The POP proposed two reasonable alternatives to this amalgamated topic which were to adopt either existing policy approach and introduce a more flexible approach. For ease of reference it is now considered necessary to include an individual policy to deal with the topic of Industrial Heritage Assets separately.

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.521** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of Industrial Heritage Assets;
  - (i) Adopt existing advice as contained in PPS 6 and SPPS.
  - (ii) Adopt strategic policy wording based on advice in PPS 6 without fundamental amendments.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Histor              | ric Environment                       | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| ritage Assets       | Adopt existing advice (RA)            | 0                                    | 0                            | 0                            | 0                                    | 0                      | 0                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | 0                                 | 0                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | 0                             | 0                     | 0                               | 0                            | 0                                      |
| Industrial Heritage | Adopt new<br>strategic policy<br>(PA) |                                      |                              | +                            |                                      |                        | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                |                                   | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | +                     |                                 |                              | 0                                      |

#### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.522 Approach (i) is likely to have neutral impacts on the majority of the social, economic and environmental objectives as PPS 6 contains advice not strategic planning policy on industrial heritage assets. In contrast approach (ii) can bring minor positive effects on the majority of the social objectives as there is potential to utilise these assets as community projects which may act as catalysts for change as a result of heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. Approach (ii) can bring minor positive effects on the majority of the economic objectives as industrial heritage assets may provide employment in heritage tourism.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.523** Approach (ii) is the preferred option as it involves the adoption of policy to protect industrial heritage assets, as opposed to advice.

Preferred Approach: Approach (ii) - Adoption of Policy HE 15 – Industrial Heritage Assets.

## **Local Landscape Policy Areas**

5.524 Within the POP no reasonable alternatives were proposed for the topic of Local Landscape Policy Areas (LLPAs). It is considered that the policy within the POP aligns with the current advice in PPS 6. Therefore, the proposed policy in the POP was the only approached assessed in the Interim SA/SEA Report. It is now considered that there is a reasonable alternative available to Mid Ulster Council which was not considered at that time and that is to adopt the existing policy wording contained within the existing area plans and the SPPS.

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.525** Therefore, it is now considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of local landscape policy areas rather than the one assessed as part of the POP;
  - (i) Adopt existing policies contained within existing area plans along with wording contained within the SPPS.
  - (ii) Adopt strategic policy wording based on policies contained within current area plans and wording contained within the SPS without fundamental amendments.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for above suggested approaches.

| Histor                   | ric Environment                                    | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| cape Policy              | Adopt existing policies of current area plans (RA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | +                      | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | +                                 | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Local Landscape<br>Areas | New strategic policy (PA)                          | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | +                      | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | +                                 | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.526 The SA/SEA appraisal indicates that there will be no significant negative effects from any of the suggested approaches. Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on the majority of the social objectives as there is potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change which may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. There are also likely to be minor positive effects from both approaches on SA/SEA objectives 12 'Landscape and Townscapes' and 13 'Historic Environment', as they will assist in the protection of our LLPAs and thereby protect landscapes of significant environmental and / or historical value for the enjoyment by future generations.
- **5.527** Both approaches can bring minor positive effects on the majority of economic objectives as the protection of visual amenity values and historic landscape character of these areas can encourage economic growth through heritage based tourism.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.528** In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred policy option (Approach (ii)) is to reconfigure the existing policies without fundamental amendments to provide a consistent wording and structure to all Mid Ulster's policies.

Mitigation measures would involve the requirement for the submission of appropriate reports by developers for consideration by the council to fully inform any decision on development within an LLPA.

Preferred Approach: Approach (ii) - Adoption of Policy HE 16 - Local Landscape Policy Areas.

## **Natural Heritage**

5.529 Mid Ulster district is endowed with a rich and diverse range of landscapes and wildlife habitats that together distinguish its special character and identity. These includes sites recognised as being of local, national and international importance. The RDS recognises that effective care of the environment provides real benefits in terms of improving health and well-being, promoting economic development and addressing social problems which result from a poor quality environment. Furthermore, such assets can be used to generate and promote recreation, tourism, and generate employment. The issue we must address is the balance between how best to meet our development needs whilst protecting, conserving and enhancing our environment.

## Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.530 Strategic policy within the SPPS directs that we should apply the precautionary principle when considering the impacts of a proposed development on such sites. To address the Local Development Plan objectives and to implement the strategy for the protection of the Natural Environment the POP suggested a number of policy approach options for consideration in respect of International Designations, Protected Species; National Designations; Local Designations, Other Habitats, Species or Features of Natural Importance and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty; and Areas of High Scenic Value.
- 5.531 The POP also proposed to introduce new spatial designation (Special Countryside Areas) with an associated policy along the shore of Lough Neagh and Lough Beg. This proposed SCA was included within a wider policy to address International Sites. The Plan Strategy has brought forward a bespoke policy for SCA's. In response to the POP consultation the Department for Communities, Natural Environment Division, supported the concept of an SCA and these favourable comments influenced the council's approach to extend the use of SCA's. Since the POP the council's approach has evolved to include Slieve Beagh and the High Sperrins within proposed SCA's also.

# **Special Countryside Areas**

**5.532** Within the POP the topic of Special Countryside Areas was included within a wider policy on International Sites and therefore was not assessed individually within the Interim SA/SEA Report. This Report will therefore assess each special countryside area designation individually.

## Reasons for selecting alternatives

**5.533** It is proposed to introduce protections in the form of Special Countryside Areas SCA's within the High Sperrins, along the Lough Shore and at Slieve Beagh, to protect these most sensitive landscapes from inappropriate development. The location and extent of the proposed SCA's have been informed by desk top

studies and site surveys. Each have been subject to an SA/SEA appraisal and their potential impacts is summarised in the table below.

| Specia                  | l Countryside Areas (SCA's)                | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Lough Neagh / Lough Beg | Designation of Special<br>Countryside Area | 0                                    | ++                           | +                            | +                                       | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | +                       | 0                      | ++                               | ++                                | ++                              | +                         | +                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Slieve<br>Beagh SCA     | Designation of Special<br>Countryside Area | 0                                    | ++                           | +                            | +                                       | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | +                       | 0                      | ++                               | ++                                | ++                              | +                         | +                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| High<br>Sperrins<br>SCA | Designation of Special<br>Countryside Area | 0                                    | ++                           | +                            | +                                       | N/R                    | +                            | N/R                                     | 0                           | +                       | 0                      | ++                               | ++                                | ++                              | +                         | +                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | 0                                      |

## SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects.

5.534 The SA/SEA appraisal indicates that there will be no significant negative or minor negative effects from the introduction of Special Countryside Areas (SCA's) in the locations chosen. Rather, the introduction of an SCA in Lough Neagh/Lough Beg, the High Sperrins and at Slieve Beagh is likely to be positive socially, environmentally and economically. In particular, the appraisal indicates that there may be significant positive effects on SA/SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing, recognising how the protection of ecosystem services can help improve living standards and our quality of life. There may also be significant positive impacts on SA/SEA objectives 11 Conserve Biodiversity, 12 Landscape & Townscapes, 13 Historic Environment given the added protection that will be afforded to some of Mid Ulster's most important built, natural and landscape assets.

#### Reasons for introducing SCA's including mitigation measures.

5.535 Sustainable development is at the heart of the SPPS and the planning system. The SPPS dictates that our environment must be managed in a sustainable manner to improve the built and natural environment and halt the loss of biodiversity. Special Countryside Areas (SCA's) are to be designated to include exceptional landscapes i.e. along the shores of Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, the most wild and remote parts of the Sperrins AONB and Slieve Beagh. This will help protect international and regionally important designations from inappropriate and unnecessary development. SCA policies also allow for exceptions to normal restrictions to address specific circumstances and in cases where development is in the public interest. This will help avoid or mitigate against potential adverse social and economic impacts that may be caused by a less flexible regime.

Preferred Approach: Approach (ii) – Adoption of Policy SCA 1 – Special Countryside Areas. Adoption of the individual Special Countryside Areas at Lough Neagh & Lough Beg, the High Sperrins and Slieve Beagh.

## **International Designations**

5.536 International designations are Special Protection Areas (SPA's), proposed SPA's, Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's), candidate SAC's, Sites of Community Importance, and listed or proposed Ramsar Sites. In Mid Ulster they include Lough Neagh & Lough Beg, Slieve Beagh, Ballynahone Bog, and Black Bog. The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended), (Habitats Regulations) places a statutory duty upon MUDC to ensure development proposals are restricted where they are likely to impact upon the integrity of European or Ramsar Sites, as these are afforded the highest form of statutory protection.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.537 The POP suggested three reasonable alternatives on the topic of the protection of international designations including the use of SCA's as an additional means of protection. The approaches presented within the POP remain unchanged and it is still considered that there are three policy approaches for addressing the issue of international Designations. These are;
  - (i) Adopt existing approach contained in policy NH 1 'International Designations' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage.
  - (ii) Introduce Special Countryside Areas (SCA's) where 'International Designations' exist.
  - (iii) A combination of Option (i) and (ii).
- 5.538 As proposed option (iii) is the same as the SCA designation approach appraised above in paragraph, it has not been reappraised and has therefore been removed as potential option under this policy. In line with other policy approaches, the following reasonable alternative has been suggested an appraised;
  - (i) Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 2 Natural Heritage and the SPPS without fundamental amendments.

Each individual policy approach has been appraised and the overall effects are summarised in the table below.

|               | Natural Heritage   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Designations  | Adopt existing approach (RA)   | 0                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                       | N/R                    | +                            | 0                                       | 0                           | +                       | 0                      | ++                               | ++                                | ٠                               | +                         | +                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | N/R                                    |
| national Desi | Introduce Special Countryside<br>Areas covering International<br>Designations (RA) | 0                                    | +                            | +                            | 0                                       | N/R                    | +                            | 0                                       | 0                           | ++                      | 0                      | ++                               | ++                                | ٠                               | +                         | +                     | 0                | ++                      | -+                            | -                     | -+                              | - +                          | N/R                                    |
| Internati     | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)   | 0                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                       | N/R                    | +                            | 0                                       | 0                           | +                       | 0                      | ++                               | ++                                | ٠                               | +                         | +                     | 0                | ٠                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | N/R                                    |

SA/SEA scores for International Designations

## SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

5.539 The SA/SEA appraisal indicates that there will be no significant negative effects from any of the suggested approaches. Broadly speaking, all 3 approaches have the potential to be positive socially, environmentally and economically. Approach (ii) however, could have minor adverse negative economic consequences due to the tighter restrictions it places on all development within International designations. In contrast this may also bring additional environmental benefits. As the thrust of option (i) and (iii) are substantially the same so are their potential effects. Both options may have significant benefits in terms of SA/SEA 11 Conserve Biodiversity and SA/SEA 12 Landscape & Townscapes.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.540 The preferred option is to reconfigure existing policy without making any fundamental amendments. The suggested policy wording reflects the wording contained in paragraphs 6.156 to 6.178 of the SPPS. Although some wording contained in existing PPS policy NH 1 has been removed, the thrust and substance of policy is largely the same, as are their predicted effects. A key aspect of policy is the reference to statutory provisions i.e. Directives 2009/147/EC and 92/43/EEC known as the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive. In cases where development is likely to have significant effect in a RAMSAR or European designated site an appropriate assessment will need to be carried out. This, and the application of suitable planning conditions in the event of an approval can help ensure that their integrity is not adversely affected.

Preferred Approach: Option (iii) – Adoption of Policy NH 1 – International Designations.

# **Protected Species**

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.541 Protected species include European animal and plants species listed under Annex IV of the Habitats Directive and National animal and plants species listed under the Wildlife Order under Schedules (1), (5) & (8). Mid Ulster has a wealth of protected species, both European and National. European species include species of bat and otters and National species include the common newt, red squirrel, parsley fern and cowslip. These are just a few of the many animal and plant species with records in the District or immediate area. Protected species are protected in law and it is a criminal offence to harm them. It is therefore essential that the land use plan provides for their protection when considering development proposals. In considering the options open to us to address this the fact protected species by their very nature move around limits the options available.
- **5.542** The POP considered that there were two approaches to addressing the issue of Protected Species. These were as follows;
  - (i) Adopt the existing approach contained in policy NH 2 'Species Protected by law' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage.
  - (ii) Introduce Special Countryside Areas (SCA's) where Species protected by law exist.
- 5.543 Following feedback from the Project Management Team and following further consideration, Option (ii) has been scoped out as a reasonable alternative. Given the migratory nature of species and difficulties in identifying defined areas associated with a particular species, Option (ii) as presented in the POP is considered both unfeasible an impractical. In line with other policy approaches, it is now considered that there are two approaches in addressing the issue of Protected Species, these are;
  - (i) Adopt existing approach contained in policy NH 2 'Species Protected by law' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage.
  - (ii) 'Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 2 Natural Heritage and the SPPS' without fundamental amendments.

The overall effects of both policy options are summarised in the table below;

|           | Natural Heritage                 | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Species   | Adopt existing approach (RA)     | 0                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                       | N/R                    | +                            | 0                                       | N/R                         | +                       | 0                      | ++                               | ++                                | +                               | +                         | +                     | 0                | +                       | ?                             | ?                     | ?                               | ?                            | N/R                                    |
| Protected | Reconfigure existing policy (PA) | 0                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                       | N/R                    | +                            | 0                                       | N/R                         | +                       | 0                      | ++                               | ++                                | +                               | +                         | +                     | 0                | +                       | ?                             | ?                     | ?                               | ?                            | N/R                                    |

SA/SEA scores for Protected Species.

### SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.544 The SA/SEA appraisal indicates that there will be no significant negative or minor negative effects from either approach. As both options are substantially the same, so are their potential effects. Option (ii) is effectively an updated and simplified version of the existing approach, without any fundamental amendments to policy wording. It is anticipated that the environmental impacts will be broadly positive. In particular, there are likely to be significant environmental benefits in terms of conserving and enhancing biodiversity SA/SEA 11 'Conserve biodiversity' and the character and quality of landscapes SA/SEA 12 'Landscape and Townscape'.
- 5.545 The appraisal also reflects the potential positive social effects that can come from protecting our environmental assets in terms of improving well-being and quality of life SA/SEA 2 'Health and Well-being', SA/SEA 3 'Education and Skills' and SA/SEA 4 'Opportunity of a Decent Home'. It is considered that the economic impacts are less certain as it will largely depend on the location, nature and scale of new development. It is acknowledged however, that environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.546 The preferred option is to reconfigure existing policy without making any fundamental amendments. As the thrust and substance of each policy is largely the same, so are their predicted effects. The key aspect of this policy is that it will ensure that all development will need to be sensitive to all statutorily protected species and will need to be sited and designed to protect them, their habitats and prevent deterioration and destruction of their breeding sites or resting places.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) – Adoption of Policy NH 2 – Protected Species.

# **National Designations**

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.547 National designations include Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI's); Nature Reserves; National Nature Reserves; or Marine Nature Reserves. Examples of National designations in Mid Ulster are the Upper Ballinderry River ASSI, a fast-flowing mesotrophic river, notable for the diversity and richness of the associated plant and animal communities; Ballynahone Bog National Nature Reserve, one of the most important lowland raised bogs in Northern Ireland; and Brookend Nature Reserve. Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs) are declared under the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 (as amended). Nature Reserves including National Nature Reserves are declared under the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 and Marine Nature Reserves are designated under this Order.
- **5.548** The POP considered that there were two approaches for addressing the issue of international Designations.

These were as follows;

- (i) Adopt the existing approach contained in policy NH 3 'Sites of Nature Conservation Importance' of PPS2 Natural Heritage.
- (ii) Introduce Special Countryside Areas (SCA's) where national designations exist.

However, following further consideration, it is now considered that there is a third reasonable alternative, in addition to the two mentioned above. In line with other policy approaches within the document the following third option has been added for consideration;

(iii) Reconfigure existing policy contained in policy NH 3 of PPS 2 and the SPPS without fundamental amendments.

Each policy approach has been appraised and the overall effects are summarised in the table below:

|          | Natural Heritage   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|----------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| nations  | Adopt existing approach (RA)   | 0                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | N/R                    | +                            | 0                                       | 0                           | +                       | 0                      | ++                               | ++                                | +                               | +                         | +                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | N/R                                    |
| Desig    | Introduce Special Countryside<br>Areas covering International<br>Designations (RA) | 0                                    | +                            | +                            | 0                                    | N/R                    | +                            | 0                                       | 0                           | ++                      | 0                      | ++                               | ++                                | +                               | +                         | +                     | 0                | ++                      | - +                           | -                     | -                               | -                            | N/R                                    |
| National | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)   | 0                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | N/R                    | +                            | 0                                       | 0                           | +                       | 0                      | ++                               | ++                                | +                               | +                         | +                     | 0                | +                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | N/R                                    |

SA/SEA scores for National Designations.

### SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

5.549 The SA/SEA appraisal indicates that there will be no significant negative effects from any of the suggested approaches. Broadly speaking, all 3 approaches have the potential to be positive socially, environmentally and economically. Approach (ii) however, may have minor adverse negative economic consequences due to the tighter restriction an SCA will have development within national designations. Conversely however this may also bring additional environmental benefits. As the thrust of option (i) and (iii) are substantially the same so are their potential effects. In particular, both are likely to have significant benefits in terms of SA/SEA 11 Conserve Biodiversity, 12 Landscape & Townscapes.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.550 The preferred option is to reconfigure existing policy without making any fundamental amendments. Given the thrust and substance of policy is largely the same as the current policy approach, so are their predicted effects. The suggested policy wording reflects the wording contained in paragraphs 6.183 to 6.185 of the SPPS. The types of designations relevant to this policy are not listed i.e. ASSI's and Nature Reserves and National Reserves, although clarification is provided in the amplification. Under this policy, no development will be permitted unless unacceptable impacts are outweighed by benefits of regional importance. In line with the SPPS, suggested policy also states that in these cases where development permitted, appropriate mitigation measures and/or compensatory measures will be required.

Preferred Approach: Option (iii) – Adoption of Policy NH 3 – National Designations.

# **Local Designations**

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.551 Local designations are Local Nature Reserves, Wildlife Refuges and Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI's). Local Nature Reserves are established by a District Council under the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985. Wildlife Refuges are provided for under the Wildlife Order. SLNCI's are identified within the process of preparing a development plan with policies provided in the plan for their protection and /or enhancement.
- **5.552** The POP suggested two policy approaches for addressing the issue of Local Designations and same two approaches are still considered to apply to this topic. These are as follows;
  - i) Adopt existing policy NH 4 'Sites of Nature Conservation Importance -Local' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage. Permission would only be granted for

- development that is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on a site of local importance.
- ii) Adopt existing policy contained in PPS 2 and SPPS and augment with SLNCI's. SLNCI's are currently identified in area plans and encompass flora, fauna and earth science interests.

Both policy approaches have been appraised and the overall effects are summarised in the table below;

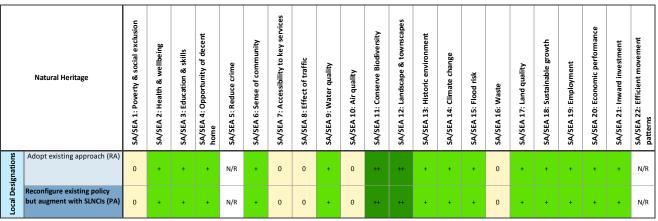


Figure 1.1 SA/SEA scores for Local Designations.

## SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

5.553 The SA/SEA appraisal indicates that there will be no significant negative effects from either approach. As both options are substantially the same, so are their potential effects. Both have the potential to be positive socially, environmentally and economically. In particular, they are likely to have significant benefits in terms of SA/SEA 11 Conserve Biodiversity and SA/SEA 12 Landscape & Townscapes.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.554 The preferred option is to augment existing policy with the designation of SLNCI's. SLNCI's are already identified in the current area plans and these are being reviewed for the purpose of their continued designation within the LDP. The thrust and substance of policy is therefore largely the same as the current policy approach. The suggested policy wording reflects the wording contained in paragraph 6.190 of the SPPS. Under this policy, any development which could have a significant adverse impact on a site of local importance, is only permitted where the benefits of the proposed development outweigh the value of the site. In such cases, policy states that appropriate mitigation and/or compensatory measures is required.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) – Adoption of Policy NH 4 – Local Designations.

## Other Habitats, Species or Features of Natural Importance

## Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.555 Priority habitats and species may fall within and beyond designated sites. They include both European and Northern Ireland priority habitats and species. Other natural heritage features worthy of importance are most likely to include trees and woodland which do not fall under the priority habitat or long established woodland categories but are in themselves important for local biodiversity. Mid Ulster is home to a number of other habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance such as priority habitats; priority species; active peatland; ancient and long-established woodland; features of earth science conservation importance; features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild flora and fauna; rare or threatened native species; wetlands (includes river corridors); or other natural heritage features worthy of protection including trees and woodland.
- **5.556** The POP proposed that were two approaches for addressing this issue. These were as follows;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy NH 5 'Habitats Species or features of Natural importance' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage.
  - (ii) Introduce Special Countryside Area to protect Habitats Species or features of Natural importance wherein development would only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.
- 5.557 Following feedback from the Project Management Team and following further consideration, Option (ii) has been scoped out as a reasonable alternative. Given the migratory nature of species and the difficulties in identifying defined areas associated with a particular species, it was considered to be both impractical and unfeasible. In its place, and in line with other policy approaches, the option to 'Reconfigure existing policy contained in policy NH 5 of PPS 2 Natural Heritage and the SPPS without fundamental amendments' has been included and appraised accordingly. Therefore, it is now considered that there are two reasonable alternatives to this subject. These are;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy NH 5 'Habitats Species or features of Natural importance' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy contained in policy NH 5 of PPS 2 Natural Heritage and the SPPS without fundamental amendments.

The overall effects of each policy option is summarised in the table below;

|                      | Natural Heritage                          | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement<br>patterns |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Habitats,<br>cies or | Adopt exisiting policy NH 5 of PPS 2 (RA) | 0                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | N/R                    | +                            | 0                                       | 0                           | +                       | 0                      | ++                               | ++                                | +                               | +                         | +                     | 0                | +                       | ?                             | ?                     | ?                               | ?                            | N/R                                       |
| Other                | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)          | 0                                    | +                            | +                            | +                                    | N/R                    | +                            | 0                                       | 0                           | +                       | 0                      | ++                               | ++                                | +                               | +                         | +                     | 0                | +                       | ?                             | ?                     | ?                               | ?                            | N/R                                       |

SA/SEA scores for 'Habitats Species or features of Natural importance'

#### SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.558 No significant negative or minor negative effects have been identified from either option. Option (ii) is effectively an updated, simplified version of the existing approach without any fundamental amendments to policy wording. As such, its potential effects are the same as Option (i). Under both approaches there are likely to be significant environmental benefits in terms of conserving and enhancing biodiversity SA/SEA 11 'Conserve Biodiversity' and the character and quality of landscapes SA/SEA 12 'Landscapes and townscapes'.
- 5.559 The appraisal also reflects the potential positive social effects that can come from protecting our environmental assets in terms of improving well-being and quality of life SA/SEA 2 'Health and Well-being', SA/SEA 3 'Education and Skills' and SA/SEA 4 'Opportunity of a Decent Home'. It is considered that the likely economic impacts are less certain as this will largely depend on the location, nature and scale of new development. It is acknowledged however, that our environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any Mitigation Measures

5.560 The preferred approach is option (ii) to reconfigure existing policy without making any fundamental amendments. The suggested policy wording reflects the wording contained in paragraph 6.193 of the SPPS. Priority habitats and species may fall within and beyond designated sites and include both European and NI priority habitats and species identified through the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy. To ensure our international and domestic responsibilities and environmental commitments are met, habitats, species and features of natural importance will be material considerations in the determination of planning applications. Under this policy, no development will be permitted unless the benefits outweigh the value of the habitat species or feature and in such cases, appropriate mitigation and/or compensatory measures will be required. This approach also attaches additional importance to the protection

of trees by highlighting a 'presumption in favour of retaining trees where they make a valuable contribution to the wider environment and local amenity'.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) – Adoption of Policy NH 5 – Other Habitats, Species or Features of Natural Importance.

## **Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty**

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.561** The POP suggested there were three approaches for addressing the issue of AONB's and these were assessed within the SA/SEA Interim Report. These were as follows:
  - (i) Adopt existing policy NH 6 'AONB's' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage.
  - (ii) Adopt SPPS policy supported with Spatial Constraints i.e. Areas of Constraint on high Structures and Minerals Development.
  - (iii) Introduce a new Special Countryside Area.
- 5.562 The option of introducing spatial constraints has been considered and appraised elsewhere in this document under topics such as Environmental Protection, SCA Renewable Energy, Telecommunications, Overhead Cables and High Structures and Minerals Development. As such it does not need to be revisited under this policy and Options (ii) and (iii) have therefore been removed. In their place and in line with other policy approaches the option to 'Reconfigure existing policy NH 6 contained in PPS 2 Natural Heritage and the SPPS without fundamental amendments' has been included and appraised accordingly.
- **5.563** Therefore, it is now considered that there are two reasonable alternatives to this subject. These are;
  - (iii) Adopt existing policy NH 6 'Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage.
  - (iv) Reconfigure existing policy contained in policy NH 6 of PPS 2 Natural Heritage and the SPPS without fundamental amendments.

The overall effects of each policy option is summarised in the table below;

|       | Natural Heritage                         | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic e nvironment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1 % 2 | Adopt existing policy NH 6 of PPS 2 (RA) | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | +                                       | N/R                    | +                            | 0                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | ++                               | ++                                | ++                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | 0                     | 0                               | 0                            | N/R                                    |
| Areas | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)         | 0                                    | +                            | 0                            | +                                       | N/R                    | +                            | 0                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | ++                               | ++                                | ++                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | 0                     | 0                               | 0                            | N/R                                    |

SA/SEA scores for 'AONB's'

## SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

5.564 No significant negative or minor negative effects have been identified from either option. Both approaches are likely to bring significant environmental benefits in terms of conserving and enhancing biodiversity SA/SEA 11 'Conserve Biodiversity', improving the character and quality of landscapes SA/SEA 12 'Landscape and townscape and conserving and enhancing the historic environment SA/SEA 13 'Historic Environment'. The appraisal scoring reflects the potentially positive social effects that can come from protecting our environmental assets in terms of improving well-being and quality of life SA/SEA 2 'Health and Well-being', improving living standards SA/SEA 4 'Opportunity to live in a decent home' and fostering a sense of local pride SA/SEA 6 'Sense of Community'. The scoring also acknowledges how our environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits in terms of enhancing economic performance SA/SEA 18 'Sustainable Growth'.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any Mitigation Measures

**5.565** The preferred approach is option (ii) is to reconfigure existing policy without making any fundamental amendments. The suggested policy wording broadly reflects the wording contained in paragraph 6.193 of the SPPS by stating that development proposals in the Sperrins AONB will be 'sensitive to the distinctive special character and landscape quality'. Although there is no specific reference to 'heritage and wildlife' within the policy wording, this is referenced in the amplification.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) – Adoption of Policy NH 6 – Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

## Flood Risk - Policy Approach

- **5.566** The POP considered the reasonable alternatives of the existing flood risk policies of PPS 15 FLD 1, FLD 2, FLD 3 and FLD 4 together. The reasonable alternatives of these flood risk policies, stated below, were assessed together at that time;
  - Fluvial Floodplain
  - Protection of Flood Defence and Drainage Infrastructure
  - Development at Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Risk
  - Artificial Modification of Watercourses
- **5.567** The SA/SEA Interim Report contained a general assessment of potential policy approaches to addressing Flood Risk Policies of PPS 15 (FLD 1, 2, 3 & 4) and therefore did not provide an appraisal of the individual policies listed above. As part of the assessment at that time it was considered that there were two reasonable alternatives to these policies, these were;
  - (i) Retain existing policy PPS 15 Planning and Floodrisk, Policies FLD 1, FLD 2, FLD 3 and FLD 4.
  - (ii) More restrictive approach, including a blanket ban on all new development within floodplains (alternative to current Policy FLD 1), and a requirement for drainage assessments for all development proposals within areas of Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Risk
- 5.568 However, following further consideration, it is now viewed that there is a third reasonable alternative, in addition to the two mentioned above. In line with other policy approaches within this document the following option has been added for consideration (Marked as option (ii) in the Fluvial Floodplain assessment table below);
  - (iii) Reconfigure existing policy wording with the following amendments:
    - Given Mid Ulster's geographical location, all references to Coastal Floodplains to be removed.

In accordance with the approach adopted throughout this document, all of the above mentioned policies have now been assessed individually below.

# Fluvial Floodplain

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

5.569 In considering the policy approaches to the subject of Flood Risk – Development in Fluvial Floodplains, Mid Ulster Council acknowledges that a precautionary approach to flood risk should be the key influencing factor. In other words it is essential that in the assessment of flood risk, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used to assume that flood risk does not exist. This approach has been successful to date and there has been no evidence to suggest that it is not providing sufficient protection.

- **5.570** As discussed above there are now considered to be three policy approaches for dealing with issue of Flood Risk Development in Fluvial Floodplains, these are:
  - (i) Retain the current policy approach as contained in Policy FLD1 in PPS 15 and SPPS. This approach seeks to minimise flood risk through maintaining the natural function of floodplains by avoiding development within them wherever possible, with some exceptions.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy wording with the following amendments:
    - Given Mid Ulster's geographical location, all references to Coastal Floodplains to be removed.
  - (iii) Adopt a more restrictive approach including a blanket ban on all new development within floodplains.

The below table summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scores for each of the above suggested approaches.

|                                      | Flood Risk  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Fluvial                              | Current policy approach<br>under transitional<br>arrangement (RA) | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                       | N/R                    | 0                            | +                                       | N/R                         | +                       | N/R                    | +                                | +                                 | +                               | ++                        | ++                    | N/R              | +                       | +                             | 0                     | +                               | 0                            | +                                      |
| Flood Risk Policy - F<br>Floodplains | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)                                  | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                       | N/R                    | 0                            | +                                       | N/R                         | +                       | N/R                    | +                                | +                                 | +                               | ++                        | ++                    | N/R              | +                       | +                             | 0                     | +                               | 0                            | +                                      |
| Flood                                | More Restrictive Approach -<br>Blanket Ban (RA)                   | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                       | N/R                    | 0                            | ++                                      | N/R                         | ++                      | N/R                    | ++                               | ++                                | ++                              | ++                        | ++                    | N/R              | ++                      | +                             | 0                     | -                               | -                            | -                                      |

## SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

- **5.571** No significant negative effects are anticipated for any of the 3 approaches against the SA/SEA objectives. All approaches are likely to have positive effects on health and well-being by reducing flood risk and consequences of flooding, helping maintain a good quality of water supply. Given the precautionary nature of all 3 approaches some significant positive effects are anticipated against the environmental objectives such as **SA/SEA 14 Climate Change** and **SA/SEA 15 Flood Risk**.
- 5.572 Due to the more restrictive approach of option (iii) more significant positive effects are envisaged against the social and environmental objectives, SA/SEA 7 Accessibility to Key Services, SA/SEA 9 Water Quality, SA/SEA 11 Conserve Biodiversity, SA/SEA 12 Landscape and Townscape and SA/SEA 13 Historic Environment. As can be seen from the above table approach (iii) scores better environmentally than approach (i) and (ii), reflecting

its stricter approach, including putting a blanket ban on all new development within floodplains, without exception. Conversely any potential environmental benefits from applying a stricter approach (approach iii) are likely to be outweighed by potential negative economic effects, in that it could prevent economic development in areas previously deemed suitable. The appraisal reflects how both options (i) and (ii) are envisaged to have a more balanced score across all of the social, environmental and economic objectives.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any Mitigation Measures

- 5.573 As the revised PPS 15 is a fairly recent publication (September 2014) it broadly aligns with legislative requirements, regional planning policy and sustainability objectives at the strategic level. Dfl Rivers have indicated that they would like to see the majority of existing PPS 15 retained as operational policy given the similarities between it and the SPPS. Whilst it is acknowledged that approach (iii) (blanket ban) will likely have greater significant positive effects on the social and environmental objectives than the other 2 approaches it will likely have minor negative impacts on the economic SA/SEA objectives.
- 5.574 The preferred approach is approach (ii), which is a similar policy wording to the current policy without fundamental amendments. Given the geographical location of Mid Ulster the reconfigured policy will remove all reference to Coastal Floodplains. It is envisaged that approach (ii) will have a more balanced positive impact across all of the social, environmental and economic objectives, whilst simultaneously providing robust protection against the potential negative impacts of fluvial flood risk.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) – Adoption of Policy FLD 1 – Fluvial floodplains.

#### Pluvial Flood Risk

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.575 Surface water or pluvial flooding occurs as a result of high intensity rainfall which can overwhelm natural or man-made drainage systems resulting in water flowing overland and ponding in depressions in the ground. As Pluvial flooding tends to be localised it is not possible to show the full extent. Thus under the existing policy it is primarily the responsibility of the developer to evaluate any risks and show how drainage can be accommodated and how surface water will be dealt with. There is no evidence to suggest that the current policy in relation to Pluvial Flood Risk is not providing sufficient protection. It should be noted that Rivers Agency are content with the policy as it stands and suggest that it should be retained in its current form.
- **5.576** An alternative approach may be to consider a stricter approach to Pluvial Flood Risk by requiring the submission of a Drainage Assessment for all development

proposals located within such areas irrespective or their scale. It is considered that there are two options for addressing this topic, these are;

- (i) Continue with the current policy approach under transitional arrangements i.e. Policy FLD 3 of PPS 15 Development and Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Risk outside Flood Plains.
- (ii) Reconfiguration and simplification of existing policy without fundamental amendments.
  - Adopt a more restrictive approach which requires that a Drainage Assessment must be required for all development proposals located within areas of Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Risk, without exception.
- 5.577 Following further consideration however, it is now viewed that there is a third reasonable alternative, in addition to the two mentioned above. In line with other policy approaches within this document, the following option has been added for consideration (Marked as option (ii) in the Pluvial Flood Risk assessment table below);
  - (iii) Reconfigure existing policy wording without fundamental amendments: The below table summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for the above suggested approaches.

|           | Flood Risk  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-----------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| ial Flood | Current policy approach<br>under transitional<br>arrangement (RA)                         | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                       | N/R                    | 0                            | +                                       | N/R                         | +                       | N/R                    | +                                | +                                 | +                               | ++                        | ++                    | N/R              | +                       | +                             | 0                     | +                               | 0                            | +                                      |
| -         | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)  | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                       | N/R                    | 0                            | +                                       | N/R                         | +                       | N/R                    | +                                | +                                 | +                               | ++                        | ++                    | N/R              | +                       | +                             | 0                     | +                               | 0                            | +                                      |
| ood Ris   | More Restrictive Approach -<br>Drainage Assessments<br>required without exception<br>(RA) | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                       | N/R                    | 0                            | +                                       | N/R                         | +                       | N/R                    | +                                | +                                 | +                               | ++                        | ++                    | N/R              | +                       | +                             | 0                     | -                               | 0                            | -                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.578 No significant negative effects are anticipated for any of the 3 approaches against the SA/SEA objectives. All approaches are likely to have positive effects on health and well-being by reducing flood risk and consequences of flooding and thereby have a positive effect on SA/SEA 1 Poverty and Social Exclusion, SA/SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing, SA/SEA 4 Opportunity of Decent Home and SA/SEA 7 Accessibility to Key Services. Given the precautionary nature of all 3 approaches there are likely positives effects on the environmental objectives, including some significant positive effects on some environmental objectives such as SA/SEA 14 Climate Change and SA/SEA

**15 Flood Risk.** Conversely any potential environmental benefits from applying a stricter approach (approach (iii)) are likely to be outweighed by potential negative economic effects, in that the requirement of a Drainage Assessment without exception, could result in processing delays for economic development.

# Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

**5.579** No significant effects have been identified from any of the 3 approaches. Approaches (i) and (ii) are considered for the most part to have positive effects in terms of social, environmental and economic SA/SEA objectives. Whereas approach (iii) has raised a number of minor negative impacts in relation to economic objectives, particularly as the requirement for a Drainage Assessment may involve delays in processing planning applications. In line with the overall approach of the LDP, it is preferred to adopt Approach (ii) i.e. to reconfigure and tailor the existing policy with no fundamental changes, as there is no evidence to suggest that this approach is not working. This approach accords with the SPPS and complies with the statutory requirements of The Water Environment (Floods Directive) Regulations (NI) 2009.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) – Adoption of Policy FLD 2 – Development and Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Risk Outside Flood Plains.

# Flood Defence and Drainage Infrastructure

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.580 Flood defences and drainage infrastructure are critical in providing a level of flood protection to people and property and adequate land drainage. There is no evidence to suggest that the current policy in relation to Flood Defence and Drainage Infrastructure is not providing sufficient protection. It should be noted that Dfl Rivers are content with the policy as it stands and suggest that it should be retained in its current form. For this reason, it is considered there are only two reasonable alternatives to this topic, these are;
  - (i) Continue with the current policy approach under transitional arrangements i.e. Policy FLD 2 of PPS 15 Protection of Flood Defence and Drainage Infrastructure.
  - (ii) Reconfiguration and simplification of existing policy without fundamental amendments.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for the above suggested approaches.

|            | Flood Risk  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| r Policy - | Current policy approach<br>under transitional<br>arrangement (RA) | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                       | N/R                    | 0                            | +                                       | N/R                         | +                       | N/R                    | +                                | +                                 | +                               | ++                        | ++                    | N/R              | +                       | +                             | 0                     | +                               | 0                            | +                                      |
| Flood Risk | Reconfigure existing policy (PA)                                  | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                       | N/R                    | 0                            | +                                       | N/R                         | +                       | N/R                    | +                                | +                                 | +                               | ++                        | ++                    | N/R              | +                       | +                             | 0                     | +                               | 0                            | +                                      |

## SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.581 As the substance of both policy approaches are similar, so are their likely effects. No significant negative effects are anticipated for either of the above approaches against the SA/SEA objectives. It is that are likely to have minor positive effects across a number of the social SA/SEA objections, such as SA/SEA 1 Poverty and Social Exclusion, SA/SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing and SA/SEA 4 Opportunity of Decent Home. Both approaches also score positively against the majority of the environmental objectives and given the nature of both policy approaches there is potential for significant positive effects on SA/SEA 14 Climate Change and SA/SEA 15 Flood Risk. As both policy approaches seek to protect the effectiveness of flood defences and drainage infrastructure they both seek to protect people and property and as such there is potential for positive effects on the economic objectives SA/SEA 18 Sustainable Growth, SA/SEA 20 Economic Performance and SA/SEA 22 Efficient Movement Patterns.

# Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

**5.582** No significant effects have been identified from either approach. In line with the overall approach of the LDP, it is preferred to adopt Approach (ii) i.e. to reconfigure and tailor the existing policy. This approach accords with the SPPS and in ensuring that a working strip is retained near a flood defence or drainage infrastructure it will also assist in the implementation of the Water Framework Directive.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) – Adoption of Policy FLD 3 – Flood Defence and Drainage Infrastructure.

## **Development in Proximity to Reservoirs**

- **5.583** Within the SA/SEA Interim Report Policy FLD 5 'Development in Proximity to Reservoirs' was assessed separately. The POP suggested that there were three reasonable alternatives for this issue and these were assessed within the Interim SA/SEA Report, these were;
  - (i) Retain existing policy FLD 5 Development in Proximity to Rivers
  - (ii) Adopt a blanket ban approach within the flood inundation areas.
  - (iii) No Policy on Development in Proximity to Reservoirs
- **5.584** The POP suggested three reasonable alternatives on development in proximity to reservoirs and there were no changes to the topic in the assessment in the Interim SA/SEA Report. As the LDP work progressed and as more detailed policies developed from the broader policies of the POP changes were made to the reasonable alternatives. Following an assessment of the 3<sup>rd</sup> option (to have no policy) in the Interim SA/SEA, it has since been removed, as it was found not to be a reasonable alternative. This option has been replaced with a holding policy requiring the submission of a Flood Risk Assessment.

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.585 Water impounding structures such as reservoirs are a recognised source of flood risk because of the potential for downstream flooding which may ensue if the structure fails, is overtopped or in the event of a controlled release of water. Since the publication of the POP Mid Ulster has developed its thinking on this issue in consultation with Dfl Rivers and now consider the three options available to be:
  - (i) Continue with the current policy approach under transitional arrangements i.e. Policy FLD 5 of PPS 15 Development in Proximity to Reservoirs.
  - (ii) Adopt a more restrictive approach blanket ban on all development located within reservoir flood inundation areas.
  - (iii) Adopt a holding policy requiring the submission of a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) for development located within a flood inundation area.

The below table summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for the above suggested approaches.

|            | Flood Risk  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Reservoir  | Current policy approach<br>under transitional<br>arrangement (RA)       | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                       | N/R                    | 0                            | 0                                       | N/R                         | ++                      | N/R                    | +                                | +                                 | +                               | +                         | +                     | N/R              | +                       | +                             | 0                     | 0                               | 0                            | 0                                      |
| Policy -   | Blanket Ban Approach (RA)   | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                       | N/R                    | 0                            | 0                                       | N/R                         | ++                      | N/R                    | ++                               | ++                                | +                               | +                         | ++                    | N/R              | +                       | -                             | -                     | 0                               | -                            | 0                                      |
| Flood Risk | Holding Policy requiring submission of FRA within flood inundation (PA) | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | +                                       | N/R                    | 0                            | 0                                       | N/R                         | ++                      | N/R                    | +                                | +                                 | +                               | +                         | +                     | N/R              | +                       | +                             | 0                     | 0                               | 0                            | 0                                      |

### SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

5.586 No significant negative effects are anticipated for any of the above approaches against the SA/SEA objectives. It is anticipated that all policy approaches will likely reduce flood risk and thereby have positive effects on SA/SEA 1 Poverty and Social Exclusion, SA/SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing and SA/SEA 4 Opportunity of Decent Home. Similarly given precautionary nature of all approaches, they will likely have positive impact across the environmental objectives and in the case of the more restrictive approach (ii) will likely result in a number of significant positive effects on SA/SEA 11 Conserve Biodiversity, SA/SEA 12 Landscape and Townscape and SA/SEA 15 Flood Risk. Approaches (i) and (iii) will have broadly neutral impacts on the economic objectives however approach (ii), with its more restrictive nature, will likely restrict development in areas previously considered acceptable and as such will have a minor negative impact on SA/SEA18 Sustainable Growth, SA/SEA 19 Employment and SA/SEA 21 Inward Investment.

# Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

- **5.587** No significant effects have been identified for any of the 3 approaches. All approaches are likely to have positive effects on the environment by reducing flood risk, alleviating the consequences of flooding, improving water supplies/resources and maintaining the quality of landscapes. Approach (ii) scores better environmentally, reflecting its stricter approach i.e. putting a blanket ban on all new development within reservoir inundation areas but this will likely have negative impacts on economic objectives by preventing economic development in areas previously deemed suitable.
- 5.588 The preferred approach is option (iii) as the key policy difference between it and approach (i) is that it does not require the applicant to give assurances on reservoir safety. Whether or not this is a planning policy requirement should not affect the scorings, as guarantees on reservoir safety would automatically be required under separate legislation. i.e. assuming the Reservoir Act has been enacted.

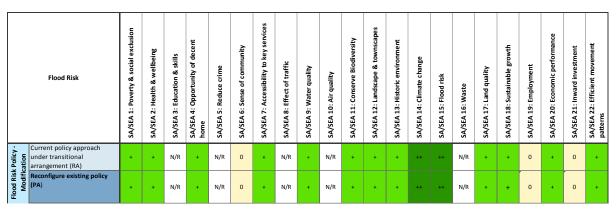
Preferred Approach: Option (iii) – Adoption of Policy FLD 4 – Development in Proximity to Reservoirs.

#### **Artificial Modification of Watercourses**

## Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.589 The artificial modification of watercourses is likely to have impacts which run contrary to the objectives of sustainable development as embodied in the Water Framework Directive and the Floods Directive. For this reason the current policy has a presumption against such development unless it falls within one of the exceptions listed. There is no evidence to suggest that the current policy in relation the Artificial Modification of Watercourses is not providing sufficient protection at present. It should be noted that Rivers Agency are content with the policy as it stands and suggest that it should be retained in its current form.
- **5.590** Given the statutory requirements of the above mentioned EU Directives it is considered that there is limited scope to deviate from the existing policy. Therefore, the two options that have been assessed to address this issue are;
  - (i) Continue with the current policy approach under transitional arrangements i.e. Policy FLD 4 of PPS 15 Artificial Modification of Watercourses.
  - (ii) Reconfiguration and simplification of existing policy without fundamental amendments.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for the above suggested approaches.



## SA/SEA Findings including any significant negative effects

**5.591** No significant negative effects are anticipated for either of the above approaches against the SA/SEA objectives and that the overall effects are mainly neutral or positive. Given the policy substance of both approaches are similar, it follows that the likely effects are also similar. Both approaches are likely to have positive effects across a number of the social SA/SEA objectives.

In allowing the artificial modification of watercourses only in exceptional circumstances, will likely reduce flood risk and thereby have positive effects on SA/SEA 1 Poverty and Social Exclusion, SA/SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing, SA/SEA 4 Opportunity of Decent Home and SA/SEA 7 Accessibility to Key Services. The precautionary nature of both approaches will likely ensure that development is in harmony with the water environment and landscape quality.

5.592 Both approaches are considered to have minor positive effects on SA/SEA 11 Conserve Biodiversity, SA/SEA 12 Landscape and Townscape, SA/SEA 13 Historic Environment and SA/SEA 17 Land Quality. Similarly given that artificial modification of watercourses will only be allowed in exceptional circumstances it is envisaged that both approaches will have significant positive impacts on SA/SEA 14 Climate Change and SA/SEA 15 Flood Risk. There are some potentially minor positive impacts on the economic objectives for both approaches.

# Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

5.593 No significant effects have been identified for either of the 2 approaches. In light of their precautionary nature both approaches are considered to have positive effects in terms of social, environmental and economic SA/SEA objectives and both are likely to have significant positive impacts on the objectives relating to Flood risk and Climate Change. In line with the overall approach of the LDP, it is preferred to adopt Approach (ii) i.e. to reconfigure and tailor the existing policy with no fundamental changes. There has been some subtle rewording of the policy under the preferred approach, as it now stipulates, within one of the exceptions, the distance of a culvert which may be allowed under the policy i.e. *less than 10m.* It is considered however, that this does not materially alter the thrust of the policy which is to protect people's health and amenity and to prevent increased flood risk downstream.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) – Adoption of Policy FLD 5 – Artificial Modification of Watercourses.

## **Waste Management**

## Reasons for selecting alternatives

- **5.594** Waste management makes an important contribution towards sustainable development in the Mid Ulster District. The RDS 2035 and the SPPS both promote waste management in conformity with the 5 Step waste management Hierarchy, (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover residual energy, landfill as laid down in the Waste Framework Directive.
- **5.595** The POP proposed two policy approaches for dealing with the waste management topic. They were;
  - (i) Adopt existing policy approach as contained in PPS 11 Waste management i.e. policies WM 1 Environmental Impact of a Waste Management Facility, WM 2 Waste Collection and Treatment Facilities, WM3 Waste Disposal, WM4 Land improvement and WM 5 Development in the vicinity of a Waste Management Facility.
  - (ii) Tailor existing policy to Mid Ulster. PPS 11 would be simplified to remove those general policy considerations that apply to all development and policy WM4 relating to Land Improvement would be removed to align with the SPPS.
- **5.596** Within the POP no reasonable alternatives were proposed for individual waste policies. Instead this was a general assessment of potential policy approaches to addressing waste management and therefore did not provide an assessment of individual elements of this overall policy topic i.e.
  - Waste Management: General Policy
  - Waste Collection and Treatment Facilities
  - Waste Disposal
  - Development in the Vicinity of Waste Management Facilities
- 5.597 In the Interim SA/SEA Report two reasonable alternatives were assessed which were to either adopt existing policies or update and simplify existing policy taking account of the SPPS. In line with the approach adopted throughout this report each of the four waste policies have been assessed individually. Each policy is considered to have two reasonable alternatives i.e. adopt the existing policy or reconfigure existing policy without amendments. The individual waste management policy assessments are set out below.

## Waste Management: General policy

- **5.598** It is considered that with regards General Policy on Waste Management, the two potential approaches are;
  - (i) Continue with current policy approach under transitional arrangements i.e. policy WM1 Environmental Impact of a Waste Management Facility.
  - (ii) Reconfiguration and simplification of existing policy without fundamental amendments.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of the above suggested approaches.

| V                 | Vaste Management  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| General<br>Policy | Current policy Approach under transitional arrangement (RA) | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | 0                                    | 0                      | N/R                          | +                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | +                                 | ?                               | ++                        | 0                     | ++               | ++                      | ++                            | +                     | 0                               | +                            | +                                      |
| Gen               | Reconfigure and simplify existing policy (PA)               | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | 0                                    | 0                      | N/R                          | +                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | +                                 | ?                               | ++                        | 0                     | ++               | ++                      | ++                            | ٠                     | 0                               | +                            | +                                      |

SA/SEA scores for Waste Management General Policy.

#### SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.599 As the substance of both policy approaches are essentially the same, so are their likely effects. No significant negative effects are anticipated from either approach. Given the importance of having an adequate waste infrastructure within the district, both approaches can have minor positive effects on SA/SEA 1 Poverty and Social Exclusion, SA/SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing, and also on SA/SEA 7 Accessibility to key Services. Conversely, given the nature of waste management operations, there is potential for minor negative environmental effects on SA/SEA 8 Effect on Traffic, SA/SEA 9 Water Quality, SA/SEA 10 Air Quality and SA/SEA 11 Conserve Biodiversity.
- 5.600 There are some potentially significant positive environmental effects in terms SA/SEA 14 Contributions to Climate Change, SA/SEA 16 Minimising Waste and SA/SEA 17 Conserving Land Quality, particularly in the context of pending landfill closures at Tullyvar, Ballymacombs Road and Magheraglass. The appraisal also reflects how the waste management industry can be an important provider of jobs and investment, scoring either significant positive or minor positive in terms of impacts on economic objectives SA/SEA 18

Sustainable Growth, SEA/SA 19 Employment, SA/SEA 21 Inward Investment and SA/SEA 22 Efficient Movement Patterns.

Reasons for selecting preferred option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

5.601 It is noted that no significant environmental effects have been identified from either approach. In line with the overall approach of the LDP, it is preferred to adopt Approach (ii) i.e. to simplify and tailor existing policy. In this approach there is no specific reference to flooding, built and natural heritage and road safety as these issues are picked up under separate policies within the Plan, therefore avoiding unnecessary duplication. This approach also accords with objectives of the Joint Waste Management plan (2016) and the LDP objective to accommodate investment in waste management in the interests of public health.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) – Adoption of Policy WM 1 – Waste Management: General Policy.

#### **Waste Collection and Treatment Facilities**

- **5.602** It is considered that there are two potential policy approaches for 'Waste Collection and Treatment facilities';
  - (i) Continue with the current policy approach under transitional arrangements i.e. policy WM2 Waste Collection and Treatment Facilities.
  - (ii) Reconfiguration and simplification of existing policy without fundamental amendments.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of the above suggested approaches.

| Waste Management  Current policy approach under transitional |   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement<br>patterns |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| ction  |   | +                                    | ++                           | N/R                          | 0                                    | 0                      | N/R                          | +                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | ++                        | 0                     | ++               | +                       | ++                            |                       | 0                               | +                            | +   |
| Waste Colle<br>Treatment                                     | Reconfigure and simplify existing policy (PA) | +                                    | ++                           | N/R                          | 0                                    | 0                      | N/R                          | +                                       | -                           | -                       | -                      | -                                | -                                 | ?                               | ++                        | 0                     | ++               | +                       | **                            | +                     | 0                               | +                            | +   |

### SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.603 As the substance of both policy approaches are essentially the same, so are their likely effects. No significant negative effects are anticipated from either approach. Given the importance of having an adequate waste infrastructure within the district, both approaches can have minor positive effects on SA/SEA 1 Poverty and Social Exclusion and significant positive effects on SA/SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing. As both approaches are underpinned by the proximity principle, minor benefits are anticipated in term SA/SEA 7 Accessibility to key Services. Conversely, due to the nature of waste management operations, there is potential for minor negative environmental effects on SA/SEA 8 Effect on Traffic, SA/SEA 9 Water Quality, SA/SEA 10 Air Quality, SA/SEA 11 Conserve Biodiversity and SA/SEA 12 Landscape/Townscape quality.
- 5.604 There are however, some potentially significant positive environmental effects in terms SA/SEA 14 Contributions to Climate Change, SA/SEA 16 Minimising Waste and SA/SEA 17 Conserving Land Quality as new or enhanced waste facilities will assist in increasing rates of waste recycling and recovery and avoid the need for landfilling. The appraisal also reflects how the waste management industry can be an important provider of jobs and investment, scoring either a significant positive or a minor positive in terms of impacts on economic objectives SA/SEA 18 Sustainable Growth, SEA/SA 19 Employment, SA/SEA 21 Inward Investment and SA/SEA 22 Efficient Movement Patterns.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

5.605 It is noted that no significant environmental effects have been identified from either approach. In line with the overall approach of the LDP, it is preferred to adopt Approach (ii) i.e. to simplify and tailor existing policy. Under this approach, repetitive or unnecessary criteria listed existing policy WM2 have been removed, for example, references to 'incineration' which will be addressed under the Renewable Energy Policy and to the 'BPEO' which is now obsolete. There is a minor wording amendment in terms of locational requirement (v); 'Alternatively' has been replaced by 'Exceptionally' although the implications of this change in terms of the sustainability appraisal are considered to be minimal. This approach also accords with objectives of the Joint Waste Management plan (2016) and the LDP objective to 'accommodate investment in waste management in the interests of public health'.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) – Adoption of Policy WM 2 – Waste Collection and Treatment Facilities.

# **Waste Disposal**

- **5.606** It is considered that there are two potential policy approaches for 'Waste Disposal';
  - (i) Continue with the current policy approach under transitional arrangements i.e. policy WM3 Waste Disposal.
  - (ii) Reconfiguration and simplification of existing policy without fundamental amendments.

The below table summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of the above suggested approaches.



SA/SEA scores for Waste Disposal

#### SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.607 As the substance of both policy approaches are essentially the same, so are their likely effects. No significant negative effects are anticipated from either approach. Given the pending closure of the last 3 landfill sites within the district, both approaches can eventually have minor positive effects SA/SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing. As both approaches are underpinned by the proximity principle, minor benefits are anticipated in term SA/SEA 7 Accessibility to key Services. Conversely, due to the nature of waste management operations and landfilling in particular, there is potential for minor negative environmental effects on SA/SEA 8 Effect on Traffic, SA/SEA 9 Water Quality, SA/SEA 10 Air Quality, SA/SEA 11 Conserve Biodiversity and SA/SEA 12, SA/SEA 14 Contributions to Climate Change, SA/SEA 16 Minimising Waste.
- 5.608 The closure of landfill sites however can bring long term benefits in terms of SA/SEA 12 Landscape/Townscape Quality and SA/SEA 17 Conserving Land Quality as appropriate restoration and aftercare proposals take effect. The appraisal also reflects how the waste management industry can be an important provider of jobs and investment, albeit via the less sustainable method of landfilling, scoring either a minor positive in terms of impacts on economic objectives SA/SEA 18 Sustainable Growth, SEA/SA 19

Employment, SA/SEA 21 Inward Investment and SA/SEA 22 Efficient Movement Patterns.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

5.609 It is noted that no significant environmental effects have been identified from either approach. In line with the overall approach of the LDP, it is preferred adopt Approach (ii) i.e. to simplify and tailor existing policy. Under this approach, irrelevant, unnecessary or repetitive a contained in existing policy WM3 have been removed. This includes, for example, references to 'BPEO' and 'interim facilities' which are no longer relevant, and criteria in relation to mineral reserves and restoration and aftercare which are addressed elsewhere in the LDP. This approach also accords with objectives of the Joint Waste Management plan (2016) and the LDP objective to 'accommodate investment in waste management in the interests of public health'.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) – Adoption of Policy WM 3 – Waste Disposal.

## **Development in the Vicinity of Waste Management Facilities**

- **5.610** It is considered that there are two potential policy approaches for Development in the vicinity of waste management facilities;
  - (i) Continue with the current policy approach under transitional arrangements i.e. policy WM4 'Development in the vicinity of waste management facilities'.
  - (ii) Reconfiguration of existing policy without fundamental amendments.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of the above suggested approaches.

| Waste Management  |   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| velopment in the vicinity<br>of waste management<br>facilities. | Current policy approach<br>under transitional<br>arrangement (RA) | 0                                    | +                            | N/R                          | 0                                    | 0                      | N/R                          | 0                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | 0                                 | 0                               | 0                         | 0                     | +                | N/R                     | +                             | 0                     | 0                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Development in the of waste manage facilities.                  | Reconfigure existing policy<br>(PA)                               | 0                                    | +                            | N/R                          | 0                                    | 0                      | N/R                          | 0                                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                | 0                                 | 0                               | 0                         | 0                     | +                | N/R                     | +                             | 0                     | 0                               | +                            | 0                                      |

SA/SEA scores for Development in the vicinity of waste management facilities.

### SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

5.611 As the substance of both policy approaches are essentially the same, so are their likely effects. No significant negative effects are anticipated from either approach. There are potentially minor positive effects on SA/SEA 2 Health and wellbeing by ensuring that impacts on peoples amenity is carefully considered for all applications in close proximity to existing or approved waste management facilities. There are also potentially minor positive effects on SA/SEA 16 Waste minimisation, SA/SEA 18 Sustainable Growth and SA/SEA Inward Investment by helping to ensure that the operation of existing or approved waste management facilities will not be prejudiced by neighbouring land uses and by playing its part in the creation of 'green' jobs and underpinning existing jobs.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and Consideration of any Mitigation Measures

**5.612** Given the policy substance of both approaches are essentially the same, the likely environmental effects are also similar. It is noted from the appraisal that no significant environmental effects have been identified from either approach, and that the overall effects are mainly neutral or positive. In line with the overall approach of the LDP, it is preferred to adopt Approach (ii) i.e. to simplify and tailor existing policy. There has been some rewording under this approach, including the removal of reference to 'transportations or the environment'. It is considered however, that this does not materially alter the main thrust of the policy which is to protect people's health and amenity, and to ensure that the operation of waste management facilities is not prejudiced by neighbouring and uses. In any case, potential impacts on transportation systems and the environment would automatically be considered in line with related LDP policies and the Planning EIA Regulations (NI) 2017. This approach also accords with objectives of the Joint Waste Management plan (2016) and the LDP objective to 'accommodate investment in waste management in the interests of public health'.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) – Adoption of Policy WM 4 – Development in the Vicinity of Waste Management Facilities.

# Telecommunications, Overhead Cables, High Structures and Other Utilities

5.613 The POP suggested two reasonable alternatives on utilities and there are no changes in the assessment in the Interim SA/SEA Report. The reasonable alternatives assessed in the Interim Report were to adopt existing policy or reconfigure existing policy. In this SA/SEA Report there are no changes and the same two reasonable alternatives will be assessed.

#### Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.614 The aim of the SPPS in relation to telecommunications and other utilities is to facilitate the development of such infrastructure in an efficient and effective manner whilst taking account of visual amenity and environmentally sensitive features and locations. Access to broadband and a good electricity distribution network is vital for growing a sustainable local economy. Due to Mid Ulster's predominantly rural nature, it has one of the poorest parts of Northern Ireland in terms of fixed broadband speeds and mobile data coverage. One of the objectives of the plan is to improve connectivity through telecommunications which meets the needs of business and private households whilst reducing the need to travel.
- **5.615** It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with the topic of Telecommunications, Overhead Cables, High Structures and other utilities. These are:
  - (i) Adopt existing policy Tel 1 Control of Telecommunication development of PPS 10 Telecommunications (April 2002) and policy PSU 11 'Overhead Cables' of Planning Strategy for Rural NI (September 1993).
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy contained within Tel 1 Control of Telecommunication development of PPS 10 Telecommunications (April 2002) and policy PSU 11 'Overhead Cables' of Planning Strategy for Rural NI (September 1993) and the SPPS policy with the following amendments:
    - Include additional policy with regard to Areas of Constraint (AoC) designations.

Each policy approach has been considered and appraised and the overall effects are summarised in the table below.

|           | elecommunications,<br>rerhead Cables & High<br>Structures  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve<br>Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | en en | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|-----------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Utilities | Adopt Existing<br>approach under policy<br>Tel 1 of PPS 10 and<br>Policy PSU 11 of PSRNI<br>(RA) | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                               | N/R                    | +                            | +                                       | +                           | N/R                     | +                      | -                                   | -                                 | ?     | +                         | 0                     | +                | 0                       | ++                            | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |
| Util      | Reconfigure existing<br>policy and include<br>policy for Areas of<br>Contraint (PA)              | +                                    | +                            | +                            | +                               | N/R                    | +                            | +                                       | +                           | N/R                     | +                      | 0                                   | 0                                 | ?     | +                         | 0                     | +                | 0                       | ++                            | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                      |

SA/SEA scores for Policy approaches for Telecommunications, Overhead Cables, High Structures and other utilities

### SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

- **5.616** As both policy options are substantially the same, so are their likely effects. No significant negative effects are anticipated from either approach. Both options support the development of new infrastructure and upgrading of existing networks, with consideration given to the criteria for the siting, design and impact upon visual amenity of new telecommunications infrastructure.
- 5.617 The appraisal shows there is potential for significant positive economic effect on SA/SEA 18 Sustainable Economic Growth under both approaches. This reflects the importance of developing a high quality telecommunications infrastructure to improve connectivity, attracting investment and meeting current and future business needs. It is also anticipated that there would be minor positive impacts on the majority of social SA/SEA objectives. Access to good telecommunications services is vital as it helps to keep people and services connected, particularly in rural areas where isolation is more common and where people can more readily feel cut off from the main urban centres.
- 5.618 It can also be seen from the summary table above that the two approaches only differ in terms of their potential impacts on the environment. The introduction of defined Area of Constraints and an associated policy, as put forward under the preferred approach, is likely to afford greater protection to our most sensitive landscapes. This policy improvement can help ensure that the negative effects on SA/SEA objective 11 Conserve Biodiversity and SA/SEA 12 Landscapes and Townscapes envisaged the current approach, are avoided.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.619** The development and enhancement of the telecommunications infrastructure in a way that makes use of existing assets and which respects visual amenity and environmental sensitivity are key elements of regional guidance and policy.

The preferred option (option (ii)) offers greater environmental protection by including Areas of Constraint. This approach accords with the Plan objective 'to improve connectivity through telecommunications', and Spatial Planning Framework (SPF) 10 which seeks to 'Facilitate the protection of vulnerable landscapes and conservation interests, from inappropriate and over dominant development'.

5.620 It is noted that the policy recognises that smaller structures below 15m height and essential electricity lines below 25m may still be permitted within AoC's. In addition, exceptions are built-in that allow for essential transmissions or supplies that result in demonstrable hardship, telecoms within recognised 'not spots', and farm structures essential for agricultural operations. This can help ensure that those residing or working within AoC's will not be unfairly disadvantaged from the proposed AoC, for example, in terms of gaining access to broadband and electrical services, or expanding existing agricultural operations. It is also noted that proposals that are deemed to be of regional importance will be facilitated under this policy.

Preferred Approach: Option (ii) – Adoption of Policy TOHS 1 – Outside of Areas of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures.

## **Areas of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures**

**5.621** The POP suggested no reasonable alternatives and therefore was not assessed in the Interim SA/SEA Report. As the LDP work progressed and as more detailed policies were developed, this Environment Report will therefore assess three reasonable alternatives.

### Reasons for selecting alternatives

5.622 The SPPS acknowledges how it can be difficult to accommodate renewable energy proposals, within sensitive landscapes without detriment to cultural and natural heritage assets. Telecommunications and overhead cables can also have an adverse landscape impacts. The Preferred Option Paper (POP) sought to address this issue by introducing Areas of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures (AoC's) and associated policies under the topics of 'Renewable Energy' and 'Telecommunications, Overhead Cables and High Structures'. Following publication of the POP several areas have been identified as AoC's due to their particular sensitivities. These are in the Sperrins, at Slieve Beagh and at Brougher Mountain (see Map A). The location and extent of these areas were informed by the MUDC Landscape Assessment 2015 and subsequent MUDC Landscape Assessment Review (2018).

Each of these areas have been subject to an SA/SEA appraisal. The summary of these appraisals is displayed in the table below;

|               | Renewables Designations   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|---------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Brougher      | Introduction of Areas of<br>Constraint on Wind Turbines<br>and High Structures in<br>Brougher Mountain (PA) | 0                                    | 0                            | N/R                          | N/R                                  | N/R                    | 0                            | 0                                       | N/R                         | N/R                     | 0                      |                                  | ++                                | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                |                         | 0                             | 0                     | 0                               | 0                            | N/R                                    |
| Slieve Beagh  | Introduction of Areas of<br>Constraint on Wind Turbines<br>and High Structures in Slieve<br>Beagh (PA)      | 0                                    | 0                            | N/R                          | N/R                                  | N/R                    | 0                            | 0                                       | N/R                         | N/R                     | 0                      |                                  | ++                                | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                |                         | 0                             | 0                     | 0                               | 0                            | N/R                                    |
| High Sperrins | Introduction of Areas of<br>Constraint on Wind Turbines<br>and High Structures in High<br>Sperrins (PA)     | 0                                    | 0                            | N/R                          | N/R                                  | N/R                    | 0                            | 0                                       | N/R                         | N/R                     | 0                      | ٠                                | ++                                | +                               | 0                         | 0                     | 0                | +                       | 0                             | 0                     | 0                               | 0                            | N/R                                    |

SA/SEA scores Areas of Constraint designations.

## SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

5.623 No significant negative effects have been identified from the proposed Area of Constraint designations. With tighter restrictions on high structures, it is anticipated that there may be significant positive impacts in terms of SA/SEA objective 12 'To maintain and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes'. With less potential for large scale development, there is also potential for minor positive effects on 11 Biodiversity, 13 Historic Environment, and 17 Land Quality. It is considered that the overall social and economic impacts are likely to be minimal.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

- 5.624 The proposed AoC environmental designation supplements the provisions of the SPPS and, in addition to proposed Special Countryside Areas (SCA's), seeks to give additional protection to our most sensitive landscapes from inappropriate development. The location and extent of the proposed AoC's have been informed by the MUDC Landscape Assessment (2015) and subsequent MUDC Landscape Assessment Review (2018).
- 5.625 Due to its location and extent, it is anticipated that the overall social and economic impacts of the proposed AoC are likely to be minimal. It largely comprises remote, uninhabited or sparsely populated parts of the district. Outside of AoC's (and SCA's), proposals for Renewable Energy development and Telecommunications, Overhead Cables and High Structures, will be facilitated subject to satisfying criterion based policies. The retention of a permissive policy approach in terms of Renewable Energy development outside of AoC's, will also help ensure that MUDC is making its contribution to the achievement of NI Renewable Energy targets.
- **5.626** Built-in exceptions to 'Telecommunications, Overhead Cables, High Structures and Other Utilities' policy can help avoid potential negative social or economic impacts of an AoC. For example, it includes exceptions that allows for; essential transmissions or supplies that result in demonstrable hardship, telecoms within recognised 'not spots', and farm structures essential for agricultural operations. This can help ensure that those residing or working within AoC's will not be unfairly disadvantaged, for example in terms of gaining access to broadband and electrical services, or expanding existing agricultural operations. Proposals that are deemed to be of regional importance, will also be facilitated under this policy within AoC's.

# Renewable Energy

# Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.627 The aim of the SPPS in relation to renewable energy is to facilitate the siting of renewable energy generating facilities in appropriate locations within the built and natural environment. This is to help Northern Ireland achieve its renewable energy targets and to realise the benefits of renewable energy without compromising other environmental assets of acknowledged importance. NI Executive's Strategic Energy Framework has a target of 40% electricity consumption from renewable sources and a 10% renewable heat target by 2020.
- **5.628** The POP suggested two reasonable alternatives on renewable energy and the following approaches were assessed within the Interim Report:
  - Adopt existing policy
  - Adopt existing policy that gives greater weight to environmentally sensitive areas, greater protection to amenity and greater regard for the tourism industry.

Key issues that have emerged locally from the processing of renewable energy applications and following representations received during public consultation on the POP, these include;

- The potential adverse impact of wind energy development on residential amenity in terms of dominance and the proximity of turbines to dwellings;
- The potential adverse impact of wind energy development on sensitive landscapes.
- **5.629** It is therefore considered that there are now three policy approaches for dealing with the topic of Renewable Energy;
  - (i) Adopt the current policy approach i.e. PPS 18 Renewable Energy.
  - (ii) Reconfigure existing policy contained within PPS 18 and the SPPS and include the following;
    - Introduction of Areas of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures.
    - A minimum separation distance of 500 metres for all wind energy development.
  - (iii) Reconfigure existing policy contained within PPS 18 and the SPPS and include the following;
    - Introduction of Areas of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures.
    - Policy provision for energy storage and the 'reuse, refurbishment, repair and repowering of turbines'.

Each individual policy approach has been considered and appraised and the overall effects are summarised in the table below.

|                  | Renewable Energy  | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent<br>home | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient movement patterns |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
|                  | Adopt existing policy PPS 18<br>Renewable energy (RA)   | +                                    | +                            | . 0                          | 0                                       | 0                      | +                            | . 0                                     | 0                           | 0                       | +                      | +                                | -                                 | +                               | ++                        | ++                    | ++               | +                       | ++                            | +                     | 0                               | +                            | 0                                      |
| Renewable Energy | Reconfigure existing policy with introduction of Areas of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures and separation distance of 500m (RA).   | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                       | 0                      | +                            | . 0                                     | 0                           | 0                       | +                      | ++                               |                                   | +                               | +                         | +                     | +                | +                       | +                             | +                     | 0                               | 0                            | 0                                      |
|                  | Reconfigure existing policy<br>with introduction of Areas of<br>Constraint on Wind Turbines<br>and High Structures, and<br>policy provision for Energy<br>Storage and Reuse,<br>Refurbishment, Repair and<br>Repowering of turbines. (PA) | +                                    | +                            | 0                            | 0                                       | 0                      | -                            | 0                                       | 0                           | 0                       | +                      | ++                               | -                                 | +                               | ++                        | ++                    | ++               | +                       | ++                            | +                     | 0                               | +                            | 0                                      |

SA/SEA scores for Renewable Energy Policy approaches

# SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

- 5.630 The SA/SEA appraisal indicates that under the current policy approach there may be long term significant negative impacts on SA/SEA objective 12 'To maintain and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes'. No significant negative impacts are anticipated from approach (ii) or (iii). The potential social impacts of all 3 approaches are mixed i.e. whilst there may be potential for community benefits and employment creation associated with large scale wind farm or biomass schemes (SA/SEA 1 Poverty and Social Exclusion, SA/SEA 2 Health and Wellbeing and SA/SEA 6 Sense of Community) equally there may be issues in terms of neighbouring amenity and generating local opposition.
- 5.631 All approaches perform well environmentally with potential for positive or significant positive effects on SA/SEA 10 Air Quality, 11 Biodiversity, 13 Historic Environment, 14 Climate Change, 15 Flood Risk, 16 Waste and 17 Land Quality. Due to the introduction of Areas of Constraint, Approaches (ii) and (iii) perform better in terms of SA/SEA 11 Biodiversity. It is considered that the inclusion of a minimum 500 m separation distance for all wind energy development as suggested under Approach (ii), may reduce the potential for positive impacts on SEA/SA 14 Climate Change, 15 Flood Risk and 16 Waste.
- 5.632 It is anticipated that all approaches will have either a significant positive or minor positive effect on SA/SEA 18 Encourage Sustainable Economic Growth and

**SA/SEA 19 Employment Creation,** reflecting the importance of the renewable energy industry in achieving sustainable development and in creating jobs. The potential economic benefits under Approach (ii) may be reduced however, due to the suggested tighter restrictions on separation distances. No negative economic effects are anticipated from any of the 3 approaches.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

- 5.633 It is acknowledged that current policy has assisted in the achievement of renewable energy targets. The SEA/SA appraisal however highlights that if current policy continues, there is potential for significant impacts on SA/SEA objective 12 'To maintain and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes' in the long term. Approach (ii) and (iii) seek to address this issue with the introduction of Areas of Constraint to protect the most sensitive landscapes of Mid Ulster. Approach (ii) also seeks to address potential amenity issues by stipulating a 500m separation distance for all wind energy development. Although tighter restrictions on separation distances may be socially beneficial, the appraisal highlights that it may result in less environmental and economic benefits when compared to approaches (i) and (iii).
- 5.634 Approach (iii), which retains existing policy regarding separation distances but introduces Areas of Constraint, can provide the correct balance between renewable energy development and protection of our most important landscapes and assets. Although risks remain in terms of potential negative impacts on neighbouring amenity, as highlighted in the SA/SEA appraisal, it is considered that criterion based policy and close consultation with Environmental Health can continue to minimise or avoid significant negative effects. Under this preferred approach, favourable consideration will also be given to the re-use, repair and repowering of existing development. This policy addition can help avoid the need for new sites, thereby reducing the potential for negative impacts on landscape quality, land quality, biodiversity and built heritage.

Preferred Approach: Option (iii) – Adoption of Policy RNW 1 – Renewable Energy.

# Transportation - Policy Approach

- **5.635** Within the POP the transportation policies were considered under the following headings;
  - (i) New Transportation Schemes, Walking and Cycling
  - (ii) Disused Transport Routes
  - (iii) Car parking
  - (iv) Access on to Protected Routes & Other Route Ways

Under the heading of new transport schemes, walking and cycling it was suggested within the POP that all such schemes should be highlighted within the Local Development Plan but it was not accompanied by a proposed policy or any reasonable alternatives and therefore this topic was not assessed individually in the Interim SA/SEA Report. As the Plan Strategy proposes to bring forward an individual policy for this topic an assessment has been included below The policy heading has been amended to - New Roads and Road Improvement Schemes.

# **New Roads and Road Improvement Schemes**

- 5.636 It is considered that there are two policy options to address the issue of new roads and road improvement schemes. It is noted however that although the thrust of the proposed policy is the same as the existing approach (PPS 3 AMP 4), there has been some rewording and reconfiguration. As such, two policy options have been identified and evaluated. These are;
  - (i) Retain the current policy approach as contained in Policy AMP 4 'Protection of New Transport Schemes' and in the SPPS.
  - (ii) Reconfigure and simplify existing policy wording without fundamental amendments.

The table below summaries the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of the above suggested approaches.

| Transportation   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve<br>Biodiversity | - | - O | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient<br>movement |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Current policy<br>approach under<br>transitional<br>arrangement (RA) | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | N/R                             | N/R                    | N/R                          | +                                       | +                           | 0                       | +                      | -                                   | - | ?   | +                         | 0                     | N/R              | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                |
| Reconfigure<br>existing policy<br>(PA)                               | +                                    | +                            | N/R                          | N/R                             | N/R                    | N/R                          | +                                       | +                           | 0                       | +                      | -                                   | - | ?   | +                         | 0                     | N/R              | -                       | +                             | +                     | +                               | +                            | +                                |

SA/SEA scores for policies on New Roads and Road Improvement Schemes

# SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

5.637 The differences in the two suggested policy approaches are minimal and this is reflected in their sustainability scorings above. No significant negative environmental effects have been identified from either approach. As the policy seeks to ensure agreed transportation schemes are implemented it is considered that it may have minor positive effects on SA/SEA objective 8 Reducing the effect of traffic, SA/SEA objective 10 Air quality and SA/SEA objective 14 Climate Change. The extent of these positive impacts will largely depend on the nature, scale and location of the transportation scheme being protected or facilitated. There is also potential for minor negative effects on SA/SEA objective 11 Conserve Biodiversity, SA/SEA objective 12 Biodiversity and SA/SEA17 Landscape Quality if and when infrastructural projects are implemented. Again, the extent of these positive impacts will again largely depend on the nature, scale and location of the transportation scheme being protected or facilitated.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.638 Both suggested policy approaches are essentially the same and as such, the potential environmental effects are also the same. No significant negative effects have been identified. In line with other plan policies, the preferred approach is to reconfigure and simplify the existing policy wording contained within existing policy AMP 4 of PPS 3, taking account of the SPPS and public and public/statutory consultations. The associated amplification has also been tailored to suit circumstances that currently exist within the district. Preferred

Approach: Option (ii) – Adoption of Policy TRAN 1 – New Roads and Road Improvement Schemes.

# **Disused Transport Routes**

- **5.639** The POP suggested three reasonable alternatives on disused transport routes and these were:
  - (i) Await the Local Policies Plan
  - (ii) Blanket Ban
  - (iii) Blanket ban with exceptions

These options were assessed within the SA/SEA Interim Report and it is considered that these options are still relevant for taking forward a Disused Transport Routes policy within the Plan Strategy.

# Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.640 Many former transport routes within Mid Ulster have potential for re-use either for transportation purposes or for recreation, leisure or tourism. The SPPS dictates that disused transport routes that have a reasonable prospect of re-use for future transport purposes should be identified and safeguarded in the LDP. Where this is not the case, consideration should be given as to whether protection should be afforded through the Plan for alternative purposes such as a recreational, nature conservation or tourism related use.
- **5.641** Policy AMP 5 of PPS 3 provides a stricter test in that it doesn't allow permission to be granted for development that would prejudice reuse of disused transport route identified in a Development Plan for transport or recreational purposes.

It is considered that there are three policy approaches for dealing with issue of disused transport routes;

- (i) Approach 1 Await the Local Policies Plan to give protection to disused transport routes.
- (ii) Approach 2 Adopt a blanket ban that would prejudice the future re-use of disused transport routes.
- (iii) Approach 3 Adopt a blanket ban with exceptions until such times as the specific routes can be identified. The exceptions would relate to recreational, nature conservation or tourism use.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of the above suggested approaches.

| Transportation                 | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve<br>Biodiversity |   | 1 1 5 E | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic<br>performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient<br>movement |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Await local policies plan (RA) | N/R                                  | -                            | N/R                          | N/R                             | N/R                    | N/R                          | 0                                       | -                           | N/R                     | 0                      | -                                   | - | -       | 0                         | 0                     | N/R              | 0                       | 0                             | 0                     | 0                                  | 0                            | 0                                |
| Blanket ban<br>(RA)            | N/R                                  | 0                            | N/R                          | N/R                             | N/R                    | N/R                          | 0                                       | +                           | N/R                     | 0                      | +                                   | + | +       | 0                         | 0                     | N/R              | 0                       | +                             | 0                     | 0                                  | 0                            | +                                |
| Blanket ban with exceptions    | N/R                                  | +                            | N/R                          | N/R                             | N/R                    | N/R                          | 0                                       | +                           | N/R                     | 0                      | +                                   | + | +       | 0                         | 0                     | N/R              | 0                       | +                             | 0                     | 0                                  | 0                            | +                                |

SA/SEA scores for policies on Disused Transport Routes

# SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

5.642 Awaiting the Local Policies Plan to identify and protect disused transport (approach (i)) poses a risk of development taking place on a piecemeal basis that would prejudice the future reuse of such sites. This approach could therefore have minor negative impacts on SA/SEA objectives 2 Health and Wellbeing, 3 Effect of traffic, 11 Conserve Biodiversity, 12 Landscapes and Townscapes and 13 Historic Environment. Both the Blanket Ban Approach (ii) and the Blanket Ban approach with exceptions (iii) can bring minor positive effects in terms of SA/SEA objectives 8 Effect of Traffic, 11 Conserve Biodiversity, 12 landscapes and Townscapes and 13 Historic Environment, 18 Sustainable Growth, 22 Efficient Movement of Vehicles. Both these approaches protect identified routes from development that would prejudice their reuse. Approach (iii) can bring additional social and economic benefits, particularly in terms of SA/SEA 2 Health and Well Being as it allows for the possibility of routes being re-used for recreational, nature conservation or tourism uses.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

**5.643** Awaiting the Local Policies Plan (Approach (i)) means risking development taking place on a piecemeal basis prejudicing the future reuse of such routes. Although scoring reasonably well in the sustainability appraisal, Approach (ii) fails to recognise that certain routes have no prospect of coming forward for reuse and have already been prejudiced by piecemeal development. The preferred approach is therefore approach (iii), which addresses the failing of approach (ii) and is also the most sustainable option.

Approach: Option (iii) – Adoption of Policy TRAN 2 – Disused Transport Routes.

# **Car Parking**

**5.644** The POP suggested two reasonable alternatives on car parking and these were assessed in the Interim SA/SEA Report. The same alternatives are considered to be relevant as the Plan Strategy brings forward a policy to address car parking.

## Reasons for selecting alternatives

**5.645** According to the SPPS, car parks within town centres should be identified within LDP's. Presently, car parks identified for protection within the town centre of Dungannon and Cookstown Area Plans however the Magherafelt Area Plan does not include such protection.

It is considered that there are two policy approaches for dealing with issue of Car Parking;

- (i) Approach 1 Await the Local Policies Plan to identify and protect existing carparks within all our town centres.
- (ii) Approach 2 Introduce a new policy to protect all existing carparks.

The below table summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of the above suggested approaches.

| Car Parking                     | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve<br>Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes |   | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic<br>performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient<br>movement |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Await Local<br>Polcies Plan(RA) | N/R                                  | -                            | 0                            | N/R                             | N/R                    | -                            | -                                       | -                           | N/R                     | -                      | 0                                   | -                                 | 0 | 0                         | N/R                   | N/R              | 0                       | -                             | 0                     | -                                  | -                            | -                                |
| Introduce Policy<br>(PA)        | N/R                                  | +                            | 0                            | N/R                             | N/R                    | +                            | +                                       | +                           | N/R                     | +                      | 0                                   | +                                 | 0 | 0                         | N/R                   | N/R              | 0                       | +                             | 0                     | +                                  | +                            | +                                |

SA/SEA scores for policies on Car Parking

# SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

5.646 Awaiting the Local Policies Plan before identifying and protecting Town Centre car parks (Approach (i)) would mean that carparks within the former Magherafelt district would not be adequately protected. This approach could therefore have minor negative impacts SA/SEA objectives 2 Health and Wellbeing, 6 Sense of Community, 7 Accessibility to Key Services, 8 Effect of traffic 11 Conserve Biodiversity, 12 Landscapes and Townscapes and most of the economic objectives. Approach (ii) on the other

hand, which seeks to protect town centre parks, can be socially beneficial (SA/SEA 3, 6 and 7) in terms of helping to ensure there is a fair distribution of car parks within the whole district and easy access to services and facilities which promote health and well-being. Minor environmental (SA/SEA 8 & 12) and economic benefits (SA/SEA 18, 20-22) are also anticipated.

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.647 Car parking is an important facility in towns in order to maintain a successful town centre. Awaiting the Local Policies Plan (Approach (i)) could result in an inconsistency in the distribution of car parks across the district, with Magherafelt in particular being potentially disadvantaged. This approach could have minor negative effects on the sustainability objectives of the Plan Strategy. The preferred option (Option (ii)) is to introduce a policy which has a presumption against the development of existing carparks unless it can be demonstrated that these can be replaced in a convenient location in terms of accessibility an of similar scale within the town centre. The provision of adequate car parking at convenient locations can avoid unnecessary travel, traffic and congestion and improve the attractiveness and accessibility of town centres.

Approach: Option (ii) – Adoption of Policy TRAN 3 – Car Parking.

# **Protected Routes**

**5.648** The POP suggested three reasonable alternatives on the topic of Protected Routes and these were assessed in the Interim SA/SEA Report. As the Plan Strategy brings forward a policy to address car parking, the same alternatives are considered to be relevant however, in line with the approach adopted throughout this report a fourth option has been added. This option is to 'adopt the current policy approach'.

## Reasons for selecting alternatives

- 5.649 The SPPS states that the LDP will list and display on maps for information purposes those sections of regionally designated protected routes which are located within the Plan area. The regional policy is to restrict the number of new accesses and control the level of use of existing accesses onto protected routes. Current policy AMP 3 Access to Protected Routes (PPS 3) is also designed to restrict access onto protected routes. The Publication of PPS 21 brought about a consequential revision to the section of policy that related to protected routes outside settlement limits. One of the objectives of the plan is to improve connectivity between and within settlements and their rural hinterland.
- **5.650** For completeness, and in line with other policy approaches, an additional option of 'Adopting current policy' has also been considered and appraised below.

It is considered that there are now four policy approaches for dealing with the issue of Protected Routes:

- (i) A more liberal protected routes policy.
- (ii) A stricter protected routes Policy.
- (iii) Retain current policy and tailor to Mid Ulster, including the following amendment;
  - Provision of roadside service areas, where there are no existing or approved facilities for 12 miles along that road.
- (iv)Adopt current policy approach Policy AMP 3, Protected Routes and Policy IC 15 Roadside Service Facilities.

The table below summarises the SA/SEA appraisal scoring for each of the above suggested approaches.

| Protected Routes   | SA/SEA 1: Poverty & social exclusion | SA/SEA 2: Health & wellbeing | SA/SEA 3: Education & skills | SA/SEA 4: Opportunity of decent | SA/SEA 5: Reduce crime | SA/SEA 6: Sense of community | SA/SEA 7: Accessibility to key services | SA/SEA 8: Effect of traffic | SA/SEA 9: Water quality | SA/SEA 10: Air quality | SA/SEA 11: Conserve<br>Biodiversity | SA/SEA 12: Landscape & townscapes | SA/SEA 13: Historic<br>environment | SA/SEA 14: Climate change | SA/SEA 15: Flood risk | SA/SEA 16: Waste | SA/SEA 17: Land quality | SA/SEA 18: Sustainable growth | SA/SEA 19: Employment | SA/SEA 20: Economic performance | SA/SEA 21: Inward investment | SA/SEA 22: Efficient<br>movement |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Liberal Policy<br>Approach (RA)                                      | 0                                    | -                            | N/R                          | 0                               | N/R                    | 0                            | -                                       | -                           | N/R                     | -                      | -                                   | -                                 | ?                                  | -                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | -                             | 0                     | 0                               | -                            | -                                |
| Stricter policy<br>with less<br>exceptions (RA)                      | 0                                    | +                            | N/R                          | 0                               | N/R                    | 0                            | - +                                     | +                           | N/R                     | +                      | 0                                   | 0                                 | ?                                  | +                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | 0                     | 0                               | -+                           | ++                               |
| Reconfigure<br>existing policy<br>(PA)                               | 0                                    | +                            | N/R                          | 0                               | N/R                    | 0                            | +                                       | 0                           | N/R                     | 0                      | -                                   | -                                 | ?                                  | -                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | 0                     | 0                               | ++                           | ++                               |
| Current policy<br>approach under<br>transitional<br>arrangement (RA) | 0                                    | +                            | N/R                          | 0                               | N/R                    | 0                            | +                                       | 0                           | N/R                     | -                      | -                                   | -                                 | ?                                  | -                         | 0                     | 0                | 0                       | +                             | 0                     | 0                               | +                            | ++                               |

SA/SEA scores for policies on Protected Routes.

# SA/SEA findings including any significant negative effects

5.651 No significant negative effects are anticipated from any of the suggested approaches. A more liberal policy approach (Approach (i)) is likely to cause minor negative social effects on SA/SEA objectives 2 Health and Wellbeing and 7 Accessibility to Key Services, minor negative environmental effects on 10 Air Quality, 11 Biodiversity, 12 Landscape & Townscape and 14 Climate Change, and minor economic effects on objectives 18 Sustainable Economic Development, 21 Inward investment and 22 Efficient Movement. A stricter policy approach (approach (ii)) has potential to be more beneficial socially, although this would depend on whether or not it stifles other economic and

residential development. This would also be the most environmentally friendly approach, primarily because it reduces the prospect of new accesses being created. Approaches (iii) and (iv) have similar scorings as essentially they are the same approach. The main difference is that there is no 'demonstrable need' requirement for the preferred approach (option (iii)) in relation to new motorway service areas. As such, it is considered that this may have significant benefits in terms of inward investment (SA/SEA 21). Both approaches (iii) and (iv) are likely to be significantly beneficial in terms of encouraging efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth (SA/SEA 22).

# Reasons for selecting preferred option and consideration of any mitigation measures

5.652 Approach (i), a more relaxed protected routes policy, has been discounted as it is the least sustainable option and also runs the risk of slowing traffic and reducing journey times. A stricter approach (Approach (ii)) can in theory be the most environmentally friendly approach. There is some doubt however over the potential social and economic benefits, given that it may be more difficult for businesses and residents to get access onto protected routes. The preferred approach (option (iii)) and the current policy approach score reasonably well both socially and economically and potential minor negative effects on landscape or biodiversity may also be mitigated. Both options recognise that policy is essential for efficient traffic movements in the interests of safety and the economy, but also recognise that some accesses are unavoidable, desirable and in some cases even beneficial. In line with other plan policy approaches, the preferred option however is to reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy, not least for ease of reference and to avoid duplication. The potentially significant economic benefits of the preferred approach in relation to attracting investment is also recognised.

Approach: Option (iii) – Adoption of Policy TRAN 4 – Access onto Protected Routes and Other Route Ways.

# 6.0 Implementation & Monitoring

- 6.1 Whilst monitoring is not required until the implementation of the plan, the SA/SEA Report does provide a description of the measures envisaged to meet the monitoring requirements as set out under Regulation 16 of EAPP (NI) Regulations.
- 6.2 Whilst the formal framework for monitoring will not be addressed until the Plan Strategy is fully adopted, the SA/SEA allows us to prepare a preliminary framework at this stage. This may then may evolve in response to the results of consultation or changes to the plan. This will help us to measure the plan's performance, in particular where significant effects were identified, and to monitor any uncertainties noted within the appraisal.
- 6.3 The framework is based on each SA/SEA Objective, and provides a list of the proposed monitoring indicators, and the sources of information for each. During the course of the LDP process, the council will continue to work with statutory bodies to finalise and agree the relevant sustainability effects to be monitored.
- 6.4 The table below sets out a number of suggested indicators for monitoring the potential significant effects of implementing the Plan Strategy. Where possible, the indicators proposed draw from those in the monitoring framework prepared by Mid Ulster District Council and presented in the Draft Plan Strategy and also the SA/SEA Framework.
- 6.5 The data used for monitoring in many cases will be provided by outside bodies. Information collected by other organisations (e.g. Northern Ireland Environment Agency) can also be used as a source of indicators. It is therefore recommended that the Council continues the dialogue with statutory environmental consultees and other stakeholders that has already been commenced, and works with them to agree the relevant sustainability effects to be monitored and to obtain information that is appropriate, up to date and reliable.

Table 6.1 - Proposed Monitoring Framework

|   | Objective<br>nmary         | Target  | Relevant Monitoring<br>Indicator  | Data Source   |
|---|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1 | Poverty & Social Exclusion | <ul> <li>To reduce poverty<br/>and social<br/>exclusion</li> </ul>                    | <ul> <li>Average income</li> <li>Unemployment figures</li> <li>Most deprived wards</li> <li>Level of high speed<br/>broadband coverage</li> </ul> | - NISRA - NI Multiple Deprivation Measure - OFCOM                                   |
| 2 | Health &<br>Wellbeing      | <ul> <li>To improve the<br/>health and<br/>wellbeing of the<br/>population</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Life expectancy figures</li> <li>No. of new health facilities</li> </ul>   | - NISRA  - Planning applications received/ permissions granted for new green / blue |

|    |                              |   |  | infrastructure and<br>public realm<br>schemes.   |
|----|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 3  | Education & Skills           | <ul> <li>To improve the<br/>education and<br/>skills of the<br/>population</li> </ul>   | Number of people in F/T or<br>P/T education, both<br>academic and vocational   | - NISRA  |
| 4  | Opportunity of a Decent Home | <ul> <li>To provide for vital and vibrant rural communities</li> <li>To provide 11,000 new homes in a range of housing, capable of meeting the needs of all our citizens</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Monitor Development         <ul> <li>Management Statistics of</li> <li>no. of dwellings allowed</li> <li>under each of rural housing</li> <li>policy criteria.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Monitor total no. of         registered farms</li> <li>Monitor total no. of         registered commercial         fishing licences</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Planning         <ul> <li>applications</li> <li>received and</li> <li>permitted for new</li> <li>housing in the</li> <li>countryside.</li> </ul> </li> <li>DAERA</li> <li>LNFCS</li> </ul>  |
| 5  | Reduce Crime                 | <ul> <li>To reduce crime<br/>and anti-social<br/>activity</li> </ul>  | National and local crime statistics  | - NISRA  |
| 6  | Sense of<br>Community        | To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society  | - The provision of new health,<br>education and community<br>uses in the district  | - Planning applications received for uses relating to health, education and community uses (Council)   |
| 7  | Access to Key<br>Services    | To improve<br>accessibility to key<br>services especially<br>for those most in<br>need  | <ul> <li>The provision of new health and education facilities.</li> <li>Provision of new public transport routes.</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>Planning         permissions         granted for health         and education         facilities</li> <li>Dfl</li> </ul>  |
| 8  | Effect of Traffic            | To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | <ul> <li>Average distance / travel time to work / school</li> <li>Percentage of population travelling to work or school by means of public transport (or non-mechanical)</li> <li>Traffic volume figures</li> <li>Traffic congestion figures</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Travel to Work         Survey Northern         Ireland</li> <li>Monitoring the         progress made in         the         implementation         and provision of         bypasses and         major road         improvements</li> <li>Monitoring the         provision of cycle         ways and         greenways</li> </ul> |
| 9  | Water Quality                | <ul> <li>To improve water<br/>quality; conserve<br/>water resources<br/>and provide for<br/>sustainable<br/>sources of water<br/>supply</li> </ul>                                  | <ul><li>National Water Quality figures</li><li>Water quality figures</li></ul>   | - NISRA<br>- NI Water  |
| 10 | Air Quality                  | <ul> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Number of AQMA's declared</li> <li>Ammonia levels</li> </ul>  | Council data  DAERA (www.airqualityni.co.uk)   |

| 11 | Conserve<br>Biodiversity | To conserve and<br>enhance<br>biodiversity   | <ul> <li>Change in condition of<br/>International/national sites</li> <li>Number of Sites of Local<br/>Nature Conservation<br/>Importance</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Planning         permissions         granted on         greenfield sites         (Council)</li> <li>DAERA</li> </ul>  |
|----|--------------------------|--|---|--|
| 12 | Landscape & Townscape    | <ul> <li>To maintain and<br/>enhance the<br/>character and<br/>quality of<br/>landscapes and<br/>townscapes</li> </ul>       | Percentage of new development approved within the urban footprint   | - Planning<br>permissions<br>granted in urban<br>footprint (Council)   |
| 13 | Historic<br>Environment  | To protect,     conserve and,     where appropriate,     enhance the     historic     environment and     cultural assets    | - Number of historic buildings<br>de-listed and the reason<br>given   | - Department for<br>Communities  |
| 14 | Climate Change           | <ul> <li>To reduce<br/>contributions to<br/>climate change<br/>and reduce<br/>vulnerability to<br/>climate change</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Percentage of energy from<br/>renewable resources</li> <li>Percentage of energy<br/>consumed by type</li> </ul>  | - Department for the Economy   |
| 15 | Flood Risk               | To reduce flood<br>risk and the<br>adverse<br>consequences of<br>flooding  | - Number of approvals in the floodplain   | - Planning<br>permissions<br>granted by<br>council   |
| 16 | Waste                    | <ul> <li>To minimise waste<br/>production and<br/>use of non-<br/>renewable<br/>materials</li> </ul>                         | <ul> <li>Recycling targets</li> <li>Council recycling figures</li> <li>Amount of waste going to landfill</li> </ul>   | - Council  |
| 17 | Land Quality             | <ul> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance land<br/>quality and soil<br/>resources</li> </ul>                                      | - Percentage of new development approved within the urban footprint   | - Planning permissions granted within the urban footprint (Council)  |
| 18 | Sustainable<br>Growth    | To encourage sustainable economic growth   | <ul> <li>Economic activity rates</li> <li>Amount of employment floor space created through planning permissions</li> <li>Area of employment land lost to housing or other uses</li> </ul>                         | - NISRA - MUDC planning applications received for business / enterprises - Planning permissions granted for uses other than economic on land, which has been zoned for economic purposes (Council) |
| 19 | Employment               | <ul> <li>To offer everybody<br/>the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and<br/>satisfying<br/>employment.</li> </ul>              | <ul> <li>National employment / unemployment figures.</li> <li>Employment activity rates.</li> <li>Average income figures.</li> <li>Amount of floor space created through planning permissions granted.</li> </ul> | - NISRA - Amount of permissions granted for economic purposes in the council   |
| 20 | Economic<br>Performance  | <ul> <li>To reduce disparities<br/>in economic<br/>performance and<br/>promote sustainable<br/>regeneration</li> </ul>       | <ul> <li>Extent of economic development land available in our main towns and settlements</li> <li>Regional indicators and targets for economic growth</li> </ul>  | - The availability of economic development land in our 3 main towns as established by annual monitoring  |

|    |                                   |  |  | - The number of permissions granted in our three main towns and other settlements (floor space permitted) - Number of permissions granted for economic development in the countryside - Number of permissions granted for development on brownfield sites  |
|----|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 21 | Inward<br>Investment              | To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.                                    | <ul> <li>Extent of economic development land available in our main towns and settlements</li> <li>Regional indicators and targets for economic growth</li> <li>Employment figures</li> </ul>   | - Employment figures for the district - The availability of economic development land in our three main towns as established by annual monitoring - The number of permissions for economic development in our three main towns and other settlements (floor space - Self-employment levels in the district |
| 22 | Efficient<br>Movement<br>Patterns | To encourage efficient<br>and sustainable<br>patterns of movement<br>in support of economic<br>growth. | Average distance travelled to work or school     Percentage of population travelling to work or school by means of public transport (or non-mechanical)     Bus usage figures     Proportion of households with better daytime bus services to district towns and town centres | - Travel to Work Survey Northern Ireland (DfI) - Northern Ireland Transport Statistics (DfI)   |

# 7.0 Conclusions

- 7.1 The reasonable alternative site and policy options, included in the Plan Strategy, have been subject to a detailed appraisal against the SA/SEA objectives which were developed at the Scoping stage of the SA/SEA process. Chapter 5 of this report describes the alternative site and policy options that were considered for inclusion in the Plan Strategy and how the policies and site allocations that have been selected for inclusion in the Plan Strategy, perform in relation to the alternative options considered.
- 7.2 The Plan Strategy allocates sites which will provide for an interim supply of employment land to meet the immediate needs of the Mid Ulster, therefore the SA/SEA has identified the potential for negative effects on some of the environmental objectives including biodiversity, cultural heritage and the landscape. In general, the economic development sites would have fewer significant negative effects than the alternative options considered and while some potential negative effects do exist, these generally reflect the widespread constraints within Mid Ulster, for example in terms of the wide distribution of biodiversity and historic environment assets.
- 7.3 The Plan Strategy also includes a wide range of development management policies, aiming to protect and enhance the economic, social and environmental conditions of the Mid Ulster. These policies have been designed to accommodate appropriate development within Mid Ulster, whilst at the same time ensuring the effective mitigation of the potential negative effects of the development proposed.

# 8.0 Next Steps

- 8.1 This SA/SEA Report has been published alongside the Plan Strategy for consultation purposes. Overall, it shows that there are mainly positive effects from the implementation of the policies of the Plan Strategy, indeed it is envisaged there will be no significant negative effects from the plan, either individually or cumulatively.
- 8.2 It is also considered that there are no transboundary effects from Mid Ulster's Draft Plan Strategy and accordingly a determination to this effect has been issued to Monaghan County Council, along with a copy of the SA/SEA Report for their comment.
- **8.3** Representations received in response to this consultation may lead to the modification of both the SA/SEA Report and Plan Strategy. If these modifications are significant this may lead to additional appraisal against the SA/SEA Framework (e.g. if other reasonable alternatives are identified).
- 8.4 An SA/SEA Adoption Statement will also be produced as soon as reasonably practicable after the adoption of the Plan Strategy. This statement will outline:

- how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme,
- how the environmental report has been taken into account;
- the reasons for choosing the plan as adopted, in light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with;
- the measures to be taken to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the plan.
- 8.5 In terms of SA, the statement will include information on the wider issues of sustainability as well as the environmental considerations as required by EAPP (NI) Regulations.

# Appendix 1

# **Matrices**

# Appendix 1

# Detailed Site and Policy Assessments Matrices Contents

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# Growth Strategy & Spatial Planning Framework and Site Assessments

| Assessment of Alternatives – Housing Allocation Strategy  | atives – Housir   | ng Allocation Strategy  |  |                               |  |   |  | Key  | 1   | Special specia |
|---|---|---|--|-------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|--|
|   | Option 1.   |   | ó  | Option 2.                     |  |   | Option 3.                              |  | Option 4  |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Status Quo - 'Fair sh<br>housing projections'<br>40 % to countryside. | Status Quo-'Fair share' allocation for all settlements (based on 2011 housing projections): i.e. 27% to Main Towns, 33 % to settlements and 40% to countryside.   |  | sed on RDS (<br>ttlements (33 | <b>60% targe</b><br>3%) and re   | Based on RDS 60% target: 60% to Hubs as per RDS and 'fair share' allocation to settlements (33%) and remainder (7%) to countryside.   | <b>Urban drive to mai</b> countryside. | Urban drive to main towns; 47 % in Main towns, 33% in settlements and 19% in the Hubs as per RDS and 'fair share' to settlements (133%). No specific allocation to countryside.  Countryside Order (1380). 40% figure is based on existing rural housing stock figure is based on existing rural housing stock if  | Based on RDS 60 % Hubs as per RDS and countryside howerd of HGI allocation (45) | Based on RDS 60 % target but without specific allocation to countryside i.e. 60% to<br>Hubs as per RDS and 'fair share' to settlements (33%). No specific allocation to<br>countryside however development will be monitored with a proposed cap of 40 %<br>of HGI allocation (4380). 40% figure is based on existing rural housing stock figures.   |
|   | Short Med<br>Term Term  | Long Comments   | 15 1   | Short Med<br>Term Term        | Long   | Comments  | Short Med Lo<br>Term Term Te           | Long Comments  | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term  | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion  | +   | Likely positive impacts by enabling access to facilities/services for the majority of people.   | ess to eople.  | +                             | +<br>도 당 문 유   | Focus very much on the main towns which contain facilities and services with the majority of people but may place rural areas at a disadvantage.  | +                                      | Less dispersal with focused growth so enabling better access to facilities/services for the majority of people. Less impacts on the wider countryside and at same time more focus on Villages and small settlements.   | + +   | Likely positive impacts by enabling access to facilities/services for the majority of people.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | ·   | Broadly positive impacts on human health through provision of new homes to meet the needs of different groups, e.g. elderly, small families, single people. Potential for negative impacts in urban areas/designated settlements, for example, via noise and nuisance in urban areas/designated settlements possibly outweighed by greater accessibility to servicelyfacilities and stope for mitigation, for example increase levels of open space. The need for green spaces are becoming increasingly important to the well being of inchabitants in urban areas. As dentities increase, these spaces may be lost. Extent of impact may be governed by both site specific housing zonings and application of related policies. | auth through reeds of miles, single sin urban mple, vis urban mple, vis urban sin urba | +                             | +  | Broadly positive impacts on human health through provision of new homes to meet the needs of different groups, e.g. elderly, small familles, single people. Potential for negative impacts in utban area/designated settlements, for example, via noise and nuisance in utban area/designated settlements possibly outweighed by greater accessibility to services/facilities and scope for miligation, for example increase levels of open space. The need for green spaces are becoming increasingly important to the wellbeing of hinabitants in urban areas. As densities, increase, these spaces may be lost. Extent of impact may be governed by his tepodic housing zonings and application of related policies. | ÷                                      | Broadly positive impacts on human health through provision of new homes to meet the needs of different groups, e.g. elderly, small families, single people. Potential for negative impacts in urban areas/designated settlements, for example, via noise and nuisance in urban areas/designated via noise and nuisance in urban areas/designated settlements possibly outweighed by greater accessibility to services/facilities and scope for mitigation, for example increase, events of possibility to the velocity of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. Act densities increase, these spaces may be lost. Extent of impact may be governed by both site specific housing zonings and application of application of related policies. | +   | Broadly positive impacts on human health through provision of new homes to meet the needs of different groups, e.g. elderly, small families, sing people. Potential for negative impacts in urban areas/designated settlements, for example, via noise and nutsiance in urban areas/designated settlements possibly ouweighed by greater accessibility to services/hadilites and scope for miligation, for example increase levels of open space. The need for green spaces are becoming increasingly important to the wellbeing of inhabitants in urban areas. As densities increase, these spaces inhabitants in urban areas. As densities increase, these spaces minabitants in urban areas. As densities increase, these spaces related by the subject of impact may be governed by both site specific housing zonings and application of application of related policies.   |
| 3. To improve<br>the education and<br>skills of the<br>population                                 | +   | Likely positive effect through associated demand for construction sector related skills. Increased + activity in the construction sector will provide greater opportunities for development of skills associated with jobs in this employment sector.   | ted demand<br>ncreased<br>provide<br>t of skills<br>nt sector.   | +                             | +  | Likely positive effect through associated demand for construction sector related skills. Increased activity in the construction sector will provide greater opportunities for development of skills associated with jobs in this employment sector.   | +                                      | Likely positive effect through associated demand for construction sector related skills, increased activity in the construction sector will provide greater opportunities for development of skills associated with jobs in this employment sector.  | +   | likely positive effect through associated demand for construction sector related skills. Increased activity in the construction sector will provide greater opportunities for development of skills associated with jobs in this employment sector.  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                             | +   | Broady positive through provision of new homes to meet the needs of different groups e.g., social housing, housing for elderly, small families, single people.  | new homes to<br>3., social<br>illies, single   | +                             | +<br># 6 6 # E   | Broadly positive through provision of new homes to meet<br>the needs of different groups e.g., social housing,<br>for elderly, small families, single people. Potentially ignores<br>demand for housing in areas outwith the main hubs<br>thereby diminishing the overall benefits.   | +                                      | Broadly positive through provision of new homes to meet the needs of different groups e.g., social housing, housing for elderly, small families, single people.  | +   | Broadly positive through provision of new homes to meet the needs of different groups e.g., social housing. housing for elderly, small families, single people.  |
| 5. To reduce<br>crime and anti-social<br>activity   | 0 0   | This approach will have a minimal effect on crime and anti-social activity. The plans influence will largely depend on how relevant housing policies are applied on a case by case basis, for example in terms of how the ayour of development can determ and promote personal safety.  |  | 0 0                           | Th<br>So<br>So<br>O<br>ho<br>for<br>de   | This approach will have a minimal effect on crime and anti-<br>social activity. The plans influence will largely depend on<br>how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis,<br>for example in terms of how the layout of development can<br>deter crime and promote personal safety.   | 0 0                                    | This approach will have a minimal effect on crime and anti-social activity. The plans influence will alregely depend on 0 how relevant politices are applied on a case by case basis, for example in terms of how the layout of development can deter crime and promote personal safety.   | 0 0   | This approach will have a minimal effect on crime and anti-<br>social activity. The plans influence will argety depend on how<br>relevant policies, are applied on a case by case basis, for<br>example in terms of how the layout of development can deter<br>crime and promote personal safety.  |
| 6. To encourage<br>a sense of<br>community and<br>promote a more<br>equal and indusive<br>society | +   | Likely positive effect. This approach can make adequate provision(in combination with housing policies) for those who want to live in settlements + and those that want to live in the countryside and in forms of a mondring has noned as  |  | 0                             | Property of the property of th | Positive in terms of providing homes (in combination with housing policies) to meet the needs of different groups e.g., social housing, housing for elderly, small families, single people. Potential negative effects on runal populations ignent the strong urban focus and small allocation to rural areas. This may have an adverse impact on community identity within rural areas.  | +                                      | Likely positive effect. This approach (in combination with housing police)can make adequate provision for those who want to live in settlements and for those that want to live in the countryside, and in terms of providing homes to   | +   | Likely positive effect. This approach can make adequate provision (in combination with housing policasjor fusce who want to live in settlements and for those that want to live in the countryside, and in items of providing homes to meet  |
|   |   | different groups e.g., social housing foreign elderly, small families, single people.   | ousing for   |                               | , # 22 ¥   | Potential negative effects on rural populations given the strong urban focus and small allocation to rural areas. This could have an adverse impact on community identity within rural areas.   |  | meet the needs of different groups e.g., social housing, housing for elderly, small families, single people.   |   | the needs of different groups e.g., social housing, housing for elderly, small families, single people.  |

|   | Option 1.  |  | Option 2.                        |   | Ontion 3.                           |  | Option 4   |   |
|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Status Quo - 'Fair sh<br>housing projections<br>40 % to countryside. | are' alocation for all settlements (based on 2011): Le. 27% to Main Towns, 33 % to settlements and   | Based on RDS 60% t               | Based on RDS 60% target: 60% to Hubs as per RDS and 'fair share' allocation to settlements (33%) and remainder (7%) to countryside.   | Urban drive to main<br>countryside. | Urban drive to main towns; 47 % in Main towns, 33% in settlements and 19% in the countryside.  | Based on RDS 60 9<br>Hubs as per RDS ar<br>countryside howe<br>of HGi allocation ( | Based on RDS 60 % target but without specific allocation to countryside i.e. 60% to thouts as per RDS and "fair share" to settlements (33%). No specific allocation to countryside however development will be monitored with a proposed cap of 40 % of HGI allocation (4380). 40% figure is based on existing rural housing stock figures.   |
|   | Short Med L<br>Term Term T   | Long Comments  | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term | Comments  | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term    | Comments   | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term   | ng Comments   |
| 7. To improve accessi bility to key services, especially for those most in need                                       | 1  | Greater focus on housing allocations in rural areas and settlements will lead to less accessibility to leisure, community, social, shopping and employment facilities.   | ‡<br>‡<br>‡                      | With a greater urban focus and associated better public transport infrastructure there is greater accessibility to leisure, community, social, shopping and employment facilities.  | +                                   | This option ensures a balanced approach and both urban and rural residents have access to leisure, community, social, shopping and employment facilities.  | 1  | Greater focus on housing allocations in rural areas and settlements may lead to decreased accessibility to leisure, community, social, shopping and employment facilities. Given the rural nature of the district and projected trans for rural single ownling approvals it is expected that greater numbers will seek to reside in rural areas, outside of the main hubs.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | 1  | This option allows for a greater number of housing in rural areas, resulting in the need to travel longer distances to access key services. Potential mitigation through better public transport and provision of sustainable transport services.  | +                                | A stronger urban focus will result in greater accessibility to services and therefore lesser Journeys plus shorter Journey times.   | +                                   | A stronger urban focus will result in greater accessibility to services and therefore lesser journey times.  |  | Likley minor negative effects on this objective. This option allows for a greater number of housing in tural areas, resulting in the need to travel longer distances to access key services. Potential mitigation through better provision of public transport services.  |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 1  | Likely negative implications in terms of water pollution, particularly for development outside of settlements revision on non-mass sevenage. Leastming there are adequate WMVM facilities in urban areas. There is greater potential for run-offs and localised flooding in urban built up areas, although potential for mitgation via the SLDS systems and permeable surfaces. Application of local policy re: flooding may dictate how effective this is. Location of housing zonings can ensure areas prone of flooding are kept free from development. | 1                                | Likely negative implications in terms of water pollution, particularly of development outside of settlements relying on non-mains sewerage i.e. assuming there are adequate WWTW facilities in urban areas. There is greater potential for run-offs and localised folloding in urban, bull up areas, although potential for mitigation will the SUDS systems and permeable surfaces. Application of local polloy ne: flooding may dictate how effective this is, Location of housing zonings can ensure areas prone to flooding are kept free from development. | 1                                   | Likely negative implications in terms of water pollution, particularly of development ouside of settlements relying on non-mains sewerage i.e. assuming there are adequate WWTW facilities in urban areas. There is greater potential for run-offs and localised flooding nutworh, built up areas, although potential for mitigation via the SLDS systems and permeable surfaces. Application of local policy re-flooding may dictate how effective this is. Location of housing zon ings can ensure areas prone to flooding are kept free from development. | 1  | Likely negative implications in terms of water pollution, particularly for development outside of settlements relying on non-miss sewerage, it. assuming there are adequate WWTW facilities in urban areas. There is greate potential for run-offs and localised flooding in urban, built up areas, although potential for mitigation wis the SUDS systems and permeable surfaces. Application of local policy re: flooding may dictate how effective this is. Location of housing zonings can ensure areas prone to flooding are kept free from development. |
| 10. To improve<br>air quality   | 1  | Increase in housing numbers generally result in<br>greater household emissions and consequent<br>negative impact on air quality. Positive aspect of<br>urban focus are diluted under this approach.  | 1                                | Increase in housing numbers generally result in greater household emissions and consequent negative impact on air quality. Potential for increase in AQMA's with more urban focus, and associated traffic emissions, offset by shorter journey times.   | 1                                   | Increase in housing numbers generally result in greater household emissions and consequent negative impact on air quality, Potential for increase in AQMA's with more urban focus, and associated traffic emissions offset by shorter Journey times.   |  | Increase in housing numbers generally result in greater household emissions and consequent negative impact on air quality. The positive aspect of urban focus may be diluted under this approach.   |
| 11. To conserve<br>and enhance<br>biodiversity  | 1  | This option focuses on more housing within rural areas and settlements as opposed to an urban focus. This would mean more development on greenfield sites with greater potential for adverse impacts flora, fauna and wildlife. Potential mitigation inhough related natural heritage policies and spatial restrictions eg. Special Countryside Areas  | + +                              | Greater opportunity to protect and enhance biodiversity when housing focused on hubs away from greenfield sites. Developments in close proximity to ecologically sensitive sites can give ries to significant environmental pressures. Increase population densities in main hubs can result in loss of biodiversity value within these areas, loss of green space and loss of common urban species egbats. Local policies re open space and natural heritage can provide sufficient safeguards.  | + +                                 | Greater opportunity to protect and enhance biodiversity when housing focused on hubs away from greenfield sites. Developments in does proximity to ecologically sensitive sites can give ries to significant environmental pressures. Increase population densities in main hubs can result in loss of biodiversity value within these areas, loss of green space and loss of common urban species eg.bats. Local policies re open space and natural heritage can provide sufficient sieguards.  | 1  | This option focuses on more housing within rural areas and settlements as opposed to an urban focus. This would mean more development on greenfield sites with greater potential for adverse impacts flora, facilities to willigation through related natural herhage policies and spatial restrictions ag Special Countryside Areas.   |
| 12. To maintain and achance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                                    | 1  | This option facilitates more housing within rural areas and settlements as opposed to the main towns. This may have a negative impact on the visual amenity and character of rural areas. Potential mitigation through criterion based policies for housin the Countryside and natural heritage policies and spatial restrictions such as SCA's.   | + + +                            | Less housing development in rural locations will help maintain landscape quality. Potential mitigation, in terms of impacts on townscapes, with application of related policies For example on Housing, Built heritage and Urban Design.  | + + +                               | Less housing development in rural locations can help<br>maintain landscape quality, Potential mitigation, in terms of<br>impacts on townscapes, with application of related policies<br>For example on Housing, Built Heritage and Urban Design  | 1  | This option gives the maximum opportunity for housing in both urban and rural areas. This would mean more development on greenflield sites and may impact negatively on the visual amenity and character of rural areas. Potential mitigation in rural areas through criterion based polices are leated policies as Natural Heritage policies and spatial restrictions such as SCA's, and through annual monitoring. Urban Design or Housing in Settlement policies can provide mitigation for urban areas in particular.                                     |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                          | ć  | Likely effects are uncertain and will depend on location, nature and scale of development.  Antigation of negative effects by way of applying relevant built herfage policies and consultation with NEA Built Herfage.   | د د                              | Likely effects are uncertain and will depend on location, nature and scale of devolpment. Mitigation of negative effects by way of applying relevant built heritage policies and consultation with NIEA Built Heritage.   | د<br>د                              | Likely effects are uncertain and will depend on location, nature and scale of devolpment. Miligation of negative effects by way of applying relevant built heritage policies and consultation with NIEA Built Heritage.  | <i>د</i>   | Likely effects are uncertain and will depend on location, a nature and scale of development. Mitigation of negative effects by way of applying relevant built heritage policies and consultation with NEA Built Heritage.   |

|  | ,                   |  |   |                                  |  | Parties 2                        |   |   | 0 1                                       |  |   |
|--|---------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Status Q<br>housing | Status Quo - 'Fair sh housing projections' | Status Quo - Fair share' allocation for all settlements (based on 2011 housing projections); i.e. 27% to Wain Towns, 33 % to settlements and AM St. no countrocate.   | Based on RDS 60% ta              | Based on RDS 60% target: 60% to Hubs as per RDS and 'fair share' allocation to settlements (33%) and remainder (7%) to countryside.  | Urban drive to mai               | obtains.  Urban drive to main towns; 47 % in Main towns, 33% in settlements and 19% in the countryside.   |   | Based on RI<br>Hubs as per<br>countryside | S 60 % tan<br>RDS and 'fa<br>however d | Based on RDS 60 % target but without specific allocation to countryside i.e. 60% to Hubs as per RDS and fairs share' to settlements (33%). No specific allocation to countryside however development will be monitored with a proposed cap of 40 %  |
|  |                     |  | _   |                                  |  |                                  |   | 0   | f HGI alloc                               | ation (4380)                           | of HGI allocation (4380) . 40% figure is based on existing rural housing stock figures.   |
|  | Short P             | Med Long<br>Term Term                      | Gomments  | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term | Comments   | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term | ng Comments   | 8.1   | Short Med<br>Term Term                    | d Long                                 | Comments  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change | 1                   | 1  | Increasing the number of houses means more household emissions. Application of policies regarding flood risk can mitigate against effects of climate change i.e. increased flood risk.  | 1                                | increasing the number of houses means more household emissions, more applications. Application of policies regarding flood risk can mitigate against effects of climate change i.e. increased flood risk.  | 1                                | increasing the number of houses means more household emissions, more applications. Application of policies regarding flood risk can mitigate against effects of climate change Le. Increased flood risk   | ns more household<br>tion of policies<br>ist effects of climate   | 1   | - 0 = .=                               | increasing the number of houses means more household emissions, more applications. Application of policies regarding flood risk can mitigate against effects of climate change i.e. increased flood risk  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                        | 1                   |  | Any policy that facilitates housing development will conflict with the aims of this objective. Potential for increase in overland flow, particularly in urban context - Exent valid depend on application of local flood risk policies, and for example use of SUDS years and permeable surpermeable surfaces. Mitigation through careful site selection and consultation with DARD Rivers Agency.  | 1                                | Any policy that facilitates housing development will conflict with the aims of this objective. Potential for increase in overland flow, particularly in urban context - Extent will depend on application of local Flood after Shelices, and for example use of SUDS systems and permeable's said for permeable surfaces. Mitigation through careful site selection and consultation with DARIO Rivers Agency. |                                  | Any policy that facilitates housing development will conflict with the aims of this objective. Potential for increase in overland flow, particularly in urban context - Extent will depend on application of local Flood Risk policies, ind for example use of SLUS systems and permeable surfaces. Mitigation through careful site selection and consultation with DARD Rivers Agency. | elopment will conflict<br>ial for increase in<br>nrext - Extent will<br>six policies, nd for<br>meable/semi-<br>ph careful site<br>Rivers Agency. | 1   | 4 > 0 0 0 0 0                          | Any policy that facilitates housing development will conflict with the aims of this objective, Potential for increase in overland flow, particularly in urban comext - Extent will depend on application of local flood risk policies, and for example use of SUDS systems and permeable/semi-permeable surfaces. Mitigation through careful site selection and consultation with DARD Rivers Agency.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials               | 1                   | 1  | Likely negative effect. An increase in population and households will inevitably result in increased awase producino both in terms of construction waste and waste generated by future resident. Mitigation by way of provision of sustainable waste management infrastructure.   | 1                                | Likely negative effect. An increase in population and households will inevitably result in increased waste production both in terms of construction waste and waste generated by future residents. Miligation by way of provision of sustainable waste management infrastructure.  | 1                                | Likely negative effect. An increase in population and households will inevitably result in increased waste production both in terms of construction waste and waste generated by future residents. Mitigation by way of provision of sustainable waste management infrastructure.   | opulation and reased waste ion waste and waste and waste ion waste and waste ion by way of ion by way of ion by way of infrastructure.            | 1   | 1                                      | Likely negative effect. An increase in population and households will inertiably result in increased waste production both in terms of construction waste and waste generated by future residents. Mitigation by way of provision of sustainable waste management infrastructure.   |
| 17. To conserve<br>and enhance land<br>quality and soil<br>resources                     |                     | 1  | Development on greenfield sites will have a more negative impact when compared with development of brownfield sites as it may result in the loss of the best and most versatile land.   | 0 0                              | Under this approach, there may be more opportunities for environmental enhancement within built up areas. The overall impact has potential to be less damaging and may be negligible overall.  | 0 0                              | Under this approach there may also be more opportunities for environmental enhancement within built up areas. The overall impact has potential to be less damaging and may be negligible overall.   | e more opportunities<br>in built up areas. The<br>is damaging and may   | 1   | 1                                      | Development on greenfield sites will have a more negative impact when compared with development of brownfield sites as it may result in the loss of the best and most versatile land. There may also be more opportunities for environmental enhancement within built up areas.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                   | +  | Ensuring adequate housing is provided over the plan period will have an overall lostitive impact on the construction industry and related employment sectors. This option will also ensure that there is adequate housing provision for those in rural areas and helping maintain the rural economy for those who want to live and work there. Potential positive effects however, may be diminished due to the need for residents to travel longer distances to access key services. | + + +                            | Ensuring adequate housing is provided over the plan period well have no verall postfur impact on the construction industry and related employment sectors. Increased opportunity for use of brownfield sites under this approach   | +                                | Ensuring adequate housing is provided over the plan period will have an overall positive impact on the construction industry and related employment sectors. Increased opportunity for use of brownfield sites under this approach.   | over the plan period<br>the construction<br>fors. Increased<br>s under this approach.   |   | ,                                      | Likely negative effect. Ensuring adequate housing is provided over the plan period will have an positive impact on the construction industry and related employment sectors. This option will also ensure that there is adequate housing provision for those in rural areas and helping maintain the unit and economy for those who want to live and work there. However, Any potential positive effects may be dininished due to the need for residents to travel longer distances to access key services. |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment           | +                   | +  | Ensuring adequate housing is provided over the plan period will have an overall positive impact on the construction industry and related employment sectors.  | +                                | Ensuring adequate housing is provided over the plan period will have an overall positive impact on the construction industry and related employment sectors. With a greater urban focus this will also be easier access to jobs located within the hubs  | +                                | Ensuring adequate housing is provided over the plan period will have an overall positive impact on the construction industry and related employment sectors. With a greater urban focus this will also be easier access to jobs located within the hubs.  | d over the plan period in the construction cors. With a greater ess to jobs located   | +   | +                                      | Ensuring adequate housing is provided over the plan period will have an overall positive impact on the construction industry and related employment sectors.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration   | +                   | +  | Ensuring adequate housing is provided over the<br>plan period will have an overall positive impact on<br>the construction industry and related employment<br>sectors. This option can address areas of need by<br>promoting regeneration in rural areas and small<br>settlements.   | +                                | Ensuring adequate housing is provided over the plan period well have an overall positive impact on the construction industry and related employment sectors. Impact may be limited due lack of focus on areas of need. I.e. rural areas  | +                                | Ensuring adequate housing is provided over the plan period will have an overall positive impact on the construction industry and related employment sectors. Impact may be limited due lack of focus on areas of need. Le. rural areas.   | d over the plan period<br>n the construction<br>tors. Impact may be<br>eed.i.e. rural areas.  | +   | +                                      | Ensuring adequate housing is provided over the plan period will have an overall positive impact on the construction industry and related employment sectors. This option can address areas of need by promoting regeneration in rural areas and small settlements.  |
| 21. To encourage<br>and accommodate<br>both indigenous and<br>inward investment          | +                   | +  | Likely to have positive outcomes in terms of indigenous and inward investment.  | +                                | Likely to have positive outcomes in terms of indigenous and inward investment.   | +                                | Likely to have positive outcomes in terms of indigenous and inwastment.   | rms of indigenous and   | +   | +                                      | Likely to have positive outcomes in terms of indigenous and investment.   |

| íves – Housin <sub>i</sub>  | ng Allc                      | Assessment of Alternatives – Housing Allocation Strategy   |      |                        |                                  |  |                                      |                                  |          | Key   | 1  | 1                                       | App. App. App. App. App. App. App. App.  |
|---|------------------------------|--|------|------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|---|--|---|--|
| Option 1.   |                              |  | Opti | Option 2.              |                                  |  | Option 3.                            | 3.                               |          |   | Option 4   |   |  |
| Status Quo - 'Fair she housing projections') SA / SEA Objectives 40 % to countryside. | Fair sh<br>ctions]<br>yside. | Status Quo - 'Fair share' allocation for all settlements (based on 2011 housing projections): i.e. 27% to Main Towns, 33 % to settlements and 40 % to countryside. | Base | ed on RI<br>ements     | DS 60% ta                        | Based on RDS 60% target: 60% to Hubs as per RDS and 'fair share' allocation to Urban drive to main towns, 47 % in Main towns, 33% in settlements and 19% in the Hubs as per RDS and 'fair share' to settlements (33%) and remainder (7%) to countryside.  Countryside. | <b>Urban drive</b> t<br>countryside. | <b>Irive to n</b><br>side.       | nain tow | wns; 47 % in Main towns, 33% in settlements and 19% in the 1  | iased on RDS 60<br>lubs as per RDS<br>ountryside how<br>f HGI allocation | % tang<br>and 'fai<br>æver de<br>(4380) | Based on RDS 60 % target but without specific allocation to countryside i.e., 60% to Hubs as per RDS and 'fair share' to settlements (33%). No specific allocation to countryside however development will be monitored with a proposed cap of 40 % of HGI allocation (4380). 40% figure is based on existing rural housing stook figures. |
| Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term  | Long                         | Comments   | Shor | Short Med<br>Term Term | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term | g Comments   | Short                                | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term | Long     | Comments  | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term   | ong                                     | Comments   |
| ,   | 1                            | This option is likely to result in further travelling and commuter journeys and is unlikely to encourage active travel or increased use of public transport.       | +    | +                      | +                                | Greater allocation to the main towns is likely to mean a reduction in the travel to work distance and better accessibility of public transport and active travel.  | +                                    | +                                | +        | Greater allocation to the main towns is likely to mean a reduction in the travel to work distance and better accessibility of public transport and active travel. | 1  | + 8 5                                   | This option is likely to result in further travelling and commuter journeys and is unlikely to encourage active travel or increased use of public transport.   |

# Assessment of Alternatives – Housing Allocation Strategy

| Assessment of Aiternatives – Housing Aitocation strategy                                 | atives – Housing Ano   | ocation strategy   |  |  |   | Key   | NO.  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|
|  | Option 1.  |  | Option 2.  |  | Option 3.   |   | Option 4   |  |
| Status Quo - 'Fair sh<br>housing projections'<br>SA / SEA Objectives 40% to countryside. | Status Quo - 'Fair sh.<br>housing projections)<br>40 % to countryside. | Status Quo - 'Fair share' allocation for all settlements (based on 2011 housing projections): i.e. 27% to Main Towns, 33 % to settlements and 40 % to countryside.   | Based on RDS 60% target: 60% to Hubs as per RDS and 'fair share' allocation to settlements (33%) and remainder (7%) to countryside.              |  | Urban drive to main tow<br>countryside.   | ns; 47% in Main towns, 33% in settlements and 19% in the  | Based on RDS 60 % target but without specific allocation to countryside i.e. 60% to Urban drive to main towns; 47 % in Main towns, 33% in settlements and 19% in the Hubs as per RDS and 'fair share' to settlements (33%). No specific allocation to countryside.  Countryside in the Hubs as per RDS and 'fair share' to settlements (33%). No specific allocation to countryside in the Hubs as per RDS and 'fair share' to settlements (33%). No specific allocation to countryside in the Hubs as per RDS and 'fair share' to settlements (34%). No specific allocation to countryside in the Hubs as per RDS and 'fair share' to settlements (44%).  | ntryside i.e. 60% to<br>allocation to<br>osed cap of 40 %<br>sing stock figures. |
| •  | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term                                       | Comments   | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term   | Comments   | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term  | Comments  | Short Med Long Comments Term Term Term Term  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Summary - Housing Allocation - Strategic Approach  | - Strategic Approach  |   |  |  |
| Social Effects   | No signifi<br>a sense ob   | No significant adverse environmental effects are anticpated from either approach. All 4 option scorings is sense of community and improving education and skills. Given the predominantly rural nature of midd   | rom either approach. All 4 option scorings rec<br>en the predominantly rural nature of midulste  | ognise the impact that housing can have<br>r district it is considered that the more u   | and that it plays a signifi<br>irban centric approach of                            | No significant adverse environmental effects are anticpated from either approach. All 4 option scorings recognise the impact that housing can have and that it plays a significant role in shaping lives and communities. All option with Housing policies, can assist in reducing a sense of community and improving education and skills. Given the predominantly rural nature of midulster district it is considered that the more urban centric approach of option 2 may be less beneficial in social terms by doing less to sustain vibrant rural communities within the district. | recognise the impact that housing can have and that it plays a significant role in shaping lives and communities. All options, in combination with Housing policies, can assist in reducing social exclusion, improving lister district it is considered that the more urban centric approach of option 2 may be less beneficial in social terms by doing less to sustain wibant rural communities within the district.  | lusion, improving  |
| Environmental Effects  |  | No significant adverse environmental effects are anticipated from either approach. Approach 1 is likely likely to have more positive impacts on the environment as there is a greater urban focus with less pot Ultimately, its overall impact will depend on the urban/rual demand for housing over the plan period.  | rom either approach. Approach 1 is likely to h<br>nere is a greater urban focus with less potentia<br>Jemand for housing over the plan period.   | ave minor negative environmental effec<br>I impact on the landscape and biodiversi   | ts as there will be a great<br>ty. Notwithstanding the I                            | er focus on rural areas and this may have a greater impact o<br>monitoring of development under option 4, it is considered  | No significant adverse environmental effects are anticipated from either approach. Approach 1s likely to have minor negative environmental effects as there will be a greater focus on rural areas and this may have a greater inpact on bloodiversity, traffic generation/air quality and landscapes. Approaches 2 and 3 are likely to have more positive impacts on the environment as there is a greater urban focus with less potential impact on the landscape and biodiversity. Notwithstanding the monitoring of development under option 4, it is considered that this approach has the potential to have minor negative environmental impact. Ultimately, its overall impact will depend on the urban/fural demand for housing over the plan period.  | aches 2 and 3 are<br>inmental impacts.   |
| Economic Effects   | No signifi<br>rural area<br>particular                                 | No significant adverse environmental effects are anticpated from either approach Ensuring adequate housing is provided over the plan period will have an overall positive im rural areas and small settlements. The greater urban focus of options 2 and 3 fare better in terms of potential economic benefits, particularly in terms of supporting efficien particularly in terms of supporting efficien particularly in terms of supporting efficien particularly in terms of supporting efficien. | rom either approach.Ensuring adequate housi<br>r options 2 and 3 fare better in terms of poten<br>y as to whether or not this can make a positiv | ig is provided over the plan period will hatial economic benefits, particularly in teast contribution to sustainable economics.  | ave an overall positive in<br>ms of supporting efficie<br>growth in the longer term | spact on the construction industry and related employment in patterns of movement and encoraging sustainable econor.  | No significant adverse environmental effects are anticpated from either approach. Ensuring adequate housing is provided over the plan period will have an overall positive impact on the construction industry and related employment sectors. Options 1 and 2 can address areas of need by promoting regeneration in rural areas and small settlements. The greater unban focus of options 2 and 3 fare better in terms of potential economic benefits, particularly in terms of supporting efficient patterns of movement and encoraging sustainable economic growth in the longer term.   | regeneration in<br>option 4,   |
| Mitgation and<br>Enhan cement  | No signifi<br>greater ri:<br>HGII.e. th                                | fricant adverse environmental effects are anticipated in terms of the overall adverse environmental in the current share. Additional mitigation by way of an   | rom either approach. Options 4, and to a less ipact by potentially facilitating housing above plication of related subject policies, in particul | rer extent option 1, would be the least su<br>the HGI allocation, without emphasising<br>ar that which relates to Development in | ustainable options. Optio<br>an urban focus. There is<br>the Countryside and also   | n 4 differs from options 1-3 in that it does not give a specific<br>however potential for mitgation through continous monito<br>polcies on Flood risk and Bullt Heritage and Natural Heritag  | No significant adverse environmental effects are anticipated from either approach. Options 4, and to a lesser extent option 1, would be the least sustainable options. Option 4 differs from options 1.3 in that it does not give a specific allocation of noting to rural areas. It is considered that this sproach can be seen extent option 1, without emphasising an urban focus. There is however potential for mitigation through continous monitoring of development to ensure that rural housing no.'s do not exceed 40 % of the HGI ie. the current share. Additional mitigation by way of application of related subject policies, in particular that which relates to Development in the Countryside and also policies and Bold it Heritage and Natural Heritage and through the development management consultation process. | oach carries<br>eed 40 % of the<br>s.  |
| Preferred Option   | Adoption   | Adoption of Option 4 - Based on RDS 60 % target but without specific allocation to countryside   | specific allocation to countryside   |  |   |   |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |   |   |  |  |

KEY

|  | Option 1      |              |              |  | Option 2.     |              |              |  |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt ey      | isting sel   | tlement      | Adopt existing settlement hierarchy.   | Review e      | xisting se   | ttlement     | Review existing settlement hierarchy, including identification of new settlements.   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.  |
| <ol><li>To improve the health and<br/>wellbeing of the population</li></ol>                            | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on health and wellbeing.   | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact. Defining settlement limits may facilitate more opportunities for housing and this is beneficial for those who want to live in the rural areas close to family ties, contributing to improved mental wellbeing. |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on education and skills.   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on education and skills.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                  |               |              |              | Likely negative impacts as this approach does not align with the predominantly rural population in Mid Ulster and will not increase the variety of housing that is available in rural areas. | +             | +            |              | Likely positive impact. This would facilitate more opportunities to live in the rural areas as designation of new settlements may facilitate more variety in housing in the settlements.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on crime.  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on crime.  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on encouraging a sense of community.   | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact. This would facilitate more opportunities to live in the rural areas and sustain vibrant rural communities.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                         |               |              |              | Likely negative impacts as this approach could contribute to more accesses to single dwellings in the countryside.   | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact as this option is avoiding the proliferation of individual accesses on the key route ways in Mid Ulster.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on reducing the effect of traffic.   | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact as it would focus development in the settlements and reduce car journeys.   |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on water quality and water resources.  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on water quality and water resources.  |

# Assessment of Alternatives

N/R No Relationship

KEY

# Mid Ulster Settlement Hierarchy - Strategic Approach

|  | Option 1.     |              |                                      |  | Option 2.     |            |              |  |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|------------|--------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt ex      | isting set   | Adopt existing settlement hierarchy. | ierarchy.  | Review e      | xisting se | ttlement     | Review existing settlement hierarchy, including identification of new settlements.   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term                         | Comments   | Short<br>Term | Med. Term  | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 0             | 0            | 0                                    | Likely minimal impact on air quality.  | 0             | 0          | 0            | Likely minimal impact on air quality.  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | 0             | 0            | 0                                    | Likely minimal impact on biodiversity.   | 0             | 0          | 0            | Likely minimal impact on biodiversity.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                                   |               |              |                                      | Likely negative impact as this option is not contributing to achieving compact urban forms, avoiding ribbon development. No new settlements are designated so there is greater potential more urban sprawl and groups of single dwellings.   | +             | +          | +            | Likely positive impact. By ensuring development is in keeping with the scale and character of the settlement this will maintain/enhance the character of the landscape or townscape. This option can bring compact settlement forms and avoid urban sprawl and ribbon development from single dwellings.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where<br/>appropriate, enhance the historic<br/>environment and cultural assets</li> </ol> | <i>د.</i>     | <i>د</i> -   | <i>د.</i>                            | This option has the potential to facilitate more housing within rural areas. This would mean potentially more development on greenfield sites and could have a detrimental effect on our historic environment and cultural assets. Will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis and whether appropriate mitigation is suggested. | <i>ر</i>      | <i>د.</i>  | <i>د</i> .   | This option has the potential to facilitate more housing within rural areas. This would mean potentially more development on greenfield sites and could have a detrimental effect on our historic environment and cultural assets. Will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis and whether appropriate mitigation is suggested. |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                             | 0             | 0            | 0                                    | Likely minimal impact on climate change.   | 0             | 0          | 0            | Likely minimal impact on climate change.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0             | 0            | 0                                    | Likely minimal impact on flood risk.   | +             | +          | +            | Likely positive effects as land that is prone to flood risk or other environmental constraints such as smells and nuisance may be discounted from any permissions.   |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production<br/>of waste and use of non-<br/>renewable materials</li> </ol>                  | 0             | 0            | 0                                    | Likely minimal impact on waste.  | 0             | 0          | 0            | Likely minimal impact on waste.  |

# Assessment of Alternatives

N/R No Relationship

ΚΕΥ

# Mid Ulster Settlement Hierarchy - Strategic Approach

|  | Option 1.     |              |              |  | Option 2.    |            |              |   |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|--------------|------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt ex      | risting se   | ttlement     | Adopt existing settlement hierarchy.   | Review e     | xisting se | ttlement     | Review existing settlement hierarchy, including identification of new settlements.  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short Term T | Med. I     | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                            | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on land quality and soil resources.                    | 0            | 0          | 0            | Likely minimal impact on land quality and soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on sustainable economic<br>growth.                     | +            | +          | +            | Likely positive impact by facilitating compact urban forms.   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on employment.   | 0            | 0          | 0            | Likely minimal impact on employment.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on regeneration.                                       | 0            | 0          | 0            | Likely minimal impact on regeneration.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on investment.   | 0            | 0          | 0            | Likely minimal impact on investment.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have minimal impact on encouraging efficient<br>movement patterns. | +            | +          | +            | Likely positive impact by achieving compact urban forms and reducing the proliferation of individual accesses onto main routes. |

# ΚΕΥ

N/R No Relationship

# Mid Ulster Settlement Hierarchy - Strategic Approach

|                     | Option 1.                            |              |          | Option 2.                         |  |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt existing settlement hierarchy. | settlement   |          | Review existing settlemen         | Review existing settlement hierarchy, including identification of new settlements. |
|                     | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term    | Long<br>Term | Comments | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Comments   |

|                            | Summary - Settlement Hierarchy - Strategic Approach  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | Approach 1 is likely to have minor negative effects on opportunities to live in a decent home and accessibility to key services as it does not reflect the rural nature of the Mid Ulster population. In contrast Approach 2 can bring minor positive effects on health and wellbeing, opportunities to live in a decent home, sense of community and accessibility to key services as it assessing the potential for new settlements which can provide more opportunities to live within the rural area close to family ties.                             |
| Environmental Effects      | Approach 1 is likely to have minor negative effects on maintaining and enhancing the landscape as there is the potential for more urban sprawl in rural areas where there already is a lot of dwellings. On the flip side Approach 2 can bring minor positive effects on the landscape, reducing flooding and reducing the effect of traffic. This approach assesses the potential of designating new settlements and this will contribute to achieving compact urban forms and a clear distinction between the built-up area and surrounding countryside. |
| Economic Effects           | Approach 1 is likely to have minimal effects on economic growth and investment. Approach 2 can bring minor positive effects on sustainable economic growth and efficient movement patterns as this option is ensuring compact urban forms and a proliferation of individual accesses on key roads.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | There are no significant positive or negative effects. Mitigation measures would be through the use of conditions from any planning permissions in the settlements.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Review existing settlement hierarchy, including identification of new settlements.  |

N/R No Relationship

Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain

New Settlement - Aughamullan/Derryloughan

|   | Option 1.     |              |               |   |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|---|
| SA / SFA Objectives   | Identificat   | tion of new  | small settlen | Identification of new small settlement at Aughamullan/Derryloughan.   |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long Term     | Comments  |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion  | 0             | 0            | 0             | Likely to have minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population                                  | +             | +            | +             | Likely positive impact. Defining the settlement limit for Aughamullan/Derryloughan may facilitate a greater variety of housing opportunities for those living in the local area.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population                                  | 0             | 0            | 0             | Likely minimal impact on education and skills.  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                     | +             | +            | +             | Likely positive impact. Defining the settlement limit for Aughamullan/Derryloughan may facilitate a<br>greater variety of housing opportunities for those living in the local area.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | 0             | 0            | 0             | Likely minimal impact on crime.   |
| <ul><li>for a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society</li></ul> | +             | +            | +             | Likely positive impact. There is Aughamullan Primary School, Derryloughan GAC and Washing Bay community centre and these are important resources in the local community. Facilitating opportunities for people to live in close proximity to these services and facilities will help sustain the local vibrant rural communities. |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need            | +             | +            | +             | Likely positive impact by achieving compact urban forms.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment                                     | +             | +            | +             | Likely positive impact by achieving compact urban forms and reducing the proliferation of individual accesses onto main routes.   |

New Settlement - Aughamullan/Derryloughan

N/8 No Relationship

Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain

|   | Option 1.     |              |                                     |  |
|---|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Identificat   | tion of new  | Identification of new small settlem | ient at Aughamullan/Derryloughan.  |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long Term                           | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;</li> <li>conserve water resources and<br/>provide for sustainable sources of<br/>water supply</li> </ol> | 0             | 0            | 0                                   | Likely minimal impact on water quality and water resources.  |
| 10. To improve air quality  | 0             | 0            | 0                                   | Likely minimal impact on air quality.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>  | 0             | 0            | 0                                   | Likely minimal impact on biodiversity. Although the designation of a small settlement may offer some protection to the natural environment as these would be avoided in any development proposals. There is a Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance to the south of the proposed settlement and an Area of Special Scientific Interest along the Lough Neagh shore.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes  | +             | +            | +                                   | Likely positive impact. Coole road provides the settlement feel to the area with houses at either side of the road along with the school and other business, there is facilities on Ballybeg Road and Reenaderry Road. Defining the settlement limit will maintain/enhance the character of the landscape or townscape. This option can bring a compact settlement form and avoid urban sprawl and ribbon development from single dwellings. |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets  | <i>د</i> .    | <i>د</i> .   | <i>د</i> -                          | Likely uncertain impacts. There is no features of Industrial Heritage, listed buildings or Archaeological Sites and monuments within the considered area. But the development limit has not been delineated yet so it is uncertain of the impacts.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change  | 0             | 0            | 0                                   | Likely minimal impact on climate change.   |

N/R No Relationship

Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain Major Ma

New Settlement - Aughamullan/Derryloughan

|  | Option 1.     |              |                                     |   |
|--|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Identificat   | ion of new   | identification of new small settlem | nent at Aughamullan/Derryloughan.   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long Term                           | Comments  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                              | 0             | 0            | 0                                   | Likely neutral impact as any new development as the LDP process will ensure that the correct land is selcted inclusion within settlement limit. |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                     | 0             | 0            | 0                                   | Likely minimal impact on waste.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                                    | 0             | 0            | 0                                   | Likely minimal impact on land quality and soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +             | +            | +                                   | Likely positive impact by facilitating compact urban forms.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment</li> </ol> | 0             | 0            | 0                                   | Likely minimal impact on employment.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration         | 0             | 0            | 0                                   | Likely minimal impact on regeneration.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                         | 0             | 0            | 0                                   | Likely minimal impact on investment.  |

N/R No Relationship

# New Settlement - Aughamullan/Derryloughan

|   | Option 1.               |              |               |   |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|---|
| SA / SFA Objectives   | Identificat             | ion of new   | small settlen | dentification of new small settlement at Aughamullan/Derryloughan.  |
|   | Short Med.<br>Term Term | Med.<br>Term | Long Term     | Comments  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth | +                       | +            | +             | Likely positive impact by achieving compact urban forms and reducing the proliferation of individual accesses onto main routes. |

|                            | Summary - Aughamullan/Derryloughan   |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | Likely positive social effects as defining the settlement limit may provide more opportunities to live within this community who may want to be close to family ties and for those who may be involved in the local community i.e. GAC club. This facilitates sustaining vibrant rural communities.                                    |
| Environmental Effects      | Likely positive effects on traffic as it may achieve compact urban forms and reducing the proliferation of individual accesses onto main routes. Also there is likely to be a negative effect on flooding as any new development is likely to increase the level flood risk. There are however pockets of surface water flooding.      |
| Economic Effects           | Likely positive impacts on sustainable economic growth and investment. There are limited service within the area such as shop/post office and a few businesses. Defining the settlement limit is unlikely to lead to a growth in services. The nearby towns of Dungannon and Coalisland provide most of the shops and services needed. |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Likely positive impacts on sustainable economic growth and investment. There are limited service within the area such as shop/post office and a few businesses. Defining the settlement limit is unlikely to lead to a growth in services. The nearby towns of Dungannon and Coalisland provide most of the shops and services needed. |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 1 - Identify new settlement at Aghamullan/Derryloughan  |

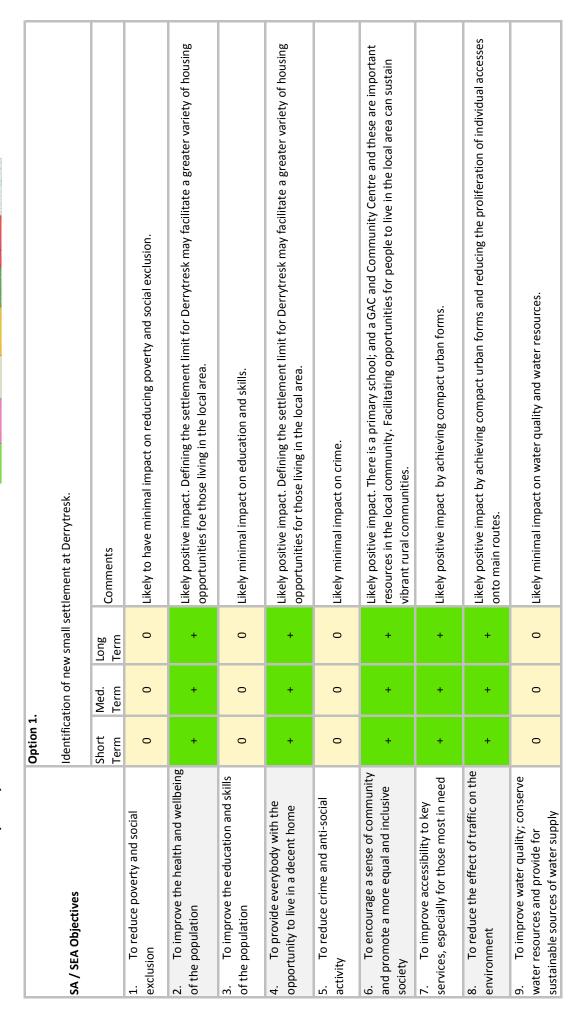
# Assessment of Alternatives

# Mid Ulster Settlement Hierarchy - Derrytresk

N/N N/N

Neutral Uncertain

Key



# Assessment of Alternatives

# Mid Ulster Settlement Hierarchy - Derrytresk

N/R No Relationship

Key

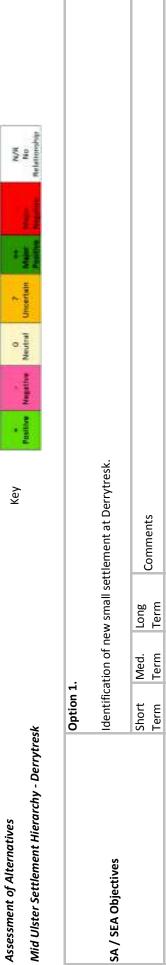
|  | Option 1.     | نے           |              |   |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Identifica    | ation of ne  | ew small set | Identification of new small settlement at Derrytresk.   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on air quality.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on biodiversity. Although the designation of a small settlement may offer some protection to the natural environment as these would be avoided in any development proposals. There is however a Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance (Annaghnaboe SLNCI) located further to the north of the area.  |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance the<br/>character and quality of landscapes and<br/>townscapes</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact. There is a small cluster of development built up adjacent the Annaghmore / Reenadeery Road T-junction as a focal point. Defining the settlement limit can ensure development grows around this focal point. This will maintain/enhance the character of the landscape or townscape. This option can bring a compact settlement form and avoid urban sprawl and ribbon development from single dwellings.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets               | <i>د.</i>     | <i>د</i> -   | د،           | Likely uncertain impacts. There are no features of industrial, archaeological heritage or Listed Buildings within the immediate vicinity of the small cluster of development or GAC and Community grounds. But the development limit has not been delineated yet so it is uncertain of the impacts.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on climate change.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  |               |              |              | Likely negative impact as any new development is likely to increase the level flood risk. According to up-to-date Flood Hazard Data from DARD Rivers Agency (August 2017) there is no evidence of flooding within the immediate vicinity. There is however some surface water flooding in the area, primarily on undeveloped bog lands to the south of the aforementioned development cluster and to the north of the Annaghmore Road around Derrytrsk GAC and Community Centre. All new development will need to comply with relevant Flood Risk policies. |

## Mid Ulster Settlement Hierarchy - Derrytresk

N/N No.

Pasitive Neutral Uncertain





|                            | Summary - Derrytresk   |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | Likely positive social effects as defining the settlement limit may provide more opportunities to live within this community who may want to be close to family ties and for those who may be involved in the local community i.e. GAC club. This facilitates sustaining vibrant rural communities.                                    |
| Environmental Effects      | Likely positive effects on traffic as it may achieve compact urban forms and reducing the proliferation of individual accesses onto main routes. Also there is likely to be a negative effect on flooding as any new development is likely to increase the level flood risk. There are however pockets of surface water flooding.      |
| Economic Effects           | Likely positive impacts on sustainable economic growth and investment. There are limited service within the area such as shop/post office and a few businesses. Defining the settlement limit is unlikely to lead to a growth in services. The nearby towns of Dungannon and Coalisland provide most of the shops and services needed. |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | There are negative effects on flooding and this can be mitigated against through relevant Flood Risk Policies i.e. PPS 15.   |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 1 - Identify new settlement at Derrytresk   |

Mid Ulster Settlement Hierarchy - Tullyallen/Edencrannon



|  | Option 1.     |              |                    |  |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Identifica    | ition of nev | <i>«</i> small set | Identification of new small settlement at Tullyallen/Edencrannon.  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term       | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>                                     | 0             | 0            | 0                  | Likely to have minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population                                       | +             | +            | +                  | Likely positive impact. Defining the settlement limit for Tullyallen/Edencrannon may facilitate a greater variety of housing opportunities foe those living in the local area.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population                                       | 0             | 0            | 0                  | Likely minimal impact on education and skills.   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live in a<br/>decent home</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +                  | Likely positive impact. Defining the settlement limit for Tullyallen/Edencrannon may facilitate more opportunities for housing but only in Edencrannon. Information contained in the housing allocation paper would suggest that there is no need for additional housing in Tullyallen and accordingly, the settlement limit is unlikely to be extended. Figures from the 2014 housing monitor show that there is the potential for 3 residential units to be completed within the settlement limit. Therefore an expansion of the existing development limit in Tullyallen for the purpose of housing is unlikely to be required. |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | 0             | 0            | 0                  | Likely minimal impact on crime.  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society            | +             | +            | +                  | Likely positive impact. Within Tullallen there is a Roman Catholic Church, a hall and a pub and these are important resources in the local community. In Edencrannon there is also a pub/restaurant. They are places local dwellers can meet up and socialise. Facilitating opportunities for people to live in the local area can sustain vibrant rural communities.  |





N/R No Relationship

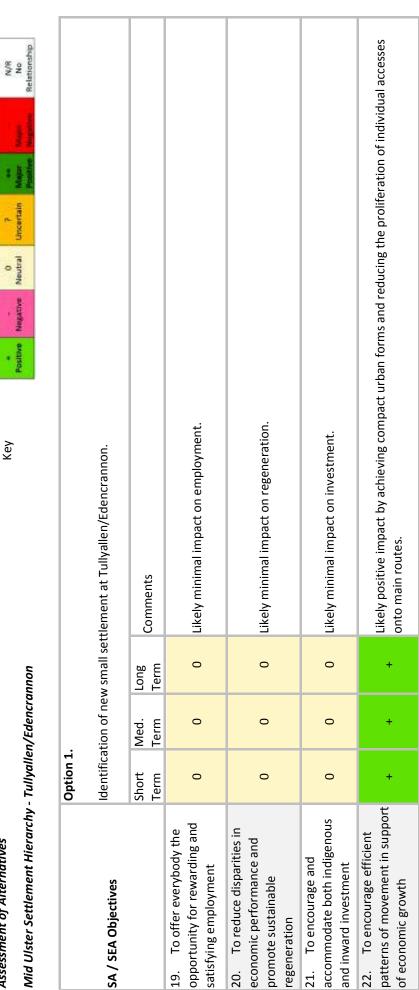
|  | Option 1.     | _            |              |  |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Identifica    | tion of ne   | w small set  | identification of new small settlement at Tullyallen/Edencrannon.  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact by achieving compact urban forms.   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact by achieving compact urban forms and reducing the proliferation of individual accesses<br>onto main routes.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;</li> <li>conserve water resources and<br/>provide for sustainable sources</li> <li>of water supply</li> </ol> | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on water quality and water resources.  |
| <ol><li>To improve air quality</li></ol>   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on air quality.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | 0             | 0            | 0            | There are no LLPA's within the settlement. Likely minimal impact on biodiversity. Although the designation of a small settlement may offer some protection to the natural environment as these would be avoided in any development proposals.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes   | +             | +            | +            | Tullyallen has developed along either side of the Tullyallen Road and is predominately characterised by detached singular dwellings interspersed with open agricultural land. Edencrannon has a cluster of development around a petrol station and pub and a small group of houses. Defining the settlement limit can ensure development grows around this focal point. This will maintain/enhance the character of the landscape or townscape. This option can bring a compact settlement form and avoid urban sprawl and ribbon development from single dwellings. |

N/R No Relationship

Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain Major

# Mid Ulster Settlement Hierarchy - Tullyallen/Edencrannon

|  | Option 1.     |              |              |   |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Identifica    | ation of ne  | w small set  | Identification of new small settlement at Tullyallen/Edencrannon.   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets       | ۲۰۰           | <i>د-</i>    | <i>د-</i>    | In Tullyallen the existing RC Church of the Assumption is a Grade B Listed Building (HB13/13/031) and an Historic<br>Park and Gardens to the North East of Tullyallen. Will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a<br>case by case basis and whether appropriate mitigation is suggested.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change           | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on climate change.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                  |               | 1            |              | Likely negative impact as any new development is likely to increase the level flood risk. A watercourse (Oona River) runs to the northeast of the Settlement Development Limit. According to up-to-date Flood Hazard Maps from DARD Rivers Agency (May 2014) there is a floodplain area (1% AEP) land a surface water floodplain (0.5% AEP) area located along this watercourse. Both these floodplain areas extend significantly across the field between the northern boundary of the existing development limit and the Oona River. This may constrain future growth potential in a north to northeast direction. All new development will need to comply with relevant Flood Risk policies. |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the<br/>production of waste and use of<br/>non-renewable materials</li> </ol> | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on waste.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on land quality and soil resources.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable economic growth</li> </ol>                                       | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact by facilitating compact urban forms.   |



| Assessment of Alternatives                               |  |              | Key                                |          | 7         | 0       |           |                          | Ī | N/N                |
|--|--|--------------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Mid Ulster Settlement Hierarchy - Tullyallen/Edencrannon | chy - Tullyallen/Edencra               | nouu         |                                    | Positive | Negative. | Neutral | Uncertain | Major Ma<br>Positive Neg |   | No<br>Relationship |
|  | Option 1.                              |              |                                    |          |           |         |           |                          |   |                    |
| SA / SEA Objectives                                      | Identification of new small settlement | v small set  | tlement at Tullyallen/Edencrannon. |          |           |         |           |                          |   |                    |
|  | Short Med.<br>Term Term                | Long<br>Term | Comments                           |          |           |         |           |                          |   |                    |

|                            | Summary - Tullyallen/Edencrannon  |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | There is likely positive social effects as defining the settlement limit may provide more opportunities to live within this community who may want to be close to family ties and for those who may be involved in the local community. This facilitates sustaining vibrant rural communities.                                    |
| Environmental Effects      | Likely positive effects on traffic as it may achieve compact urban forms and reducing the proliferation of individual accesses onto main routes. Also there is likely to be a negative effect on flooding as any new development is likely to increase the level flood risk. There are however pockets of surface water flooding. |
| Economic Effects           | Likely positive impacts on sustainable economic growth and investment. There are limited service within the area such as shop/post office and a few businesses. Defining the settlement limit is unlikely to lead to a growth in services. The nearby town of Cookstown will provide most of the shops and services needed.       |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | There are negative effects on flooding and this can be mitigated against through relevant Flood Risk Policies i.e. PPS 15.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 1 - Identify new settlement at Tullyallen/Edencrannon  |





|  | Option 1.     |              |              |   |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Identifica    | tion of ne   | w small se   | Identification of new small settlement at Tullywiggan.  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact. Defining the settlement limit for Tullyallen/Edencrannon may facilitate a greater variety of housing opportunities foe those living in the local area.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on education and skills.  |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody with<br/>the opportunity to live in a decent<br/>home</li> </ol>               | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact. Defining the settlement limit for Tullywiggan may facilitate more opportunities for housing. Tullywiggan currently has 66 units.  |
| <ol><li>To reduce crime and anti-<br/>social activity</li></ol>  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on crime.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more<br/>equal and inclusive society</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact. The compact shape of the area has a sense of place and local community facilities include a play park and the Mid Ulster sports arena. Facilitating opportunities for people to live in the local area can sustain vibrant rural communities. |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                               | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact by achieving compact urban forms.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact by achieving compact urban forms and reducing the proliferation of individual accesses onto main routes.   |

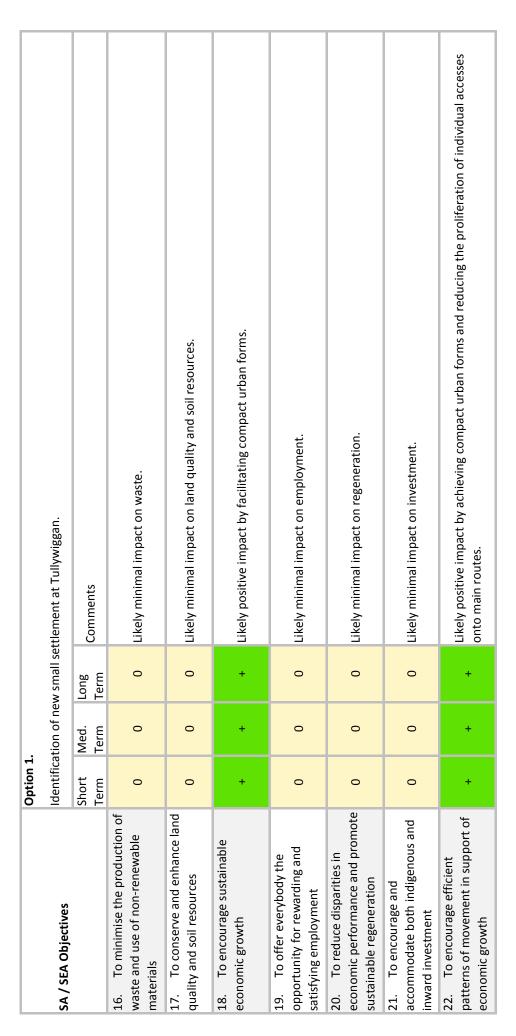
Mid Ulster Settlement Hierarchy - Tullywiggan



|   | Option 1.     |              |              |   |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Identifica    | ation of ne  | ew small se  | Identification of new small settlement at Tullywiggan.  |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;</li> <li>conserve water resources and<br/>provide for sustainable sources of<br/>water supply</li> </ol> | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on water quality and water resources.   |
| 10. To improve air quality  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on air quality.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on biodiversity. Although the designation of a small settlement may offer some protection to the natural environment as these would be avoided in any development proposals.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes  | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact. Tullywiggan comprises a number of houses in a compact linear form either side of Tullywiggan Road. There is a mix of single houses and small housing developments. There is an Agri Food Park and sports arena to the south of the settlement. Defining a settlement limit would ensure that development continues to grow in a compact urban form. This will maintain/enhance the character of the landscape or townscape and avoid urban sprawl and ribbon development from single dwellings. |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets  | <i>د</i> ٠    | ر.           | د٠           | Likely uncertain impact. There is a scheduled Archaeological site and monument located to the northeast of Tullywiggan. Will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis and whether appropriate mitigation is suggested.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on climate change.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding   |               |              |              | Likely negative impact as any new development is likely to increase the level flood risk. The Killymoon River runs to the east and south of Tullywiggan. Up to date DARD Rivers Floodplain maps identifies a narrow floodplain area along this river, however this is a considerable distance away from the existing built-up area. All new development will need to comply with relevant Flood Risk policies.  |



N/R No Relationship



Mid Ulster Settlement Hierarchy - Tullywiggan



|                     | Option 1.                         |              |              |   |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Identifica                        | tion of ne   | w small se   | dentification of new small settlement at Tullywiggan. |
|                     | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |

|                            | Summary - Tullywiggan   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | There is likely positive social effects as defining the settlement limit may provide more opportunities for housing who may want to be close to family ties and for those who may be involved in the local community. This facilitates sustaining vibrant rural communities.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Likely positive effects on traffic as it may achieve compact urban forms and reducing the proliferation of individual accesses onto main routes. Also there is likely to be a negative effect on flooding as any new development is likely to increase the level flood risk.  |
| Economic Effects           | Likely positive impacts on sustainable economic growth and investment. There are limited service within the area such as shop/post office and a few businesses. Defining the settlement limit is unlikely to lead to a growth in services. The nearby town of Cookstown will provide most of the shops and services needed. |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | There are negative effects on flooding and this can be mitigated against through relevant Flood Risk Policies i.e. PPS 15.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 1 - Identify new settlement at Tullywiggan   |

#### Assessment of Alternatives Dispersed Rural Communities - Strategic Approach



|   | L noite                                |                     |                   |  | Control of    | ,                      |           |  | C noi+nO  |   |   |  |
|---|--|---------------------|-------------------|--|---------------|------------------------|-----------|--|---|---|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Remove all referen<br>Development Plan | all refe<br>nent Pi | ference t<br>Plan | Remove all reference to Dispersed Rural Communities within the Local Development Plan  | Retain t      | .he 3 e.               | xisting I | Retain the 3 existing DRCs and Identify new DRCs within the Local Development Plan   | Retain tl<br>1. Broug<br>2. Carnto<br>and brin, | ne follor<br>hderg a<br>gher D<br>g forwa | Retain the following existing Disp.  1. Broughderg and Davagh Upper  2. Carntogher DRC and Sixtowns I and bring forward tailored policy | Retain the following existing Dispersed Rural Communities:  1. Broughderg and Davagh Upper DRC in Cookstown Area Plan 2010  2. Carntogher DRC and Sixtowns DRC in Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 and bring forward tailored policy   |
|   | Short Med.<br>Term Term                |                     | Long C            | Comments   | Short<br>Term | Med. Long<br>Term Term | Long      | Comments   | Short N   | Med. Long<br>Term Term                    |   | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion  |  |                     | 1                 | Likely negative effect by reducing opportunities for residential and small scale economic development in areas that display symptoms of economic and social disadvantage.                  | +             | +                      | +         | Likely to have positive effects as it will help facilitate development in areas that display symptoms of economic and social disadvantage and by encouraging social interaction.   | +   | +   | Lik<br>de:<br>+ anc<br>inte   | Likely to have positive effects as it will help facilitate development in areas that display symptoms of economic and social disadvantage and by encouraging social interaction.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population                            |  |                     | <u> </u>          | Likely to have negative impacts by removing support mechanisms for rural communities that display symptoms of economic and social disadvantage.  | +             | +                      | +         | Potential to improve the vitality of disadvantaged rural communities and help improve physical and mental wellbeing.   | +   | +   | Pot<br>+<br>we  | Potential to improve the vitality of disadvantaged rural communities and help improve physical and mental wellbeing.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population                            | 0                                      | 0                   | 0                 | Likely to have a neutral impact on skills and<br>education.  | 0             | 0                      | 0         | Overall considered broadly neutral impact on this objective however potential indirect positive effects as the introduction of DRC's in certain areas can help sustain rural schools in some areas.  | 0   | 0   | Ove<br>0 of E   | Overall considered broadly neutral impact on this objective however potential indirect positive effects as the retention of DRC's in certain areas can help sustain rural schools in some areas.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home               |  |                     | 0 10              | This approach may have major negative impacts on remote areas and communities by failing to assist or promote regeneration.  | ‡             | ‡                      | ‡         | Likely to have a significant positive effect on this objective by facilitating more opportunities for residential and economic development in areas that suffer from economic and social disadvantage.   | +   | +   | Like<br>faci<br>+<br>tha  | Likely to have a positive effect on this objective by facilitating residential and economic development in areas that suffer from economic and social disadvantage.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | 0                                      | 0                   | 0                 | This approach is likely to have a neutral impact on<br>crime and anti-social activity.   | +             | +                      | +         | Rural crime is an ongoing concern within the district. Facilitating additional dwellings in remote areas, for example through 'clachan' type layouts can bring added security benefits.  | +   | +   | Ru<br>Fac<br>+ exc<br>sec   | Rural crime is an ongoing concern within the district. Facilitating additional dwellings in remote areas, for example through 'clachan' type layouts can bring added security benefits.  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society |  |                     | 1 2 1 4           | Likely to have localized negative impacts, particularly in the long term, on remote areas that historically have a strong sense of identity, by failing to assist or promote regeneration. | ‡             | ‡                      | ‡         | Likely to have a significant positive effect by supporting vibrant rural communities. There is potential for additional economic and social advantages in those areas where DRC's are introduced. Likely to have a neutral effect in terms of promoting equal and inclusive society.             | +   | +   | Lik<br>coi<br>anc<br>+<br>net   | Likely to be positive effect by supporting vibrant rural communities. There is potential for additional economic and social advantages in existing DRCs. Likely to have a neutral effect in terms of promoting equal and inclusive society.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need      | 0                                      | 0                   | 0                 | Likely to have a neutral impact on improving<br>accessibility to key services  |               |                        |           | By facilitating residential and small scale economic development in remote locations from where key services are not easily accessible, it may result in increased journeys over longer distances. This may be offset to some degree through provision of other localised services within DRC's. |   |   | By<br>der<br>are<br>ove   | By facilitating residential and small scale economic development in remote locations from where key services are not easily accessible, it may result in increased journeys over longer distances. This may be offset to some degree through provision of other localised services within DRC's. |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment                               | 0                                      | 0                   | 0                 | Likely to have minimal impact on traffic<br>generation.  |               |                        |           | More DRCs are likely to increase traffic generation, journey times and therefore traffic emissions. The impact however will depend on extent, number and location of proposed DRC's.   |   |   | DR<br>and<br>dej  | DRCs are likely to increase traffic generation, journey times and therefore traffic emissions. The impact however will depend on extent, number and location of existing DRC's.  |

#### Assessment of Alternatives Dispersed Rural Communities - Strategic Approach

KEY

| SA / SEA Objectives   | Option 1.<br>Remove a   | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Remove all referen<br>Development Plan | Option 1. Remove all reference to Dispersed Rural Communities within the Local Development Plan   | <b>Option</b> Retain t | r 2.                   | isting DR(             | Option 2.<br>Retain the 3 existing DRCs and Identify new DRCs within the Local Development<br>Plan   | Option 3.  Retain the following existing Disp 1. Broughderg and Davagh Upper 2. Carntogher DRC and Sixtowns I and bring forward tailored policy | Option 3.  Retain the following existing Dispersed Rural Communities:  1. Broughderg and Davagh Upper DRC in Cookstown Area Plan 2010  2. Camtogher DRC and Sixtowns DRC in Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 and bring forward tailored policy       |
|---|-------------------------|--|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|---|--|
|   | Short Med.<br>Term Term | led. Long<br>erm Term                                      | Comments  | Short<br>Term          | Med. Long<br>Term Term |                        | Comments   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term   | Comments   |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | +                       | +  | Potential localized positive impacts , particularly in the long term, as less development will reduce the risk of water pollution.  |                        |                        | Ac<br>inc              | Additional housing within additional DRC's may result in increased number of septic tanks and a greater likelihood of watercourses becoming polluted.  |   | Additional housing within DRC's may result in increased number of septic tanks and a greater likelihood of watercourses becoming polluted.   |
| 10. To improve air<br>quality   | 0                       | 0 0  | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.  | ,                      |                        | Po<br>de<br>jot        | Potential localised negative impacts. Any extra development is likely to increase traffic generation and journey times and therefore traffic emissions.  |   | Potential localised negative impacts. Any extra development is likely to increase traffic generation and journey times and therefore traffic emissions.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>  | +                       | +  | Most remote areas within the district are often those areas that are most sensitive to change. Removing the potential for development may therefore have some localized benefits for biodiversity.  |                        |                        | Th<br>- thi            | This approach may lead to more development in these remote areas in housing, tourist or community activities that may adversely affect the local flora, fauna and nature conservation interests, particularly in the long term.                | 1   | This approach may lead to more development in these remote areas in housing, tourist or community activities that may adversely affect the local flora, fauna and nature conservation interests, particularly in the long term.                |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                        | +                       | +  | Most remote areas within the district are often those areas that are most sensitive to change. Removing the potential for development may therefore have some local benefits by maintaining the existing landscape character.                             | l bo                   |                        | Ac<br>aff              | Additional development in remote areas could potential affect the local landscape character.   | •   | Additional development in remote areas could potential affect the local landscape character.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets              | +                       | +  | Most remote areas within the district are often those areas that are most sensitive to change. Removing the potential for development opportunities may therefore have some local benefits by removing the potential for assets to be adversely affected. |                        |                        | Ac<br>to<br>ass<br>cas | Additional development in remote areas has the potential to adversely affect historic environment and cultural assets, although this will largely depend vary on case by case basis and on the application of related built heritage policies. | 1   | Additional development in remote areas has the potential to adversely affect historic environment and cultural assets, although this will largely depend vary on case by case basis and on the application of related built heritage policies. |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                  | 0                       | 0  | Likely neutral effect on this objective.  |                        |                        | - A dis                | Potential negative effects by increasing the number and distance of private journeys resulting in less sustainable modes of transport and increased traffic emissions.   | 1   | Potential negative effects by increasing the number and distance of private journeys resulting in less sustainable modes of transport and increased traffic emissions.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding   | 0                       | 0  | Likely to have a neutral impact on flooding.  |                        |                        | Ali<br>de<br>the       | Although flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk prone areas, there is potential for some localized negative impacts through, for example through increased surface runoff.                             | •   | Although flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk prone areas, there is potential for some localized negative impacts through, for example through increased surface runoff.                             |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                |                         |  | Potential for negative impacts as any new household will result in production of waste, whether they are located within towns and villages or DRCs.   | 100                    |                        | P. Š                   | Potential for negative impacts as any new household will result in production of waste.  | •   | Potential for negative impacts as any new household will result in production of waste.  |

Assessment of Alternatives Dispersed Rural Communities - Strategic Approach

KEY

| SA / SEA Objectives  | Option 1.<br>Remove a<br>Developm | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Remove all referen<br>Development Plan | Option 1. Remove all reference to Dispersed Rural Communities within the Local Development Plan   | Option C<br>Retain t<br>Plan | <b>2.</b> the 3 exist  | sting DRC                        | Option 2.  Retain the 3 existing DRCs and Identify new DRCs within the Local Development Plan   | Option 3.  Retain the following existing Disp.  1. Broughderg and Davagh Upper  2. Carntogher DRC and Sixtowns if and bring forward tailored policy. | g and Dar DRC an       | Option 3.  Retain the following existing Dispersed Rural Communities:  1. Broughderg and Davagh Upper DRC in Cookstown Area Plan 2010  2. Carntogher DRC and Sixtowns DRC in Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 and bring forward tailored policy  |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|--|
|  | Short Med.<br>Term Term           | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term                          | Comments  | Short<br>Term                | Med. Long<br>Term Term |                                  | Comments  | Short Med.<br>Term Term  | Med. Long<br>Term Term | Comments   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | +                                 | +  | With this approach there is less likelihood of development on greenfield sites thereby reducing the potential loss of quality agricultural land.  |                              |                        | Poi<br>the<br>agr                | Potential negative effect by allowing more development in the rural area which may lead to the loss of quality agricultural land and soil resources.  |  |                        | Potential negative effect by allowing more development in the rural area which may lead to the loss of quality agricultural land and soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   |                                   |  | DRC's commonly display symptoms of economic and social disadvantage. Removing this designation may hinder attempts to promote local regeneration, particularly in the long term.                | +                            | +                      | Thi<br>fac<br>+ prc<br>disi      | This approach is likely to have positive impacts by facilitating residential and economic development and promoting sustainable growth of these remote, disadvantage areas.   | +  | +                      | This approach is likely to have positive impacts by facilitating residential and economic development and promoting sustainable growth of these remote, disadvantage areas.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer<br/>everybody the<br/>opportunity for<br/>rewarding and satisfying<br/>employment</li> </ol> |                                   |  | DRC's commonly display symptoms of economic and social disadvantage. Removing this designation may hinder attempts to promote local regeneration in these area, particularly in the long term.  | +                            | +                      | Like<br>eco<br>+                 | Likely positive impacts by facilitating residential and economic development and promoting rural regeneration.  | +  | +                      | Likely positive impacts by facilitating residential and economic development and promoting rural regeneration.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                         |                                   |  | DRC's commonly display symptoms of economic and social disadvantage. Removing this designation may hinder attempts to promote local regeneration in these areas, particularly in the long term. | ‡                            | ‡                      | This reg ++ faci sus bet         | This approach is likely to contribute significantly to the regeneration economically disadvantage areas by facilitating residential and economic development, helping sustain rural communities and improving disparity between these and the settlements.  | ‡  | ‡                      | This approach is likely to contribute significantly to the regeneration economically disadvantage areas by facilitating residential and economic development, helping sustain rural communities and improving disparity between these and the settlements.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   |                                   |  | DRC's commonly display symptoms of economic and social disadvantage. Removing this designation may hinder attempts to promote local regeneration, particularly in the long term.                | +                            | +                      | Thi:<br>obj                      | This approach is likely to have positive effects on this objective by facilitating residential and economic development and promoting rural regeneration.   | +  | +                      | This approach is likely to have positive effects on this objective by facilitating residential and economic development and promoting rural regeneration.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                                  | 0                                 | 0  | Likely negative effect on a local basis as those living in these remote areas continue to travel long distances to access key services.   | 0                            | 0                      | The Clark is e is e more more me | The introduction of additional DRC's and policies that allow Clachan style developments may reduce the need of residents to commute outside their immediate areas. This is expected to only have a localised impact on movement patterns however with overall impact on current movement patterns likely to be minimal in the shortmedium term and potentially negative in the long term. | 0  | 1                      | The retention of existing DRC's and policies that allow Clachan style developments may reduce the need of residents to commute outside their immediate areas. This is expected to only have a localised impact on movement patterns however with overall impact on current movement patterns likely to be minimal in the shortmedium term and potentially negative in the long term. |

#### Assessment of Alternatives Dispersed Rural Communities - Strategic Approach



|                     | Option 1.                                |   | Option 2.                             |  | Option 3.  |  |
|---------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Remove all reference<br>Development Plan | e to Dispersed Rural Communities within the Local | Retain the 3 existing DRCs<br>Plan    | Retain the following existing Dispersed Rural Communities:  Retain the Local Retain the Colommunities within the Local Retain the Local Development  1. Broughderg and Davagh Upper DRC in Cookstown Area Plan 2010  2. Carntogher DRC and Sixtowns DRC in Magherafelt Area Plan 2015  3. Carntogher DRC and Sixtowns DRC in Magherafelt Area Plan 2015  and bring forward tailored policy | Retain the following existing Dispersed Rural Communities:  1. Broughderg and Davagh Upper DRC in Cookstown Area P  2. Carntogher DRC and Sixtowns DRC in Magherafelt Area P and bring forward tailored policy | Retain the following existing Dispersed Rural Communities:  1. Broughderg and Davagh Upper DRC in Cookstown Area Plan 2010  2. Carntogher DRC and Sixtowns DRC in Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 and bring forward tailored policy |
|                     | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term             | Comments  | Short Med. Long Con<br>Term Term Term | Comments   | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term  | SJ   |

|                               | Summary - Dispersed Rural Communities (Strategic Approach)  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | Approach 1 is likely to have negative social impacts by not facilitating development in remote disadvantaged areas where there is an identified need and this is reflected in the negative social impacts by not facilitating development in remote disadvantaged areas where there is an identified need and this is reflected in areas that display symptoms of economic and wellbeing, opportunities for a decent home and sense of community. Approach 2 is likely to have significant positive effects as it will help facilitate residential and economic development in areas that display symptoms of economic and social interaction and provide more opportunities for dwellings in countryside. Approach 3 is the preferred approach and will have similar social impacts as approach 2, although not as positive as approach 3 proposes to identify new DRCs in the Local Policies Plan at a later stage. |
| Environmental Effects         | Approaches 2 and 3 are likely to have more negative impacts compared to approach 1 by virtue of facilitating development in remote rural areas. This may result if adverse impacts from additional traffic generation, as well as potential adverse impacts on local landscape, biodiversity and heritage assets.   |
| Economic Effects              | DRC's commonly display symptoms of economic and social disadvantage. Removing this designation as advocated under approach 1, may hinder attempts to promote local regeneration in these area, particularly in the long term. Approaches 2 and 3 are likely to contribute significantly to the regeneration of economic and socially disadvantage areas by facilitating residential and economic development, helping sustain rural communities and improving disparity between these and the settlements.  |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Mitigation measures would include adhere to the general policy for any single dwellings in the countryside through clustering, design and integration.  |
| Preferred Option              | Adoption of Approach 3 – Retain existing DRC's in conjunction with tailored DRC policy.   |

|   | Option 1.<br>Equal Share | 1.<br>hare   |              |  | Option 2.<br>Hinterlan                      | ids and C                     | Option 2.<br>Hinterlands and Catchment |  | Option 3.<br>Population of Town | 3.<br>tion of                                | Town                       |  |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|---|-------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | 55-60 he<br>zonings      | ectares      | zoned i      | 55-60 hectares zoned in each town to provide an equal spread of economic zonings   | Designation<br>districts. 45I<br>Cookstown. | ion of eci<br>45ha for<br>vn. | conomic z<br>Maghera                   | ings based on catchments in the former<br>elt, 70 ha for Dungannon and 55ha for  | Designi<br>the tow<br>for Dun   | Designation of the towns. 45-5 for Dungannon | f econon<br>-50ha for<br>1 | Designation of economic zonings based on the size of the population in the towns. 45-50ha for Magherafelt, 60ha for Cookstown and 60-65ha for Dungannon  |
|   | Short<br>Term            | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short<br>Term                               | Med.<br>Term                  | Long<br>Term                           | Comments   | Short<br>Term                   | Med.<br>Term                                 | Long<br>Term               | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty<br/>and social exclusion</li> </ol>                      | +                        | +            | +            | Likely to have positive effect by facilitating employment creation and improvement in wages.   | +   | +                             | +<br>V                                 | Likely to have positive effect by facilitating employment creation and improvement in wages  | +                               | +  | +                          | Likely to have positive effect by facilitating employment creation and improvement in wages.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve the<br/>health and wellbeing of<br/>the population</li> </ol>   | +                        | +            | +            | Likely to have positive effects as creating more jobs can give people a better quality of life and improve overall wellbeing.  | +   | +                             | e<br>+ 0                               | Likely to have positive effects through creation of jobs will improve well-being and give people a better quality of life.   | +                               | +  | +                          | Likely to have positive effects through as job creation can give people a better quality of life and improve wellbeing generally.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the<br/>education and skills of<br/>the population</li> </ol>   | +                        | +            | +            | Likely to have direct and indirect positive effects through provision of zoned land at right locations that attracts investment and greater opportunity for developing skills in various employment sectors.   | +   | +                             | + 60                                   | Likely to have direct and indirect positive effects through provision of zoned land at right locations that attracts investment and greater opportunity for developing skills in various employment sectors. | +                               | +  | +                          | Likely to have direct and indirect positive effects through provision of zoned land at right locations that attracts investment and greater opportunity for developing skills in various employment sectors. |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home               | +                        | +            | +            | Likely positive effects as potential for increased wages and increased opportunity in the housing market and/or home improvements.   | +   | +                             | + v                                    | Likely positive effects as potential for increased wages and increased opportunity in the housing market and/or home improvements.   | +                               | +  | +                          | Likely positive effects as potential for increased wages and increased opportunity in the housing market and/or home improvements.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | 0                        | 0            | 0            | Unlikely to impact on crime and anti-social activity   | 0   | 0                             | 0 פ                                    | Unlikely to impact on crime and anti-social<br>activity  | 0                               | 0  | 0                          | Unlikely to impact on crime and anti-social activity   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society | +                        | +            | +            | May indirectly have positive effect on community pride and local inclusiveness.  | +   | +                             | +                                      | May indirectly have positive effect on community pride and local inclusiveness.  | +                               | +  | +                          | May indirectly have positive effect on community pride and local inclusiveness.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need      | <i>د</i> -               | <i>د</i> .   | خ            | Likely impact will depend on the location of economic zonings in relation to residential areas and associated transport linkages.  | د.  | <i>د</i> .                    | - P                                    | Likely impact will depend on the location of economic zonings in relation to residential areas and associated transport linkages.  | <i>د</i> .                      | <i>د</i> -                                   | ۲-                         | Likely impact will depend on the location of economic zonings in relation to residential areas and associated transport linkages.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment                               | 1                        | •            | 1            | An increase in economic development will lead to increase in traffic. Equal share approach may have a less negative impact given Magherafelts closer proximity to Key Transport corridor (M2) in comparison to Cookstown. It may however impact negatively on Dungannon given its higher population, associated greater need for local employment and the possibility of having to travel further to work. |   |                               | 1<br>8 G L                             | Likely negative effect. An increase in economic<br>development will lead to increase in traffic<br>generation.   |                                 |  | •                          | Likely negative effect. An increase in economic<br>development will lead to increase in traffic<br>generation  |

|   | Option 1.<br>Equal Share | າ 1.<br>Share |              | - 1   | Option 2.<br>Hinterlands and Catchment     | and Cat            | chment   | 3  | Option 3.<br>Population of Town              | on of To                   | wn                               |   |
|---|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|---|--|--------------------|--|--|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | 55-60 he<br>zonings      | hectare:<br>s | zoned        | 55-60 hectares zoned in each town to provide an equal spread of economic conings  | Designation<br>districts. 45<br>Cookstown. | of econo           | omic zonings<br>lagherafelt, 7   | Designation of economic zonings based on catchments in the former districts. 45ha for Magherafelt, 70 ha for Dungannon and 55ha for Cookstown.   | Designation of the towns. 45-5 for Dungannon | ion of eis. 45-5C<br>annon | conomic<br>)ha for N             | Designation of economic zonings based on the size of the population in the towns. 45-50ha for Magherafelt, 60ha for Cookstown and 60-65ha for Dungannon   |
|   | Short<br>Term            | Med.<br>Term  | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short M<br>Term Te                         | Med. Lo<br>Term Te | Long   | Comments   | Short Term .                                 | Med.                       | Long                             | Comments  |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | ı                        | ı             | 1            | Likely negative effect due to increase in discharges associated with certain types of economic development. Careful site selection and application of Habitat Regulation Assessment, EIA and local criterion based policies can help mitigate against adverse impacts.  | 1  |                    | Likely ne discharg economi economi and appl Assessm policies o impacts.  | Likely negative effect due to increase in discharges associated with certain types of economic development. Careful site selection and application of Habitat Regulation Assessment, EIA and local criterion based policies can help mitigate against adverse impacts.   | ı  | ı                          | LI<br>ec di<br>As<br>As<br>in po | Likely negative effect due to increase in discharges associated with certain types of economic development. Careful site selection and application of Habitat Regulation Assessment, EIA and local criterion based policies can help mitigate against adverse impacts.  |
| 10. To improve air<br>quality   | ı                        | ı             | 1            | Increase in traffic will lead to increase in travel and likely negative effect on air quality. Potential localised impact in Cookstown area due to greater no. of vehicle movements associated with quarrying industry and longer travelling distances.   | 1  | ·                  | Increase in and likely localised in greater no with quar distances.      | Increase in traffic will lead to increase in travel and likely negative effect on air quality. Potential localised impact in Cookstown area due to greater no. of vehicle movements associated with quarrying industry and longer travelling distances.  |  | ı                          |                                  | Increase in traffic will lead to increase in travel and likely negative effect on air quality.  Potential localised impact in Cookstown area due to greater no. of vehicle movements associated with quarrying industry and longer travelling distances.  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity  | <i>د.</i>                | <i>د</i> -    | <i>د</i> ٠   | Likely effect is uncertain, and will depend on nature, scale and location. Careful site selection and application of Habitat Regulation Assessment, EIA and local criterion based policies can help mitigate against adverse impacts.   | <i>ر</i>                                   | ۷.,                | Likely eff<br>nature, s<br>and appl<br>Assessm<br>policies o<br>impacts. | Likely effect is uncertain, and will depend on nature, scale and location. Careful site selection and application of Habitat Regulation Assessment, EIA and local criterion based policies can help mitigate against adverse impacts.  | <i></i>                                      | ۸.                         | S ar n ii                        | Likely effect is uncertain, and will depend on nature, scale and location. Careful site selection and application of Habitat Regulation Assessment, EIA and local criterion based policies can help mitigate against adverse impacts.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                        | ı                        | ı             | ı            | New development, particularly on greenfield land, has the potential to impact upon urban and rural landscapes. Cookstown an Magherafelt may suffer disproportionately due to their landscapes esnsitivity. Careful site selection and application of Habitat Regulation Assessment, EIA and local criterion based policies can help mitigate against adverse impacts. | 1  | ·                  | New de land, he rural lan suffer de sensitivo of Habito criterio adverse | New development, particularly on greenfield land, has the potential to impact upon urban and rural landscapes. Cookstown an Magherafelt may suffer disproportionately due to their landscape sensitivity. Careful site selection and application of Habitat Regulation Assessment, ElA and local criterion based policies can help mitigate against adverse impacts. | 1  | ı                          | - A a a a a r                    | New development, particularly on greenfield land, has the potential to impact upon urban and rural landscapes. Cookstown and Magherafelt may suffer disproportionately due to their landscape sensitivity. Careful site selection and application of Habitat Regulation Assessment, EIA and local criterion based policies can help mitigate against adverse impacts. |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets              | <i>د-</i>                | <i>د</i> -    | <b>٠</b>     | Likely effect is uncertain, and will depend on nature, scale and location. Careful site selection and application of Habitat Regulation Assessment, EIA and local criterion based policies can help mitigate against adverse impacts.   | <i>ر</i> ۔                                 | ۷۰.                | Likely eff<br>nature, s<br>and appl<br>Assessm<br>policies (<br>impacts. | Likely effect is uncertain, and will depend on nature, scale and location. Careful site selection and application of Habitat Regulation Assessment, EIA and local criterion based policies can help mitigate against adverse impacts.  | <i></i>                                      | <i>۸</i> ۰                 | Li<br>Pro<br>As<br>In            | Likely effect is uncertain, and will depend on nature, scale and location. Careful site selection and application of Habitat Regulation Assessment, EIA and local criterion based policies can help mitigate against adverse impacts.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                  | 1                        | 1             | 1            | Likely negative effects from increased industrial<br>emissions, particularly given high proportion working<br>in manufacturing sector within our district.  | 1  |                    | Likely n<br>industri<br>proport<br>within o                              | Likely negative effects due to increased industrial emissions, particularly given high proportion working in manufacturing sector within our district.   | 1  | 1                          | □ 'F g ≯                         | Likely negative effects due to increased industrial emissions, particularly given high proportion working in manufacturing sector within our district.  |

# Assessment of Alternatives - Economic Development Strategy

N/R No Relationship

Key Positive Negative Newtral Uncertain Major

|  | Option 1.<br>Equal Share | 1.<br>Share   |              |  | Option 2.<br>Hinterlar                     | <br>nds and                   | Option 2.<br>Hinterlands and Catchment | <u> </u>   | Option 3.                    | Option 3.<br>Population of Town               | Town                      |   |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | 55-60 he<br>zonings      | hectares<br>s | s zoned      | 55-60 hectares zoned in each town to provide an equal spread of economic zonings   | Designation<br>districts. 45<br>Cookstown. | tion of ec<br>45ha for<br>wn. | conomic z<br>r Magher                  | Designation of economic zonings based on catchments in the former districts. 45ha for Magherafelt, 70 ha for Dungannon and 55ha for Cookstown.   | Design<br>the tov<br>for Dur | Designation of ethe towns. 45-5 for Dungannon | f econon<br>50ha foi<br>1 | Designation of economic zonings based on the size of the population in the towns. 45-50ha for Magherafelt, 60ha for Cookstown and 60-65ha for Dungannon   |
|  | Short<br>Term            | Med.<br>Term  | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short<br>Term                              | Med.<br>Term                  | Long                                   | Comments   | Short<br>Term                | Med.<br>Term                                  | Long<br>Term              | Comments  |
| 15. To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding   | ı                        | 1             | 1            | Likely negative effect due to increased overland flow/run off due to more hard surfaces. Potential for mitigation through careful site selection an application local flood-risk related policies.   |  | 1                             | 1                                      | Likely negative effect due to increased overland flow/run off due to more hard surfaces. Potential for mitigation through careful site selection an application local flood-risk related policies. |                              |   |                           | Likely negative effect due to increased overland flow/run off due to more hard surfaces.  Potential for mitigation through careful site selection an application local flood-risk related policies. |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                 | ı                        | 1             | ,            | Likely negative effect with increased industrial waste production and increased fuel consumption.  | ı  |                               | 1                                      | Likely negative effect with increased industrial waste production and increased fuel consumption   | 1                            |   |                           | Likely negative effect with increased industrial waste production and increased fuel consumption.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | ı                        | 1             |              | Increased economic development may result in loss of greenfield sites, less soil resources and degradation in land quality.  | ı  | 1                             | 1                                      | Increased economic development may result in loss of greenfield sites, less soil resources and degradation in land quality.  | ı                            | ,   | •                         | Increased economic development may result in loss of greenfield sites, less soil resources and degradation in land quality.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage<br/>sustainable economic<br/>growth</li> </ol>                                       | ‡                        | ‡             | ‡            | Likely positive effects by facilitating economic<br>development.   | ‡  | ‡                             | ‡                                      | Likely positive effects by economic industrial development.  | ‡                            | ‡   | ‡                         | Likely positive effects by facilitating economic development.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody<br/>the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and satisfying<br/>employment</li> </ol> | ‡                        | ‡             | ‡            | Likely positive effects by facilitating employment<br>growth.  | ‡  | ‡                             | ‡                                      | Likely positive effects by facilitating employment<br>growth   | ‡                            | ‡   | ‡                         | Likely positive effects by facilitating employment<br>growth  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     | +                        | +             | +            | Allows sufficient flexibility to allow for overall positive effects on both economic performance and sustainable regeneration.   | +  | +                             | +                                      | Allows sufficient flexibility to allow for overall positive effects on both economic performance and sustainable regeneration.   | +                            | +   | +                         | Allows sufficient flexibility to allow for overall positive effects on both economic performance and sustainable regeneration.  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage and<br/>accommodate both<br/>indigenous and inward<br/>investment</li> </ol>         | ‡                        | ‡             | ‡            | Likely to have a major positive effect through the<br>provision of adequate industrial land for the whole<br>plan period.  | ‡  | ‡                             | ‡                                      | Likely to have a major positive effect through the provision of adequate industrial land for the whole plan period.  | ‡                            | ‡   | ‡                         | Likely to have a major positive effect through<br>the provision of adequate industrial land for the<br>whole plan period.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                              | +                        | +             |              | Potentially positive impact on Magherafelt area in particular, given its close proximity to Key transport corridor (i.e. M2) and shorter journeys for exporting goods. Also potentially positive due to less travel to work distances for those living in close proximity to Magherafelt. It may however impact negatively on Dungannon given its higher population, associated greater need for local employment and the possibility of having to travel further to work. |  | +                             | +                                      | Likely positive effect due to urban centric<br>approach and utilising existing road<br>infrastructure.   | +                            | +   | +                         | Likely positive effect due to urban centric<br>approach and utilising existing road<br>infrastructure.  |

# Assessment of Alternatives - Economic Development Strategy

|                     |                          |                                   |              |  |   |                     |  | Key   | 1                          | Date New                  | ral Uncertain                 | State Contract of the Contract | N/R<br>No<br>Relationship |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|---|---------------------|--|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
|                     | Option 1.<br>Equal Share | 1.<br>hare                        |              |  | Option 2.<br>Hinterlands and Catchment            | d Catchm            | ent  | Option 3.<br>Population of Town                       | n of Tow                   | 5                         |                               |  |                           |
| SA / SEA Objectives | 55-60 he<br>zonings      | ectares :                         | zoned i      | 55-60 hectares zoned in each town to provide an equal spread of economic conings | Designation of<br>districts. 45ha f<br>Cookstown. | economi<br>for Magh | Designation of economic zonings based on catchments in the former districts. 45ha for Magherafelt, 70 ha for Dungannon and 55ha for Cookstown. | Designation of e<br>the towns. 45-5(<br>for Dungannon | n of ecc<br>45-50h<br>nnon | onomic zor<br>ıa for Magł | ings based α<br>nerafelt, 60h | Designation of economic zonings based on the size of the population in the towns. 45-50ha for Magherafelt, 60ha for Cookstown and 60-65ha for Dungannon  | oulation in<br>1 60-65ha  |
|                     | Short                    | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term                 | Long                | Comments   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term                     | led. Lt                    | ong                       |                               | Comments   |                           |

|                               | Summary - Economic Development Strategic Approach  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Social Effects                | There are likely to be broadly positive social effects from each approach as each seek to facilitate employment creation which will have obvious associated benefits for the wider community.  |
| Environmental Effects         | Due to the nature of economic development and employment creation, there is greater potential for negative environmental effects, irrespective of location. Nonetheless, careful site selection at the plan making stage followed by the application of local criterion based policies at the development management stage can provide appropriate mitigation. Ultimately, potential negative effects will be determined by the scale nature and location of developments.   |
| Economic Effects              | Given that each option would provide a generous supply of economic land, economic effects of each approach are likely to be positive.  |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Potential mitigation by putting a time limit on existing lands zoned for industry and business to allow for land dezoning if not acted upon, and replaced with alternative land for such uses. Introducing an interim supply of new strategic economic development zonings to address an evident deficiency of serviced sites in the Dunagnnon/Granville areas can both mitigate against potential loss of business (due to inadequate land supply) and also enhance benefits locally. A stock take of existing zoned land to ascertain which land is deliverable over the plan period will also help ensure an adequate amount of developable economic land is provided in the right locations. Careful site selection, for example avoiding land within or near flood risk areas and choosing more accessible sites, can mitigate against potentially adverse environmental effects. |
| Preferred Option              | Adoption of Option 1 - Based on RDS 60 % target but without specific allocation to countryside.  |



|  | Option 1            | ۱.                    |                        |   | Option 2.                  |          |              |  |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------|--------------|--|
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Current<br>and loca | approact<br>I designa | n i.e. Eaα<br>tions ar | Current approach i.e. Each application considered on its merits taking account of international, national and local designations and associated policies contained in PPS 2 Natural Heritage.   | Current app<br>Turbines an | oroach b | out with i   | Current approach but with introduction of spatial designations i.e. Special Countryside Areas (SCA's) Areas of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures (AoC's) and Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development (ACMD's).  |
|  | Short<br>Term       | Med.<br>Term          | Long<br>Term           | Comments  | Short IV                   | Med.     | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | 0                   | 0                     | 0                      | Likely to have a minimal impact on poverty and social exclusion   | 0                          | 0        | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on poverty and social exclusion  |
| To improve the health     and wellbeing of the population  | +                   | +                     | +                      | Likely to have positive effects. The careful management, maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem services can help improve living standards, health and well-being and our quality of life by maintaining amenity value and facilitating recreational activities.  | ‡                          | ‡        | +            | Likely to have significant positive effects. The careful management, maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem services can help improve living standards, health and well-being and our quality of life by maintaining amenity value and facilitating recreational activities. Additional protection of the districts scenic quality is also expected under this approach. |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | 0                   | 0                     | 0                      | Likely to have a minimal impact on education and skills   | 0                          | 0        | 0 [          | Likely to have a minimal impact on education and skills  |
| To provide everybody     with the opportunity to live in a     decent home                             | +                   | +                     | +                      | Likely to have a positive effect by protecting landscape, buit and natural heritage assets within the district from inappropriate development. The careful management, maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem services can help improve living standards, health and well-being, and our quality of life. | +                          | +        | +            | Likely to have a positive effect by protecting landscape, built and natural heritage assets within the district from inappropriate development. The careful management, maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem services can help improve living standards, health and well-being, and our quality of life.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | N/R                 | N/R                   | N/R                    | No Relationship   | N/R                        | N/R      | N/R          | No Relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    | +                   | +                     | +                      | Potential localised benefits by fostering a sense of place and local distinctiveness.   | +                          | +        | +            | Potential localised benefits by fostering a sense of place and local distinctiveness   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                         | +                   | +                     | +                      | Likely to have a positive impact by protecting, maintaing and enhancing the amenity value of environmental assets   | +                          | +        | +            | Likely to have a positive impact by protecting, maintaining and enhancing the amenity value of environmental assets and access thereto.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0                   | 0                     | 0                      | Likely to have a minimal impact on traffic on the environment   | 0                          | 0        | 7 O          | Likely to have a minimal impact on traffic on the environment  |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0                   | 0                     | 0                      | Overall the option has a negligible effect on the objective.  | 0                          | 0        | 0            | Overall the option has a negligible effect on the objective.   |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 0                   | 0                     | 0                      | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality  | 0                          | 0        | 0 [          | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance<br>biodiversity  | ‡                   | ‡                     | ‡                      | Potentially significant positive effects by protecting important environmental assets from inappropriate development.   | ‡                          | ‡        | ‡<br>‡       | Potentially significant positive effect by protecting important environmental assets from inappropriate development. Further benefits by introducing additional spatial constraints in areas such as the Lough Neagh/ Lough Beg shores, the Sperrin's and Clogher Valley.  |



|  | o i to        | ,            |              |   | Ontion 2      |              |          |   |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|---------------|--------------|----------|---|
|  | Current a     | approac      | h i.e. Ea    | Current approach i.e. Each application considered on its merits taking account of international, national   | Current ap    | oproach      | but with | Current approach but with introduction of spatial designations i.e. Special Countryside Areas (SCA's) Areas of Constraint on Wind   |
| SA/SEA Objectives  | and loc       | al design:   | ations a     | age.  | Turbines a    | and High     | Structur | Turbines and High Structures (AoC's) and Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development (ACMD's).   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long     | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance<br/>the character and quality of<br/>landscapes and townscapes</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effects. This option enables protection, conservation and enhancement of the districts sensitive landscapes. Evidence would suggest however that Areas of High Scenic Value designations and assicated policies have afforded sufficient protection to areas of scenic quality.                           | ‡             | ‡            | ‡        | Likely significant positive effects. This option gives an additional layer of protection to vulnerable landscapes by introducing spatial constraints in sensitive areas such as the High Sperrins and along the Lough Shore.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets               | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impacts by protecting the settings of built and natural heritage<br>assets and fostering a sense of place and local distinctiveness   | ‡             | ‡            | ‡        | Likely significant positive impacts by protecting the settings of built and natural heritage assets and fostering a sense of place and local distinctiveness. Additional protection afforded to areas such as the Lough Shore, Beaghmore and the Sperrins under this approach.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                   | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impacts by giving greater protection of blue and green infrastructure and increasing resilience to climate change effects.  | +             | +            | +        | Likely positive impacts by giving greater protection of blue and green infrastructure and increasing resilience to climate change effects.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impacts by giving greater protection of blue and green infrastructure and increasing resilience to climate change effects.  | +             | +            | +        | Likely positive impacts by giving greater protection of blue and green infrastructure and increasing resilience to climate change effects.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                 | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.  | 0             | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                            | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effects by conserving land quality and soil resources within identified sensitive areas.  | +             | +            | +        | Likely positive effects by conserving land quality and soil resources within identified sensitive areas. Introduction of additional spatial constraints can provide an additional layer of protection in specific areas.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effects. Maintaining and enhancing environmental /tourism assets and providing a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance.   | +             | +            | +        | Likely positive effects. Maintaining and enhancing Environmental assets/tourism assets and providing a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment</li> </ol>             | +             | +            | +            | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance. This approach seeks to protect important assets while at the same time facilitate opportunities for employment creation.  | +             | +            | +        | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance. The introduction of new areas of spatial constraint will further protect the landscape quality and amenity value of the Sperrins, Slieve Beach and the Lough Shore.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     | +             | +            | +            | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance. This approach seeks to protect important assets while at the same time allow opportunities for regeneration and employment creation.  | +             | +            | +        | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance. The introduction of new areas of spatial constraint will further protect the landscape quality and amenity value of the Sperrins, Slieve Beach and the Lough Shore.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                     | +             | +            | +            | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunities for investment eg. tourism related development. This approach seeks to protect important assets while at the same time allow opportunities for investment and employment creation. | +             | +            | +        | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunities for investment eg, tourism related development. This approach seeks to protect important assets while at the same time allow opportunities for investment and employment creation. |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                              | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient movement patterns  | 0             | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient movement patterns  |

# Assessment of Alternatives - Environmental Protection - Strategic Approach



No. No.

|                            | Term   Term   Term   Term   Term   Term   Term  |  |
|----------------------------|---|--|
|                            | Summary - Environmental Protection Strategic Approach   |  |
| Social Effects             | The careful management, maintenance and enhancement of vulnerable landscapes can both directly and indirectly help improve living standards, health and well-being, and our quality of life. By giving additional protection to our most vulnerable landscapes under approach 2 through the introduction of Special Countryside Areas of Constraint, benefits can be further enhanced.  | alth and well-being, and our quality of life. By giving additional protection to our most need.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Both approaches can bring positive or significantly positive effects, by conserving and protecting biodiversity and conserving and enhancing historical and cultural assets and protecting and maintaining green and blue infrastructure. Evidence would suggest that existing Areas of High Scenic Value (Approach 1) have no tafforded suffi to areas of scenic quality as originally intended. Approach 2 can bring additional benefits in this regard given the nature, location and extent of spatial constraints and the sensitivity of landscapes it seeks to protect. | il and cultural assets and protecting and maintaining green and blue infrastructure .<br>J. Approach 2 can bring additional benefits in this regard given the nature, location and |
| Economic Effects           | Both approaches can bring positive environmental effects. Our environmental assets and a good quality environment provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunities for investment and employment such as tourism related development.   | economic performance and offer new opportunities for investment and employment   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | No significant environmental effects have been identified from either approach. There is potential for enhancement through consultation with key consultees (such as NIEA Natural and Built Heritage) at the planning application stage and application of related criterion based policies including for example, Natural Heritage, Built Heritage and Tourism Development policies.   | insultees (such as NIEA Natural and Built Heritage) at the planning application stage and  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2- Current approach but with introduction of spatial designations i.e. Special Countryside Areas, Areas of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures and Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development  | and High Structures and Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development.  |
|                            |   |  |

N/R No Relationship

Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain Major Angel

| 1  | Option I.                    |              |            |   | Option 2.     |              |              |  |
|--|------------------------------|--------------|------------|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
|  | <b>Maximise</b> t            | he use of    | public tra | Maximise the use of public transport and walking and cycling as the primary modes   | Maximise      | the use o    | f roads w    | Maximise the use of roads whilst promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport through   |
| SA / SEA<br>Objectives   | of travel within Mid Ulster. | ithin Mid    | Ulster.    |   | measures      | such as: (   | lesigning    | measures such as: designing for buses within our settlements, park & ride facilities.  |
|  | Short<br>Term                | Med.<br>Term | Long       | Comments  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | +                            | +            | +          | Likely positive effect by encouraging and facilitating the use of sustainable and healthier modes of travel.  | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effect by encouraging and facilitating the use of sustainable and healthier modes of travel and the efficient use of the private car.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the health and wellbeing of<br/>the population</li> </ol>                                | +                            | +            | +          | Likely positive impact by improving access to sustainable modes of travel therby encouraging healthier lifestyles through for example increased walking and cyding provision and discouraging the use of private car.             | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effect by encouraging and facilitating the use of sustainable and healthier modes of travel and the efficient use of the private car.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | +                            | +            | +          | Likely minimal effect on this objective.  | +             | +            | +            | Likely minimal effect on this objective.   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody with the<br/>opportunity to live in a decent home</li> </ol>                   | N/R                          | N/R          | N/R        | No direct relationship  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No direct relationship   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | N/R                          | N/R          | N/R        | No direct relationship  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No direct relationship   |
| <ul> <li>To encourage a sense of community<br/>and promote a more equal and inclusive<br/>society</li> </ul> | +                            | +            | +          | Likley positive impact by improving access to public transport making access to community activities and events easier.   | +             | +            | +            | Likley positive effect providing the greatest choice of transport to all i.e. by encouraging and facilitating the use of sustainable and healthier modes of travel and the efficient use of the private car.                                     |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                               | +                            | +            | +          | Likely positive effect by improving access to and facilitating sustainable modes of transport, especially fo those most in need.  | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effect by encouraging and facilitating the use of both sustainable modes of travel and the efficient use of the private car.   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | +                            | +            | +          | Likely positive effect. By encouraging the use of public transport and other more environmentally friendly forms of transport such as walking and cycling which in turn should decrease traffic congestion and traffic pollution. |               |              | 1            | Likely negative effect from this approach as it seeks to facilitate and improve existing groads infrastructure, and therefore private car usage. This may be offset to some degree as it also encourages the use of sustainable modes of travel. |

N/R No Relationship

Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain Major Angel

|  |                         |  |                          |   | :                    |                         |                         |   |
|--|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
|  | Option I.               |  |                          |   | Option 2.            |                         |                         |   |
| SA / SEA<br>Objectives   | Maximise<br>of travel v | Maximise the use of public<br>of travel within Mid Ulster. | f public ti<br>I Ulster. | Maximise the use of public transport and walking and cycling as the primary modes of travel within Mid Ulster.  | Maximise<br>measures | the use c<br>such as: ( | of roads w<br>designing | Maximise the use of roads whilst promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport through measures such as: designing for buses within our settlements, park & ride facilities.  |
|  | Short                   | Med.<br>Term   | Long<br>Term             | Comments  | Short                | Med.<br>Term            | Long                    | Comments  |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | N/R                     | N/R  | N/R                      | No direct relationship  | N/R                  | N/R                     | N/R                     | No direct relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | +                       | +  | +                        | Whilst this approach has the potential to have a significant positive effect by encouraging the use of public transport and other more environmentally friendly forms of transport such as walking and cycling, however, given the existing public transport prvision and Mid Ulsters high reliance on the private car the overall impact is likely to be a minor positive. |                      |                         | 1                       | Likely negative effect from this approach as it seeks to facilitate and improve existing groads infrastructure, and therefore private car usage. This may be offset to some degree as it also encourages the use of sustainable modes of travel.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>   | +                       | +  | +                        | Likely to have a positive impact on biodiversity by potentially reducing noise and air emissions that may be detrimental to biodiversity and potentially causing habitat fragmentation.   | ,                    | 1                       | 1                       | Likely to have a negative impact on biodiversity by potentially increasing noise and air emissions detrimental to biodiversity causing habitat fragmentation, although marginally offset to some degree through the simultaneous promotion and and faciliation of more sustianbale modes of travel. |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                     | +                       | +  | +                        | Likely positive effect by taking cars out of towns and<br>reducing the need for car parks within or near town<br>centres  |                      |                         |                         | Likely negative effect by resulting in more car parks and parking within the town that may adversely impact on landscape and townscape quality. This  |
|  | ı                       | 1  | ı                        | Likely negative effect by increasing the likelihood of new public transport infrastructure schemes which have potential to negatively impact on the landscape / townscape quality if not carefully sited and mitigated against.   |                      |                         |                         | negative effect may be offset to some degree over the longterm through the encouragement and promotion of more sustainble modes of travel.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets           | +                       | +  | +                        | Likely positive effect by reducing the level of emissions/pollutants, particualry within towncentre areas where congestion can be greatest.   |                      |                         |                         | Likely negative impact by increasing the demand for car parks and parking within town centres in particular which may negatively impact on the historic environment and cultural assets if not carefully controlled or  |

N/R No Relationship

Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain Major Major

|  | : 0           |   |              |  | :          |              |              |   |
|--|---------------|---|--------------|--|------------|--------------|--------------|---|
|  | Option 1.     |   |              |  | Option 2.  |              |              |   |
| V 33 / V 3   | Maximise      | Maximise the use of public of travel within Mid Heter | f public to  | Maximise the use of public transport and walking and cycling as the primary modes of travel within Mid Illetor   | Maximise   | the use c    | of roads w   | Maximise the use of roads whilst promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport through  |
| SA / SEA<br>Objectives   | מו נושאבו     |   | Oister.      |  | sainspaili | sucii ds.    | Jesigiilig   | ineasures such as, designing for buses within our settlements, park & ride rachines.  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term  | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short      | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
|  | ı             |   | 1            | This approach may result in a greater likelihood of new public transport infrastructure schemes which have the potential to to negatively impact on the historic environment and cultural assets if not carefully sited and mitigated against. |            | 1            | 1            | mitigated.This negative effect may be offset to some degree over the longterm through the encouragement and promotion of more sustainble modes of travel.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change | ‡             | ‡   | ‡            | Likely significant positive effect by encouraging and facilitating the use of sustainable modes of travel, thereby reducing emission of climate change causing pollutants  | 1          | 1            | 1            | Likely negative effect as encouraging the use of the private vehicle which may result in higher emissions increasing our carbon footprint and vulnerability to climate change. This negative effect may be offset to some degree over the longterm through the encouragemnet and promotion of more sustainble modes of travel.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk and the adverse<br/>consequences of flooding</li> </ol>    | +             | +   | +            | Likely positive effect by encouraging and facilitating the use of sustainable and modes of travel.   |            | 1            | 1            | Likely negative effect by encouraging the use of the private vehicle which may result in higher emissions of climate change causing pollutants and the likelihood of damage to properties from extreme storm events. This negative effect may be offset to some degree over the longterm through the encouragemnet and promotion of more sustainable modes of travel. |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials               | N/R           | N/R   | N/R          | No direct relationship   | N/R        | N/R          | N/R          | No direct relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land quality<br/>and soil resources</li> </ol>          | 0             | 0   | 0            | Likely mimimal effect on this objective  | 0          | 0            | 0            | Likely mimimal effect on this objective.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   |               |   |              | Likely positive effects. The integration of transport and land use is fundamental to the objective of furthering sustainable development. A modern sustainable safe transportation system can help rebuild and rebalance the economy.          | +          | +            | +            | This approach can have positive effects although this will depend on how well sustainable modes to travel or encouraged and on the level of provision of, for e.g. park and rides, walk ways etc. There may be risks by focusing too much on infrastructural improvements at the expense of more sustainable modes of travel, although this may be monitored.         |

|  |             |                              |           | Кеу   | Positive  | Positive Negative Neutral | 0<br>Neutral | Uncertain Major No   |
|--|-------------|------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|--|
|  | Option 1.   |                              |           |   | Option 2. |                           |              |  |
|  | Maximise    | the use of                   | public tr | Maximise the use of public transport and walking and cycling as the primary modes   | Maximis   | e the use o               | f roads wi   | Maximise the use of roads whilst promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport through   |
| SA / SEA<br>Objectives   | of travel v | of travel within Mid Ulster. | Ulster.   |   | measure   | es such as: c             | lesigning    | measures such as: designing for buses within our settlements, park & ride facilities.  |
|  | Short       | Med.                         | Long      | Comments  | Short     | Med.                      | Long         | Comments   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment                                 | +           | +                            |           | Likely positive effects. The integration of transport and land use is fundamental to the objective of furthering sustainable development. A modern sustainable safe transportation system can help rebuild and rebalance the economy. |           | +                         | F := W C     | This approach can have positive effects both improving the existing roads infrastructure to faciltate th emovement of daily commuters bu talso to provide and encourage other sustainable modes to travel e.g. park and rides, walk ways, car pooling etc.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in economic<br/>performance and promote sustainable<br/>regeneration</li> </ol> | +           | +                            | +         | Likely positive effects. The integration of transport and land use is fundamental to the objective of furthering sustainable development. A modern sustainable safe transportation system can help rebuild and rebalance the economy. | +         | +                         | +            | This approach takes account of Mid Ulster's dispersed rural community by encouraging the use of public transport and efficient use of the private vehicle which is likely to improve access to education, training, employment and development opportunities and facilities helping to reduce disparities in economic performance. |
| <ol> <li>To encourage and accommodate both<br/>indigenous and inward investment</li> </ol>                     | +           | +                            | +         | Likely positive effects. The integration of transport and land use is fundamental to the objective of furthering sustainable development. A modern sustainable safe transportation system can help rebuild and rebalance the economy. | +         | +                         | +            | Likley positve effect. Improving the roads infrastructure to facilitate the movement of HGV's and private vehicles etc can be positive for business and as long as other sustainable modes of transport are encouraged an dprovided for this approach can have mainly positive effects on this objective.                          |
| <ol> <li>To encourage efficient patterns of<br/>movement in support of economic growth</li> </ol>              | +           | +                            | +         | Likely positive effects. The integration of transport and land use is fundamental to the objective of furthering sustainable development. A modern sustainable safe transportation system can help rebuild and rebalance the economy. | +         | +                         | +            | Likley positive effect.Improving the roads infrastructure to facilitate the movement of HGV's and private vehicles etc can be positive for business and as long as other sustainable modes of transport are encouraged an dprovided for this approach can have mainly positive effects on this objective.                          |

|                               |   |   |   |   | Key   | Positive                                     | Negative                               | 0<br>Neutral                                   | 7 *** Magin Meles   | N/R<br>No<br>Relationship   |  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| SA / SEA<br>Objectives        |   | Option 1. Maximise the use of public of travel within Mid Ulster. | of public tr<br>id Ulster.                                  | ransport and wal  | <b>Option 1.</b> Maximise the use of public transport and walking and cycling as the primary modes of travel within Mid Ulster.   |  | e the use o                            | f roads whil<br>lesigning for                  | Option 2.  Maximise the use of roads whilst promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport through measures such as: designing for buses within our settlements, park & ride facilities. | ainable modes of trar<br>nts, park & ride faciliti                    | nsport through<br>es.  |
|                               |   | Short Med.<br>Term Term   | Long  |   | Comments  | Short  | Med.<br>Term                           | Long   |   | Comments  |  |
|                               |   |   |   | Summary   | lary - Transportation and Connectivity - Strategic Approach   | - Strategic A                                | Approach                               |  |   |   |  |
| Social Effects                | Approach 1, to a lesse  | r extent appro  | ach 2 can k   | oe socially benefi  | Approach 1, to a lesser extent approach 2 can be socially beneficial by encouraging and facilitating the use of sustainable and healthy modes of travel giving people a greater choice of travel options.   | e use of sus                                 | tainable aı                            | nd healthy r                                   | nodes of travel giving people   | e a greater choice of t   | ravel options.   |
| Environmental Effects         | Approach 1 is the most environmentall friendly option as it focuse:<br>pollution, and reduce contributions to climate change and habitat<br>may also have minor negative environemntal effects although this  | st environmen!<br>contributions :<br>iegative envirc              | tall friendly<br>to climate<br>onemntal e                   | option as it focu<br>change and habi<br>ffects although t | Approach 1 is the most environmentall friendly option as it focuses on the use of sustainable modes of transport which may result in decreased traffic volume and traffic emissions/pollutants, less air pollution, and reduce contributions to climate change and habitat fragmentation. In contrast, As Approach 2 seeks to facilitate and improve existing groads infrastructure, and therefore private car usage it may also have minor negative environemntal effects although this may be offset to some degree as it also encourages the use of sustainable modes of travel. | of transport<br>proach 2 se<br>t also encou  | which ma<br>eks to faci<br>rrages the  | y result in d<br>litate and in<br>use of susta | ecreased traffic volume and<br>prove existing groads infras<br>inable modes of travel.  | traffic emissions/po<br>structure, and therefo                        | llutants, less air<br>ire private car usage it                           |
| Economic Effects              | Approach 1 is likely to have significant positive economic effects. transportation system can help rebuild and rebalance the econom meet their every day needs who may be adversely affected, partic seeks to maximise the use of roads and whilst promoting more sus | have signification help rebuseds who manages and roads a          | ant positive<br>iild and reb<br>y be advers<br>and whilst p | economic effectalance the econosely affected, par         | Approach 1 is likely to have significant positive economic effects. The integration of transport and land use is fundamental to the objective of furthering sustainable development. A modern sustainable safe transport to meet their every day needs who may be adversely affected, particualarly in the longterm, by this approach 3 has the potential to achieve balanced effects as it may be econmically beneficial, as it seeks to maximise the use of roads and whilst promoting more sustainabl modes of tranport.   | nd use is fur<br>e on the pri<br>oach. Apprc | ndamental<br>vate car wi<br>vach 3 has | to the obje<br>ithin Mid UI<br>the potentik    | ctive of furthering sustainab<br>ster there are an increasing I<br>Il to achieve balanced effect  | le development. A mo<br>number who rely on p<br>s as it may be econmi | odern sustainable safe<br>oublic transport to<br>cally beneficial, as it |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | The minor negative e <sup>.</sup><br>however may be offse   | ffects asscoiate<br>et to some degr                               | ed with pre<br>ree overth                                   | eferred option 2 or                                       | The minor negative effects asscoiated with preferred option 2 cannot be helped given that it seeks to facilitate a better roads infrastructure and thereby indirectly encouraging the use of the private car. This however may be offset to some degree over the long term by improving public transport options and through the careful selection of new tinfratructural projects, as and when required.   | facilitate a l<br>through the                | better roac<br>ecareful se             | ds infrastruc<br>dection of n                  | ture and thereby indirectly (<br>ew tinfratructural projects, a   | encouraging the use c<br>as and when required                         | of the private car. This   |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 2 - Maxi   | imise the use c   | of roads wh   | ilst promoting th   | Adopt Option 2 - Maximise the use of roads whilst promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport through measures such as: designing for buses within our settlements, park & ride facilities.   | rt through n                                 | neasures s                             | uch as: desi                                   | gning for buses within our se   | ettlements, park & rid  | e facilities.  |



|   |               |              |              | Key  |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
|   | SA/SEA        | Assessm      | ent for      | SA/SEA Assessment for the Economic Zoning Options. Dungannon, Site A.  |
| SA/SEA Objectives   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>  | +             | +            | +            | The zoning of any economic land will help to facilitate new industry and will lead to job creation. This will help us to meet our target for job creation in order to sustain the growing population and to ensure that people have a chance to earn a living improve their economic prospects.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the health and<br/>wellbeing of the population</li> </ol>   | +             | +            | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population  | +             | +            | +            | Facilitation of new jobs via new economic zonings will lead to an increase in employment levels, and this could potentially lead to an increase in the skills of the population.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home   | +             | +            | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, this will increase peoples chances of being able to access decent housing.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity   | 0             | 0            | 0            | The location of new economic development is not expected to have a direct effect on crime and social activity, which will be influenced by wider social factors. The likely effects on this SA objective are therefore negligible.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more<br/>equal and inclusive society</li> </ol>                                | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No relationship  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | 1             | 1            | 1            | Likely negative impact. Any new economic land will lead to increased levels of traffic due to the associated transport required both to and from the site in order to transport finished products and import materials. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "good." It is felt that the good accessibility of this site will enable workers to access it without using their car as it has good public transport links and fair accessibility for cyclists. Although this should help counteract the negative impact of traffic caused by day to day operational traffic, the overall impact is likely to be negative. |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;</li> <li>conserve water resources and<br/>provide for sustainable sources of<br/>water supply</li> </ol> | 1             | ı            | 1            | Likely negative impact. The zoning of any economic land may lead to increased sewage infrastructure, hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>  | 1             | ı            |              | Likely negative impact. The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from economic development will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality. TNI have advised that the zoning of this site could have an affect on air quality in Dungannon as a result of congestion at peak times. Although this may be offset to some degree given the sites overall good accessibility from sustainable modes of transport, an overall negative effect is anticipated.  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance<br>biodiversity   | ı             | ı            |              | Likely negative impact. NED have indicated that this site has high potential for open mosaic priority habitat which can be valuable for protected species and rare invertebrates. There is also a waterbody which is likely to be of high biodiversity value to a range of species.  |



|  | SA/SEA | Assessm      | ent for | SA/SEA Assessment for the Economic Zoning Options. Dungannon, Site A.   |
|--|--------|--------------|---------|---|
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Short  | Med.<br>Term | Long    | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance the<br/>character and quality of landscapes<br/>and townscapes</li> </ol>       | ı      | 1            |         | Likely negative impact. The site is located outside the settlement limit and consists of greenfield land. Therefore any attempt to zone this land and include it within the settlement limit is likely to have the potential for a negative impact on landscape quality.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                     | 1      | 1            | 1       | Likely minor negative impact. Part of the site lies in close proximity to the Grade 2 listed Drumglass House and its setting.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce contributions to<br/>climate change and reduce<br/>vulnerability to climate change</li> </ol> | 1      | 1            | -       | The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from factories will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality. Although this may be offset to some degree given the sites good accessibility to sustainable modes of transport the overall impact is likely to be negative.     |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | ı      | 1            | ı       | Dfl Rivers have indicated that this site is not located within the flood plain, although the site may be prone to surface water flooding; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                       | 1      | 1            | -       | All new employment development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, but may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location. This site is located on mostly greenfield land therefore a minor negative effect on this objective is likely. |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land<br/>quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                                  | ı      | 1            |         | All sites which are proposed would involve the development of greenfield sites and therefore will lead to a loss of soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable<br>economic growth  | +      | +            | +       | The zoning of this site would see economic development which will create jobs and attract inward investment and help to stimulate the growth of our economy. The site is located close to existing industry with "good" transport accessibility.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol>           | ‡      | ‡            | +       | Likely signifcant positive effect on this objective by facilitating employment creation.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in<br/>economic performance and promote<br/>sustainable regeneration</li> </ol>   | +      | +            | +       | Likely positive effects in terms of job creation, increased economic performance and regeneration.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | +      | +            | +       | The creation of economic development at this site close to existing industry will be attractive to companies who wish to locate at this popular industrial location and will therefore be a potential "pull factor" for investment from outside and within our district.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                                    | +      | +            | +       | The site is located close to existing industry which means that zoning at this site will help to support an efficient pattern of movement. TNI have described the overall accessibility of the site as "good" with "good" public transport accessibility and "fair" cycling accessibility.  |
| , and a second   | ı      |              |         | Road junctions in the vicinity of the site are already experiencing significant congestion at peak times. Additional development at this location could therefore exacerbate this problem, resulting in a negative impact.  |

# Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - Dungannon Site A



| Processing Relationship |   |                   |               |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------|
| Key                     | Economic Zoning Options. Dungannon, Site A. | ****              |               |
|                         | Assessment for the E                        | Long              | Term          |
|                         | Assessme                                    | hort Med. Long    | erm Term Term |
|                         | SA/SEA Asse                                 | Short             | Term          |
|                         |   | SA/SEA Objectives |               |

|                            | Summary - Economic Zoning Options. Dungannon, Site A  |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | The social impacts of zoning this site for economic development will be generally positive with associated job creation leading to more economic prosperity which has links to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a better quality of life.   |
| Environmental Effects      | Although no significant environmental impacts are anticipated, there may be some minor negative impacts on biodiversity, landscape, built heritage, flood risk and soil quality.  |
| Economic Effects           | Economic impacts are largely positive due to the potential for job creation and the increased attractiveness of the area to inward investment.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Negative impacts on biodiversity and landscape may be mitigated by employing KSR's requiring retention of existing trees, hedgerows and woodland areas within and around the site, a full ecological assessment of the site and retention of the body of water within the site. Mitigation for impacts on water quality could include the encouragement of the use of SuDS. A KSR requiring access from the A 29 Cooksown Road with infrastructure improvements to the carriageway along with a new footway/cycle provision to the nearest/pedestrian cycle link could go some way to alleviating concerns about traffic congestion and impacts on air quality. |
| Preferred Option           | Dungannon Site A - potential candidate economic development zoning. Take forward to second stage assessment.  |



|  | SA/SEA        | Assessn      | ent for      | SA/SEA Assessment for the Economic Zoning Options. Dungannon, Site B   |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | +             | +            | +            | The zoning of any economic land will help to facilitate new industry and will lead to job creation. This will help us to meet our target for job creation in order to sustain the growing population and to ensure that people have a chance to earn a living improve their economic prospects.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +             | +            | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education<br/>and skills of the population</li> </ol>  | +             | +            | +            | Facilitation of new jobs via new economic zonings will lead to an increase in employment levels, and this could potentially lead to an increase in the skills of the population.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | +             | +            | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, this will increase peoples chances of being able to access decent housing.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Minimal impact on this objective   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more<br/>equal and inclusive society</li> </ol>                           | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No relationship  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 1             | 1            | 1            | Likely negative impact. Any new economic land will lead to increased levels of traffic due to the associated transport required both to and from the site in order to transport finished products and import materials. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "poor" and therefore access to the site by workers is likely to be achieved via the private car, thus exacerbating the impact negative impacts of the generation of excess day to day operational traffic. |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;<br/>conserve water resources and<br/>provide for sustainable sources of<br/>water supply</li> </ol> | 1             | 1            | 1            | The zoning of any economic land will lead to increased sewage infrastructure, hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | -             |              | -            | Likely negative impact. The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from economic development will mean that this zoning may have negative effects in terms of air quality. TNI have also advised that the zoning of this site could have an affect on air quality in Dungannon, particularly at local junctions which are already experiencing significant congestion.   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   |               | 1            |              | Likely negative effect due to the potential for the loss of trees and hedgerows both within and on the perimeter of the site.  |



|  | SA/SEA        | Assessn      | nent for     | SA/SEA Assessment for the Economic Zoning Options. Dungannon, Site B  |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes           | -             |              |              | Likely minor effect. The site comprises an are of greenfield land, slightly elevated above the level of the public road. Any development on this site would be visible in both directions along the main Cookstown Road. Industrial/ development on this site could potentially have a negative impact on local landscape quality.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | ı             | ı            |              | HED have not advised of any historic environment features which are likely to be directly affected by this zoning. NED have advised that the site is home to significant earth science features and is part of the Derraghadoan Pit Earth Science Review Site. They have advised that development should be careful not to eradicate these features. The requirement to do this is likely to have a negative impact on the sites ability to accommodate industrial development. |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change     | 1             | 1            |              | The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from factories and the likelihood of the use of the private car by workers, will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality. TNI have also advised that the zoning of this site could have an affect on air quality in Dungannon, particularly at local junctions which are already experiencing significant congestion.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                            | -             |              |              | DfI Rivers have indicated that this site is not located within the Flood Plain, although may be prone to surface water flooding; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                   | -             | -            | -            | All new employment development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, but may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location. This site is located on mostly greenfield land therefore a minor negative effect on this objective is likely.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                                  | -             | -            | -            | All sites which are proposed would involve the development of greenfield sites and therefore will lead to a loss of soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effect on this objective by facilitating employment creation.   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment               | ++            | ‡            | ++           | Likely significant positive effects on this objective.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration       | +             | +            | +            | Likely to have positive effects in terms of economic performance and regeneration.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                       | +             | +            | +            | The creation of economic development at this site close to existing industry will be attractive to companies who wish to locate at this popular industrial location and will therefore be a potential "pull factor" for investment from outside and within our district.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                | ı             | ı            |              | The site has been assessed by TNI as having poor accessibility in terms of sustainable modes of transport. At present traffic heading from this site would have to negotiate Dungannon town including junctions which are already experiencing significant pressure, thereby exacerbating congestion problems in this area at peak times.   |

Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - Dungannon Site B

|                    | •      |                 |          | Key Positive Negative                            |
|--------------------|--------|-----------------|----------|--|
| CA (CEA Objection  | SA/SEA | Assessn         | nent for | SA/SEA Assessment for the Economic Zoning Options. Dungannon, Site B   |
| sa/ sea Objectives | Short  | Short Med. Long | Long     | Commante   |
|                    | Term   | Term Term Term  | Term     |  |
|                    |        |                 |          | The site benefits from being located immediately adjacent to the main spinal transport corridor running through Mid Ulster i.e. A29 and this lends itself to |
|                    | +      | +               | +        | supporting an efficient movement pattern.  |
|                    |        |                 |          |  |





|                   | SA/SEA / | Assessment  | g.   | ssment for the Economic Zoning Options. Dungannon, Site B |
|-------------------|----------|-------------|------|---|
| 3A/3EA Objectives | Short    | Med.        | Long | Commonite   |
|                   | Term     | <b>Ferm</b> | Term | COMMISSION  |

|                            | Summary - Economic Zoning Options. Dungannon, Site B   |  |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| Social Effects             | The social impacts of zoning this site for economic development will be generally positive with associated job creation leading to more economic prosperity which has links to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a better quality of life.  |  |
| Environmental Effects      | Potentially significant impacts on local landscape quality, and additional negative effects on biodiversity, water quality, flood risk and air quality.  |  |
| Economic Effects           | Economic impacts are largely positive due to the potential for job creation and the increased attractiveness of the area to inward investment.   |  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Negative impacts on biodiversity and landscape may be mitigated by employing KSR's requiring retention of existing trees, hedgerows within and around the site and a generous buffer planting along the roadside boundary. Mitigation for impacts on water quality could include the encouragement of the use of SuDS. A KSR requiring infrastructure improvements to the carriageway along with a new footway/cycle provision to the nearest/pedestrian cycle link could go some way to alleviating concerns about traffic congestion, impacts on air quality and the sites overall poor accessibility by sustainable modes of transport. |  |
| Preferred Option           | Dungannon Site B - potential candidate economic development zoning. Take forward to second stage assessment.   |  |



|   | SA/SEA        | Assessme     | ent for ti   | SA/SEA Assessment for the Economic Zoning Options. Dungannon, Site C  |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| 3A/3EA ODJECTIVES   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and<br/>social exclusion</li> </ol>  | +             | +            | +            | The zoning of any economic land will help to facilitate new industry and will lead to job creation. This will help us to meet our target for job creation in order to sustain the growing population and to ensure that people have a chance to earn a living improve their economic prospects.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +             | +            | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health.   |
| <ol><li>To improve the education<br/>and skills of the population</li></ol>   | +             | +            | +            | Facilitation of new jobs via new economic zonings will lead to an increase in employment levels, and this could potentially lead to an increase in the skills of the population.  |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody with<br/>the opportunity to live in a decent<br/>home</li> </ol>  | +             | +            | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, this will increase peoples chances of being able to access decent housing.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity   | 0             | 0            | 0            | The location of new economic development is not expected to have a direct effect on crime and social activity, which will be influenced by wider social factors. The likely effects on this SA objective are therefore negligible.  |
| <ul><li>6. To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more<br/>equal and inclusive society</li></ul>                               | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No relationship   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No relationship   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | 1             | 1            | 1            | Any new economic land will lead to increased levels of traffic due to the associated transport required both to and from the site in order to transport finished products and import materials. Whilst TNI have advised that the overall accessibility from this site to sustainable modes of transport site is "fair" the Granville Road is currently unsuitable for higher volumes of HGV's. The overall impact is therefore likely to be negative. |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;</li> <li>conserve water resources and<br/>provide for sustainable sources of<br/>water supply</li> </ol> |               | 1            | -            | The zoning of any economic land will lead to increased sewage infrastructure, hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>  |               |              | 1            | The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from economic development will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>  | ı             | 1            | 1            | There is a waterbody close to the site and the associated marshy grassland is likely to be of high biodiversity value to a range of species. There are also mature trees throughout the site.   |



| oristal And And  | SA/SEA        | Assessm      | ent for t | SA/SEA Assessment for the Economic Zoning Options. Dungannon, Site C  |
|--|---------------|--------------|-----------|---|
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes             | -             | 1            | 1         | Likely minor negative effect on this objective. The site is located outside the settlement limit and consists of greenfield land detached from the settlement of Dungannon. It is a large site, part of which is visible from the Granville Road which defines the sites north-western boundary. Economic development on this site may have a negative impact on local landscape quality.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets   | -             | -            |           | Likely significant effect on this objective. The site incorporates a rath, (SMR TYR 54:13) which has a setting an relationship with other elements of the historic landscape, including a possible Crannog site located in the lake immediately east, which is included within LLPA 03 Ballysaggart Lough.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change       | 1             |              | 1         | The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from factories and the likelihood of the use of the private car by workers, will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality. Although this may be offset to some degree given the sites 'fair' accessibility to sustainable modes of transport, an overall negative impact is anticipated. |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                              |               | :            |           | Likely significant effect on this objective. Dfl Rivers have indicated that part of this site lies within the Strategic Map flood plain.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                     | -             | -            | -         | All new employment development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, but may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location. This site is located on mostly greenfield land therefore a minor negative effect on this objective is likely.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                                    |               | 1            | 1         | All sites which are proposed would involve the development of greenfield sites and therefore will lead to a loss of soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +             | +            | +         | The zoning of this site will help facilitate economic development which will create jobs and attract inward investment and help to stimulate the growth of our economy.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment</li> </ol> | ++            | ‡            | ++        | Likely significant positive effect on this objective by facilitating employment creation.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration         | +             | +            | +         | Likely positive effects in terms of job creation, increased economic performance and regeneration.  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage and<br/>accommodate both indigenous<br/>and inward investment</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +         | The creation of economic development at this site close to existing industry will be attractive to companies who wish to locate at this popular industrial location and will therefore be a potential "pull factor" for investment from outside and within our district.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                  |               |              | 1         | Likely negative effect. The site is not located adjacent to a main transport corridor but is instead located adjacent to a relatively minor road which TNI have stated is currently unsuitable for higher volumes of traffic.   |

Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - Dungannon - Site C

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|---------|
| Neutral |
|         |

| Collegial And And | SA/SEA        | Assessm                           | nent for ti  | A/SEA Assessment for the Economic Zoning Options. Dungannon, Site C  |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|
| SA/SEA ODJECTIVES | Short<br>Term | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
|                   | +             | +                                 | +            | Likely positive effect. Accessibility to the site From sustainable modes of transport has been described as fair and this means workers can potentially access the site without needing to use their car, thus reducing traffic levels on our roads. |

Key



|                            | SA/SEA Assessment for the Economic Zoning Options. Dungannon, Site C  |
|----------------------------|---|
| SA/SEA Objectives          | ShortMed.LongCommentsTermTermTerm   |
|                            |   |
|                            | Summary - Economic Zoning Options. Dungannon, Site C  |
| Social Effects             | The social impacts of zoning this site for economic development will be generally positive with associated job creation leading to more economic prosperity which has links to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a better quality of life.   |
| Environmental Effects      | The environmental impacts of this site are largely negative. Development of the whole site could significantly impact on built heritage, flood risk and local landscape quality.  |
| Economic Effects           | Economic impacts are largely positive due to the potential for job creation and the increased attractiveness of the area to inward investment.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | It may be difficult to mitigate against potential impacts on built heritage effectively ruling a large part of the site for development. Identified flood risk areas may be excluded from potential development and the requirement to submit a FRA, Drainage Assessment and the encouragement to SUDS may also provide some mitigation. Potential adverse impacts biodiversity may be alleviated by requiring the retention of the waterbody and wet land areas as a buffer and retaining the trees in order to provide a linkage to the |

Dungannon Site C not taken forward for second stage assessment.

waterbody.

**Preferred Option** 



|  | SA/SEA A | ssessme      | nt for th | SA/SEA Assessment for the Economic Zoning Options - Dungannon, Site D  |
|--|----------|--------------|-----------|--|
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Short    | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +        | +            | +         | The zoning of any economic land will help to facilitate new industry and will lead to job creation. This will help us to meet our target for job creation in order to sustain the growing population and to ensure that people have a chance to earn a living improve their economic prospects.  |
| <ol><li>To improve the health and<br/>wellbeing of the population</li></ol>                            | +        | +            | +         | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education<br/>and skills of the population</li> </ol>                          | +        | +            | +         | Facilitation of new jobs via new economic zonings will lead to an increase in employment levels, and this could potentially lead to an increase in the skills of the population.   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody with<br/>the opportunity to live in a decent<br/>home</li> </ol>         | +        | +            | +         | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, this will increase peoples chances of being able to access decent housing.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | 0        | 0            | 0         | The location of new economic development is not expected to have a direct effect on crime and social activity, which will be influenced by wider social factors. The likely effects on this SA objective are therefore negligible.   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    | N/R      | N/R          | N/R       | No relationship  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                         | N/R      | N/R          | N/R       | No relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  |          |              |           | Likely negative impact. Any new economic land will lead to increased levels of traffic due to the associated transport required both to and from the site in order to transport finished products and import materials. Whilst TNI have advised that the overall accessibility from this site to sustainable modes of transport site is "fair" the Killyman road is currently unsuitable for higher volumes of HGV's. The overall impact is therefore likely to be negative. |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply |          |              |           | Likely negative impact. The zoning of any economic land will lead to increased sewage infrastructure, hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses.   |
| 10. To improve air quality   |          |              |           | Likely negative impact. The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from economic development will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   |          | -            | -         | The site is located outside the settlement limit and consists of greenfield land detached from the settlement of Dungannon. If zoned for industry and subsequently developed is likely to have a negative impact on bats at the nearby woodland.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance<br>the character and quality of<br>landscapes and townscapes               |          |              |           | Any economic development on this site is likely to have negative impacts on local landscape quality.   |



|  | CA/CEA A      | 10000        | tor the    | CA/CEA Accommunity for the Economic Zanian Ontions. Dunasman Cita D   |
|--|---------------|--------------|------------|---|
| SA/SEA Objectives  | SAJ SEA F     | iallissassi  | ור וסו חוו | Economic Coming Options - Dangamon, site D  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long       | Comments  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets   | 0             |              |            | likely to have a negligible effect on this objective. There are no records of built heritage interests within or in close proximity to the site.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change       |               |              | 1          | The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from economic development and the likelihood of the use of the private car by workers, will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                              | 1             | 1            | 1          | Dfi Rivers have indicated that this site is within a flood plain. A small portion of the site is located within the Flood Hazard Map. Although the area of flood risk is small, it is central to the body of the site and therefore may cause a problem for the comprehensive development of the site.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                     |               |              | 1          | All new employment development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, but may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location. This site is located on mostly greenfield land therefore a minor negative effect on this objective is likely.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                |               |              | -          | All sites which are proposed would involve the development of greenfield sites and therefore will lead to a loss of soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +             | +            | +          | The zoning of this site will help facilitate economic development which will create jobs and attract inward investment and help to stimulate the growth of our economy.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment</li> </ol> | ‡             | ‡            | ‡          | Likely significant positive effect on this objective by facilitating employment creation  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration         | +             | +            | +          | Likely positive effects in terms of job creation, increased economic performance and regeneration.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                         | +             | +            | +          | The creation of economic development at this site close to existing industry will be attractive to companies who wish to locate at this popular industrial location and will therefore be a potential "pull factor" for investment from outside and within our district.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                  |               | 1            | 1          | The site is not located adjacent to a relatively minor road (B34) which TNI have stated is currently unsuitable for higher volumes of traffic.  |
|  | +             | +            | +          | Accessibility to the site by sustainable modes of transport have been described as fair by DFI which means workers can potentially access the site without needing to use their car, thus reducing traffic levels on our roads giving everyone a reasonable opportunity for to access the site for employment purposes. The site is also located very close to a major area of existing industry and this would lend itself to supporting efficient patterns of movement. Even although access is onto a minor road which would need improvement, access to the M1 from this site does not require traffic to negotiate Dungannon town, therefore increasing efficiency levels. |

# Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - Dungannon Site D

| 44.40 | MUR      | No.       | Relationship |
|-------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| ı     |          |           |              |
| L     |          | Mali      | Property     |
| 1     |          | Mee       | Pestina      |
|       | The same | Uncertain |              |
|       | 5        | Neutral   |              |
|       |          | Negative  |              |
|       |          |           |              |

| SA/SEA Objectives          | Assessmen  |
|----------------------------|--|
|                            | Short Med. Long Term   Term   Term   |
|                            |  |
|                            | Summary - Economic Zoning Options. Dungannon, Site D   |
| Social Effects             | The social impacts of zoning this site for economic development will be generally positive with associated job creation leading to more economic prosperity which has links to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a better quality of life.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Potentially significant environmental effects in terms of potential flood risk. There are likely to be other minor negative effects on biodiversity, air quality, soil quality and the local landscape.  |
| Economic Effects           | Economic impacts are largely positive due to the potential for job creation and the increased attractiveness of the area to inward investment.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Impacts in terms of flood risk may be alleviated by avoiding/excluding those areas identified as prone to flooding. A KSR requiring an FRA may also be necessary if this site was otherwise found suitable for zoning. Mitigation for the impact on biodiversity may include attaching KSR's attached any zoning requiring the need to carry out appropriate wildlife assessment, to provide dark stream corridors and putting restraints on certain types of lighting given the likelihood of bats within the site. The encouragement of the use of SuDS can help mitigate against potential harm to water quality. |
| Preferred Option           | Dungannon Site D not taken forward for second stage assessment.  |

|  | SA/SEA | Matrix fc | or the E | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site A.  |
|--|--------|-----------|----------|---|
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Short  | Med.      | Long     | a manage  |
|  | Term   | Term      | Term     | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and<br/>social exclusion</li> </ol>   | +      | +         | +        | The zoning of any economic land will help to facilitate new industry and will lead to job creation. This will help us to meet our target for job creation in order to sustain the growing population and to ensure that people have a chance to earn a living improve their economic prospects. At over 21 hectares this is the largest possible zoning within Granville and as such has the potential to provide greater benefits in relation to this objective.   |
| To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +      | +         | +        | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health.   |
|  | 1      |           | 1        | An existing dwelling is located within the western most portion of this site and there is potential for the zoning of this site for industry to have a negative effect on the amenity of this property. Mitigation of these likely impacts could be achieved through the use of key site requirements such as an appropriate separation distance and introduction of a planted landscaped buffer.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education<br/>and skills of the population</li> </ol>                          | +      | +         | +        | The location of employment sites will not have a direct effect on improving the education of the population however the facilitation of new jobs via new economic zonings could lead to an increase in employment levels, and could potentially lead to an increase in the skills of the population, therefore a minor positive has been identified.  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent                                       | +      | +         | +        | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, this will likely increase household revenues and provide people with opportunities to access decent housing.  |
| 9 HOOL   |        |           |          | An existing dwelling is located within the western most portion of this site and there is potential for the zoning of this site for industry to have a negative effect on the amenity of the property. Mitigation of the likely impacts could be achieved through the use of key site requirements such as an appropriate separation distance and introduction of a planted landscaped buffer.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | 0      | 0         | 0        | The location of employment sites will not effect this objective significantly. It is possible that the provision of job opportunities resulting from the allocation of new employment sites could help to improve overall levels of prosperity in the Granville/Dungannon area, thereby reducing the levels of crime; however this would be an indirect effect and cannot be assumed.   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    | N/R    | N/R       | N/R      | No relationship   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                         | N/R    | N/R       | N/R      | No relationship   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | -      | 1         | 1        | Any new economic land will lead to increased levels of traffic due to the associated transport required both to and from the site in order to transport finished products and import materials. TNI recognise that the Granville industrial estate is generally well located in terms of vehicular access to the strategic road network. The site is located close to main A4 and also has been assessed by DfI Roads as having an overall 'fair' accessibility to public transport and cycling. Therefore, a minor negative effect is likely for this objective. |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 1      |           | 1        | The location of economic zonings would not have a direct effect on levels of water quality, which would ultimately be influenced by factors such as whether there is capacity at the district's sewage treatment works to treat the additional wastewater generated. The zoning of any economic land will however lead to increased levels of hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses however mitigation is possible through use of SuDS and permeable surfaces, as such a minor negative is likely.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   |        |           | 1        | Additional vehicles (in particular HGVs) associated with the site would likely contribute to additional emissions in this area, resulting in a negative effect on air quality. Whilst TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site to be 'fair' in relation to cycling and walking, it is felt that the level of accessibility to the site will not counter the excess traffic generation / factory emissions and therefore a minor negative effect is likely.  |



|  |               |              |              | duction has   |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
|  | SA/SEA        | Matrix f     | or the [     | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site A.  |
| 34/35A Objectives  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance<br>biodiversity  | 1             | ı            |              | Likely negative effect. NED have indicated that this site is bounded by mature hedgerows which are linked to a nearby woodland. Development of this site would likely have a negative effect on the wildlife and biodiversity contained within these habitats, although this is uncertain as appropriate mitigation may avoid adverse effects or even result in beneficial effects. They have also raised the need to be mindful of the potential for roosting bats (due to proximity to Lough Eskragh) in existing buildings which are on the site, should they need to be demolished to accommodate economic development.   |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance<br/>the character and quality of<br/>landscapes and townscapes</li> </ol> | 1             | I            | 1            | The site is located in and around a locally prominent drumlin which lies to the south-southwest of the existing industry at Granville. The highest point of the site is located centrally within the site and development of this central area could have a significant negative impact on this objective. The A4 runs along the southern boundary of the site so that the southern portion of the site would also be highly visible from the main transport corridor. However the lower ground on the northern and western side of the site would be somewhat screened from the main vantage point on the A4 by the existing topography. Given the prominence and wide visibility of the central part of the site it is considered that zoning it for economic development is likely to have a significant negative impact on landscape character and quality. |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets               | 0             | 0            | 0            | This site, if developed for industry is unlikely to lead to any impact either positive or negative on the historic environment or cultural assets.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                   | -             | 1            | -            | The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from factories will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk and the<br/>adverse consequences of flooding</li> </ol>                      | -             | -            | 1            | Dfl Rivers have indicated that this site is not located within the Flood Plain, although the site may be prone to some surface water flooding in the west of the site; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.   |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production<br/>of waste and use of non-<br/>renewable materials</li> </ol>        | 1             | 1            | 1            | All new employment development will involve an increase in waste generation, but may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location. This site is located on mostly greenfield land therefore a minor negative effect on this objective is likely.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                            | -             | -            |              | Notwithstanding a dwelling and farm grouping located centrally within the site the remainder of the site is greenfield and therefore will lead to a loss of soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable<br>economic growth  | +             | +            | +            | The zoning of this site would see economic development which will create jobs and attract inward investment and help to stimulate the growth of our economy. The site is located close to existing industry with "fair" transport accessibility.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol>     | ‡             | ‡            | ‡            | Likely significant positive effect on this objective by facilitating employment creation.   |

Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives Granville - Site A

| Appraisal of Keasonable Alternatives Granville - Site A                                | ves Gran      | ıviile - S.  | te A     | Key Positive Negative Venutral University Major No.  |
|--|---------------|--------------|----------|--|
|  | SA/SEA        | Matrix f     | or the E | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site A.   |
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long     | Comments   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +             | +            | +        | Job creation will have obvious positive effects in terms of economic performance and regeneration of the area.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +             | +            | +        | The creation of economic development at any of these sites close to existing industry will be attractive to companies who wish to locate at this popular industrial location and will therefore be a potential "pull factor" for investment from outside and within our district.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | +             | +            | +        | The site is located close to existing industry which means that zoning at this site will help to support an efficient pattern of movement .TNI have described accessibility of the site as "fair" and Iscochrome maps provided by TNI have shown that at peak AM time (0700-0900) public transport journey times to Granville are around 10 minutes. It is felt that this is acceptable in order to allow fair access to the employment which might be created by an economic zoning on this site. |

| Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives Granville - Site A | res Granville - Site A  Key Routes Negative Nega |
|---|--|
|   | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site A.   |
| SA/SEA Objectives                                       | Short     Med.     Long       Term     Term     Term   Comments  |
|   |  |
|   | Summary - Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site A  |
| Social Effects  | The social impacts of zoning this site for economic development will be generally positive with associated job creation leading to more economic prosperity which has links to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a better quality of life.  |
| Environmental Effects                                   | There are potentially significant landscape impacts from the development of this site, particularly the central portion which is widely visible from the public roads network.   |
| <b>Economic Effects</b>                                 | Economic impacts are all positive due to the potential for job creation and the increased attractiveness of the area to inward investment. The site receives a double positive score because of its accessibility and how this allows job creation for everybody in our District.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement                              | Potential for mitigation on landscape impacts by excluding those parts of the site that are visually prominent from any future zoning. Other potentially adverse impacts on the less elevated parts of the site may be mitigated against by including Key Site Requirements on for example, the retention of hedgerows, the requirement of a bat survey where existing buildings must be demolished, the use of SuDS, and the introduction of an appropriately scaled landscaped buffer around existing development. Potential for enhancement in the amenity value of the site by requiring integration of existing blocks of woodland into any new development scheme.   |

Granville Site A - Potential candidate site for economic development zoning. Take forward to second stage assessment.

**Preferred Option** 



|   | SA/SEA I | Matrix fo    | r the Eco    | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site B.  |
|---|----------|--------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Short    | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>  | +        | +            | +            | The zoning of any economic land will help to facilitate new industry and will lead to job creation. This will help us to meet our target for job creation in order to sustain the growing population and to ensure that people have a chance to earn a living improve their economic prospects.   |
| <ol><li>To improve the health and<br/>wellbeing of the population</li></ol>   | +        | +            | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health.   |
| <ol><li>To improve the education and<br/>skills of the population</li></ol>   | +        | +            | +            | Facilitation of new jobs via new economic zonings will lead to an increase in employment levels, and this could potentially lead to an increase in the skills of the population.  |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody with<br/>the opportunity to live in a decent<br/>home</li> </ol>  | +        | +            | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, this will increase peoples chances of being able to access decent housing.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity   | 0        | 0            | 0            | The location of employment sites will not effect this objective significantly. The argument may be made for improved prosperity from job creation being linked to reduced levels in Granville are not significant at present.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more<br/>equal and inclusive society</li> </ol>                                | N/R      | N/R          | N/R          | No relationship   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need  | N/R      | N/R          | N/R          | No relationship   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | •        |              | -            | Any new economic land will lead to increased levels of traffic due to the associated transport required both to and from the site in order to transport finished products and import materials. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "fair" as opposed to "good". It is felt that "fair" accessibility and proximity to the strategic roads network is not enough to counteract the negative effects caused by excess traffic generation resulting from industrial operations and therefore, the score for this objective is marked as a negative. |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;</li> <li>conserve water resources and<br/>provide for sustainable sources of<br/>water supply</li> </ol> |          |              | -            | The zoning of any economic land will lead to increased sewage infrastructure, hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>  |          | -            | -            | The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from factories will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "fair" as opposed to "good" and, as with Granville as a whole, is well located in terms of the strategic roads network.  Notwithstanding, It is felt that the level of accessibility to the site will not counter the excess traffic generation / factory emissions and that because of this, the score for this objective is negative.      |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>  | 1        | ,            |              | Potentially negative effects on biodiversity in terms of tree/ hedgerow loss or damage and associated fragmentation of and isolation of habitats.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes  | -        | -            |              | Given the topography and aspect of this site and is proximity to the public roads network any new development located anywhere on the site will be widely visible resulting in potentially significant adverse visual impacts on the local landscape  |



|  | A/SEA N | latrix for   | the Ecor | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site B.  |
|--|---------|--------------|----------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Short   | Med.<br>Term | Long     | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where<br/>appropriate, enhance the historic<br/>environment and cultural assets</li> </ol> | 0       | 0            | 0        | Baseline evidence would suggest that there would be minimal impact on the historic environment or cultural assets.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                             | -       |              | -        | The excess traffic and associated emissions from factories will increase contributions to climate change, although this will be offset to some extent given 'TNI's 'fair' rating in terms of access to sustainable modes of transport and the fact it is well located to the strategic roads network.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk and the<br/>adverse consequences of flooding</li> </ol>                                | 1       | 1            | -        | Likely significant impact on this objective. Dfl Rivers Agency and the Strategic flood Maps indicate that the western portion of the site is located within the Strategic Flood Plain.  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production of<br/>waste and use of non-renewable<br/>materials</li> </ol>                   | -       |              |          | All new employment development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, but may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location. This site is located on mostly greenfield land therefore a minor negative effect on this objective is likely.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land<br/>quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                                      |         |              |          | All sites which are proposed would involve the development of greenfield sites and therefore will lead to a loss of soil resources.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable economic growth</li> </ol>   | +       | +            | +        | The zoning of this site would see economic development which will create jobs and attract inward investment and help to stimulate the growth of our economy. The site is located close to existing industry accessibility described as "fair."  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment</li> </ol>                       | ‡       | ‡            | ‡        | Likely signifcant positive effect on this objective by facilitating employment creation.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in<br/>economic performance and promote<br/>sustainable regeneration</li> </ol>       | +       | +            | +        | Job creation will have obvious positive effects in terms of economic performance and regeneration of the area.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | +       | +            | +        | The creation of economic development at any of these sites close to existing industry will be attractive to companies who wish to locate at this popular industrial location and will therefore be a potential "pull factor" for investment from outside and within our district.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth  | +       | +            | +        | This site is located close to existing industry which means that zoning at this site will help to support an efficient pattern of movement . Accessibility to this site has been described as "fair." Isochrones maps show that at peak AM time (0700-0900) public transport journey times to Granville are around 10 minutes. It is felt that this is acceptable in order to allow fair access to the employment which might be created by an economic zoning on this site |

#### Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - Granville Site B



|                    | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site B. |          |
|--------------------|--|----------|
| SA/ SEA Objectives | Short Med. Long Term Term Term                                     | Comments |

|                            | Summary - Economic Zoning Options. Granville, Site B   |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | The social impacts of zoning this site for economic development will be generally positive with associated job creation leading to more economic prosperity which has links to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a better quality of life.  |
| Environmental Effects      | There are potentially significant adverse effects in terms of flood risk as the wester portion of the site falls within the Strategic Flood plain. There are also potentially significant impacts on the landscape, given its overall, topography, aspect and proximity to the roads network. There are also potentially minor negative impacts in terms of traffic generation, air quality, climate change and soil resources.  |
| Economic Effects           | Economic impacts are all positive due to the potential for job creation and the increased attractiveness of the area to inward investment.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Potential Flood risk mitigation by reducing the overall site to avoid those areas located within the strategic flood plain. Alternatively, include a KSR requiring a Flood Risk Assessment to be carried out as part of any proposal. Landscape impacts may be alleviated by including a KSR on buffer planting on the perimeter of the site. Impact on Biodiversity can be alleviated by including KSR's requiring the retention of trees and hedgerows along the site perimeter and the existing stream within the site. The encouragement of the use of SuDS can also alleviate help alleviate potential flooding and impacts on water quality. |
| Preferred Option           | Granville Site B not taken forward for second stage assessment.  |



|   | SA/SEA        | Assessme     | nt for th    | SA/SEA Assessment for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site C   |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| SA/SEA Objectives   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>  | +             | +            | +            | The zoning of any economic land will help to facilitate new industry and will lead to job creation. This will help us to meet our target for job creation in order to sustain the growing population and to ensure that people have a chance to earn a living improve their economic prospects.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +             | +            | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education and<br/>skills of the population</li> </ol>   | +             | +            | +            | Facilitation of new jobs via new economic zonings will lead to an increase in employment levels, and this could potentially lead to an increase in the skills of the population.  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home   | +             | +            | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, this will increase peoples chances of being able to access decent housing.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | 0             | 0            | 0            | The location of employment sites will not effect this objective significantly. The argument may be made for improved prosperity from job creation being linked to reduced levels of crime but crime levels in Granville are not significant at present.   |
| <ul><li>f. To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more equal<br/>and inclusive society</li></ul>                           | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No relationship   |
| <ol> <li>To improve accessibility to key<br/>services, especially for those most in<br/>need</li> </ol>                                 | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No relationship   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   |               |              |              | Any new economic land will lead to increased levels of traffic due to the associated transport required both to and from the site in order to transport finished products and import materials. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "fair" as opposed to "good". It is felt that "fair" accessibility and proximity to the strategic roads network is not enough to counteract the negative effects caused by excess traffic generation resulting from industrial operations and therefore, the score for this objective is marked as a negative.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;</li> <li>conserve water resources and provide<br/>for sustainable sources of water supply</li> </ol> |               |              |              | The zoning of any economic land will lead to increased sewage infrastructure, hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>  | -             | 1            | -            | The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from factories will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality.  TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "fair" as opposed to "good" and, as with Granville as a whole, is well located in terms of the strategic roads network. Notwithstanding, It is felt that the level of accessibility to the site will not counter the excess traffic generation / factory emissions and that because of this, the score for this objective is negative.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>  | 1             |              |              | Likely negative effect. NED have indicated that this site is bounded by mature hedgerows which are linked to a nearby woodland. Development of this site would likely have a negative effect on the wildlife and biodiversity contained within these habitats, although this is uncertain as appropriate mitigation may avoid adverse effects or even result in beneficial effects. They have also raised the need to be mindful of the potential for roosting bats (due to proximity to Lough Eskragh) in existing buildings which are on the site, should they need to be demolished to accommodate economic development. |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance the<br/>character and quality of landscapes and<br/>townscapes</li> </ol>                              |               |              |              | Likely to have a minor negative impact on this objective by introducing new industrial type buildings on a greenfield site. The landscape impacts caused by developing this site would be alleviated to some extent due its topography and its location and surrounding context.  |



|  | V 10/ V 3     |              | drag to    | Committee Continue Continue City   |
|--|---------------|--------------|------------|--|
| SA /SEA Objection  | SA/SEA        | Assessin     | בור וסו ני | SA/SEA ASSESSITE IT OF THE ECONOMIC ZOUNING UPLICATE.  |
| 34/35A Objectives  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long       | Comments   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets           | 0             | 0            | 0          | Baseline evidence would suggest that there would be minimal impact on the historic environment or cultural assets.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change               | -             |              | ı          | Likely negative impact. The excess traffic and associated emissions from economic/industrial type development may increase contributions to climate change. This however, may be offset to some extent given 'TNI's 'fair' rating in terms of access to sustainable modes of transport and the fact it is well located to the strategic roads network.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                      |               | 1            | 1          | Dfl Rivers have indicated that this site is not located within the Flood Plain, although the site may be prone to surface water flooding; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                             |               |              |            | All new employment development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, but may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location. This site is located on mostly greenfield land therefore a minor negative effect on this objective is likely.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land<br/>quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                        | -             |              |            | likely negative impact. All sites which are proposed would involve the development of greenfield sites and therefore will lead to a loss of soil resources.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable<br>economic growth  | +             | +            | +          | The zoning of this site would see economic development which will create jobs and attract inward investment and help to stimulate the growth of our economy, located in an existing area of industry / employment.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | ‡             | ‡            | ‡          | Likely significant positive effect on this objective by facilitating employment creation.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 | +             | +            | +          | Job creation will have obvious positive effects in terms of economic performance and regeneration of the area.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                 | +             | +            | +          | The creation of economic development at any of the Granville sites close to existing industry will be attractive to companies who wish to locate at this popular industrial location and will therefore be a potential "pull factor" for investment from outside and within our district.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                          | +             | +            | +          | This site is located close to existing industry which means that zoning at this site will help to support an efficient pattern of movement . Accessibility to this site has been described as "fair." Isochrones maps show that at peak AM time (0700-0900) public transport journey times to Granville are around 10 minutes. It is felt that this is acceptable in order to allow fair access to the employment which might be created by an economic zoning on this site. |

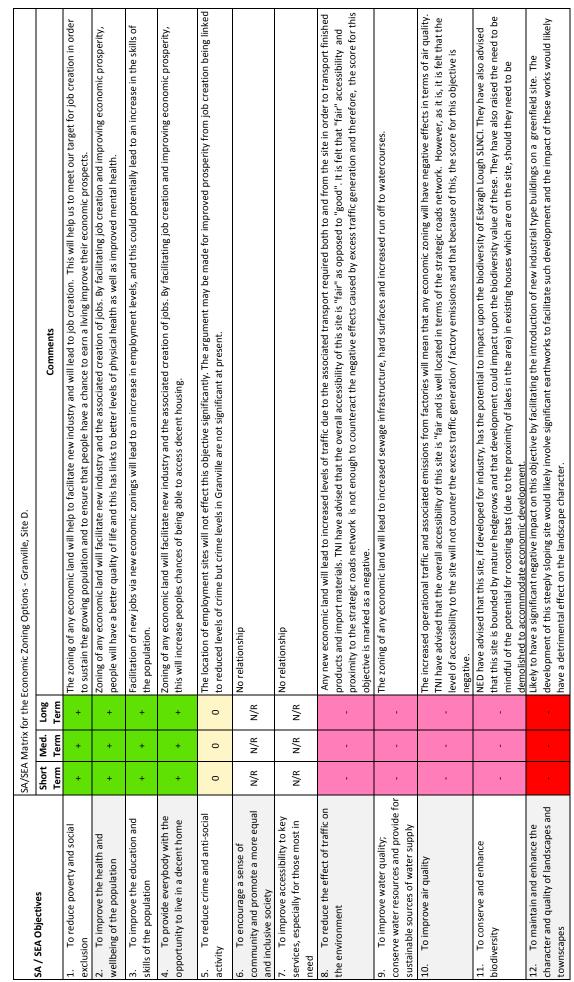
## Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - Granville Site C

| Key | ptions - Granville, Site C             | Commante          | Comments |
|-----|--|-------------------|----------|
|     | A Assessment for the Economic Zoning O | Long              | Term     |
|     | /SE/                                   | hort Med.         | erm Term |
|     |  | SA/SEA OBJECTIVES | 1        |

N/R No Relationship

|                            | Summary - Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site C  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | The social impacts of zoning this site for economic development will be generally positive with associated job creation leading to more economic prosperity which has links to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a better quality of life.  |
| Environmental Effects      | The environmental effects of zoning this site for economic development will be largely negative. Negative impacts will be experienced on biodiversity, traffic, volumes, air quality, water quality and loss of soil resources.  |
| Economic Effects           | Economic benefits are largely positive due to the jobs which will be created by zoning this site for economic development as well as the potential for increased attractiveness to inwestment.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Impact on biodiversity can be alleviated by including KSR's requiring the retention of trees and hedgerows along the site perimeter and along the existing stream within the site. The encouragement of the use of SuDS can also alleviate help alleviate potential flooding and impacts on water quality. |
| Preferred Option           | Granville Site C - potential candidate economic development zoning. Take forward to second stage assessment  |

Note No Relationship





|  | SA/SEA        | Matrix       | for the E | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site D.   |
|--|---------------|--------------|-----------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where<br/>appropriate, enhance the historic<br/>environment and cultural assets</li> </ol> | ı             | 1            |           | Potential negative impact on this objective objective given the prevalence of ancient lakeside settlement sites in this adjoining area, zoning of this site may result in impacts on such sites. The site lies in close proximity to lough Eskragh (SLNCI) which has several lakeside settlement sites on its shores. HED advise that the potential impacts on the setting of ancient activity should be considered, as should the potential for encountering previously unidentified dry land remains associated with these already identified archaeological sites. The impact on such sites could be mitigated against through the use of key site requirements for archaeological evaluation/mitigation. |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                             | 1             | ı            | ,         | Likely negative impact. The excess traffic and associated emissions from economic/industrial type development may increase contributions to climate change. This however, may be offset to some extent given 'TNI's 'fair' rating in terms of access to sustainable modes of transport and the fact it is well located to the strategic roads network.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0             | 0            | 0         | This site is not located in a flood plain or is not prone to surface water flooding. The development of this site for economic reasons therefore will not have any negative impact on flood risk.  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production of<br/>waste and use of non-renewable<br/>materials</li> </ol>                   | ı             | ı            |           | All new employment development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, but may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location. This site is located on mostly greenfield land therefore a minor negative effect on this objective is likely.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | ı             | ı            |           | All sites which are proposed would involve the development of greenfield sites and therefore will lead to a loss of soil resources.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +             | +            | +         | The zoning of this site would see economic development which will create jobs and attract inward investment and help to stimulate the growth of our economy, located in an existing area of industry / employment.   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment                                       | ‡             | ‡            | ‡         | Likely significant positive effect on this objective by facilitating employment creation.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                               | +             | +            | +         | Job creation will have obvious positive effects in terms of economic performance and regeneration of the area.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | +             | +            | +         | The creation of economic development at any of the Granville sites close to existing industry will be attractive to companies who wish to locate at this popular industrial location and will therefore be a potential "pull factor" for investment from outside and within our district.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth  | +             | +            | +         | This site is located close to existing industry which means that zoning at this site will help to support an efficient pattern of movement . Accessibility to this site has been described as "fair." Isochrones maps show that at peak AM time (0700-0900) public transport journey times to Granville are around 10 minutes.   |

# Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - Granville Site D



|  | Comments                          |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site D. | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term |
| S  | SA / SEA Objectives               |

|                            | Summary - Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site D  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | The social impacts of zoning this site for economic development will be generally positive with associated job creation leading to more economic prosperity which has links to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a better quality of life.  |
| Environmental Effects      | The environmental effects of zoning this site for economic development will be largely negative. There are potential negative effects on the archaeological value of Eskra Lough. Minor negative impacts may also experienced on biodiversity, , air quality, water quality soil resources.  |
| Economic Effects           | Economic benefits are largely positive due to the potential for jobs to be reated by zoning this site for economic development as well as the potential for increased attractiveness to inward investment.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | The potentially adverse effect on built heritage may be offset or avoided by requiring archaeological evaluation of the site prior to its development. Other environmental mitigation measures could include retention of hedgerows, a buffer of 10m between being retained between the site and Eskragh Lough, bat surveys if houses need to be demolished or the encouragement of the use of SuDS. This site is not scored negatively in terms of impact on flood risk. There is also potential for a new generous landscape buffer between the site and Eskragh lough to be of recreational value if it was to be sensitively designed. |
| Preferred Option           | Granville Site D not taken forward for second stage assessment.  |



|  | SA/SEA I | Matrix fo    | r the Eco | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site E  |
|--|----------|--------------|-----------|--|
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Short    | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social<br/>exclusion</li> </ol>   | +        | +            | +         | The zoning of any economic land will help to facilitate new industry and will lead to job creation. This will help us to meet our target for job creation in order to sustain the growing population and to ensure that people have a chance to earn a living improve their economic prospects.  |
| <ol><li>To improve the health and wellbeing<br/>of the population</li></ol>  | +        | +            | +         | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health.  |
|  | ı        |              |           | Given the presence of an existing dwelling located centrally in the site, there is potential for the zoning of this site for industry to have a negative effect on the amenity of this property.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education and skills<br/>of the population</li> </ol>  | +        | +            | +         | Facilitation of new jobs via new economic zonings will lead to an increase in employment levels, and this could potentially lead to an increase in the skills of the population.   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody with the<br/>opportunity to live in a decent home</li> </ol>   | +        | +            | +         | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, this will increase peoples chances of being able to access decent housing.   |
|  | -        |              | -         | Given the presence of an existing dwelling located centrally in the site, there is potential for the zoning of this site for industry to have a negative effect on the amenity of this property.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | 0        | 0            | 0         | The location of employment sites will not effect this objective significantly. The argument may be made for improved prosperity from job creation being linked to reduced levels of crime but crime levels in Granville are not significant at present.  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of community<br/>and promote a more equal and inclusive<br/>society</li> </ol>                       | N/R      | N/R          | N/R       | No relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To improve accessibility to key<br/>services, especially for those most in need</li> </ol>                                | N/R      | N/R          | N/R       | No relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  |          |              |           | Any new economic land will lead to increased levels of traffic due to the associated transport required both to and from the site in order to transport finished products and import materials. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "poor" which will mean that there may be an over reliance on the public car by workers in order to access the site instead of using public transport or by walking or cycling. This is offset to some degree by the strategic location of the site in terms of the local roads network. An overall minor negative effect is therefore anticipated. |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality, conserve<br/>water resources and provide for<br/>sustainable sources of water supply</li> </ol> | -        |              | 1         | Likely negative effect. The zoning of any economic land will lead to increased sewage infrastructure, hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   |          |              |           | Likely negative effect. The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from factories will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "poor" and this means that workers will be more reliant on their cars to access the site as opposed to being able to access it via walking, cycling or public transport. This is offset to some degree by the strategic location of the site in terms of the local roads network. An overall minor negative effect is therefore anticipated.              |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   |          |              |           | Likely negative effected have advised that this site contains a possible wetland or grass land area which has the potential for biodiversity importance and therefore any development on the site would have to potential to cause damage to this area. They have also raised the need to be mindful of the potential for roosting bats (due to the proximity of lakes in the area) in existing houses which are on the site, should they need to be demolished to accommodate economic development.   |



| CA /CEA Objectives   | SA/SEA N | /Jatrix fo   | ır the Εα | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site E   |
|--|----------|--------------|-----------|---|
|  | Short    | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance the<br/>character and quality of landscapes and<br/>townscapes</li> </ol>           | 1        |              |           | Likely to have a minor negative impact on this objective by facilitating the introduction of new industrial type buildings on a greenfield site. The landscape impacts caused by developing this site would be alleviated to some extent due its topography, location and surrounding context.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where appropriate,<br/>enhance the historic environment and<br/>cultural assets</li> </ol> |          |              | 1         | Potential negative impact on this objective objective given the prevalence of ancient lakeside settlement sites in this adjoining area, zoning of this site may result in impacts on such sites. The site lies in close proximity to lough Eskragh (SLNCI) which has several lakeside settlement sites on its shores. HED advise that the potential impacts on the settling of ancient activity should be considered, as should the potential for encountering previously unidentified dry land remains associated with these already identified archaeological sites. The impact on such sites could be mitigated against through the use of key site requirements for archaeological evaluation/mitigation. |
| <ol> <li>To reduce contributions to climate<br/>change and reduce vulnerability to climate<br/>change</li> </ol>     | 1        | ,            |           | Likely negative effect. The excess traffic and associated emissions from factories will increase the contributions to climate change as will the traffic generated by workers needing to access the site which has been classed having "poor" accessibility. This however, may be offset to some extent given the sites proximity to the strategic roads network.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 1        |              |           | Dfl Rivers have indicated that this site is not located within the Flood Plain, although the site may be prone to surface water flooding; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production of waste<br/>and use of non-renewable materials</li> </ol>                       | -        |              |           | All new employment development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, but may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location. This site is located on mostly greenfield land therefore a minor negative effect on this objective is likely.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land<br/>quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                                      | -        | 1            | -         | All sites which are proposed would involve the development of greenfield sites and therefore will lead to a loss of soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +        | +            | +         | The zoning of this site would see economic development which will create jobs and attract inward investment and help to stimulate the growth of our economy. The site is located close to existing industry accessibility described as "fair."  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the opportunity<br/>for rewarding and satisfying employment</li> </ol>                   | ‡        | ‡            | ‡         | Likely significant positive effect on this objective by facilitating employment creation.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in economic<br/>performance and promote sustainable<br/>regeneration</li> </ol>       | +        | +            | +         | Job creation will have obvious positive effects in terms of economic performance and regeneration of the area.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | +        | +            | +         | The creation of economic development at any of these sites close to existing industry will be attractive to companies who wish to locate at this popular industrial location and will therefore be a potential "pull factor" for investment from outside and within our district.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage efficient patterns of<br/>movement in support of economic growth</li> </ol>                    | +        | +            | +         | Likely positive effect. It is felt that even though the site may have "poor" accessibility in terms of ease of access via public transport, walking or cycling, the location close to existing industry and closeness to the main A4 transport corridor will lead to an efficient pattern of movement in relation to the operation of any industry which may be built on the site.  |





| CA/CEA Objective   | SA/SEA Ma | atrix for | e Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site E |  |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---|--|
| 34/ 3EA Objectives | Short     | Med.      | non   |  |
|                    | Term      | Term      | Term  |  |

|                            | Summary - Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site E  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | The social impacts of zoning this site for economic development will be generally positive with associated job creation leading to more economic prosperity which has links to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a better quality of life. A dual impact has been assigned however due to the presence of a residential property within the site.   |
| Environmental Effects      | The environmental effects of zoning this site for economic development will be largely negative. There are potential negative effects on the archaeological value of Eskra Lough. Minor negative impacts may also experienced on biodiversity, , air quality, water quality soil resources.  |
| Economic Effects           | Economic benefits are largely positive due to the potential for jobs to be created by zoning this site for economic development as well as the potential for increased attractiveness to inward investment.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | The potential negative effect on built heritage may be offset or avoided by requiring archaeological evaluation of the site prior to its development. Other environmental mitigation measures could include retention of hedgerows, a buffer of 10m between being retained between the site and Eskragh Lough, bat surveys if houses need to be demolished, or the encouragement of the use of SuDS. |
| Preferred Option           | Granville Site E - potential candidate economic development zoning. Take forward to second stage assessment  |



|  | SA/SEA        | Matrix fo    | r the Eco    | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site F  |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social<br/>exclusion</li> </ol>   | +             | +            | +            | The zoning of any economic land will help to facilitate new industry and will lead to job creation. This will help us to meet our target for job creation in order to sustain the growing population and to ensure that people have a chance to earn a living improve their economic prospects.  |
| <ol><li>To improve the health and<br/>wellbeing of the population</li></ol>  | +             | +            | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health.  |
| <ol><li>To improve the education and<br/>skills of the population</li></ol>  | +             | +            | +            | Facilitation of new jobs via new economic zonings will lead to an increase in employment levels, and this could potentially lead to an increase in the skills of the population.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | +             | +            | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, this will increase peoples chances of being able to access decent housing.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Minimal impact on this objective.  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more equal<br/>and inclusive society</li> </ol>                                 | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To improve accessibility to key<br/>services, especially for those most in<br/>need</li> </ol>                                      | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce the effect of traffic on<br/>the environment</li> </ol>   |               |              |              | Likely minor negative effect. Any new economic land will lead to increased levels of traffic due to the associated transport required both to and from the site in order to transport finished products and import materials. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "poor" which will mean that there may be a reliance on the private vehicles by workers in order to access the site instead of using public transport or by walking or cycling. This is tempered to some extent by the fact that the site is well located in terms of vehicular access to the strategic roads network.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;</li> <li>conserve water resources and provide</li> <li>for sustainable sources of water supply</li> </ol> |               | 1            |              | The zoning of any economic land will lead to increased sewage infrastructure, hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   |               |              | -            | The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from factories will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "poor" and this means that workers will be more reliant on their cars to access the site as opposed to being able to access it via walking, cycling or public transport. This will exacerbate the negative impacts on air quality which will be caused by day to day operational traffic and factory emissions. This may be offset to some extent by the fact that the site is well located in terms of vehicular access to the strategic network, and the avoidance of traffic congestion/increase pollution within town centre areas. |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   |               |              | -            | There is potentially negative impact on biodiversity through loss of vegetation although this can be mitigated via KSR's   |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance the<br/>character and quality of landscapes and<br/>townscapes</li> </ol>                                   |               |              |              | Likely negative impact on this objective. This site lies adjacent to the main transport corridor detached from existing development at Granville. Its proximity to the main road means that there would be some direct views of any new development on this site. The visual impacts of development on this site could be alleviated through appropriate buffer planting.  |



|  | SA/SEA N | 1atrix for   | the Ecor | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site F  |
|--|----------|--------------|----------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Short    | Med.<br>Term | Long     | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where<br/>appropriate, enhance the historic<br/>environment and cultural assets</li> </ol> | - 1      | 1            |          | Likely significant negative effect. Historic Environment Division have expressed concern over the level of impact which this site would have on Killyliss Rath, which is a State Care Monument, if it were zoned or developed for industry.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                             |          | 1            | 1        | The excess traffic and associated emissions from factories will increase the contributions to climate change as will the traffic generated by workers needing to access the site which has been classed having "poor" accessibility. This may be offset to some extent by the fact that the site is well located in terms of vehicular access to the strategic network, and the potential avoidance of traffic congestion/increase pollution within town centre areas.                                 |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  |          |              | ,        | Dfl Rivers have indicated that this site is not located within the Flood Plain, although the site may be prone to surface water flooding; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.   |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production of<br/>waste and use of non-renewable<br/>materials</li> </ol>                   | 1        | 1            | -        | All new employment development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, but may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location. This site is located on mostly greenfield land therefore a minor negative effect on this objective is likely.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land<br/>quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                                      |          | 1            | ,        | All sites which are proposed would involve the development of greenfield sites and therefore will lead to a loss of soil resources.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable<br>economic growth  | +        | +            | +        | The zoning of this site would see economic development which will create jobs and attract inward investment and help to stimulate the growth of our economy. The site is located close to existing industry accessibility described as "fair."   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol>               | ‡        | ‡            | ‡        | The site is located near to a centre of existing industry. Whilst DFI have stated that accessibility to the site is poor, Isochrones maps show that at peak AM time (0700-0900) public transport journey times to Granville are around 10 minutes. It is felt that this is acceptable in order to allow fair access to the employment which might be created by an economic zoning on this site.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                               | +        | +            | +        | lob creation will have obvious positive effects in terms of economic performance and regeneration of the area.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | +        | +            | +        | The creation of economic development at any of these sites close to existing industry will be attractive to companies who wish to locate at this popular industrial location and will therefore be a potential "pull factor" for investment from outside and within our district.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth  | +        | +            | +        | This site is located close to existing industry which means that zoning at this site will help to support an efficient pattern of movement. It is felt that even though the site may have "poor" accessibility in terms of ease of access via public transport, walking or cycling, the location close to existing industry and closeness to the main A4 transport corridor will lead to an efficient pattern of movement in relation to the operation of any industry which may be built on the site. |

### Apprais

| Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - Granville Site F | Key Position Megation Medical Uncertain Megation Neutral Uncertain Megation Neutral Medical Me |
|---|--|
|   | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site F  |
| SA / SEA Objectives                                     | Short         Med.         Long           Term         Term         Term   |
|   |  |
|   | Summary - Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site F  |
| Social Effects  | The social impacts of zoning this site for economic development will be generally positive with associated job creation leading to more economic prosperity which has links to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a better quality of life.  |
| Environmental Effects                                   | There are potentially significant negative effects on built heritage due to the proximity to Killyliss Rath, which is a State Care Monument. The fact that accessibility is described as "poor" means that the impact on air quality and traffic generation and as a result, impact on climate change are marked as a double negative.   |
| Economic Effects  | Economic benefits are largely positive due to the jobs which will be created by zoning this site for economic development as well as the potential for increased attractiveness to inward investment.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement                              | Potential mitigation by excluding the western portion of the site surrounding the rath and by including Key Site Requirements in relation to archaeological evaluation of the site. Impacts on the landscape and biodiversity may be mitigated by requiring existing trees and hedgerows to be retained and supplemented with buffer planting along the site perimeter and/or to require compensatory hedge row within the site to be planted if it is not feasible to incorporate existing hedgerow. Bat surveys may be required to The encouragement of the use of SuDS can also mitigate potential impacts on water quality and flood risk.   |
| Preferred Option  | Granville Site F - potential candidate economic development zoning. Take forward to second stage assessment.   |



|   | SA/SEA | Matrix fo | or the Ec | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site G  |
|---|--------|-----------|-----------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Short  | Med.      | Long      | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion  | +      | +         | +         | The zoning of any economic land will help to facilitate new industry and will lead to job creation. This will help us to meet our target for job creation in order to sustain the growing population and to ensure that people have a chance to earn a living improve their economic prospects.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +      | +         | +         | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population  | +      | +         | +         | Facilitation of new jobs via new economic zonings will lead to an increase in employment levels, and this could potentially lead to an increase in the skills of the population.   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody with<br/>the opportunity to live in a decent<br/>home</li> </ol>  | +      | +         | +         | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, this will increase peoples chances of being able to access decent housing.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity   | 0      | 0         | 0         | Minimal impact on this objective.  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society   | N/R    | N/R       | N/R       | No relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To improve accessibility to<br/>key services, especially for those<br/>most in need</li> </ol>   | N/R    | N/R       | N/R       | No relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   |        | 1         | 1         | Likely minor negative effect. Any new economic land will lead to increased levels of traffic due to the associated transport required both to and from the site in order to transport finished products and import materials. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "poor" which will mean that there will be a reliance on the public car by workers in order to access the site instead of using public transport or by walking or cycling. This is tempered to some extent by the fact that the site is well located in terms of vehicular access to the strategic roads network.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;</li> <li>conserve water resources and</li> <li>provide for sustainable sources of</li> <li>water supply</li> </ol> | -      |           | -         | The zoning of any economic land will lead to increased sewage infrastructure, hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>  | 1      | 1         |           | The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from factories will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "poor" and this means that workers will be more reliant on their cars to access the site as opposed to being able to access it via walking, cycling or public transport. This will exacerbate the negative impacts on air quality which will be caused by day to day operational traffic and factory emissions. This is tempered to some extent by the fact that the site is well located in terms of vehicular access to the strategic roads network and the avoidance of traffic congestion/increased pollution within town centre areas. A minor negative impact is therefore anticipated. |
| 11. To conserve and enhance<br>biodiversity   | 1      | +         | 1         | Likely significant effects. Site is within Black Lough Cormullagh SLNCI and will directly lead to a loss of biodiversity. NED advise that this type of development by its nature will directly result in the loss of all habitat within the zoning and have no buffer to the remaining habitats within the SLNCI. They will oppose this site as an economic zoning.  |



|  | SA/SEA | Matrix fo    | or the Ec | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site G  |
|--|--------|--------------|-----------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Short  | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes             |        | 1            | 1         | The introduction of new industrial buildings will always impact on the local landscape to some extent. The overall impact will be alleviated to some extent given the local context and the limited public views   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets   |        |              | ı         | Potential negative impact on this objective objective given the prevalence of ancient lakeside settlement sites in this adjoining area, zoning of this site may result in impacts on such sites. HED advise that the potential impacts on the settling of ancient activity should be considered, as should the potential for encountering previously unidentified dry land remains associated with these already identified archaeological sites. The impact on such sites could be mitigated against through the use of key site requirements for archaeological evaluation/mitigation. |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change       |        | 1            | ı         | The excess traffic and associated emissions from factories will increase the contributions to climate change as will the traffic generated by workers needing to access the site which has been classed having "poor" accessibility. This may be offset to some extent by the fact that the site is well located in terms of vehicular access to the strategic roads network.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                              |        | 1            | 1         | Dfi Rivers have indicated that this site is not located within the Flood Plain, although the site may be prone to surface water flooding; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                     |        |              | ı         | All new employment development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, but may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location. This site is located on mostly greenfield land therefore a minor negative effect on this objective is likely.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land<br/>quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                | -      | -            | -         | All sites which are proposed would involve the development of greenfield sites and therefore will lead to a loss of soil resources.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +      | +            | +         | The zoning of this site would see economic development which will create jobs and attract inward investment and help to stimulate the growth of our economy.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment</li> </ol> | ‡      | ‡            | ‡         | The site is located near to a centre of existing industry. Whilst DFI have stated that accessibility to the site is poor, Isochrones maps show that at peak AM time (0700-0900) public transport journey times to Granville are around 10 minutes. It is felt that this is acceptable in order to allow fair access to the employment which might be created by an economic zoning on this site.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration         | +      | +            | +         | Job creation will have obvious positive effects in terms of economic performance and regeneration of the area.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                         | +      | +            | +         | The creation of economic development at any of these sites close to existing industry will be attractive to companies who wish to locate at this popular industrial location and will therefore be a potential "pull factor" for investment from outside and within our district.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.                 | +      | +            | +         | This site is located close to existing industry which means that zoning at this site will help to support an efficient pattern of movement . It is felt that even though the site may have "poor" accessibility in terms of ease of access via public transport, walking or cycling, the location close to existing industry and closeness to the main A4 transport corridor will lead to an efficient pattern of movement in relation to the operation of any industry which may be built on the site.  |

# Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - Granville Site G



|                     | SA/SEA Matrix | rix for the Econol | ix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site G |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|--|
| SA / SEA UBJectives | Short Med     | d. Long            |  |
|                     | Term Term     | m Term             | Comments   |
|                     |               |                    |  |

|                            | Summary - Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site G  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | The social impacts of zoning this site for economic development will be generally positive with associated job creation leading to more economic prosperity which has links to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a better quality of life.  |
| Environmental Effects      | There are likely to be negative impacts on built heritage, due to its proximity to an ancient lake and unidentified wetland archaeology, and natural heritage due to its location within Black Lough SLNCI.  |
| Economic Effects           | Economic benefits are largely positive due to the jobs which will be created by zoning this site for economic development as well as the potential for increased attractiveness to inward investment.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | The application of Key Site Requirements for archaeological evaluation/mitigation may be appropriate, although HED advise that Zoning these lands would require careful consideration because of the potential for impacts on previously unidentified wetland archaeology and also the potential financial implications of dealing with it. NED also have serious concerns about the potential loss of biodiversity and instead of suggesting mitigation oppose zoning of the site. Mitigation measures for drainage and access impacts might include the encouragement of the use of SubS and the use of an access onto the existing industrial road (although this appears to be constrained by physical geography.) |
| Preferred Option           | Granville Site G not taken forward for second stage assessment.  |



|  | SA/SEA        | , Matrix     | for the      | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site H  |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| SA/SEA OBJECTIVES  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and<br/>social exclusion</li> </ol>   | +             | +            | +            | The zoning of any economic land will help to facilitate new industry and will lead to job creation. This will help us to meet our target for job creation in order to sustain the growing population and to ensure that people have a chance to earn a living improve their economic prospects.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +             | +            | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | +             | +            | +            | Facilitation of new jobs via new economic zonings will lead to an increase in employment levels, and this could potentially lead to an increase in the skills of the population.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                  | +             | +            | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, this will increase peoples chances of being able to access decent housing.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | 0             | 0            | 0            | The location of employment sites will not effect this objective significantly. The argument may be made for improved prosperity from job creation being linked to reduced levels of crime but crime levels in Granville are not significant at present.  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No relationship  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                         | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 1             | ı            | 1            | Likely minor negative effect. Any new economic land will lead to increased levels of traffic due to the associated transport required both to and from the site in order to transport finished products and import materials. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "poor" which will mean that there will be a reliance on the public car by workers in order to access the site instead of using public transport or by walking or cycling. This is tempered to some extent by the fact that the site is well located in terms of vehicular access to the strategic roads network. |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | ı             | ı            | 1            | The zoning of any economic land will lead to increased sewage infrastructure, hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses.   |



|  | SA/SEA        | Matrix       | for the      | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site H   |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| SA/SEA OBJECTIVES  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | 1             | 1            | 1            | The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from factories will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "poor" and this means that workers will be more reliant on their cars to access the site as opposed to being able to access it via walking, cycling or public transport. This will exacerbate the negative impacts on air quality which will be caused by day to day operational traffic and factory emissions. This is tempered to some extent by the fact that the site is well located in terms of vehicular access to the strategic roads network and an overall minor negative impact is therefore anticipated. |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | 1             |              | ı            | The site lies adjacent to the Black Lough Cormullagh SLNCI. It is therefore felt that economic development adjacent to this zoning would be harmful to biodiversity because it would impact upon the SLNCI via lighting, general activity and disturbance from construction. There is also a block of woodland which is linked to the wetland and could be compromised by an economic zoning.   |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance<br/>the character and quality of<br/>landscapes and townscapes</li> </ol>           | 1             |              | -            | The introduction of new industrial buildings will always impact on the local landscape. This site however is located in and around the existing industry at Granville and is not located adjacent to a main transport corridor / vantage point. The local context and the limited public views can help reduce the overall visual impact in the local landscape.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where<br/>appropriate, enhance the historic<br/>environment and cultural assets</li> </ol> | 1             | 1            | 1            | Potential negative impact on this objective objective given the prevalence of ancient lakeside settlement sites in this adjoining area, zoning of this site may result in impacts on such sites. HED advise that the potential impacts on the setting of ancient activity should be considered, as should the potential for encountering previously unidentified dry land remains associated with these already identified archaeological sites. The impact on such sites could be mitigated against through the use of key site requirements for archaeological evaluation/mitigation.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                             | 1             |              |              | The excess traffic and associated emissions from factories will increase the contributions to climate change as will the traffic generated by workers needing to access the site which has been classed having "poor" accessibility. This may be offset to some extent by the fact that the site is well located in terms of vehicular access to the strategic roads network.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 1             |              | 1            | DfI Rivers have indicated that this site is not located within the Flood Plain, although the site may be prone to surface water flooding; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production<br/>of waste and use of non-<br/>renewable materials</li> </ol>                  | 1             |              | -            | All new employment development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, but may also offer good<br>opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location. This site is located on mostly greenfield land<br>therefore a minor negative effect on this objective is likely.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                                      | -             | 1            | -            | All sites which are proposed would involve the development of greenfield sites and therefore will lead to a loss of soil resources.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable economic growth</li> </ol>   | +             | +            | +            | The zoning of this site would see economic development which will create jobs and attract inward investment and help to stimulate the growth of our economy.  |

### Apprais

| Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - Granville H                                     | ves - Gr | anville                           | I        | Key Positive Neutral Uncertain Militar Incidenting Relationship.  |
|--|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|---|
|  | SA/SE/   | \ Matrix                          | (for the | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site H   |
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Short    | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Long     | Comments  |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | ‡        | ‡                                 | ‡        | The site is located near to a centre of existing industry. Whilst DFI have stated that accessibility to the site is poor, Isochrones maps show that at peak AM time (0700-0900) public transport journey times to Granville are around 10 minutes. It is felt that this is acceptable in order to allow fair access to the employment which might be created by an economic zoning on this site.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +        | +                                 | +        | Job creation will have obvious positive effects in terms of economic performance and regeneration of the area.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +        | +                                 | +        | The creation of economic development at any of these sites close to existing industry will be attractive to companies who wish to locate at this popular industrial location and will therefore be a potential "pull factor" for investment from outside and within our district.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | +        | +                                 | +        | This site is located close to existing industry which means that zoning at this site will help to support an efficient pattern of movement . It is felt that even though the site may have "poor" accessibility in terms of ease of access via public transport, walking or cycling, the location close to existing industry and closeness to the main A4 transport corridor will lead to an efficient pattern of movement in relation to the operation of any industry which may be built on the site. |



|                            | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site H   |
|----------------------------|---|
| SA/SEA Objectives          | Short         Med.         Long           Term         Term         Term  |
|                            | Summary - Economic Zoning Options - Granville, Site H   |
| Social Effects             | The social impacts of zoning this site for economic development will be generally positive with associated job creation leading to more economic prosperity which has links to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a better quality of life.   |
| Environmental Effects      | Environmental impacts are largely negative. There are likely to be minor negative impacts on built heritage, due to the sites proximity to an ancient lake and unidentified wetland archaeology. The site could also negatively impact on the biodiversity of Black Lough SLNCI indirectly from lighting, general activity and disturbance and from construction works.   |
| <b>Economic Effects</b>    | Economic benefits are largely positive due to the jobs which will be created by zoning this site for economic development as well as the potential for increased attractiveness to inward investment.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | The application of Key Site Requirements for archaeological evaluation/mitigation may be appropriate, although HED advise that zoning these lands would require careful consideration because of the potential for impacts on previously unidentified wetland archaeology and also the potential financial implications of dealing with it. Mitigation for the loss of biodiversity might include the retention of the block of woodland associated with the wetland, retention of all trees around the site perimeter, a landscape buffer adjacent to the SLNCI, and development free area within 5 metres of the stream corridor. Mitigation measures for drainage and access impacts might include the encouragement of the use of SuDS. |
| Preferred Option           | Granville Site H - potential candidate economic development zoning. Take forward to second stage assessment.  |



|  | SA/SEA N | Jatrix for | the Econ | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options. D ECON 1 - Granville, Site A.  |
|--|----------|------------|----------|---|
|  |          |            |          |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Short    |            | Long     | Comments  |
|  | Term     | Term       | Term     |   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social<br/>exclusion</li> </ol>   | +        | +          | +        | The zoning of any economic land will help to facilitate new industry and will lead to job creation. This will help us to meet our target for job creation in order to sustain the growing population and to ensure that people have a chance to earn a living improve their economic prospects. At over 21 hectares this is the largest possible zoning within Granville and as such has the potential to provide greater benefits in relation to this objective.   |
| <ol><li>To improve the health and<br/>wellbeing of the population</li></ol>  | +        | +          | +        | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health. The use of key site requirements to achieve adequate buffer planting from existing development will mitigate any likely negative effects.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | +        | +          | +        | The location of employment sites will not have a direct effect on improving the education of the population however the facilitation of new jobs via new economic zonings could lead to an increase in employment levels, and could potentially lead to an increase in the skills of the population, therefore a minor positive has been identified.  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | +        | +          | +        | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, this will likely increase household revenues and provide people with opportunities to access decent housing. The use of key site requirements to achieve adequate buffer planting from existing development will mitigate any likely negative effects.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | 0        | 0          | 0        | The location of employment sites will not effect this objective significantly. It is possible that the provision of job opportunities resulting from the allocation of new employment sites could help to improve overall levels of prosperity in the Granville/Dungannon area, thereby reducing the levels of crime; however this would be an indirect effect and cannot be assumed.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more<br/>equal and inclusive society</li> </ol>                           | N/R      | N/R        | N/R      | No relationship   |
| <ol> <li>To improve accessibility to key<br/>services, especially for those most in<br/>need</li> </ol>                                | N/R      | N/R        | N/R      | No relationship   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  |          |            |          | Any new economic land will lead to increased levels of traffic due to the associated transport required both to and from the site in order to transport finished products and import materials. TNI recognise that the Granville industrial estate is generally well located in terms of vehicular access to the strategic road network. The site is located close to main A4 and also has been assessed by Dfl Roads as having an overall 'fair' accessibility to public transport and cycling. Therefore, a minor negative effect is likely for this objective.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;<br/>conserve water resources and<br/>provide for sustainable sources of<br/>water supply</li> </ol> | ,        |            |          | The location of economic zonings would not have a direct effect on levels of water quality, which would ultimately be influenced by factors such as whether there is capacity at the district's sewage treatment works to treat the additional wastewater generated. The zoning of any economic land will however lead to increased levels of hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses however mitigation is possible through use of SuDS and permeable surfaces, as such a minor negative is likely.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   |          |            |          | Additional vehicles (in particular HGVs) associated with the site would likely contribute to additional emissions in this area, resulting in a negative effect on air quality. Whilst TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site to be 'fair' in relation to cycling and walking, it is felt that the level of accessibility to the site will not counter the excess traffic generation / factory emissions and therefore a minor negative effect is likely.  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance<br>biodiversity  | ,        |            |          | Likely negative effect. NED have indicated that this site is bounded by mature hedgerows which are linked to a nearby woodland. Development of this site would likely have a negative effect on the wildlife and biodiversity contained within these habitats, although this is uncertain as appropriate mitigation may avoid adverse effects or even result in beneficial effects. They have also raised the need to be mindful of the potential for roosting bats (due to proximity to Lough Eskragh) in existing buildings which are on the site, should they need to be demolished to accommodate economic development. |



|  | SA/SEA M      | atrix for | the Econ     | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options. D ECON 1 - Granville, Site A.   |
|--|---------------|-----------|--------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Short<br>Term | Med. L    | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                               | 1             |           |              | The A4 runs along the southern boundary of the site so that the southern portion of the site would also be highly visible from the main transport corridor. Given the prominence and wide visibility of the central part of the site, this portion of the proposed site has been removed from consideration as zoning for economic development. In light of this the zoning of this reduced site is envisaged to have a minor negative impact on this objective.                                   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                     | 0             | 0         | 0            | This site, if developed for industry is unlikely to lead to any impact either positive or negative on the historic environment or cultural assets.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce contributions to<br/>climate change and reduce<br/>vulnerability to climate change</li> </ol> |               |           |              | The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from factories will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse   | ,             |           |              | Dfi Rivers have indicated that this site is not located within the Flood Plain, although the site may be prone to some surface water flooding in the west of the site; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                       |               |           |              | All new employment development will involve an increase in waste generation, but may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location. This site is located on mostly greenfield land therefore a minor negative effect on this objective is likely.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land<br/>quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                                  |               |           |              | Notwithstanding a dwelling and farm grouping located centrally within the site the remainder of the site is greenfield and therefore will lead to a loss of soil resources.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +             | +         | +            | The zoning of this site would see economic development which will create jobs and attract inward investment and help to stimulate the growth of our economy. The site is located close to existing industry with "fair" transport accessibility.   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment                                   | ‡             | ‡         | ‡            | Likely significant positive effect on this objective by facilitating employment creation.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                           | +             | +         | +            | Job creation will have obvious positive effects in terms of economic performance and regeneration of the area.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inwestment  | +             | +         | +            | The creation of economic development at any of these sites close to existing industry will be attractive to companies who wish to locate at this popular industrial location and will therefore be a potential "pull factor" for investment from outside and within our district.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                                    | +             | +         | +            | The site is located close to existing industry which means that zoning at this site will help to support an efficient pattern of movement. TNI have described accessibility of the site as "fair" and Iscochrome maps provided by TNI have shown that at peak AM time (0700-0900) public transport journey times to Granville are around 10 minutes. It is felt that this is acceptable in order to allow fair access to the employment which might be created by an economic zoning on this site. |





|                     | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options. D ECON 1 - Granville, Site A. |
|---------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Short Med. Long Comments   |
|                     | Term Term  |

|                            | Summary - Economic Zoning Options. D ECON 1 - (Granville, Site A)   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | The social impacts of zoning this site for economic development will be generally positive with associated job creation leading to more economic prosperity which has links to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a better quality of life.   |
| Environmental Effects      | There are potentially significant landscape impacts from the development of this site, particularly the central portion which is widely visible from the public roads network.  |
| Economic Effects           | Economic impacts are all positive due to the potential for job creation and the increased attractiveness of the area to inward investment. The site receives a double positive score because of its accessibility and how this allows job creation for everybody in our District.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Removal of most visually prominent element of site mitiagtes against the visual impact of zoning this site. Other potentially adverse impacts on the less elevated parts of the site may be mitigated against by including Key Site Requirements on for example, the retention of hedgerows, the requirement of a bat survey where existing buildings must be demolished, the use of SuDS, and the introduction of an appropriately scaled landcsaped buffer around existing development. Potential for enhancement in the amenity value of the site by requiring integration of existing blocks of woodland into any new development scheme. |
| Preferred Option           | Take forward zoning of site D ECON 1 (Granville Site A) within Plan Strategy.   |



| <u>-1</u>  | Option T.     |          |              |  |
|--|---------------|----------|--------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Economic      | c Zoning | Options -    | Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 2 - (Granville - Site F)  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med      | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | +             | +        | +            | The zoning of any economic land will help to facilitate new industry and will lead to job creation. This will help us to meet our target for job creation in order to sustain the growing population and to ensure that people have a chance to earn a living improve their economic prospects.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the health and wellbeing of<br/>the population</li> </ol>  | +             | +        | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | +             | +        | +            | Facilitation of new jobs via new economic zonings will lead to an increase in employment levels, and this could potentially lead to an increase in the skills of the population.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | +             | +        | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, this will increase peoples chances of being able to access decent housing.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | 0             | 0        | 0            | Minimal impact on this objective.  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society  | N/R           | N/R      | N/R          | No relationship  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   | N/R           | N/R      | N/R          | No relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | -             |          |              | Likely minor negative effect. Any new economic land will lead to increased levels of traffic due to the associated transport required both to and from the site in order to transport finished products and import materials. Dfl Roads have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "poor" which will mean that there may be a reliance on the private vehicles by workers in order to access the site instead of using public transport or by walking or cycling. This is tempered to some extent by the fact that the site is well located in terms of vehicular access to existing major roads infratructure. |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality; conserve water<br/>resources and provide for sustainable sources of<br/>water supply</li> </ol> |               |          | 1            | The zoning of any economic land will lead to increased sewage infrastructure, hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | -             |          |              | The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from factories will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "poor" and this means that workers will be more reliant on their cars to access the site as opposed to being able to access it via walking, cycling or public transport.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>   | -             | 1        |              | There is potentially negative impact on biodiversity through loss of vegetation although this can be mitigated via Key Site Requirements.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes   | -             |          |              | Likely negative impact on this objective. This site lies adjacent to the main transport corridor detached from existing development at Granville. Its proximity to the main road means that there would be some direct views of any new development on this site. The visual impacts of development on this site could be alleviated through appropriate buffer planting.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where appropriate,<br/>enhance the historic environment and cultural<br/>assets</li> </ol>               |               |          | -            | Following the comments received from key consultees during the first assessment, the geographic extent of this site has been significantly reduced so as not to negatively impact on historic environment and cultural assets.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce contributions to climate change<br/>and reduce vulnerability to climate change</li> </ol>                       | •             |          | 1            | The excess traffic and associated emissions from factories will increase the contributions to climate change as will the traffic generated by workers needing to access the site which has been classed as having 'poor' accessibility by Dfi Roads. This may be offset to some extent by the fact that the site is well located in terms of vehicular access to the strategic road network and the ptential avoidance of traffic congestion / increased pollution within town centre areas.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – D ECON 2 - (Granville - Site F)



|  | Option 1.     | _,          |              |   |
|--|---------------|-------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Economi       | c Zoning    | Options      | Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 2 - (Granville - Site F)   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                  |               |             |              | Dfl Rivers have indicated that this site is not located within the Flood Plain, although the site may be prone to surface water flooding, therefore a minor negative effect is likely.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                         |               |             |              | All new employment development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation but may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location. This site is located on mostly greenfield land and therefore a minor negative effect on this objective is likely.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  |               |             | 1            | All sites which are proposed would involve the development of greenfield sites and therefore will lead to a loss of soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +             | +           | +            | The zoning of this site would see economic development which will create jobs and attract inward investment and help to stimulate the growth of our economy. The site is located close to existing industry accessibility described as "fair."  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and satisfying employment</li> </ol> | ‡             | ‡           | ‡            | The site is located near to a centre of existing industry. Whilst DFI Roads have stated that accessibility to the site is poor, Isochrones maps show that at peak AM time (0700-0900) public transport journey times to Granville are around 10 minutes. It is felt that this is acceptable in order to allow fair access to the employment which might be created by an economic zoning on this site.  |
| To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 | +             | +           | +            | Job creation will have obvious positive effects in terms of economic performance and regeneration of the area.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                             | +             | +           | +            | The creation of economic development at any of these sites close to existing industry will be attractive to companies who wish to locate at this popular industrial location and will therefore be a potential "pull factor" for investment from outside and within our district.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage efficient patterns of<br/>movement in support of economic growth</li> </ol>  | +             | +           | +            | This site is located close to existing industry which means that zoning at this site will help to support an efficient pattern of movement . It is felt that even though the site may have "poor" accessibility in terms of ease of access via public transport, walking or cycling, the location close to existing industry and closeness to the main A4 transport corridor will lead to an efficient pattern of movement in relation to the operation of any industry which may be built on the site. |
|  |               |             |              |   |

Assessment of Alternatives – D ECON 2 - (Granville - Site F)



|                     | Option 1. | 1.             |                |   |
|---------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Econom    | iic Zoning     | g Options -    | Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 2 - (Granville - Site F) |
|                     | Short     | Med            | Short Med Long | Commonte  |
|                     | Term      | Term Term Term | Term           | Collinetts  |

|                            | Summary - Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 2 - (Granville - Site F)   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | The social impacts of zoning this site for economic development will be generally positive with associated job creation leading to more economic prosperity which has links to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a better quality of life.   |
| Environmental Effects      | The amendments made to the extent of this site since the first assessment have ensured that there will be no significant negative effects on built heritage. The fact that accessibility is described as "poor" means that the impact on air quality and traffic generation and as a result, impact on climate change are marked as a minor negative.   |
| Economic Effects           | Economic benefits are largely positive due to the jobs which will be created by zoning this site for economic development as well as the potential for increased attractiveness to inward investment.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Removing the the western portion of the site surrounding the rath has ensured there will be no significant negative effects on built heritage and by including Key Site Requirements in relation to archaeological evaluation of the site. Impacts on the landscape and biodiversity may be mitigated by requiring existing trees and hedgerows to be retained and supplemented with buffer planting along the site perimeter and/or to require compensatory hedge row within the site to be planted if it is not feasible to incorporate existing hedgerow. Bat surveys may be required to The encouragement of the use of SuDS can also mitigate potential impacts on water quality and flood risk. |
| Preferred Option           | Take forward zoning of Site D ECON 2 (Granville - Site F) within the Plan Strategy.   |

| Assessment of Alternatives – D ECON 3 - (Granville - Site H)          | ranville -    | Site H)     |              | Key Property of Control of Contro |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|--|
|   | Option 1.     |             |              |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Econom        | ic Zoning   | Options      | Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 3 - (Granville - Site H)  |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion                                | +             | +           | +            | The zoning of any economic land will help to facilitate new industry and will lead to job creation. This will help us to meet our target for job creation in order to sustain the growing population and to ensure that people have a chance to earn a living improve their economic prospects.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population              | +             | +           | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population              | +             | +           | +            | Facilitation of new jobs via new economic zonings will lead to an increase in employment levels, and this could potentially lead to an increase in the skills of the population.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home | +             | +           | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, this will increase peoples chances of being able to access decent housing.   |

Minimal impact on this objective.

0

0

0

5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity

No relationship

N/R

N/R

N/R

7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need

No relationship

N/R

N/R

N/R

6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive

| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | ı |   | ı | Likely minor negative effect. Any new economic land will lead to increased levels of traffic due to the associated transport required both to and from the site in order to transport finished products and import materials. Dfl Roads have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "poor" which will mean that there may be a reliance on the private vehicles by workers in order to access the site instead of using public transport or by walking or cycling. This is tempered to some extent by the fact that the site is well located in terms of vehicular access to existing major roads infratructure. |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality; conserve<br/>water resources and provide for<br/>sustainable sources of water supply</li> </ol> | 1 | 1 | ı | The zoning of any economic land will lead to increased sewage infrastructure, hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   |   |   | 1 | The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from factories will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "poor" and this means that workers will be more reliant on their cars to access the site as opposed to being able to access it via walking, cycling or public transport.  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance<br>biodiversity  | 1 | 1 |   | There is potentially negative impact on biodiversity through loss of vegetation although this can be mitigated via Key Site Requirements.  |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance the<br/>character and quality of landscapes and<br/>townscapes</li> </ol>                         |   | 1 | 1 | Likely negative impact on this objective. This site lies adjacent to the main transport corridor detached from existing development at Granville. Its proximity to the main road means that there would be some direct views of any new development on this site. The visual impacts of development on this site could be alleviated through appropriate buffer planting.  |

| Assessment of Alternatives – D ECON 3 - (Granville - Site H)                                       | ranville -    | Site H)     |              | Key Manufacture Manufacture discounting discounting from the footstanding  |
|--|---------------|-------------|--------------|--|
|  | Option 1      |             |              |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Economi       | c Zoning    | Options      | Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 3 - (Granville - Site H)  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets       | 1             |             | 1            | Following the comments received from key consultees during the first assessment, the geographic extent of this site has been significantly reduced so as not to negatively impact on historic environment and cultural assets.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change           | 1             | 1           | 1            | The excess traffic and associated emissions from factories will increase the contributions to climate change as will the traffic generated by workers needing to access the site which has been classed as having 'poor' accessibility by Dfl Roads. This may be offset to some extent by the fact that the site is well located in terms of vehicular access to the strategic road network and the ptential avoidance of traffic congestion / increased pollution within town centre areas.           |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                  | -             | -           | -            | Dfl Rivers have indicated that this site is not located within the Flood Plain, although the site may be prone to surface water flooding, therefore a minor negative effect is likely.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste<br>and use of non-renewable materials                      | -             | -           | -            | All new employment development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation but may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location. This site is located on mostly greenfield land and therefore a minor negative effect on this objective is likely.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land<br/>quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                    | 1             | -           | ı            | All sites which are proposed would involve the development of greenfield sites and therefore will lead to a loss of soil resources.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +             | +           | +            | The zoning of this site would see economic development which will create jobs and attract inward investment and help to stimulate the growth of our economy. The site is located close to existing industry accessibility described as "fair."   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the opportunity<br/>for rewarding and satisfying employment</li> </ol> | ‡             | ‡           | ‡            | The site is located near to a centre of existing industry. Whilst DFI Roads have stated that accessibility to the site is poor, Isochrones maps show that at peak AM time (0700-0900) public transport journey times to Granville are around 10 minutes. It is felt that this is acceptable in order to allow fair access to the employment which might be created by an economic zoning on this site.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration             | +             | +           | +            | Job creation will have obvious positive effects in terms of economic performance and regeneration of the area.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                             | +             | +           | +            | The creation of economic development at any of these sites close to existing industry will be attractive to companies who wish to locate at this popular industrial location and will therefore be a potential "pull factor" for investment from outside and within our district.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                      | +             | +           | +            | This site is located close to existing industry which means that zoning at this site will help to support an efficient pattern of movement. It is felt that even though the site may have "poor" accessibility in terms of ease of access via public transport, walking or cycling, the location close to existing industry and closeness to the main A4 transport corridor will lead to an efficient pattern of movement in relation to the operation of any industry which may be built on the site. |

Assessment of Alternatives – D ECON 3 - (Granville - Site H)



|                     | Option 1. | 1.             |                |   |
|---------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Econom    | ic Zoning      | ; Options      | Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 3 - (Granville - Site H) |
|                     | Short     | Med            | Short Med Long |   |
|                     | Term      | Term Term Term | Term           | Collinents  |

|                            | Summary - Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 3 - (Granville - Site H)   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | The social impacts of zoning this site for economic development will be generally positive with associated job creation leading to more economic prosperity which has links to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a better quality of life.   |
| Environmental Effects      | The amendments made to the extent of this site since the first assessment have ensured that there will be no significant negative effects on built heritage. The fact that accessibility is described as "poor" means that the impact on air quality and traffic generation and as a result, impact on climate change are marked as a minor negative.   |
| Economic Effects           | Economic benefits are largely positive due to the jobs which will be created by zoning this site for economic development as well as the potential for increased attractiveness to inward investment.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Removing the the western portion of the site surrounding the rath has ensured there will be no significant negative effects on built heritage and by including Key Site Requirements in relation to archaeological evaluation of the site. Impacts on the landscape and biodiversity may be mitigated by requiring existing trees and hedgerows to be retained and supplemented with buffer planting along the site perimeter and/or to require compensatory hedge row within the site to be planted if it is not feasible to incorporate existing hedgerow. Bat surveys may be required to The encouragement of the use of SuDS can also mitigate potential impacts on water quality and flood risk. |
| Preferred Option           | Take forward zoning of Site D ECON 3 (Granville - Site H) within the Plan Strategy.   |



|  | SA/SEA M | atrix for t | he Econc | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 4 (Granville, Site E)   |
|--|----------|-------------|----------|--|
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Short    | Med.        | Long     | Comments   |
|  | Term     | Term        | Term     |  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | +        | +           | +        | The zoning of any economic land will help to facilitate new industry and will lead to job creation. This will help us to meet our target for job creation in order to sustain the growing population and to ensure that people have a chance to earn a living improve their economic prospects.  |
| To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +        | +           | +        | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health. The use of a KSR to ensure an adequate landscaped buffer from existing development will ensure no negative effects against this objective.   |
| <ol><li>To improve the education and<br/>skills of the population</li></ol>                                  | +        | +           | +        | Facilitation of new jobs via new economic zonings will lead to an increase in employment levels, and this could potentially lead to an increase in the skills of the population.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | +        | +           | +        | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, this will increase peoples chances of being able to access decent housing. The use of a KSR to ensure an adequate landscaped buffer from existing development will ensure no negative effects against this objective.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | 0        | 0           | 0        | The location of employment sites will not effect this objective significantly. The argument may be made for improved prosperity from job creation being linked to reduced levels of crime but crime levels in Granville are not significant at present.  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more equal<br/>and inclusive society</li> </ol> | N/R      | N/R         | N/R      | No relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To improve accessibility to key<br/>services, especially for those most in<br/>need</li> </ol>      | N/R      | N/R         | N/R      | No relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | -        | -           |          | Any new economic land will lead to increased levels of traffic due to the associated transport required both to and from the site in order to transport finished products and import materials. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "poor" which will mean that there may be an over reliance on the public car by workers in order to access the site instead of using public transport or by walking or cycling. This is offset to some degree by the strategic location of the site in terms of the local roads network. An overall minor negative effect is therefore anticipated. |
| Fo improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply       | -        |             | 1        | Likely negative effect. The zoning of any economic land will lead to increased sewage infrastructure, hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses.   |
| 10. To improve air quality   | -        | 1           |          | Likely negative effect. The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from factories will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "poor" and this means that workers will be more reliant on their cars to access the site as opposed to being able to access it via walking, cycling or public transport. This is offset to some degree by the strategic location of the site in terms of the local roads network. An overall minor negative effect is therefore anticipated.              |
| 11. To conserve and enhance<br>biodiversity  | 1        | 1           |          | Likely negative effected have advised that this site contains a possible wetland or grass land area which has the potential for biodiversity importance and therefore any development on the site would have to potential to cause damage to this area. They have also raised the need to be mindful of the potential for roosting bats (due to the proximity of lakes in the area) in existing houses which are on the site, should they need to be demolished to accommodate economic development.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                           |          |             |          | Likely to have a minor negative impact on this objective by facilitating the introduction of new industrial type buildings on a greenfield site. The landscape impacts caused by developing this site would be alleviated to some extent due its topography, location and surrounding context.   |



|  | SA/SEA M | atrix for t | he Econc | SA/SEA Matrix for the Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 4 (Granville, Site E)   |
|--|----------|-------------|----------|--|
|  |          |             |          |  |
| SA/SEA Ubjectives  | Short    | Med.        | Long     | Comments   |
|  | Term     | Term        | Term     |  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where<br/>appropriate, enhance the historic<br/>environment and cultural assets</li> </ol> |          |             |          | Potential negative impact on this objective objective given the prevalence of ancient lakeside settlement sites in this adjoining area, zoning of this site may result in impacts on such sites. The site lies in close proximity to lough Eskragh (SLNCI) which has several lakeside settlement sites on its shores. HED advise that the potential impacts on the setting of ancient activity should be considered, as should the potential for encountering previously unidentified dry land remains associated with these already identified archaeological sites. The impact on such sites could be mitigated against through the use of key site requirements for archaeological evaluation/mitigation. |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                             |          |             |          | Likely negative effect. The excess traffic and associated emissions from factories will increase the contributions to climate change as will the traffic generated by workers needing to access the site which has been classed having "poor" accessibility. This however, may be offset to some extent given the sites proximity to the strategic roads network.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  |          |             |          | Dfi Rivers have indicated that this site is not located within the Flood Plain, although the site may be prone to surface water flooding; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.   |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production of<br/>waste and use of non-renewable<br/>materials</li> </ol>                   | 1        |             |          | All new employment development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, but may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location. This site is located on mostly greenfield land therefore a minor negative effect on this objective is likely.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land<br/>quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                                      |          |             |          | All sites which are proposed would involve the development of greenfield sites and therefore will lead to a loss of soil resources.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +        | +           | +        | The zoning of this site would see economic development which will create jobs and attract inward investment and help to stimulate the growth of our economy. The site is located close to existing industry accessibility described as "fair."   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and satisfying<br/>employment</li> </ol>               | +        | ‡           | ‡        | Likely significant positive effect on this objective by facilitating employment creation.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in economic<br/>performance and promote sustainable<br/>regeneration</li> </ol>       | +        | +           | +        | Job creation will have obvious positive effects in terms of economic performance and regeneration of the area.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | +        | +           | +        | The creation of economic development at any of these sites close to existing industry will be attractive to companies who wish to locate at this popular industrial location and will therefore be a potential "pull factor" for investment from outside and within our district.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth  | +        | +           | +        | Likely positive effect. It is felt that even though the site may have "poor" accessibility in terms of ease of access via public transport, walking or cycling, the location close to existing industry and closeness to the main A4 transport corridor will lead to an efficient pattern of movement in relation to the operation of any industry which may be built on the site.   |

## Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - D ECON 4 (Granville Site E)

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|--|--------------|
| x for the Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 4 (Granville, Site E) | Long<br>Term |
| latrix for th  | Med.<br>Term |
| SA/SEA M   | Short        |

|                            | Summary - Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 4 (Granville, Site E)   |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | The social impacts of zoning this site for economic development will be generally positive with associated job creation leading to more economic prosperity which has links to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a better quality of life. A dual impact has been assigned however due to the presence of a residential property within the site.   |
| Environmental Effects      | The environmental effects of zoning this site for economic development will be largely negative. There are potential negative effects on the archaeological value of Eskra Lough. Minor negative impacts may also experienced on biodiversity,, air quality, water quality soil resources.   |
| Economic Effects           | Economic benefits are largely positive due to the potential for jobs to be created by zoning this site for economic development as well as the potential for increased attractiveness to inward investment.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | The potential negative effect on built heritage may be offset or avoided by requiring archaeological evaluation of the site prior to its development. Other environmental mitigation measures could include retention of hedgerows, a buffer around existing priority habitat and the encouragement of the use of SuDS. The potential impact on the existing residential property and any development. |
| Preferred Option           | Take forward economic zoning - D ECON 4 (Granville Site E) within the Plan Strategy  |

### Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - D ECON 5 (Granville Site C)

|  | SA/SEA | Assessr      | nent for | SA/SEA Assessment for the Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 5 (Granville, Site C)  |
|--|--------|--------------|----------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Short  | Med.<br>Term | Long     | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | +      | +            | +        | The zoning of any economic land will help to facilitate new industry and will lead to job creation. This will help us to meet our target for job creation in order to sustain the growing population and to ensure that people have a chance to earn a living improve their economic prospects.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +      | +            | +        | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | +      | +            | +        | Facilitation of new jobs via new economic zonings will lead to an increase in employment levels, and this could potentially lead to an increase in the skills of the population.  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | +      | +            | +        | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, this will increase peoples chances of being able to access decent housing.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | 0      | 0            | 0        | The location of employment sites will not effect this objective significantly. The argument may be made for improved prosperity from job creation being linked to reduced levels of crime but crime levels in Granville are not significant at present.   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal  | N/R    | N/R          | N/R      | No relationship   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                                       | N/R    | N/R          | N/R      | No relationship   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  |        |              | •        | Any new economic land will lead to increased levels of traffic due to the associated transport required both to and from the site in order to transport finished products and import materials. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "fair" as opposed to "good". It is felt that "fair" accessibility and proximity to the strategic roads network is not enough to counteract the negative effects caused by excess traffic generation resulting from industrial operations and therefore, the score for this objective is marked as a negative.   |
| To improve water quality; conserve<br>water resources and provide for<br>sustainable sources of water supply         |        |              | ,        | The zoning of any economic land will lead to increased sewage infrastructure, hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   |        |              |          | The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from factories will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "fair" as opposed to "good" and, as with Granville as a whole, is well located in terms of the strategic roads network.  Notwithstanding, it is felt that the level of accessibility to the site will not counter the excess traffic generation / factory emissions and that because of this, the score for this objective is negative.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>   |        |              | •        | Likely negative effect. NED have indicated that this site is bounded by mature hedgerows which are linked to a nearby woodland. Development of this site would likely have a negative effect on the wildlife and biodiversity contained within these habitats, although this is uncertain as appropriate mitigation may avoid adverse effects or even result in beneficial effects. They have also raised the need to be mindful of the potential for roosting bats (due to proximity to Lough Eskragh) in existing buildings which are on the site, should they need to be demolished to accommodate economic development. |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance the<br/>character and quality of landscapes and<br/>townscapes</li> </ol>           | •      |              |          | Likely to have a minor negative impact on this objective by introducing new industrial type buildings on a greenfield site. The landscape impacts caused by developing this site would be alleviated to some extent due its topography and its location and surrounding context.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where appropriate,<br/>enhance the historic environment and<br/>cultural assets</li> </ol> | 0      | 0            | 0        | Baseline evidence would suggest that there would be minimal impact on the historic environment or cultural assets.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce contributions to climate<br/>change and reduce vulnerability to climate<br/>change</li> </ol>     | 1      |              | •        | likely negative impact. The excess traffic and associated emissions from economic/industrial type development may increase contributions to climate change. This however, may be offset to some extent given 'TNI's 'fair' rating in terms of access to sustainable modes of transport and the fact it is well located to the strategic roads network.  |

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### Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - D ECON 5 (Granville Site C)

|  | SA/SEA            | Assessm          | ent for      | SA/SEA Assessment for the Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 5 (Granville, Site C)  |
|--|-------------------|------------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Short N<br>Term T | Med. L<br>Term T | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk and the adverse<br/>consequences of flooding</li> </ol>                          |                   |                  |              | Dfl Rivers have indicated that this site is not located within the Flood Plain, although the site may be prone to surface water flooding; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production of waste<br/>and use of non-renewable materials</li> </ol>                 |                   |                  |              | All new employment development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, but may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location. This site is located on mostly greenfield land therefore a minor negative effect on this objective is likely.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  |                   |                  | 1            | likely negative impact. All sites which are proposed would involve the development of greenfield sites and therefore will lead to a loss of soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                 | +                | +            | The zoning of this site would see economic development which will create jobs and attract inward investment and help to stimulate the growth of our economy, located in an existing area of industry / employment.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the opportunity<br/>for rewarding and satisfying employment</li> </ol>             | ‡                 | ‡                | ‡            | Likely significant positive effect on this objective by facilitating employment creation.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in economic<br/>performance and promote sustainable<br/>regeneration</li> </ol> | +                 | +                | +            | Job creation will have obvious positive effects in terms of economic performance and regeneration of the area.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | +                 | +                | +            | The creation of economic development at any of the Granville sites close to existing industry will be attractive to companies who wish to locate at this popular industrial location and will therefore be a potential "pull factor" for investment from outside and within our district.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.                                 | +                 | +                | +            | This site is located close to existing industry which means that zoning at this site will help to support an efficient pattern of movement. Accessibility to this site has been described as 'fair'. Isochrones maps show that at peak AM time (0700 - 0900) public transport journey times to Granville are around 10 minutes. It is felt that this is acceptable in order to allow fair access to the employment which might be created by an economic zoning on this site. |

### Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - D ECON 5 (Granville Site C)

| nomic Zoning Options - D ECON 5 (Granville, Site C) | ients                   |
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| or the Eco  | Comm                    |
| 'SEA Assessment f                                   | Med. Long<br>Term Term  |
| /SEA Ass  | Short Med.<br>Term Term |
| SA,   | Shc                     |
|   | SA / SEA UBJectives     |

## Summary - Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 5 (Granville, Site C)

| Social Effects             | The social impacts of zoning this site for economic development will be generally positive with associated job creation leading to more economic prosperity which has links to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a better quality of life.  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Environmental Effects      | The environmental effects of zoning this site for economic development will be largely negative. Negative impacts will be experienced on biodiversity, traffic, volumes, air quality, water quality and loss of soil resources.  |
| Economic Effects           | Economic benefits are largely positive due to the jobs which will be created by zoning this site for economic development as well as the potential for increased attractiveness to inward investment.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Impact on biodiversity can be alleviated by including KSR's requiring the retention of trees and hedgerows along the site perimeter and along the existing stream within the site. The encouragement of the use of SuDS can also help alleviate potential flooding and impacts on water quality. |
| Preferred Option           | Take forward economic zoning - D ECON 5 (Granville Site C) within the Plan Strategy  |
|                            |  |



|  | SA/SEA | Assessm | ent for t | SA/SEA Assessment for the Economic Zoning Options D ECON 6 (Dungannon, Site A)   |
|--|--------|---------|-----------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Short  | Med.    | Long      | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +      | +       | +         | The zoning of any economic land will help to facilitate new industry and will lead to job creation. This will help us to meet our target for job creation in order to sustain the growing population and to ensure that people have a chance to earn a living improve their economic prospects.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +      | +       | +         | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | +      | +       | +         | Facilitation of new jobs via new economic zonings will lead to an increase in employment levels, and this could potentially lead to an increase in the skills of the population.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | +      | +       | +         | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, this will increase peoples chances of being able to access decent housing.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | 0      | 0       | 0         | The location of new economic development is not expected to have a direct effect on crime and social activity, which will be influenced by wider social factors. The likely effects on this SA objective are therefore negligible.   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                              | N/R    | N/R     | N/R       | No relationship  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                                   | N/R    | N/R     | N/R       | No relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  |        |         |           | Likely negative impact. Any new economic land will lead to increased levels of traffic due to the associated transport required both to and from the site in order to transport finished products and import materials. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "good." It is felt that the good accessibility of this site will enable workers to access it without using their car as it has good public transport links and fair accessibility for cyclists. Although this should help counteract the negative impact of traffic caused by day to day operational traffic, the overall impact is likely to be negative. |
| To improve water quality; conserve<br>water resources and provide for sustainable<br>sources                     |        |         |           | Likely negative impact. The zoning of any economic land may lead to increased sewage infrastructure, hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   |        |         |           | Likely negative impact. The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from economic development will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality. TNI have advised that the zoning of this site could have an affect on air quality in Dungannon as a result of congestion at peak times. Although this may be offset to some degree given the sites overall good accessibility from sustainable modes of transport, an overall negative effect is anticipated.  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | 1      | 1       | 1         | Likely negative impact.NED have indicated that this site has high potential for open mosaic priority habitat which can be valuable for protected species and rare invertebrates. There is also a waterbody which is likely to be of high biodiversity value to a range of species.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                               |        |         |           | Likely negative impact. The site is located outside the settlement limit and consists of greenfield land. Therefore any attempt to zone this land and include it within the settlement limit is likely to have the potential for a negative impact on landscape quality.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                     |        |         |           | Likely minor negative impact. Part of the site lies in close proximity to the Grade 2 listed Drumglass House and its setting.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce contributions to climate<br/>change and reduce vulnerability to climate<br/>change</li> </ol> |        |         |           | The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from factories will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality. Although this may be offset to some degree given the sites good accessibility to sustainable modes of transport the overall impact is likely to be negative.  |



|  | SA/SEA | Assessn      | nent for t   | SA/SEA Assessment for the Economic Zoning Options D ECON 6 (Dungannon, Site A)  |
|--|--------|--------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  |        |              |              |   |
|  | Short  | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                      |        |              |              | Dfi Rivers have indicated that this site is not located within the flood plain, although the site may be prone to surface water flooding; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials             |        |              |              | All new employment development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, but may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location. This site is located on mostly greenfield land therefore a minor negative effect on this objective is likely. |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                            | ,      |              |              | All sites which are proposed would involve the development of greenfield sites and therefore will lead to a loss of soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +      | +            | +            | The zoning of this site would see economic development which will create jobs and attract inward investment and help to stimulate the growth of our economy. The site is located close to existing industry with "good" transport accessibility.  |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | ‡      | ‡            | ‡            | Likely signifcant positive effect on this objective by facilitating employment creation.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +      | +            | +            | Likely positive effects in terms of job creation, increased economic performance and regeneration.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +      | +            | +            | The creation of economic development at this site close to existing industry will be attractive to companies who wish to locate at this popular industrial location and will therefore be a potential "pull factor" for investment from outside and within our district.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | +      | +            | +            | The site is located close to existing industry which means that zoning at this site will help to support an efficient pattern of movement. TNI have described the overall accessibility of the site as "good" with "good" public transport accessibility and "fair" cycling accessibility.  |
|  |        |              |              | Whilst accessibility of the site has been described as 'good', its location close to a number of road junctions, which are currently experiencing peak congestion, means that a minor negative has also been identified against this objective.   |



| SA / SEA Objectives | SA/SEA A       | ssessme | ent for th | A/SEA Assessment for the Economic Zoning Options D ECON 6 (Dungannon, Site A) |
|---------------------|----------------|---------|------------|---|
| •                   | Short          | Med.    | Long       | Short   Med.   Long   Comments  |
|                     | Term Term Term | Term    | Term       |   |

|                            | Summary - Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 6 (Dungannon, Site A)  |
|----------------------------|---|
|                            |   |
| Social Effects             | The social impacts of zoning this site for economic development will be generally positive with associated job creation leading to more economic prosperity which has links to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a better quality of life.   |
| Environmental Effects      | Although no significant environmental impacts are anticipated, there may be some minor negative impacts on biodiversity, landscape, built heritage, flood risk and soil quality.  |
| Economic Effects           | Economic impacts are largely positive due to the potential for job creation and the increased attractiveness of the area to inward investment.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Negative impacts on biodiversity and landscape may be mitigated by employing KSR's requiring retention of existing trees, hedgerows and woodland areas within and around the site, a full ecological assessment of the site and retention of the body of water within the site. Mitigation for impacts on water quality could include the encouragement of the use of SuDS. A KSR requiring access from the A 29 Cooksown Road with infrastructure improvements to the carriageway along with a new footway/cycle provision to the nearest/pedestrian cycle link could go some way to alleviating concerns about traffic congestion and impacts on air quality. |
| Preferred Option           | Take forward zoning of site D ECON 6 (Dungannon Site A) within the Draft Plan Strategy.   |
|                            |   |



| Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - D ECON 7 (Dungannon - Site B)   | D ECON | v 7 (Dun     | gannon       | Site B) Angelba Magalba Magalba Mangarba Magalba Mangarba |
|--|--------|--------------|--------------|--|
|  | SA/SEA | A Assess     | ment fo      | SA/SEA Assessment for the Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 7 (Dungannon, Site B)   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Short  | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | +      | +            | +            | The zoning of any economic land will help to facilitate new industry and will lead to job creation. This will help us to meet our target for job creation in order to sustain the growing population and to ensure that people have a chance to earn a living improve their economic prospects.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the health and<br/>wellbeing of the population</li> </ol>  | +      | +            | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | +      | +            | +            | Facilitation of new jobs via new economic zonings will lead to an increase in employment levels, and this could potentially lead to an increase in the skills of the population.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | +      | +            | +            | Zoning of any economic land will facilitate new industry and the associated creation of jobs. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, this will increase peoples chances of being able to access decent housing.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | 0      | 0            | 0            | Minimal impact on this objective   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society  | N/R    | N/R          | N/R          | No relationship  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   | N/R    | N/R          | N/R          | No relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  |        |              |              | Likely negative impact. Any new economic land will lead to increased levels of traffic due to the associated transport required both to and from the site in order to transport finished products and import materials. TNI have advised that the overall accessibility of this site is "poor" and therefore access to the site by workers is likely to be achieved via the private car, thus exacerbating the impact negative impacts of the generation of excess day to day operational traffic.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;</li> <li>conserve water resources and provide</li> <li>for sustainable sources of water supply</li> </ol> | 1      |              |              | The zoning of any economic land will lead to increased sewage infrastructure, hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | 1      | 1            |              | Likely negative impact. The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from economic development will mean that this zoning may have negative effects in terms of air quality. TNI have also advised that the zoning of this site could have an affect on air quality in Dungannon, particularly at local junctions which are already experiencing significant congestion.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | 1      | ,            |              | Likely negative effect due to the potential for the loss of trees and hedgerows both within and on the perimeter of the site.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes   |        |              | 1            | Likely minor effect. The site comprises an are of greenfield land, slightly elevated above the level of the public road. Any development on this site would be visible in both directions along the main Cookstown Road.  Industrial/ development on this site could potentially have a negative impact on local landscape quality.  |



|  | SA/SE¢        | A Asses.     | sment fc     | SA/SEA Assessment for the Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 7 (Dungannon, Site B)  |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                     | ı             |              |              | HED have not advised of any historic environment features which are likely to be directly affected by this zoning. NED have advised that the site is home to significant earth science features and is part of the Derraghadoan Pit Earth Science Review Site. They have advised that development should be careful not to eradicate these features. The requirement to do this is likely to have a negative impact on the sites ability to accommodate industrial development. |
| <ol> <li>To reduce contributions to<br/>climate change and reduce<br/>vulnerability to climate change</li> </ol> | 1             |              | 1            | The increased operational traffic and associated emissions from factories and the likelihood of the use of the private car by workers, will mean that any economic zoning will have negative effects in terms of air quality. TNI have also advised that the zoning of this site could have an affect on air quality in Dungannon, particularly at local junctions which are already experiencing significant congestion.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  |               | 1            | '            | Dfl Rivers have indicated that this site is not located within the Flood Plain, although may be prone to surface water flooding; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.   |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production of<br/>waste and use of non-renewable<br/>materials</li> </ol>               | 1             | 1            | '            | All new employment development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, but may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location. This site is located on mostly greenfield land therefore a minor negative effect on this objective is likely.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land<br/>quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                                  | 1             | ı            | ,            | All sites which are proposed would involve the development of greenfield sites and therefore will lead to a loss of soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable<br>economic growth  | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effect on this objective by facilitating employment creation.   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment                                   | +             | +            | +            | Likely significant positive effects on this objective.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                           | +             | +            | +            | Likely to have positive effects in terms of economic performance and regeneration.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | +             | +            | +            | The creation of economic development at this site close to existing industry will be attractive to companies who wish to locate at this popular industrial location and will therefore be a potential "pull factor" for investment from outside and within our district.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                                    | 1             |              |              | The site has been assessed by TNI as having poor accessibility in terms of sustainable modes of transport. At present traffic heading from this site would have to negotiate Dungannon town including junctions which are already experiencing significant pressure, thereby exacerbating congestion problems in this area at peak times.   |
|  | +             | +            | +            | The site benefits from being located immediately adjacent to the main spinal transport corridor running through Mid Ulster i.e. A29 and this lends itself to supporting an efficient movement pattern.  |

## Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - D ECON 7 (Dungannon - Site B)

| Positive Megative Metaral Libra | ertain. | Value Man | No.<br>Notationship |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------------|
|                                 |         |           |                     |

| SA/SEA Assessment for the Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 7 (Dungannon, | Short Med. Long Comments |                |
|--|--------------------------|----------------|
| ment fo  | Long                     | Term           |
| Assess   | Med.                     | Term Term Term |
| SA/SEA   | Short                    | Term           |
|  | SA / SEA Ubjectives      |                |

|                            | Summary - Economic Zoning Options - D ECON 7 (Dungannon, Site B)   |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | The social impacts of zoning this site for economic development will be generally positive with associated job creation leading to more economic prosperity which has links to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a better quality of life.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Potentially significant impacts on local landscape quality, and additional negative effects on biodiversity, water quality, flood risk and air quality.  |
| Economic Effects           | Economic impacts are largely positive due to the potential for job creation and the increased attractiveness of the area to inward investment.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Negative impacts on biodiversity and landscape may be mitigated by employing KSR's requiring retention of existing trees, hedgerows within and around the site and a generous buffer planting along the roadside boundary. Mitigation for impacts on water quality could include the encouragement of the use of SuDS. A KSR requiring infrastructure improvements to the carriageway along with a new footway/cycle provision to the nearest/pedestrian cycle link could help alleviate concerns about traffic congestion, impacts on air quality and the sites overall poor accessibility by sustainable modes of transport. |
| Preferred Option           | Take forward zoning of site D ECON 7 (Dungannon Site B) within the Draft Plan Strategy.  |
|                            |  |



|  | Option 1.     | ۱.           |              |   |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SFA Objectives  | The intr      | oducti       | on of an     | The introduction of an Opportunity Site for Recreation with supporting Economic Mixed Use Development in Coalisland   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +             | +            | +            | Likely to have positive effect by facilitating employment creation and improvement in wages through economic development. Recreational development may lead to the encouragement of community participation leading to a reduction in social exclusion.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +             | +            | +            | Likely to have positive effects as creating more jobs and the potential to provide recreation facilities can give people a better quality of life and improve overall wellbeing.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | +             | +            | +            | Likely to have direct and indirect positive effects through provision of zoned land that attracts investment and greater opportunity for developing skills in various employment sectors.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                      | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effects as potential for increased wages and increased opportunity in the housing market and/or home improvements.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Unlikely to impact on crime and anti-social activity.   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive                                | +             | +            | +            | The provision of a policy area for economic development may directly have a positive effect on community pride and local inclusiveness.   |
| Alango   |               | ,            | ,            | However the potential loss of a Site of Local Nature Conservation may reduce public interaction in this area.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                             | 0             | 0            | 0            | Unlikely to impact on accessibility to key services.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  |               |              |              | An increase in recreation and economic development will lead to increase in traffic and therefore traffic emissions.  |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply     |               |              | ,            | Likely negative effect due to the potential increase in discharges from recreational and economic development. Potential Impacts on the Torrent River and Mill Race to the South and West of the proposed area. Potential mitigation measures may be required to negate possible impacts.   |
| 10. To improve air quality   |               | 1            |              | Increase in travel resulting from any recreational development and associated economic activity will lead to an increase in traffic may likely have negative effect on air quality.   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance<br>biodiversity  |               | •            |              | Likely negative impacts on existing biodiversity from proposed economic and recreational development through the loss of a Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance and close proximity to the Torrent River, along which is located long established woodland, any development may have negative impacts on this site, compatible forms of sensitive recreational development may be possible.   |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance the<br/>character and quality of landscapes and<br/>townscapes</li> </ol> |               | ,            |              | Potential negative impact from proposed development on land designated as a Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance and close proximity to Local Landscape Policy Area.  Potential negative impact on the long established woodland located along the Torrent River. Has the potential to impact negatively upon urban and rural landscapes. Any negative impacts may be reduced or negated by careful locating of proposed development. |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets               | 0             | 0            | 0            | There are currently no identified features that are located within, or in close proximity to the site. Any development for recreation or economic development may have a neutral impact on the existing historic environment and cultural assets.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                   |               |              |              | Likely negative effects due to increased emissions from recreational and related economic development and increased vehicle movements resulting in greater emissions from traffic.  |

## Position Newtral Uncertain Magain Relationship

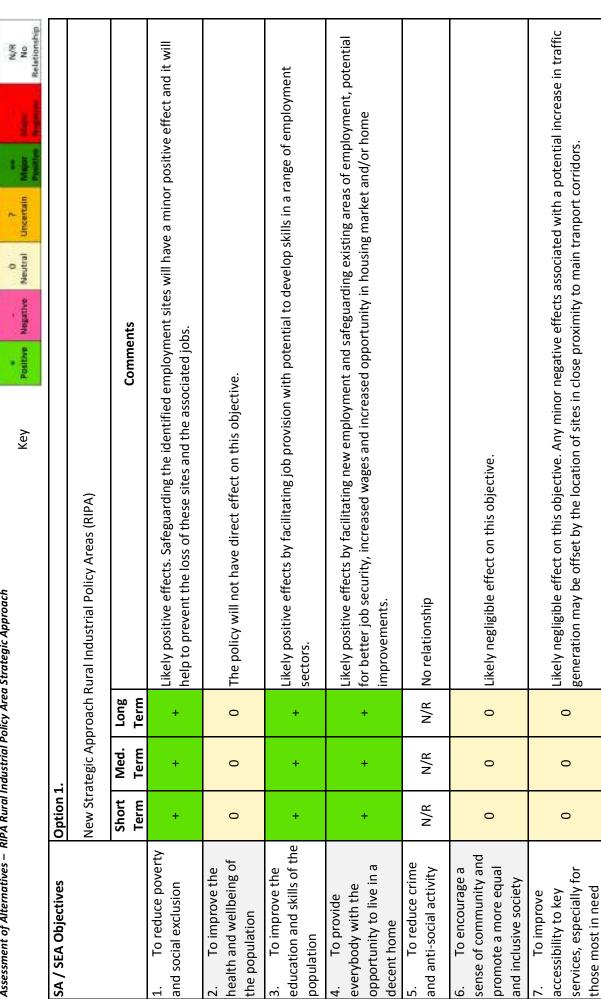
Assessment of Alternatives – Opportunity Site for Recreation with supporting Economic Mixed Use Development - Coalisland

|  | Option 1.     | 1            |              |   |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | The inti      | oductio.     | n of an C    | The introduction of an Opportunity Site for Recreation with supporting Economic Mixed Use Development in Coalisland   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                  |               |              |              | Desktop survey of flood risk maps by the River Agency indicate localised present day and historical flooding in the centre section of the proposed site and along the Torrent River any potential development on site may increase hardstanding reducing natural filtration and increase negative impacts and the associated risks from flooding. These impacts could be reduced through design mitigation measures such as SuDs. |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials         |               |              | 1            | Likely negative effect due to potential for increased waste production and increased fuel consumption from recreation and associated economic activity.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land<br/>quality and soil resources</li> </ol>    |               |              |              | Increased economic and recreational development will result in loss of a Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance and may impact on an adjacent local landscape policy area, this could potentially lead to a negative impact due to less soil resources and degradation in land quality. Mitigation measures may be employed to retain important landscape features through planning conditions.                             |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth                                       | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effects by facilitating sustainable economic and recreational development.  |
|  |               |              |              | However may impact negatively on the identified Mineral Reserve Policy Area located to the north of the site.   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment     | +             | +            | +            | Areas of Coalisland are the most employment deprived areas of the former Dungannon Council Area (NISRA). The potential to provide a policy area for economic and recreational development may provide the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment.  |
| To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +             | +            | +            | Allows sufficient flexibility to allow for overall positive effects on both economic performance and sustainable regeneration.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment             | ‡             | ‡            | ‡            | Likely to have a major positive effect through the provision of adequate economic and recreational development land locally for Coalisland contributing to Mid Ulster as a whole over the plan period.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth      | 0             | 0            | 0            | Unlikely to encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.   |
|  |               |              |              |   |

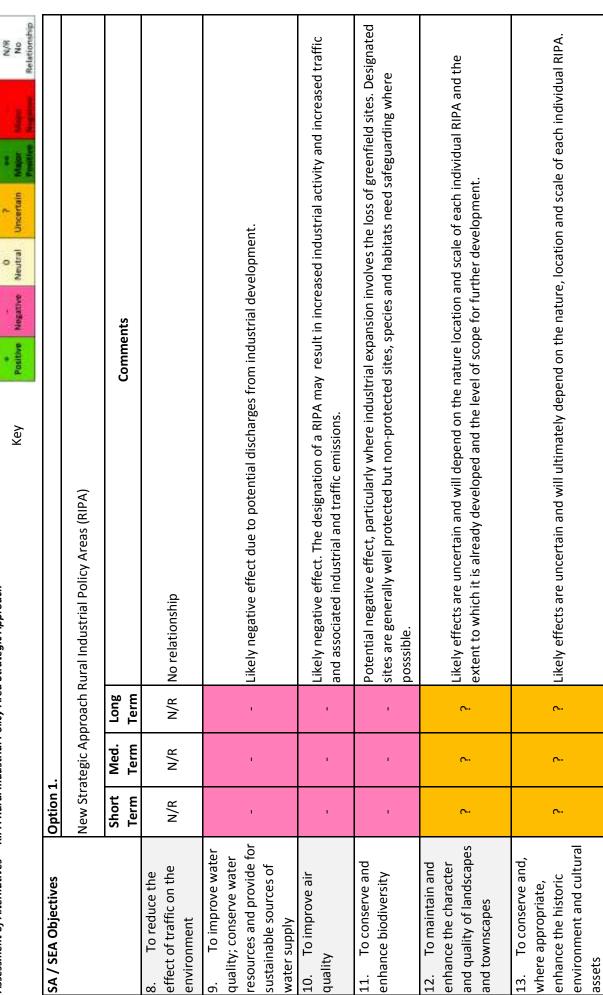
# Assessment of Alternatives – Opportunity Site for Recreation with supporting Economic Mixed Use Development - Coalisland

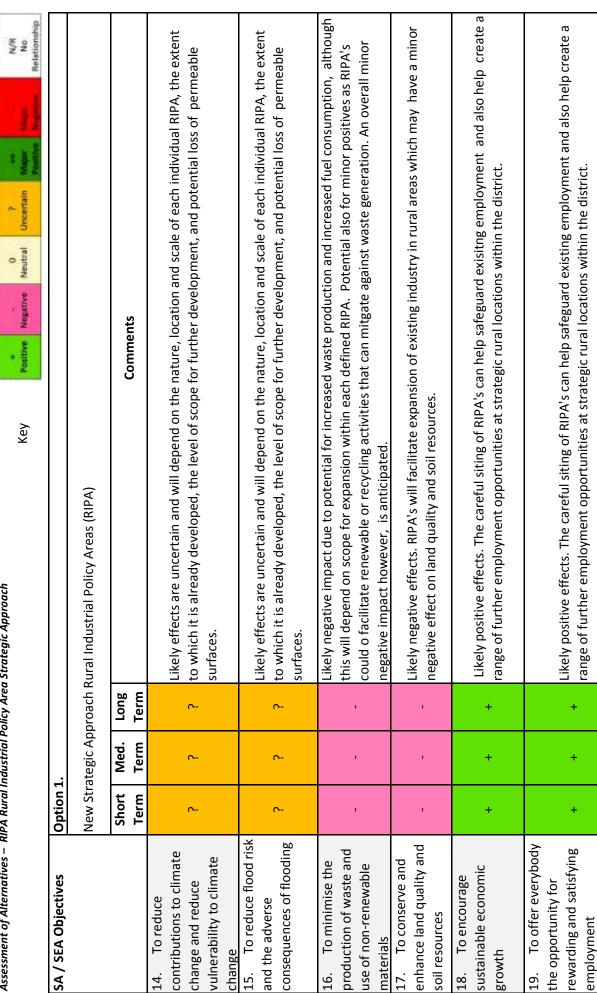


|                            | Summary - Opportunity Site for Recreation with supporting Economic Mixed Use - Coalisland  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | The introduction of an opportunity site to encourage the economic and recreational development of the Clay Pit site in Coalisland on balance would have an overall positive impact on the local area and the district as a whole through the potential for providing employment opportunities resulting in improved wages leading to increased social well being. By carefully protecting and promoting the linear landscape feature of the long established woodland may encourage greater social interaction and promote well being. |
| Environmental Effects      | Overall impact on Environmental measures will potentially be negative due to the possible adverse impacts on the environment from economic development.  |
| Economic Effects           | The introduction of an opportunity site to promote economic development has the potential to have a positive impact in the local area and the district as a whole by encouraging both inward and indigenous investment for the creation of employment opportunities. However any development may impact adversely on the identified Minerals Reserve Policy Area.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Planning Permission LA09/2016/1307/F covers the whole site of the proposed special policy area in Coalisland. Mitigation measures are conditions from this planning permission   |
| Preferred Option           | Introduce Opportunity Site for Recreation with supporting Economic Mixed Use Development in Coalisland   |



0





materials

16.

growth

19.

change

14.



N/8 No Relationship

Positive Negative Neutral

| SA / SEA Objectives     | Option 1. | <br> -<br> - |          |  |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------|--|
|                         | New Str   | ategic Ap    | proach R | New Strategic Approach Rural Industrial Policy Areas (RIPA)  |
|                         | Short     | Med.         | Long     | chan comment.  |
|                         | Term      | Term         | Term     | Comments   |
| 20. To reduce           |           |              |          |  |
| disparities in economic |           |              |          |  |
| performance and         | +         | +            | +        | Likely positive effects. The careful siting of KIPA's can help safeguard existing employment and also help create a        |
| promote sustainable     |           |              |          | range of further employment opportunities at strategic rural locations within the district.                                |
| regeneration            |           |              |          |  |
| 21. To encourage and    |           |              |          |  |
| accommodate both        |           |              |          | LIKELY POSITIVE EFFECTS. THE CAFELUI SITTING OF RIPA S CAFFILLED SAFEGUATOR EXISTING FOCAT EFFICIAL ALTRACT.               |
| indigenous and inward   | +         | +            | +        | Investment and provide a range of further employment opportunities at strategic fural locations within the                 |
| investment              |           |              |          | district.  |
| 22. To encourage        |           |              |          |  |
| efficient patterns of   | -         | -            | -        | Likely positive effects. The careful siting of RIPA's at strategic rural locations within the district in close prioximity |
| movement in support of  | +         | +            | +        | to key transport corridors will encourage efficient patterns of movement.  |
| economic growth         |           |              |          |  |
|                         |           |              |          |  |





| SA / SEA Objectives | Option 1. | <br> -                 |  |
|---------------------|-----------|------------------------|--|
|                     | New Str   | ategic Ap <sub>l</sub> | New Strategic Approach Rural Industrial Policy Areas (RIPA)      |
|                     | Short     | Med.<br>Term           | Short     Med.     Long       Term     Term     Term    Comments |

|                               | Summary - Strategic Approach to Rural Industrial Policy Areas (RIPA)  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | The introduction of RIPA's can socially beneficial by facilitating job provision and the potential for improving peoples incomes and living standards.  |
| Environmental Effects         | There may be minor negative environmnetal impacts, particularly on air quality, water quality and biodiversity. The extent of impact on landscapes, flood risk, land quality and our built heritage is less certain and will largely depend on the nature, location and scale of each individual RIPA.  |
| Economic Effects              | The introduction of RIPA's is likely to be economically beneficial by safeguarding exisiting employment and also facilitating further employment opportunities at strategic rural locations across the district.  |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Candidate RIPA's will need to meet a list of 8 criteria before being considered acceptable which can help avoid or mitigate against potential negative effects on for example biodiversity or neighbourin amenity. Application of associated policies, for example General Principles Flood Risk, Built Heritage etc can also provide mitigation. |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 1 - Strategic Approach RIPA Rural Industrial Policy Area   |

## Assessment of Alternatives – RIPA S Rural Industrial Policy Area Tullyvannon

N/R No Relationship

|  | Option 1. |             |              |  |
|--|-----------|-------------|--------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Proposed  | l Strategic | s Rural Inc  | Proposed Strategic Rural Industrial Policy Area - Tullyvannon (Sandvik) (Killeeshil)   |
|  | Short     | Med         | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +         | +           | +            | Likely positive impact. The RIPA designation provides opportunity for expansion of existing and creation of new industry which will create new employment. This will in turn help to reduce poverty and social exclusion.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the health<br/>and wellbeing of the<br/>population</li> </ol>              | +         | +           | +            | Likely positive impact. The RIPA designation provides opportunity for expansion of existing and creation of new industry which will create new employment. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health. |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population                                       | +         | +           | +            | Likely positive impact . The RIPA designation will facilitate job creation through the expansion of existing industry which will help improve the education and skills of the population.  |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live in<br/>a decent home</li> </ol> | +         | +           | +            | Likely positive impact. The designation of an RIPA will facilitate new industry and create new jobs, improving economic prosperity which will increase peoples chances of being able to access decent housing.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | N/R       | N/R         | N/R          | No relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society            | +         | +           | +            | Likely positive impact. The designation of a RIPA will facilitate the expansion of existing industry and create new jobs which is likely to contribute<br>toward a more equal and inclusive society.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                 | N/R       | N/R         | N/R          | No relationship  |

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N/R No Relationship

|  | Ontion 1      |             |              |   |
|--|---------------|-------------|--------------|---|
|  | Option        |             |              |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Proposec      | l Strategic | Rural Ind    | Proposed Strategic Rural Industrial Policy Area - Tullyvannon (Sandvik) (Killeeshil)  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | ı             | 1           | 1            | Likely overall negative impact. The designation of a RIPA will facilitate expansion of existing industry and lead to increased levels of traffic from employees as well as the transportation of products to and from the site. However, the site benefits from excellent transport links and is less than 2 miles from a junction which connects to the main upgraded A4, Belfast - Enniskillen / Donegal / Sligo transport corridor. While accessibility of this site is good and this has potential to reduce travel times and movements, this is unlikely to outweigh the negative effects of additional traffic. |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply                | 1             | 1           | 1            | Likely negative impact. The designation of a RIPA will facilitate the expansion of existing industry which will lead to increased sewage infrastructure, hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | 1             | ı           | 1            | Likely negative impact. The designation of an RIPA will facilitate increased traffic and associated emissions from the expansion of existing industry. This is likely to cause a negative impact on air quality.  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | ı             | ,           | 1            | Likely negative impact. The site is substantially developed, however the designation of a RIPA is likely to facilitate expansion on undeveloped lands which are largely agricultural in nature. This will have potential to have negative impacts on wildlife and biodiversity contained within field boundaries. Measures such as the provision of a Habitats Risk Assessment and consultation with NED will assist in mitigating against negative effects.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                                       | 0             | 0           | 0            | Likely neutral impacts. The site is located in an area characterised by existing industrial development in the immediate vicinity as well as the wider context. Whilst acknowledging the RIPA designation will facilitate expansion onto undeveloped lands, the landscape character has already been eroded by existing developed and further development within the RIPA designation is unlikely to cause detrimental / negative impacts.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where<br/>appropriate, enhance the<br/>historic environment and<br/>cultural assets</li> </ol> | 0             | 0           | 0            | Likely neutral impacts. An RIPA designation on this site which would facilitate the expansion of industry is unlikely to any impact either positively or negatively on the historic environment or cultural assets.   |

N/R No Relationship

| ,  | Option 1. |             |             |  |
|--|-----------|-------------|-------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Proposec  | l Strategic | : Rural Inc | Proposed Strategic Rural Industrial Policy Area - Tullyvannon (Sandvik) (Killeeshil)   |
|  | Short     | Med         | Long        | Comments   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change               |           |             |             | Likely negative impact. The designation of an RIPA can facilitate increased traffic and associated emissions from the expansion of existing industry. It is acknowledged that the accessibility of the site may reduce travel times, however this is unlikely to outweigh the negative effects of additional deliveries to and from site or factory emissions. Overall there is likely to be a negative impact on air quality which may contribute to climate change.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                      | 1         |             | 1           | Slight negative impact. DFI Rivers Flood map indicates there is some pockets of surface water flooding on site and traces of flooding in the eastern portion of the site. small area of land is within the Killymoon river passes through the site, the shores of which appear as floodplain on DfI Rivers flood map. The designation of an RIPA will facilitate the expansion of industry which may increase surface run off and discharge to watercourses. This may have potential to negatively impact on flooding. However, if development within the flood plain is avoided and considering the relevant statutory bodies should be consulted in relation to drainage any new development should only cause a marginal negative impact. |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                             | ı         | 1           |             | Likely negative impact. All new employment and development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation. However, it may also offer the opportunity to use renewables materials and practices to mitigate against waste generation. It is likely that overall there will be a slight negative impact.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | 1         | ı           | 1           | Likely negative impact. Acknowledging there are opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, however a RIPA designation will facilitate expansion to existing industry which is likely to have a minor negative effect on land quality and soil resources.  |
| 18. To encourage<br>sustainable economic growth  | ‡         | ‡           | ‡           | Major Positive impact. The designation of an RIPA site will facilitate expansion of industry which will create employment, attract investment and stimulate economic growth of the economy.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding<br/>and satisfying employment</li> </ol> | +         | +           | +           | Likely positive impact . The RIPA designation will facilitate job creation through the expansion of existing industry. The site is also accessible in terms of public transport, thus will help to offer everyone the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment.   |

## Assessment of Alternatives – RIPA S Rural Industrial Policy Area Tullyvannon

N/R No Relationship

|  | Option 1.     |           |           |  |
|--|---------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Proposed      | Strategic | Rural Inc | Proposed Strategic Rural Industrial Policy Area - Tullyvannon (Sandvik) (Killeeshil)   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med       | Long      | Comments   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +             | +         | +         | Likely positive impact . The RIPA designation will facilitate job creation through the creation of new industry. This which will have positive effects in terms of economic performance and regeneration of the area.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | ‡             | ‡         | ‡         | Likely major positive impact . The RIPA designation will facilitate job creation through the creation of new industry. This site is largely undeveloped therefore has significant capacity and is targeted at less traditional industries. New development and associated job creation has the potential to have significant positive effects on indigenous and inward investment.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | +             | +         | +         | Likely positive impact. The site benefits from good transport links and is less than 2 miles from a junction which connects to the main upgraded A4, Belfast - Enniskillen / Donegal / Sligo transport corridor. Accessibility of this site is therefore good and this has potential to reduce travel times and movements and will help to support an efficient pattern of movement. |



|                     | Option 1.      |           |  |  |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|--|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Proposed St    | rategic F | اroposed Strategic Rural Industrial Policy Area - Tullyvannon (Sandvik) (Killeeshil) |  |
|                     | Short          | 707       | lour   |  |
|                     | 1              |           | Comments   |  |
|                     | Term Term Term | erm       |  |  |

|                            | Summary - Tullyvannon Rural Industrial Policy Area  |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | Likely positive effects in creating jobs which can improve standard of living, improve mental health, provide more opportunities to housing and create a more equal and inclusive society.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Likely negative effects on all the environmental objectives as any new industrial development in the countryside can bring more traffic, waste, increased emissions, flooding. There is also the potential for a negative impact on biodiversity, landscape and the historic environment.   |
| Economic Effects           | Likely significant positive effects on sustainable growth and investment as this approach facilitates new industry, which will create employment, attract investment and stimulate economic growth of the economy.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | The Candidate RIPA at Sandvik will need to meet a list of 8 criteria before being considered acceptable which can help avoid or mitigate against potential negative effects on Mitigation and Enhancement for example biodiversity or neighbouring amenity. Application of associated policies, for example General Principles Flood Risk, Built Heritage etc. can also provide mitigation. |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 1 - Rural Industrial Policy Area at Tullyvannon.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Policy RIPA Desertcreat Rural Industrial Policy Area

|     | 1        | The second second | 0  | 4                 | ******      |            | N/R          |
|-----|----------|-------------------|--|-------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Kev | Positive | Negative          | Neutral  | Uncertain         | Major       | Manne      | oN<br>N      |
|     |          |                   | The state of the s | The second second | - Programme | Management | Relationship |

|  | Option 1.     |              |                |  |
|--|---------------|--------------|----------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Proposed      | Rural Indust | trial Policy / | Proposed Rural Industrial Policy Area - Desertcreat  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med<br>Term  | Long<br>Term   | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +             | +            | +              | Likely positive impact. The RIPA designation provides opportunity for the creation of new industry, which will create new employment. This will in turn help to reduce poverty and social exclusion.   |
| <ol><li>To improve the health and<br/>wellbeing of the population</li></ol>                    | +             | +            | +              | Likely positive impact. The RIPA designation provides opportunity for expansion of existing and creation of new industry which will create new employment. By facilitating job creation and improving economic prosperity, people will have a better quality of life and this has links to better levels of physical health as well as improved mental health.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education<br/>and skills of the population</li> </ol>                  | <i>د</i> .    | +            | +              | The impact in short term is uncertain, however likely positive impact in medium and long term. The RIPA designation will facilitate job creation through new industry which will help improve the education and skills of the population. The RIPA designation will facilitate and embrace other forms of economic and industrial development, improving the education and skills in a less traditional industries such as associated research and development uses. Considering the site is largely undeveloped and has substantial capacity, the improvement in the short term is uncertain, however it has potential to have positive impact in the medium term and major positive in the long term as a variety of skills and education are introduced through job creation. |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live in a<br/>decent home</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +              | Likely positive impact. The designation of an RIPA will facilitate new industry and the creation of jobs, improving economic prosperity which will increase peoples chances of being able to access decent housing.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R            | No relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society            | +             | +            | +              | Likely positive impact. The designation of a RIPA will facilitate the expansion of existing industry and create new jobs which is likely to contribute toward a more equal and inclusive society.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                 | N/R           | N/R          | N/R            | No relationship  |



|   | Option 1.     |             |              |  |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Proposed F    | Rural Indus | trial Policy | Proposed Rural Industrial Policy Area - Desertcreat  |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | 1             | 1           | ı            | Likely overall negative impact. The designation of an RIPA site is likely to have negative effects in relation to traffic resulting in an overall neutral impact. The designation of an RIPA will facilitate new industry and lead to increased levels of traffic from employees as well as the transportation of products to and from the site. Considering this site would target less traditional industries such as associated research and development, transportation of products and materials to and from the site may be lessened. In addition, accessibility of the site is good with direct access available onto the main A29 north south corridor which has potential to reduce travel times and movements. However given the capacity for new development will mitigate but are unlikely to completely outweigh the negative effects on traffic. |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 1             | 1           | ı            | Likely negative impact. The designation of an RIPA will facilitate new industry which will lead to increased sewage infrastructure, hard surfaces and increased run off to watercourses such as the Killymoon river runs through the site. In the long term, if all the land within the RIPA were to be developed there may be increased negative impact. However consultation with relevant statutory bodies such as DFI Rivers will help mitigate against adverse effects.   |
| <ol><li>To improve air quality</li></ol>  | 1             |             | ı            | Likely negative impact. The designation of an RIPA will facilitate increased traffic and associated emissions from the expansion of existing industry. This is likely to cause negative impact on air quality.   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance<br>biodiversity   |               |             | 1            | Likely negative impact. The site is largely undeveloped and is characterised by undulating landform, agricultural land with hedgerow boundaries and trees. In addition the Killymoon River runs through the site. The designation of an RIPA is likely to facilitate expansion on these undeveloped lands and has the potential to have negative impacts on wildlife and biodiversity contained within field boundaries and along the river banks. Measures such as the provision of a Habitats Risk Assessment and consultation with NIEA will assist in mitigating against negative effects.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance<br>the character and quality of<br>landscapes and townscapes                  |               | -           |              | Likely negative impacts. The site is located in an area of undulating landscape and characterised by agricultural lands. It is largely undeveloped and consequently the designation of an RIPA site is likely to cause major negative impacts on the character and quality of the landscape.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets              |               |             | ı            | Likely negative impacts. There site at Desertcreat is an 13th century medieval battlesite of Hugh boy O'Neill however there are no visible remains above ground. In the nearby settlement of Desertcreat to the north east, there are a number of listed buildings including a church, former church (now church hall), graveyard and B1 listed terrace. An RIPA designation on this site which would facilitate the expansion of industry which may negatively impact on these assets or their setting. Consultation with NIEA and HED will assist in mitigating against negative effects.  |

| Uncertain Ma | Neutral Uncertain Ma | Negative Neutral Uncertain Ma |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
|              | 0<br>Neutral         | Negative Neutral              |

|  | Option 1.     |              |              |  |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Proposed F    | Rural Indust | trial Policy | Proposed Rural Industrial Policy Area - Desertcreat  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med<br>Term  | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change               |               | 1            | 1            | Likely negative impact. The designation of an RIPA will facilitate increased traffic and associated emissions from the expansion of existing industry. This site targets less traditional industry such as associated research and development therefore it may not generate the same extent of traffic or emissions from factories. However the site at present is largely undeveloped, thus considering the capacity for industrial development, there is likely to be overall negative impacts on air quality which may contribute to or the vulnerability to climate change.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                      | 1             | 1            | 1            | Slight negative impact. The Killymoon river passes through the site, the shores of which appear as floodplain on Dfl Rivers flood map. The site at present is largely undeveloped and the designation of an RIPA will facilitate a substantial amount of new industry. This may increase surface run off and discharge to watercourses which could have potential negatively impact on flooding. However, if development is avoided within the flood plain and the relevant statutory bodies are consulted, drainage and sewerage discharges should be controlled so as not to significantly contribute to flooding resulting in a slight negative impact in the short term, increasing in the medium / long term as more land is developed. |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                             | 1             | 1            | 1            | Likely negative impact. All new employment and development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, but may also offer the opportunity to use renewables materials and practices to mitigate against waste generation. This site target less traditional industry such as associated research and development and may produce less waste than seen in more traditional industry. However the site has also greater capacity for new development so there is still likely to be a slight negative impact.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | 1             | ı            | 1            | Likely negative impact. Acknowledging there are opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, however the site is largely a greenfield site therefore a RIPA designation is likely to have a minor negative effect on land quality and soil resources as a result of industrial development.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | ‡             | ‡            | ‡            | Major Positive impact. The designation of an RIPA site will facilitate new industry, which will create employment, attract investment and stimulate economic growth of the economy.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact. The RIPA designation provides opportunity for the creation of new industry and is accessible. This will help to offer everyone the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact . The RIPA designation will facilitate job creation through the creation of new industry. This which will have positive effects in terms of economic performance and regeneration of the area.  |

| Assessment of Alternatives – Policy RIPA Desertcreat<br>Rural Industrial Policy Area | icy RIPA De   | sertcreat    |              | Key Positive Neutral Uncertain Million Neutral Positive Neutral Positive Neutral Positive Neutral Relationship   |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
|  | Option 1.     |              |              |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Proposed F    | tural Indust | rial Policy  | Proposed Rural Industrial Policy Area - Desertcreat  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med<br>Term  | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment               | ‡             | ‡            | ‡            | Likely major positive impact . The RIPA designation will facilitate job creation through the creation of new industry. This site is largely undeveloped therefore has significant capacity and is targeted at less traditional industries. New development and associated job creation has the potential to have significant positive effects on indigenous and inward investment. |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth        | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact. The site is linked to the main A29 road which connects Cooks town, Dungannon, Armagh. Accessibility of this site is therefore good and this has potential to reduce travel times and movements which will help to support an efficient pattern of movement.  |

#### Assessment of Alternatives – Policy RIPA Desertcreat Rural Industrial Policy Area

| N/R<br>No<br>Relationship |
|---------------------------|
| Major Way                 |
| 7<br>Uncertain            |
| 0<br>Neutral              |
| Negative                  |
| Positive                  |
| Key                       |

|                     | Option 1. |             |                |   |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Proposed  | Rural Indus | trial Policy A | Proposed Rural Industrial Policy Area - Desertcreat |
|                     | Short     | pəW         | Pong           | Commonte  |
|                     | Term      | Term        | Term           | Collinents  |

|                            | Summary - Desercreat Rural Industrial Policy Area (RIPA)  |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | Likely positive effects in creating jobs which can improve standard of living, improve mental health, provide more opportunities to housing and create a more equal and inclusive society.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Likely negative effects on all the environmental objectives as any new industrial development in the countryside can bring more traffic, waste, increased emissions, flooding. There is also the potential for a negative impact on biodiversity, landscape and the historic environment.   |
| Economic Effects           | Likely significant positive effects on sustainable growth and investment as this approach facilitates new industry, which will create employment, attract investment and stimulate economic growth of the economy.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | The Candidate RIPA at Desertcreat will need to meet a list of 8 criteria before being considered acceptable which can help avoid or mitigate against potential negative effects on for example biodiversity or neighbourin amenity. Application of associated policies, for example General Principles Flood Risk, Built Heritage etc. can also provide mitigation. |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 1 - Desercreat Rural Industrial Policy Area (RIPA)   |

#### General Principles Policy

# Assessment of Alternatives – General Principles - Policy GP1 - General Principles Planning Policy

|     | Positive | Negative | 0<br>Neutral | 7<br>Uncertain | 1 1      | ł | N/8<br>No    |
|-----|----------|----------|--------------|----------------|----------|---|--------------|
| Kev |          |          |              |                | Position | į | Relationship |

|  |            |                             |           | Key   |
|--|------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---|
|  |            |                             |           | Option 1.   |
|  | Introduc   | ion of 'G                   | eneral F  | Introduction of 'General Principles Policy' related to all development proposals under the following sub headings (a) Amenity, (b) Nature and                                     |
|  | Scale of [ | Jevelopn                    | nent, (c) | Scale of Development, (c) Siting Design and external appearance, (d) Advertisement, (e) Access Road layout and Parking Provision (f) Meeting                                      |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | needs of   | people w                    | vith Mob  | needs of people with Mobility Difficulties, (g) Other infrastructural requirements, (h) Landscape Character, (l) Biodiversity, (j) Planning Gain                                  |
|  | and Deve   | and Developer Contribution. | ntributic | n.  |
|  | Short      | Med.                        | Pong      | Comments  |
|  | Term       | Term                        | Term      |   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty<br/>and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | +          | +                           | +         | Likely positive effects on reducing poverty and social exclusion  |
| <ol><li>To improve the<br/>health and wellbeing of<br/>the population</li></ol>                                  | ‡          | ‡                           | ‡         | Likely significant positive effects by including policy which affords protection to neighbouring amenity  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education and skills of the population</li> </ol>  | +          | +                           | +         | Likely positive effects on improving education and skills as this appraoch facilitates sustainable development.   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home</li> </ol>                           | ‡          | ‡                           | ‡         | Likely significant positive effects by affording protection to neighbouring amenity and controlling the nature, scale<br>siting and design external appearance of all development |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | +          | +                           | +         | Likely positive effects on reducing crime as development should be sited and designed as to not have an adverse<br>impact on public safety.                                       |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a<br/>sense of community and<br/>promote a more equal<br/>and inclusive society</li> </ol> | +          | +                           | +         | Likely positive effects on encouraging a sense of community   |

# Assessment of Alternatives – General Principles - Policy GP1 - General Principles Planning Policy

| • ositive | Negative | 0<br>Neutral | 7<br>Uncertain | Nage . | 1 | N/8<br>No    |  |
|-----------|----------|--------------|----------------|--------|---|--------------|--|
|           |          |              |                |        |   | veteriorisms |  |

|                                    |                             |           |                     | Oution   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--|
|                                    | 10.10                       | 7 90      |                     | Option: 1. (a)   |
|                                    | Introduct<br>Seels of F     | Clon or   | əeneral<br>Sest (s) | Introduction of General Principles Policy related to all development proposals under the following sub neadings (a) Amenity, (b) Nature and      |
| :                                  | Scale OI 1                  | nevelopii | nent, (c,           | ocale of Development, (c) othing Design and external appearance, (d) Advertisement, (e) Access Road Jayout and Parking Provision (1) interting   |
| SA / SEA Objectives                | needs of                    | people v  | vith Mol            | needs of people with Mobility Difficulties, (g) Other infrastructural requirements, (h) Landscape Character, (l) Biodiversity, (j) Planning Gain |
|                                    | and Developer Contribution. | sioper co | חנרוטחנו            | Jn,  |
|                                    | Short                       | Med.      | Long                | Comments   |
|                                    | Term                        | Term      | Term                |  |
| 7. To improve                      |                             |           |                     |  |
| accessibility to key               | 1                           | 1         | ‡                   | Likely significant positive effects by requiring all development to take account of the specific needs of those with                             |
| services, especially for           | :                           |           |                     | whose mobility is impaired as part of the Design and Access Statement.   |
| those most in need                 |                             |           |                     |  |
| 8. To reduce the                   |                             |           |                     |  |
| effect of traffic on the           | ‡                           | ‡         | ‡                   | Likely significant positive effects by requiring the submission of transportation assessments where appropriate.                                 |
| environment                        |                             |           |                     |  |
| <ol><li>To improve water</li></ol> |                             |           |                     |  |
| quality; conserve water            |                             |           |                     |  |
| resources and provide for          | +                           | +         | +                   | Likely significant positive effects through the encouragement of SUDS in all development proposals.  |
| sustainable sources of             |                             |           |                     |  |
| water supply                       |                             |           |                     |  |
| 10. To improve air                 |                             |           |                     |  |
| quality                            | +                           | +         | +                   | LIKEIY positive errects on improving air quality   |
| 11. To conserve and                |                             |           |                     | Likely significant positive effects by requiring all development to respect, protect or enhance the districts                                    |
| enhance biodiversity               | ‡                           | ‡         | ‡                   | biodiversity.  |
| 12. To maintain and                |                             |           |                     |  |
| enhance the character              |                             |           |                     | likely significant positive effects by requiring all development to respect, protect or enhance the regions landscape                            |
| and quality of landscapes          | ‡                           | ‡         | ‡                   | character, features and sites.   |
| alla towilscapes                   |                             |           |                     |  |
|                                    |                             |           |                     |  |

# Assessment of Alternatives – General Principles - Policy GP1 - General Principles Planning Policy

N/S

|  |                             |           |           | Key  |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|
|  |                             |           |           | Option 1.  |
|  | Introduct                   | ion of 'G | Jeneral I | Introduction of 'General Principles Policy' related to all development proposals under the following sub headings (a) Amenity, (b) Nature and    |
|  | Scale of D                  | evelopn   | nent, (c) | Scale of Development, (c) Siting Design and external appearance, (d) Advertisement, (e) Access Road layout and Parking Provision (f) Meeting     |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | needs of                    | people v  | vith Mok  | needs of people with Mobility Difficulties, (g) Other infrastructural requirements, (h) Landscape Character, (l) Biodiversity, (j) Planning Gain |
|  | and Developer Contribution. | loper Co  | ntributio | n.   |
|  | Short                       | Med.      | Long      | Comments   |
|  | Term                        | Term      | Term      |  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | +                           | +         | +         | Likely positive effects on the historic environment  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change     | #                           | ‡         | ‡         | Likely significant positive effects by incentivising innovative design solutions based on Passive Solar design & renewable technologies.         |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                            | +                           | +         | +         | Likely positive effects, for example through the encouragement of SUDS in all development proposals.   |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials</li> </ol>   | +                           | +         | +         | Likely positive effects by requiring all development to have adequate infrastructure in place to deal with waste, sewerage and drainage.         |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                  | +                           | +         | +         | Likely positive effects on soil quality  |

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# Assessment of Alternatives – General Principles - Policy GP1 - General Principles Planning Policy

|  |                             |           |           | Relationship   |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|
|  |                             |           |           | Option 1.  |
|  | Introduct                   | ion of 'G | Seneral   | Introduction of 'General Principles Policy' related to all development proposals under the following sub headings (a) Amenity, (b) Nature and    |
|  | Scale of L                  | evelopn   | nent, (c) | Scale of Development, (c) Siting Design and external appearance, (d) Advertisement, (e) Access Road layout and Parking Provision (f) Meeting     |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | needs of                    | people w  | vith Mol  | needs of people with Mobility Difficulties, (g) Other infrastructural requirements, (h) Landscape Character, (l) Biodiversity, (j) Planning Gain |
|  | and Developer Contribution. | loper Co  | ntributi  | n.   |
|  | Short                       | Med.      | Long      | Comments   |
|  | Term                        | Term      | Term      |  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic  | +                           | +         | +         | Likely positive effects on encouraging sustainable economic growth   |
| growth   |                             |           |           |  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody<br/>the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and satisfying<br/>employment</li> </ol> | +                           | +         | +         | Likely positive effects on employment as the approach is facilitating sustainable development  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     | +                           | +         | +         | Likely positive effects on sustainable regeneration  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                     | +                           | +         | +         | Likely positive effects on investment  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                              | +                           | +         | +         | Likely positive effects on encouraging efficient movement patterns as access, road layout and parking provision                                  |

## Assessment of Alternatives – General Principles - Policy GP1 - General Principles Planning Policy



Introduction of 'General Principles Policy' related to all development proposals under the following sub headings (a) Amenity, (b) Nature and Scale of Development, (c) Siting Design and external appearance, (d) Advertisement, (e) Access Road layout and Parking Provision (f) Meeting needs of people with Mobility Difficulties, (g) Other infrastructural requirements, (h) Landscape Character, (l) Biodiversity, (j) Planning Gain Option 1. Key and Developer Contribution. SA / SEA Objectives

| Short | Med. | Long   |
|-------|------|--|
| Term  | Term | Term   |
|       |      |  |
|       |      | Summary - General Principles Planning Policy (Policy GP 1) |

| Background                    | It is considered that there are no reasonable alternative options for this subject as any alternative would not be consistent with the strategic policy and the core planning principles of the SPPS. Furthermore, during the review of the various subject policies it was considered that many of the general considerations contained within them, and which relate to all development irrespective of type, could be reflected in one overall policy applying to all development. The approach to this policy is therefore set within the context of the SPPS which states that sustainable development should be granted permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Mid Ulster Council wishes to tailor a General Planning Policy which allows for balanced decision making in the integration of a variety of complex social, economic, environmental and other matters that are in the long term public interest. This is fundamental to the achievement of sustainable development. All development proposed general Principles tailored for Mid Ulster. As such, no negative environmental, social or economic effects have been identified. |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Social Effects                | There are likely to be significant positive social effects by having protection of amenity and improving accessibility to key services as fundamental considerations for all development proposals.  |
| Environmental Effects         | There are also likely to be significant environmental benefits with the emphasis on biodiversity enhancement, maintaining/enhancing landscape character and encouragement of sustainable urban drainage systems. All positive effects anticipated can be further enhanced with the application of other criterion based policies on topics such as retail or the economy.  |
| Economic Effects              | Economic benefits can also be further enhanced with the early identification of developable an deliverable industrial land in parts of the district where it is needed most.   |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | All development proposals will be guided by the general principle that planning permission may be refused where it conflicts with the Plan or where the proposal will cause demonstrable harm to interests of acknowledged importance.   |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 1 - Introduction of Policy GP1 General Principles Planning Policy relating to proposals under the sub headings listed above.  |

### Housing In Settlements



|   | Option 1.     | 1.  |                    |   | Option 2.             |                      |                    |  |
|---|---------------|---|--------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt o       | Adopt existing Housing Zon<br>Policy HS2 - Social Housing | Housin<br>cial Hou | Adopt existing Housing Zonings policy approach contained within existing area plans and PPS 12,<br>Policy HS2 - Social Housing  | Reconfigu<br>Housing. | ure exist<br>Current | ing poli<br>guidan | Reconfigure existing policies in existing area plans into one Policy: HOU 1 - Protection of land zoned for Housing. Current guidance remains relevant without fundamental amendments.  |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med<br>Term   | Long<br>Term       | Comments  | Short<br>Term         | Med<br>Term          | Long<br>Term       | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion  | ‡             | ‡   | ‡                  | Likely to have a significant positive effect on this objective by protecting existing housing zonings and enabling low income groups in the district to have access to decent homes that meet their needs. The primary vehicle for zoning land and setting key site requirements in relation to social housing is through the plan process. Evidence shows that there is an under provision of identified social housing land within the Cookstown and Dungannon areas. Current Policy HS 2 Social Housing (PPS 12) however, provides for social housing as long as NIHE have identified a specific need. Planning permission will only be granted where provision is made for a suitable mix of housing types and tenures to meet the range of market and social housing needs identified. | ‡                     | ‡                    | ‡                  | Likely to have a significant positive effect on this objective by protecting existing housing zonings and enabling low income groups in the district to have access to decent homes that meet their needs. The primary vehicle for zoning land and setting key site requirements in relation to social housing is through the plan process. Evidence shows that there is an under provision of social housing lands within the Cookstown and Dungannon areas. To help address the potential shortfall, this policy includes an exception allowing social housing on Phase 2 land where there is an identified need, taking into account a sequential approach. |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population                            | +             | +   | +                  | Likely positive effect. Housing zonings are reasonably well-located in relation to existing healthcare facilities within the district and may offer good opportunities for walking and cycling day to day due to their locations.   | +                     | +                    | +                  | Likely positive effect. Housing zonings are reasonably well-located in relation to existing healthcare facilities within the district and may offer good opportunities for walking and cycling day to day due to their locations.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population                            | N/R           | N/R   | N/R                | N/R No relationship   | N/R                   | N/R                  | N/R                | N/R No relationship  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home               | ‡             | ‡   | ‡                  | Likely significant positive effect. The housing zonings will more than accommodate the anticipated need for additional dwellings over the plan period. The availability of phase 2 land in Cookstown and Dungannon provides for long term expansion of these towns while avoiding over provision at the same time. Provision of social housing to meet identified needs by NIHE will also enable low income groups in the district to have access to decent homes.  | ‡                     | ‡                    | ‡                  | Likely significant positive effect. The housing zonings will more than accommodate the anticipated need for additional dwellings over the plan period. The availability of phase 2 land in Cookstown and Dungannon provides for long term expansion of these towns while avoiding over provision at the same time. The potential freeing up of phase 2 land where it is for affordable housing to meet an identified need will also enable low income groups in the district to have access to decent homes.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | 0             | 0   | 0                  | A negligible effect on this objective is anticipated  | 0                     | 0                    | 0                  | A negligible effect on this objective is anticipated   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society | +             | +   | +                  | A minor positive effect is anticipated. Housing zonings are generally reasonably well-located in relation to existing facilitates where there is ease of access to employment opportunities and a range of shopping, recreation and community facilities.   | +                     | +                    | +                  | A minor positive effect is anticipated. Housing zonings are generally reasonably well-located in relation to existing facilitates where there is ease of access to employment opportunities and a range of shopping, recreation and community facilities   |



|   | Option 1.           | 1.                   |   |   | Option 2.     | 2.          |                       |  |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|---|---|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt 6<br>Policy H | existing<br>1S2 - So | Adopt existing Housing Zon<br>Policy HS2 - Social Housing | Adopt existing Housing Zonings policy approach contained within existing area plans and PPS 12,<br>Policy HS2 - Social Housing  | Reconfi       | gure exis   | ting poli<br>t guidan | Reconfigure existing policies in existing area plans into one Policy: HOU 1 - Protection of land zoned for Housing. Current guidance remains relevant without fundamental amendments.  |
|   | Short<br>Term       | Med<br>Term          | Long  | Comments  | Short<br>Term | Med<br>Term | Long<br>Term          | Comments   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                            | +                   | +                    | +   | Potentially positive effects. Planning Control Principle 3 of current PPS12 encourages the integration of local facilities, services and infrastructure into new housing developments to meets the needs of the community which will potentially improve accessibility to key services for those most in need. Policy QD 1 criterion requires schemes to demonstrate movement patterns that support walking and cycling and meets the needs of people whose mobility is impaired. | +             | +           | +                     | Likely positive impacts. Under this criterion based approach, applicants are required to demonstrate how proposals provide access to modes of transport other than car and provides linkages to community facilities to avoid insular developments. where a need is identified, provision needs to be made for local infrastructure or local neighbourhood facilities. |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | +                   | +                    | +   | Likely positive impact. Facilitating new housing close to existing infrastructure where there is greater access to sustainable modes of transport can potentially lead to the reduction in the use of the private car resulting in a less negative impact on the environment.   | +             | +           | +                     | Likely positive impact. Facilitating new housing close to existing infrastructure where there is greater access to sustainable modes of transport can potentially lead to the reduction in the use of the private car resulting in a less negative impact on the environment.  |
|   |                     | 1                    | 1   | Likely negative impact. Any new housing development may result in an increase in car based travel. Car dependency in Mid Ulster is already higher than the NI average (61% versus 57% - NISRA).   | 1             | 1           | ı                     | Likely negative impact. Any new housing development may result in an<br>increase in car based travel. Car dependency in Mid Ulster is already higher<br>than the NI average (61% Versus 57% - NISRA).  |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 1                   | 1                    | 1   | Additional housing will naturally result in increased water consumption. It will also put additional strain on existing Waste Water Treatment Works. Impact may be localised and depend on whether existing WWTW's within individual settlements can cope with additional units.  | 1             | -           | ı                     | Additional housing will naturally result in increased water consumption. It will also put added strain on existing Waste Water Treatment Works. Impact may be localised and depend on whether WWTW's within individual settlements can cope with additional units.   |
| 10. To improve air<br>quality   | 1                   | 1                    | 1   | Likely negative effect. Additional housing likely to result in increased traffic generation and therefore traffic emissions.  | 1             | •           | 1                     | Likely negative effect. Additional housing likely to result in increased traffic generation and therefore traffic emissions.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>  |                     |                      | 1   | Likely negative effect, particularly due to loss of hedgerows on greenfield sites. Care has been taken to ensure that the zonings do not unduly interfere with environmentally sensitive areas.   |               | ı           | ı                     | Likely negative effect, particularly due to loss of hedgerows on greenfield sites. Care has been taken to ensure that the zonings do not unduly interfere with environmentally sensitive areas.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                        |                     |                      |   | New development, particularly if greenfield land is required, has potential to impact on the urban and rural landscapes. An overall minor negative effect is therefore likely although this is uncertain as effects will depend to some extent on the design of the development and the incorporation of mitigation measures such as screening.   | -             | 1           |                       | New development, particularly if greenfield land is required, has potential to impact on the urban and rural landscapes. An overall minor negative effect is therefore likely although this is uncertain as effects will depend to some extent on the design of the development and the incorporation of mitigation measures such as screening.                        |

N/H No Relationship

|  | Ontion 1            | -   |                   |   | Ontion 2      | 2                      |                       | The second secon |
|--|---------------------|---|-------------------|---|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e<br>Policy H | Adopt existing Housing Zor<br>Policy HS2 - Social Housing | Housir<br>cial Ho | Adopt existing Housing Zonings policy approach contained within existing area plans and PPS 12, Policy HS2 - Social Housing   |               | gure exi:<br>3. Curren | ting poli<br>t guidan | Reconfigure existing policies in existing area plans into one Policy: HOU 1 - Protection of land zoned for Housing. Current guidance remains relevant without fundamental amendments.  |
|  | Short<br>Term       | Med<br>Term   | Long<br>Term      | Comments  | Short<br>Term | Med<br>Term            | Long<br>Term          | Comments   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets           | خ                   | ટં  | د                 | Potentially negative but ultimately depends on the nature, scale and location of development and application of related Built Heritage policies   | د،            | خ                      | خ                     | Potentially negative but ultimately depends on the nature, scale and location of development and application of related built heritage policies.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change               | +                   | +   | +                 | The location of residential development will primarily influence the districts contribution to climate change in terms of how well sites are connected to jobs, services and facilities and the sustainable transport network. Most of the housing zonings are fairly well connected to the main centres, existing employment sites and/or sustainable transport links, all of which will help to reduce car use and the associated greenhouse gas emissions. | +             | +                      | +                     | The location of residential development will primarily influence the districts contribution to climate change in terms of how well sites are connected to jobs, services and facilities and the sustainable transport network. Most of the housing zonings are fairly well connected to the main centres, existing employment sites and/or sustainable transport links, all of which will help to reduce car use and the associated greenhouse gas emissions.  |
|  | 1                   |   | •                 | Likely negative effect. More housing may result in increased car dependency and therefore car emissions.  | 1             |                        |                       | Likely negative effect. More housing may result in increased car dependency and therefore car emissions.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                      |                     | 1   | 1                 | Any policy that facilitates housing development will conflict with the aims of this objective. Related flood risk policies should ensure any new development is kept away from flood risk areas, and that risks are minimised.  |               |                        | ı                     | Any policy that facilitates housing development will conflict with the aims of this objective. Related flood risk policies should ensure any new development is kept away from flood risk areas  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the<br/>production of waste and<br/>use of non-renewable<br/>materials</li> </ol> | 1                   |   |                   | Likely negative effect. An increase in population and households will result in increased waste production both in terms of construction waste and waste generated by future residents. Provision of waste management facilities, as facilitated under related waste policies, can help alleviate potential harm.   | ,             |                        |                       | Likely negative effect. An increase in population and households will result in increased waste production both in terms of construction waste and waste generated by future residents. Provision of waste management facilities, as facilitated under related waste policies, can alleviate potential harm.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | -                   | 1   | 1                 | Likely negative effect. New housing on greenfield sites conflicts with the aims to conserve land quality and soil resources.  | 1             | -                      | 1                     | Likely negative effect. New housing on greenfield sites conflicts with the aims to conserve land quality and soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                   | +   | +                 | Likely positive effect on this objective, and on the construction sector in particular which is an important employer in Mid Ulster. The provision of housing to meet local needs through this policy will benefit the local economy by balancing population growth with the employment growth driven by other Local Plan policies.   | +             | +                      | +                     | Likely positive effect on this objective, and on the construction sector in particular which is an important employer in Mid Ulster. The provision of housing to meet local needs through this policy will benefit the local economy by balancing population growth with the employment growth driven by other Local Plan policies.  |



|  | Option 1.     | 1.  |                    |   | Option 2.            |                      |                    |   |
|--|---------------|---|--------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt.        | Adopt existing Housing Zon<br>Policy HS2 - Social Housing | Housin<br>cial Hou | $_{ m IS}$ Zonings policy approach contained within existing area plans and PPS 12, using   | Reconfig<br>Housing. | ure exist<br>Current | ing poli<br>guidan | Adopt existing Housing Zonings policy approach contained within existing area plans and PPS 12, Reconfigure existing policies in existing area plans into one Policy: HOU 1 - Protection of land zoned for Housing. |
|  | Short<br>Term | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term                          | Long               | Comments  | Short                | Med<br>Term          | Long<br>Term       | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody<br/>the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and satisfying<br/>employment</li> </ol> | +             | +   | +                  | Likely positive effect on this objective, and on the construction sector in<br>particular which is an important employer in Mid Ulster.   | +                    | +                    | +                  | Likely to have a positive effect on the economy and on the construction sector which is a particularly important employer in Mid Ulster.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     | +             | +   | +                  | Likely to have a positive effect on the economy by facilitating regeneration  | +                    | +                    | +                  | Likely to have a positive effect by facilitating regeneration.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                     | +             | +   | +                  | Likely positive effect on this objective, and on the construction sector in particular which is an important employer in Mid Ulster.  | +                    | +                    | +                  | Likely positive effect on this objective, and on the construction sector in particular which is an important employer in Mid Ulster.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                              | +             | +   | +                  | Likely to have a positive effect due to urban centric approach, greater accessibility to services, use of existing infrastructure and encouragement of sustainable movement patterns. | +                    | +                    | +                  | Likely to have a positive effect due to urban centric approach, greater accessibility to services, use of existing infrastructure and encouragement of sustainable movement patterns.                               |



|                     | Option 1.  | Option 2.                | 2.                      |                         |   |
|---------------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt existing Housing Zonings policy approach contained within existing area plans and PPS 12, Reconfigure existing policies in existing area plans into one Policy: HOU 1 - Protection of land zoned for Policy HS2 - Social Housing | PPS 12, Reconf<br>Housin | igure exis<br>g. Curren | ting polic<br>t guidano | Reconfigure existing policies in existing area plans into one Policy: HOU 1 - Protection of land zoned for Housing. Current guidance remains relevant without fundamental amendments. |
|                     | Short   Med   Long   | Short                    | Short Med Long          | Long                    | Commonte  |
|                     | Term   Term   Term   | Term                     | Term Term Term          | Term                    | Collinents  |

|                               | Summary - Protection of Land Zoned for Housing (Policy HOU 1)   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | Both approaches score highly on social indicators by protecting existing housing zonings and enabling low income groups in the district to have access to decent homes that meet their needs.   |
| Environmental Effects         | The environmental effects are likely to be negative for both approaches. Facilitating the development of housing in urban areas is likely to conflict with most environmental objectives including, maintaining and enhancing the character of the townscape/landscape, reducing the effect of traffic on the environment, improving water quality and to conserving and enhancing land quality and resources. Potential for mitigation as current policy requires housing developments to be designed drawing upon on the best local traditions of form, material and detailing as well as respecting the surrounding context and its appropriateness to layout, scale, proportions, massing and appearance of buildings. This approach can lead to enhancing the character of landscapes and townscapes reducing/or offsetting negative effects.  |
| Economic Effects              | Both approaches are likely to have a positive economic effects by facilitating growth in the construction sector and related industries.  |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | No significant adverse effects are anticipated from either approach. Potential minor environmental effects may be avoided by adhering to relevant Key Site Requirements, and the sequential approach 2. Further potential for mitigation through to the release of phase 2 land and through the submission of a landscape strategy for larger or sensitive sites as required under approach 2. Further potential for mitigation through throughout the plan period and through policy encouragement for sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling. Flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding and be reduced through application of related policies for example, by encouraging the use of permeable paving surfaces in the construction of new housing schemes to reduce any potential impacts from flooding associated with surface water run off. For Approach 2, sustainable design methods that incorporates sustainable drainage systems for all types of development, is detailed in the proposed General Policy and may form part of Design and Access Statements. |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 2 - Reconfigure existing policies in existing area plans into one Policy: HOU 1 - Protection of land zoned for Housing.  |



|   | Ontion                                    | 1   |                                   |   | Ontion 2   |           |  |  |
|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|------------|-----------|--|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt c<br>policy d<br>Housing<br>togethe | current<br>etailed<br>; in Sett<br>r with t | policy a in PPS7 tlement the SPP§ | Adopt current policy approach under transitional arrangements i.e. Apply current operational policy detailed in PPS7 Quality Residential Environments (including addendums) and PPS12 Housing in Settlements and elements of PPS8 Open Space relating to the residential environment together with the SPPS, existing area plans and supplementary guidance including in particular   | Reconfigur | e existir | ng policy  | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 7 and PPS 12 without fundamental amendments.  |
|   | Short                                     | Short Med I                                 | Long                              | Comments  | Short N    | Med       | Long   | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion  |   | +   |                                   | Likely positive impacts by facilitating housing in the main town, including provision of a mixture of house types and tenures, and enabling access to facilities/services for the majority of people.   |            |           |  | Likely positive impacts by facilitating housing in the main town, including provision of a mixture of house types and tenures, and enabling access to facilities/services for the majority of people.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population                            | +   | +   | +                                 | Likely positive impact. PPS 7 Quality Residential Environments requires proposals to demonstrate that they provide adequate public and private open space (as per Creating Places guidance) and that it includes a movement pattern that supports walking and cycling. The provision of open space as part of new developments is likely to encourage outdoor leisure and recreation which has benefits for health and wellbeing. | ‡          | ‡         | †<br>†<br>†<br>†   | Likely positive impact. Policy requires all proposals to demonstrate that it creates a sense of place, avoids town cramming and provides adequate public and private open space (as per Creating Places guidance), with additional clarification on separation distances. There is also emphasis on good design and connectivity to the wider community and existing blue and green infrastructure. The provision of open space as part of new developments is likely to encourage outdoor leisure and recreation which has benefits for health and wellbeing.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population                            | 0   | 0   | 0                                 | Minimal impact on this objective.   | 0          | 0         | 0  | Minimal impact on this objective   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home               | +   | +   | +                                 | Likely positive effect. Current policy requires that social housing be included as an integral part of a scheme where a need has been identified by NIHE. It also encourages a mix of house types and tenures to meet the needs of the community. Proposals also have to demonstrate that there are no unacceptable adverse effect on neighbouring amenity.   | ‡          | ‡         | 11. Sp. 15. Sp | Likely positive effect through requirement to provide adequate public and private open space, with additional clarification on separation distances. As with Option 1, provision is made for a mix of house types and tenures and proposals also have to demonstrate that there are no unacceptable adverse effect on neighbouring amenity. There is potential for additional benefits under this approach as it contains an interim policy i.e., until the local policies plan is published whereby developments of 50 units or more or on lands greater > 2 ha's will need to provide social housing of a rate not less than 125%, subject to agreement NIHE. This can help ensure the delivery of social housing in areas where there is an immediate need. |
| 5. To reduce crime<br>and anti-social activity                                      | +   | +   | +                                 | Likely positive impact. Current operational policy requires residential schemes to be designed to reduce crime and promote personal safety.   | +          | +         | +<br>+   | Potential positive effects through facilitation of quality residential environments that are safe and attractive places to live in. Related Urban Design polices require development to be adequately designed to promote personal safety and deter crime.   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society | +   | +   | +                                 | Current operational policy as set out in HS4 of PPS12 requires a mix of house types and size as a requirement in developments over 25 units or on sites >1 hectare thus promoting a more equal and sustainable society resulting in a likely positive impact.   | +          | +         | +<br>ty P  | Policy requires proposals to demonstrate that provision is made for a mixture of house types and tenures on sites of 25 units are more or on sites > 1hectare to cater for all the needs of society, thus promoting a more equal and inclusive society.  |



|   | 10:110   | ,  |                                      |  | 5 45               |                 |             |   |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt cu<br>policy de<br>Housing i<br>together | Adopt current por<br>solicy detailed in<br>Housing in Settle<br>together with th<br>Creating Places' | policy a in PPS; tlement the SPP: s' | Adopt current policy approach under transitional arrangements i.e. Apply current operational policy detailed in PPS7 Quality Residential Environments (including addendums) and PPS12 Housing in Settlements and elements of PPS8 Open Space relating to the residential environment together with the SPPS, existing area plans and supplementary guidance including in particular 'Creating Places'  | Reconfigur         | e existin       | g policy    | Option 2.  Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 7 and PPS 12 without fundamental amendments.  |
|   | Short  | Med<br>Term  | Long<br>Term                         | Comments   | Short N<br>Term To | Med L<br>Term T | Long        | Comments  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                            | +  | +  | +                                    | Likely positive effects. Planning Control Principle 3 of current PPS12 encourages the integration of local facilities, services and infrastructure into new housing developments to meets the needs of the community which will potentially improve accessibility to key services for those most in need. PPS 7 Policy QD 1 requires schemes to demonstrate movement patterns that support walking and cycling and meets the needs of people whose mobility is impaired. Provision is also made for local neighbourhood facilities where a need is identified. | +                  | +               | Li Li 4 fa  | Likely positive impacts. Applicants are required to demonstrate how proposals provide access to modes of transport other than car and provides linkages to community facilities to avoid insular developments. Provision is also made for local infrastructure or local neighbourhood facilities where a need is identified.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   |  | 1  |                                      | Any new housing development may result in an increase in car based travel. Car dependency in Mid Ulster is already higher than the NI average (61% V57% - NISRA). Existing policy can however provide some mitigation. The current approach of facilitating new housing close to existing infrastructure can potentially leading to the reduction in the use of the private car resulting in a less negative impact on the environment. Policy QD 1 also requires schemes to demonstrate movement patterns that support walking                                |                    | ,               | 4 D F 0 % 0 | Any new housing development may result in an increase in car based travel. Car dependency in Mid Ulster is already higher than the NI average (61% V57% - NISRA). This approach can however provide some mitigation. Facilitating new housing close to existing infrastructure can potentially lead to the reduction in the use of the private car reducing car emissions and therefore impacts on the environment. Alternative modes of transport to meet the needs of those without a car is also encouraged. |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply |  |  |                                      | Additional housing will naturally result in increased water consumption. It will also put additional strain on existing Waste Water Treatment Works. Impact may be localised and depend on whether existing WWTW's within individual settlements can cope with additional units.   |                    |                 | 4 % 5 5     | Additional housing will naturally result in increased water consumption. It will also put added strain on existing Waste Water Treatment Works. Impacts may be localised and depend on whether WWTW's within individual settlements can cope with additional units.   |
| 10. To improve air<br>quality   |  |  |                                      | Likely negative effect. Additional housing likely to result in increased traffic generation and therefore traffic emissions. Potential mitigation by encouraging more sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling to be accommodated in new housing developments. This will encourage people to use their car less thereby reducing emissions of key pollutants.  |                    |                 | - fc a Li   | Likely negative effect. Additional housing likely to result in increased traffic generation and therefore traffic emissions. Potential mitigation by encouraging more sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling to be accommodated in new housing developments and requiring the use of alternative modes of transport to provide access for those without a vehicle.  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity  |  | 1  |                                      | Likely negative effect, particularly due to loss of greenfield sites and associated hedgerows. Current policy requires landscape features to be identified and where appropriate be incorporated into the design and layout of the overall development in a suitable manner. This can facilitate positive impacts by ensuring important environmental assets are integrated as part of new development.  |                    |                 | a a b C     | Likely negative effect, particularly due to loss of greenfield sites and associated hedgerows. The requirement for submission of a landscape strategy as part of a Design and Access Statement for larger or sensitive sites may lead to the improved access to and the promotion of sites of biodiversity value.   |



|  | Option 1                                  | 1.  |                                    |  | Option 2.          |                 |                      |  |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt c<br>policy d<br>Housing<br>togethe | current<br>letailed<br>g in Set<br>r with | policy and in PPS; tlement the SPP | Adopt current policy approach under transitional arrangements i.e. Apply current operational policy detailed in PPS7 Quality Residential Environments (including addendums) and PPS12 Housing in Settlements and elements of PPS8 Open Space relating to the residential environment together with the SPPS, existing area plans and supplementary guidance including in particular  |                    | existin         | g policy             | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 7 and PPS 12 without fundamental amendments.  |
|  | 'Creating Places'                         | ig Place                                  | ,Sé                                |  | ı                  | ŀ               |                      |  |
|  | Short                                     | Med<br>Term                               | Long<br>Term                       | Comments   | Short M<br>Term Te | Med 1<br>Term T | Long                 | Comments   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes           | 1   |   |                                    | New development, particularly if greenfield land is required, has potential to impact on the urban and rural landscapes. Potential for mitigation as current policy requires housing developments to be designed drawing upon on the best local traditions of form, material and detailing as well as respecting the surrounding context and its appropriateness to layout, scale, proportions, massing and appearance of buildings. This approach can lead to enhancing the character of landscapes and townscapes reducing/or offsetting negative effects. |                    | 1               |                      | New development, particularly if greenfield land is required, has potential to impact on the urban and rural landscapes. Potential for mitigation as this approach seeks to avoid town cramming, requires developments to respect the character of the local area taking account of settlement patterns, urban grain and design of existing properties.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | ć   | 5   | <i>د</i> .                         | Potentially negative but largely depends on the nature scale and location of development and how this policy and related polices linked to built heritage are applied. Current policy requires archaeological and built heritage features to be identified and where appropriate be protected and incorporated into the design and layout of the overall development in a suitable manner. This approach can ensure negative impacts are avoided, mitigated, and in some cases enhanced.   | ٥.                 | ځ               | ج<br>ج<br>م بي بي بي | Potentially negative but largely depends on the nature, scale and location of development and how related built heritage polices are applied. Proposed Built heritage policies require archaeological and built heritage features to be identified and where appropriate be protected and incorporated into the design and layout of the overall development in a suitable manner. This approach can avoid/mitigate/enhance potential impacts. |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change     | 1   |   | 1                                  | Likely negative effect. More housing may result in increased car dependency and therefore car emissions  | 1                  | 1               |                      | Likely negative effect. More housing may result in increased car dependency and therefore car emissions.   |
| 15. To reduce flood<br>risk and the adverse<br>consequences of<br>flooding                   | 1   |   |                                    | Any policy that facilitates housing development will conflict with the aims of this objective.   |                    |                 | ۷ ٥                  | Any policy that facilitates housing development will conflict with the aims of this objective.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                   | 1   |   | 1                                  | Likely negative effect. An increase in population and households will result in increased waste production both in terms of construction waste and waste generated by future residents.  |                    |                 |                      | Likely negative effect. An increase in population and households will result in increased waste production both in terms of construction waste and waste generated by future residents.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                                  | 1   |   | 1                                  | Likely negative effect. New housing on greenfield sites conflicts with the aims to conserve land quality and soil resources.   |                    | 1               | ,<br>0               | Likely negative effect. New housing on greenfield sites conflicts with the aims to conserve land quality and soil resources.   |





|  | Ontion 1  | 1   |                                  |   | Ontion 2 |           |           |   |
|--|---|---|----------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt c<br>policy d<br>Housing<br>togethe<br>'Creatin | Adopt current posolicy detailed in<br>Housing in Settle<br>Gether with th<br>Creating Places' | oolicy a in PPS7 lement: he SPPS | Adopt current policy approach under transitional arrangements i.e. Apply current operational policy detailed in PPS7 Quality Residential Environments (including addendums) and PPS12 Housing in Settlements and elements of PPS8 Open Space relating to the residential environment together with the SPPS, existing area plans and supplementary guidance including in particular 'Creating Places' |          | ıre exist | ing polic | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 7 and PPS 12 without fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short<br>Term   | Med<br>Term   | Long                             | Comments  | Short    | Med       | Long      | Comments  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +   | +   | +                                | Likely positive effect on this objective, and on the construction sector which is a particularly important employer in Mid Ulster.  | +        | +         | +         | Likely positive effect on this objective, and on the construction sector which is a particularly important employer in Mid Ulster.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody<br/>the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and satisfying<br/>employment</li> </ol> | +   | +   | +                                | Likely to have a positive effect on the economy and on the construction sector which is a particularly important employer in Mid Ulster.  | +        | +         | +         | Likely to have a positive effect on the economy and on the construction sector which is a particularly important employer in Mid Ulster.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     | +   | +   | +                                | Likely to have a positive effect on the economy by facilitating regeneration.   | +        | +         | +         | Likely to have a positive effect by facilitating regeneration.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                     | +   | +   | +                                | Likely to have a positive effect on the economy and on the construction sector which is a particularly important employer in Mid Ulster.  | +        | +         | +         | Likely to have a positive effect on the economy and on the construction sector which is a particularly important employer in Mid Ulster.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                              | +   | +   | +                                | Likely to have a positive effect due to urban centric approach, greater<br>accessibility to services, use of existing infrastructure and encouragement of<br>sustainable movement patterns.   | +        | +         | +         | Likely to have a positive effect due to urban centric approach, greater accessibility to services, use of existing infrastructure and encouragement of sustainable movement patterns. |



|            | Adopt current policy approach under transitional arrangements i.e. Apply current operational policy detailed in PPS7 Quality Residential Environments (including addendums) and PPS12  Housing in Settlements and elements of PPS8 Open Space relating to the residential environment together with the SPPS, existing area plans and supplementary guidance including in particular  Creating Places  Creating policy contained in PPS 7 and PPS 12 without fundamental amendments.  Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 7 and PPS 12 without fundamental amendments. | Comments                         |
|------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Option 2.  | Reconfigure existing poli   | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term |
|            | λαόρτ current policy approach under transitional arrangements i.e. Apply current operational bolicy detailed in PPS7 Quality Residential Environments (including addendums) and PPS12 dousing in Settlements and elements of PPS8 Open Space relating to the residential environment ogether with the SPPS, existing area plans and supplementary guidance including in particular Creating Places'   | Comments                         |
| Option 1 . |   | Short Med Long Term Term Term    |
|            | SA / SEA Objectives   |                                  |

|                               | Summary - Quality Residential Development (Policy HOU 2)  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | Both approaches score highly on social indicators as they focus on the encouragement and enhancement of sustainable, quality residential communities. Approach 2 should bring added benefits to lower income families, with the introduction of an interim policy that makes the provision of social housing simpler. Approach 2 also sets out guidelines on separation distances between dwellings which may lead to more positive impacts on the well being of inhabitants.   |
| Environmental Effects         | The environmental effects are likely to be negative for both approaches. Facilitating the development of housing in urban areas is likely to conflict with most environmental objectives including, maintaining and enhancing the character of the townscape/landscape, reducing the effect of traffic on the environment, improving water quality and to conserving and enhancing land quality and resources.  |
| Economic Effects              | Both approaches are likely to have a positive economic effects by facilitating growth in the construction sector, an important employer in Mid Ulster, and related industries.  |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | No significant adverse effects are anticipated from either approach. Potential minor environmental effects may be avoided with the application of criterion based policies, inclusion of Key Site Requirements and through continuously monitoring and/or reviewing delivery throughout the plan period. In terms potential adverse impacts on air quality, there is potential for mitigation under other related polices e.g. General Principles where favourable consideration given to Passive Solar Design and renewable technologies, contributing to a a reduction in emissions and therefore vulnerability to climate change. Encouraging the use of permeable paving surfaces or SUDS in the construction of new housing schemes can help reduce any potential impacts from flooding associated with surface water run off. The provision of waste management facilities in conjunction with council recycling initiatives can help address the issue of increased waste generation. Requiring the protection and integration of landscape features and provision of private and public open space, or the submission of a landscape strategy (as required for larger sensitive sites under Option 2) can indirectly provide mitigation in term of impacts on landscapes and soils. |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 2 - Policy HOU 2 Quality Residential Development. Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 7 and PPS 12 without fundamental amendments.  |

|  | Option 1      | 1           |              |   | Option 2.             |                       |              |   |
|--|---------------|-------------|--------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e       | xisting     | policy c     | Adopt existing policy contained in PPS7 Addendum Residential Extensions and Alterations.  | Reconfig<br>Alteratio | ure exist<br>ns witho | ing polic    | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS7 Addendum Residential Extensions and Alterations without fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short<br>Term         | Med                   | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | 0             | 0           | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective   | 0                     | 0                     | 0            | likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the<br/>health and wellbeing of<br/>the population</li> </ol>                      | +             | +           | +            | Good quality design that is tailored to local circumstances would be considered to have minor positive effects on objectives relating to health, wellbeing and quality of life. | +                     | +                     | +            | Good quality design that is tailored to local circumstances would be considered to have minor positive effects on objectives relating to health, wellbeing and quality of life. |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | N/R           | N/R         | N/R          | No relationship   | N/R                   | N/R                   | N/R          | No relationship   |
| <ol> <li>To provide<br/>everybody with the<br/>opportunity to live in a<br/>decent home</li> </ol>     | +             | +           | +            | Likely positive effect by facilitating more affordable, residential accommodation to suit applicants needs without adversely impact on the privacy and amenity of neighbours.   | +                     | +                     | +            | Likely positive effect by facilitating more affordable, residential accommodation to suit applicants needs without adversely impact on the privacy and amenity of neighbours.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | 0             | 0           | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective   | 0                     | 0                     | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    | 0             | 0           | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective   | 0                     | 0                     | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                         | 0             | 0           | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective   | 0                     | 0                     | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0             | 0           | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective   | 0                     | 0                     | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective   |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0             | 0           | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective   | 0                     | 0                     | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective   |
| 10. To improve air<br>quality  | 0             | 0           | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective   | 0                     | 0                     | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.  |

Key





|  | Option 1 | 1         |              |  | Option 2.              |                       |                       |  |
|--|----------|-----------|--------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e  | xisting   | policy c     | Adopt existing policy contained in PPS7 Addendum Residential Extensions and Alterations.   | Reconfig<br>Alteration | ure exist<br>ns witho | ing polic<br>ut funda | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS7 Addendum Residential Extensions and Alterations without fundamental amendments.  |
|  | Short    | Med       | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short<br>Term          | Med<br>Term           | Long                  | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>   | 0        | 0         | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  | 0                      | 0                     | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                     | +        | +         | +            | Likely positive effect. Policy requires that scale, massing, design and external materials of extensions or alterations to dwellings are sympathetic with the built form and appearance of the existing property and should not detract from the appearance and character of the surrounding area. Policy also stipulates that the proposals will not cause the unacceptable loss of, or damage to, trees or other landscape features which contribute significantly to local environmental quality. | +                      | +                     | +                     | Likely positive effect. Policy requires that scale, massing, design and external materials of extensions or alterations to dwellings are sympathetic with the built form and appearance of the existing property and should not detract from the appearance and character of the surrounding area. |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets           | خ        | <i>د-</i> | خ            | Potentially negative but largely depends on the nature scale and<br>location of development  | <i>د</i> .             | <i>د</i> -            | ا خ                   | Potentially negative but largely depends on the nature, scale and location of development and how related built heritage polices are applied.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change               | 0        | 0         | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  | 0                      | 0                     | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                      | 0        | 0         | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  | 0                      | 0                     | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the<br/>production of waste and<br/>use of non-renewable<br/>materials</li> </ol> | 0        | 0         | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  | 0                      | 0                     | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | 0        | 0         | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  | 0                      | 0                     | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  |

### Assessment of Alternatives – HOU 3 Residential Extensions

Key

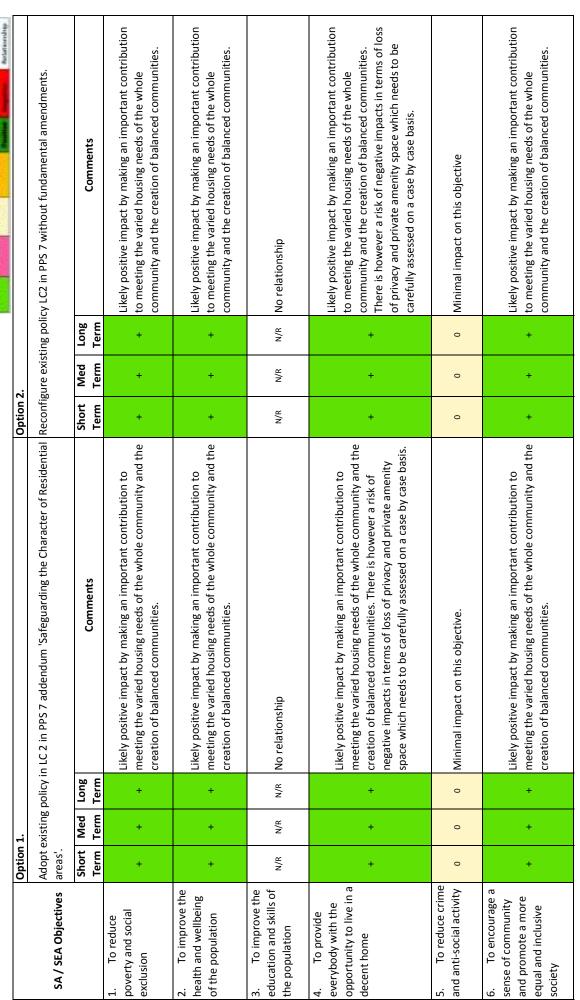
|  | Option 1 | 1           |              |  | Option 2.               |                       |                       | - Contraction - |
|--|----------|-------------|--------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e  | xisting     | policy c     | Adopt existing policy contained in PPS7 Addendum Residential Extensions and Alterations.                       | Reconfigu<br>Alteratior | ıre exist<br>ıs witho | ing polic<br>ut funda | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS7 Addendum Residential Extensions and Alterations without fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short    | Med<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short                   | Med                   | Long                  | Comments  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +        | +           | +            | Likely to have a minor positive effect by facilitating small scale development within the construction sector. | +                       | +                     | +                     | Likely to have a minor positive effect by facilitating small scale development within the construction sector.  |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | 0        | 0           | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  | 0                       | 0                     | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | 0        | 0           | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  | 0                       | 0                     | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | 0        | 0           | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  | 0                       | 0                     | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | 0        | 0           | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  | 0                       | 0                     | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective   |



|                     | Option 1   | Option 2.   |
|---------------------|--|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt existing policy contained in PPS7 Addendum Residential Extensions and Alterations. | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS7 Addendum Residential Extensions and Alterations without fundamental amendments. |
|                     | Short Med Long Term Term Term Term   | Short Med Long Comments Term Term Term  |

|                               | Summary - Residential Extensions (Policy HOU 3)   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | Both approaches can be socially beneficial by facilitating housing extensions that provide for growing families or to meet the needs of older or mobility impaired family members.  |
| Environmental Effects         | Both approaches are likely to have a largely minimal impact on environmental objectives. There is some potential for positive effects on the local townscape/landscape as both approaches seek to protect the built form and external appearance of properties and the character of surrounding areas. Approach 2 however does not include any safeguards in relation to impacts on trees or other landscape features but this is dealt with in the general policy. |
| Economic Effects              | By facilitating small scale construction development, albeit subject to meeting specified criteria, both approaches can help bring economic benefits.   |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | No significant adverse effects are anticipated from either approach.  |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 2 - Policy HOU 3 Residential Extensions. Reconfigure existing policy without fundamental amendments.   |

§ 2



### Assessment of Alternatives - Policy HOU 4 Conversion of existing buildings to flats Apartments or HMO's

N/M No Sections of app

Key

|   | Option 1.           | نے          |           |  | Option 2. |           |           |  |
|---|---------------------|-------------|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives a   | Adopt ex<br>areas'. | xisting p   | oolicy ir | Adopt existing policy in LC 2 in PPS 7 addendum 'Safeguarding the Character of Residential Reconfigure existing policy LC2 in PPS 7 without fundamental amendments. areas'.  | Reconfig  | ure exist | ing polic | y LC2 in PPS 7 without fundamental amendments.   |
| 1   | Short<br>Term       | Med<br>Term | Long      | Comments   | Short     | Med       | Long      | Comments   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                            | +                   | +           | +         | Likely to have a positive impact as the greatest demands for this type of housing will be in central urban areas which would already have good accessibility to key services.  | +         | +         | +         | Likely to have a positive impact as the greatest demands<br>for this type of housing will be in central urban areas which<br>would already have good accessibility to key services.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | +                   | +           | +         | likely positive impact by providing accommodation in areas where there may be greater accessibility to sustainable modes of transport.   | +         | +         | +         | likely positive impact by providing accommodation in areas where there may be greater accessibility to sustainable modes of transport.   |
|   | - 1                 | 1           | -         | Likely negative effect as increased housing density could lead to increased traffic congestion in central urban areas.   | -         | -         | -         | Likely negative effect as increased housing density could<br>lead to increased traffic congestion in central urban areas.  |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | ı                   | 1           | 1         | Additional housing/housing units will naturally result in increased water consumption. It will also put additional strain on existing Waste Water Treatment Works. Impact may be localised and depend on whether existing WWTW's within individual settlements can cope with additional units. | 1         | ı         | ı         | Additional housing/housing units will naturally result in increased water consumption. It will also put added strain on existing Waste Water Treatment Works. Impact may be localised and depend on whether WWTW's within individual settlements can cope with additional units. |
| 10. To improve air<br>quality   | +                   | +           | +         | Likely positive impact by providing accommodation in areas where there may be greater accessibility to sustainable modes of transport.   | +         | +         | +         | Likely positive impact by providing accommodation in areas where there may be greater accessibility to sustainable modes of transport.   |
|   | 1                   | 1           | 1         | Likely negative effect. Additional housing in more central areas likely to result in increased traffic generation and therefore traffic emissions with localised adverse impacts on air quality.   | 1         | 1         | 1         | Likely negative effect. Additional housing in more central urban areas likely to result in increased traffic generation and therefore traffic emissions with localised adverse impacts on air quality.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>  | 0                   | 0           | 0         | Likely neutral impact on this objective.   | 0         | 0         | 0         | Likely neutral impact on this objective  |

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|   | Option 1.          | 1.          |              |  | Option 2.     | ai.       |            |  |
|---|--------------------|-------------|--------------|--|---------------|-----------|------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt e<br>areas'. | xisting     | policy is    | Adopt existing policy in LC 2 in PPS 7 addendum 'Safeguarding the Character of Residential Reconfigure existing policy LC2 in PPS 7 without fundamental amendments. areas'.  | Reconfig      | gure exis | ting polic | y LC2 in PPS 7 without fundamental amendments.   |
|   | Short<br>Term      | Med<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short<br>Term | Med       | Long       | Comments   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                          | ı                  | ı           | ı            | Potential cumulative negative effects on the character and appearance of townscapes, particularly on those which may have architectural merit e.g. conservation areas and ATC's.   | ı             | 1         | ı          | Potential cumulative negative effects on the character and appearance of townscapes, particularly those which may have architectural merit e.g conservation areas and ATC's.   |
| 13. To conserve<br>and, where<br>appropriate, enhance<br>the historic<br>environment and<br>cultural assets | خ                  | ċ.          | <b>خ</b>     | Potential cumulative negative effects on the character and appearance of townscapes, particularly on those which may have architectural merit e.g. conservation areas and ATC's. However this will depend on the nature and scale of the development.                                | خ             | ?         | خ          | Potential cumulative negative effects on the character and appearance of townscapes, particularly on those which may have architectural merit e.g. conservation areas and ATC's.However this will depend on the nature and scale of the development.                                 |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                    | +                  | +           | +            | Likely to have a positive impact as the greatest demands for this type of housing accommodation will be in central urban areas close to existing employment areas and sustainable modes of transport.  | +             | +         | +          | Likely to have a positive impact as the greatest demands for this type of housing will be in central urban close to existing employment areas and sustainable modes of transport.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding   | 0                  | 0           | 0            | As the policy relates to 'conversion and change of use' of buildings new development will be minimal therefore avoiding conflict with this objective. There may even be a minor positive by reducing the need for new development although not enough to warrant a positive scoring. | 0             | 0         | 0          | As the policy relates to 'conversion and change of use' of buildings new development will be minimal therefore avoiding conflict with this objective. There may even be a minor positive by reducing the need for new development although not enough to warrant a positive scoring. |

| אויכיזיני סן אויכיזיני   | 5347               |             | •            | Assessment of Artennatives - Tolley floor + Collegistor of existing ballanings to juds Apartments of finols s  |               |            | Key       | Payeline Neutral Uncertain Space Teach Payer Part Payer Paye |
|--|--------------------|-------------|--------------|--|---------------|------------|-----------|--|
|  | Option 1.          | 1.          |              |  | Option 2.     |            |           |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e<br>areas'. | existing    | policy       | Adopt existing policy in LC 2 in PPS 7 addendum 'Safeguarding the Character of Residential areas'.   | ।<br>Reconfiह | gure exist | ing polic | ng the Character of Residential Reconfigure existing policy LC2 in PPS 7 without fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short              | Med<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short<br>Term | Med        | Long      | Comments   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials             | ı                  | 1           | I            | Likely negative effect. An increase in population and households/household units will result in increased waste production both in terms of construction waste and waste generated by future residents.  | ı             | ı          | 1         | Likely negative effect. An increase in population and households/household units will result in increased waste production both in terms of construction waste and waste generated by future residents.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                            | 0                  | 0           | 0            | As the policy relates to 'conversion and change of use' of buildings new development will be minimal therefore avoiding conflict with this objective. There may even be a minor positive by reducing the need for new development although not enough to warrant a positive scoring. | 0             | 0          | 0         | As the policy relates to 'conversion and change of use' of buildings new development will be minimal therefore avoiding conflict with this objective. There may even be a minor positive by reducing the need for new development although not enough to warrant a positive scoring.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                  | +           | +            | Likely positive effect on this objective by supporting urban regeneration and facilitating housing accommodation that suits varying housing needs including that of migrant workers.   | +             | +          | +         | Likely positive effect on this objective by supporting urban regeneration and facilitating housing accommodation that suits varying housing needs including that of migrant workers.   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | +                  | +           | +            | Likely positive effect on this objective by supporting urban regeneration and facilitating housing accommodation that suits varying housing needs including that of migrant workers.   | +             | +          | +         | Likely positive effect on this objective by supporting urban regeneration and facilitating housing accommodation that suits varying housing needs including that of migrant workers.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +                  | +           | +            | This policy can help support urban regeneration through the reuse and conversion of existing buildings.  | +             | +          | +         | This policy can help support urban regeneration through the reuse and conversion of existing buildings.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inwestment                        | 0                  | 0           | 0            | Likely minimal impact on this objective  | 0             | 0          | 0         | Likely minimal impact on this objective.   |

### Assessment of Alternatives - Policy HOU 4 Conversion of existing buildings to flats Apartments or HMO's

| Assessment of Alterna   | tives - r     | olicy HC    | 7U 4 CO      | Assessment of Alternatives - Policy HOU 4 Conversion of existing buildings to flats Apartments or HMO's   |               |             | Key       | Mysthree Properties Neutral Universities Separate Properties Prope |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|---|---------------|-------------|-----------|--|
|   | Option 1.     | 1.          |              | )   | Option 2.     |             |           |  |
| Adopt SA / SEA Objectives areas'.   | Adopt areas'. | existing    | policy i     | Adopt existing policy in LC 2 in PPS 7 addendum 'Safeguarding the Character of Residential Reconfigure existing policy LC2 in PPS 7 without fundamental amendments.                   | Reconfig      | ure exist   | ing polic | cy LC2 in PPS 7 without fundamental amendments.  |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short<br>Term | Med<br>Term | Long      | Comments   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth | +             | +           | +            | Likely to have a positive effect due to urban centric approach, greater accessibility to services, use of existing infrastructure and encouragement of sustainable movement patterns. | +             | +           | +         | Likely to have a positive effect due to urban centric approach, greater accessibility to services, use of existing infrastructure and encouragement of sustainable movement patterns.  |

|                               | Summary - Conversion of existing buildings to flats, apartments or houses in multiple occupation (Policy HOU 4)   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | As long as the potential adverse impacts on neighbouring amenity are carefully considered, both approaches have potential to be socially beneficial by helping to meeting the varied housing needs of the whole community and the creation of balanced communities where there is ease of access to local services and facilities.  |
| Environmental Effects         | As with any new residential development there are potentially negative effects on water quality and air quality due to increased no of residents and and associated increase in traffic generation and waste production. The flip side however is that by facilitating conversions and HMO's it may avoid the need for new developments elsewhere within settlements, that may result in the loss of greenfield site at locations with poor accessibility to sustainable modes of transport. There is particular risk to townscape quality and areas of architectural merit although this depends on the scale and degree of residential intensification and how the layout and design of schemes are considered. |
| Economic Effects              | Both approaches are likely to have a positive economic effects by facilitating the reuse of existing buildings and therefore promoting urban regeneration and encouraging the taking up of residence at locations with good accessibility to both employment and sustainable modes of transport.  |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | No significant adverse effects are anticipated from either approach. Potentially negative effects may be avoided with the application of criterion based policies, such as the 150 metre floor space restriction. Under both approaches proposals are also required to demonstrate that there is no adverse effect on the local character, environmental quality or residential amenity of the surrounding area and that the proposal maintains or enhances the form, character and architectural features, design and setting of the existing building.  |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 2 - Policy HOU 4 Both policies are essentially the same and this is reflected in their appraisal scorings.   |

| Key House a transfer the transf | Key Posters Neutral Unsersal Manager Neutral Manager Neutral Manager Neutral Manager Neutral Manager Neutral N |
|--|--|
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|   | Ontion 1                      | 1                               |                                 |   | Ontion 2  |                     |                     |   |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|---------------------|---|
|   | 2                             | ;                               |                                 |   | 1000  |                     |                     |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt o<br>operati<br>Housing | current<br>onal po<br>g in Sett | policy a<br>licy det<br>tlement | Adopt current policy approach under transitional arrangements i.e. Apply current operational policy detailed in policy HS 3 (amended) Travellers Accommodation of PPS12 Housing in Settlements and that contained within the SPPS (P.75)                                  | Reconfigure existing policy<br>Travellers Accommodation | re existi<br>Accomr | ng polic<br>nodatio | Reconfigure existing policy HS 3 (amended) without fundamental amendments: Policy TH 1<br>Travellers Accommodation  |
|   | Short<br>Term                 | Med<br>Term                     | Long<br>Term                    | Comments  | Short   | Med                 | Long                | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty<br/>and social exclusion</li> </ol>  | +                             | +                               | +                               | Likely positive impacts by ensuring accommodation is provided to meet the distinctive needs of travellers.  | +   | +                   | +                   | Likely positive impacts by ensuring accommodation is provided to meet the distinctive needs of travellers.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +                             | +                               | +                               | Likely positive impacts by ensuring accommodation is provided to meet the distinctive needs of travellers.  | +   | +                   | +                   | Likely positive impacts by ensuring accommodation is provided to meet the distinctive needs of travellers.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population  | N/R                           | N/R                             | N/R                             | No relationship   | N/R   | N/R                 | N/R                 | No relationship   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live<br/>in a decent home</li> </ol>        | ‡                             | ‡                               | ‡                               | Likely significant positive impacts by ensuring accommodation is provided to meet the distinctive needs of travellers.  | ‡   | ‡                   | ‡                   | Likely positive impacts by ensuring accommodation is provided to meet the distinctive needs of travellers.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | 0                             | 0                               | 0                               | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  | 0   | 0                   | 0                   | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  |
| <ul><li>fo To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society</li></ul> | +                             | +                               | +                               | Likely positive impacts by ensuring accommodation is provided to meet the distinctive need of travellers.   | +   | +                   | +                   | Likely positive impacts by ensuring accommodation is provided to meet the distinctive need of travellers.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                        | 0                             | 0                               | 0                               | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective, although some positives in that policy seeks to provide accommodation within existing settlements initially where there may be better access to services and facilities, before looking at edge of settlement locations. | 0   | 0                   | 0 8 9               | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective, although some positives in that policy seeks to provide accommodation within existing settlements initially where there may be better access to services and facilities, before looking at edge of settlement locations. |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | 0                             | 0                               | 0                               | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective, although some positives in that policy seeks to provide accommodation within existing settlements initially where there may be better access to services and facilities, before looking at edge of settlement locations. | 0   | 0                   | 0 8 9 9             | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective, although some positives in that policy seeks to provide accommodation within existing settlements initially where there may be better access to services and facilities, before looking at edge of settlement locations. |

|   | •                              |                    |                                 |  |                                    | ž   | Key                  | Foundame Respective Natural Universities Responses Pro-  |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|--|
|   | Option 1                       | 1.                 |                                 |  | Option 2.                          |   |                      |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt c<br>operatic<br>Housing | urrent polonal pol | oolicy a<br>icy deta<br>lements | Adopt current policy approach under transitional arrangements i.e. Apply current operational policy detailed in policy HS 3 (amended) Travellers Accommodation of PPS12 Housing in Settlements and that contained within the SPPS (P.75) | Reconfig <sub>e</sub><br>Traveller | Reconfigure existing policy<br>Travellers Accommodation | ng polic<br>nodation | Reconfigure existing policy HS 3 (amended) without fundamental amendments: Policy TH 1<br>Travellers Accommodation   |
|   | Short                          | Med                | Long                            | Comments   | Short                              | Med 1<br>Term 1   | Long                 | Comments   |
| 9. To improve water quality, conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0                              | 0                  | 0                               | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                                  | 0   | 0                    | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 10. To improve air quality  | 0                              | 0                  | 0                               | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                                  | 0   | 0                    | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity  | 0                              | 0                  | 0                               | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                                  | 0   | 0                    | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                        | 1                              | 1                  | 1                               | Likely negative impact although this will depend on the nature, scale and location of development.   | 1                                  | 1   | e -                  | Likely negative impact although this will depend on the nature, scale and location of development.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets              | ć                              | <b>د</b> ٠         | خ                               | Will largely depends on the nature, scale and location of development.   | <i>د</i> ،                         | <i>د</i>  | ٠.                   | Will largely depends on the nature, scale and location of development  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                  | 0                              | 0                  | 0                               | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                                  | 0   | 0 [                  | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding   | 0                              | 0                  | 0                               | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                                  | 0   | 1 0                  | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                | 1                              | 1                  | 1                               | Likely negative effect. An increase in population and household<br>units will result in increased waste production both in terms of<br>construction waste and waste generated by future residents.                                       |                                    |   | - N                  | Likely negative effect. An increase in population and household units will result in increased waste production both in terms of construction waste and waste generated by future residents. |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources   | 0                              | 0                  | 0                               | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                                  | 0   | 0                    | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   |

| Assessment of Anernauves – Policy in 1 Travellers Accomodation   | - Polity                       | 711 7 11               | Vellers                       | . Ассолюваиол  |   | <u>*</u>            | Key                 | Foundation Political University Manager Company (No. 1972)   |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|---------------------|---------------------|--|
|  | Option 1.                      | 1.                     |                               |  | Option 2.   |                     |                     |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt c<br>operatic<br>Housing | urrent polonal polonal | oolicy a<br>icy deta<br>ement | Adopt current policy approach under transitional arrangements i.e. Apply current operational policy detailed in policy HS 3 (amended) Travellers Accommodation of PPS12 Housing in Settlements and that contained within the SPPS (P.75) | Reconfigure existing policy<br>Travellers Accommodation | re existi<br>Accomr | ng polic<br>nodatic | Reconfigure existing policy HS 3 (amended) without fundamental amendments: Policy TH 1<br>Travellers Accommodation |
|  | Short Med<br>Term Term         | Med                    | Long<br>Term                  | Comments   | Short<br>Term   | Med                 | Long                | Comments   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | 0                              | 0                      | 0                             | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0   | 0                   | 0                   | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody<br/>the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and satisfying<br/>employment</li> </ol> | 0                              | 0                      | 0                             | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0   | 0                   | 0                   | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     | 0                              | 0                      | 0                             | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0   | 0                   | 0                   | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                     | 0                              | 0                      | 0                             | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0   | 0                   | 0                   | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                              | 0                              | 0                      | 0                             | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0   | 0                   | 0                   | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   |



| to monte of         |   |   | Key                          | Postes Impedi | Percent    | Uncertain | 1 5 10   | N/M<br>No<br>Anterioristics |
|---------------------|---|---|------------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|--|-----------------------------|
|                     | Option 1.   | Option 2.   |                              |               |            |           |  |                             |
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt current policy approach under transitional arrangements i.e. Apply current Re operational policy detailed in policy HS 3 (amended) Travellers Accommodation of PPS12 Tr Housing in Settlements and that contained within the SPPS (P.75)  | Reconfigure existing policy I<br>Travellers Accommodation | sting policy HS<br>mmodation | 3 (amended)   | without fu | ndament   | Reconfigure existing policy HS 3 (amended) without fundamental amendments: Policy TH 1<br>Travellers Accommodation | s: Policy TH 1              |
|                     | Short         Med         Long         S         F         Term         Term< | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term                          | Long<br>Term                 |               |            | Comments  | nts  |                             |

|                               | Summary - Travellers Accommodation (Policy TH 1)  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | Potentially signifcant positive effects by ensuring accommodation is provided to meet the distinctive needs of travellers, where that need has been demonstrated as part of a housing needs assessment. In exceptional circumstances accomodation can also be provided for single family transit sites.   |
| Environmental Effects         | Potentially minor negative impacts on landscapes and townscapes although this will largely depend on the nature, scale and location of development.   |
| Economic Effects              | This policy is not likely to have a direct impact on economic objectives.   |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | No significant adverse effects are anticipated. Potential minor adverse effects on landscapes and townscapes may be alleviated through application of criterion based policy which stipulates that 'adequate landscaping' is provided and that 'development is compatible with existing and proposed buildings and structures in the area paying particular regard to environmental amenity'. |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 2 -Policy TH 1 Reconfigure and tailor existing policy.   |

### Housing in the Countryside

N/R No Relationship

| SA / SEA Objectives  | Option 1.          | 1.                      |                        |  |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|
|  | Amalgar<br>and Gro | nate exis<br>up b) Inte | ting Gene<br>egration, | Amalgamate existing General Policy related to all residential development in the countryside, under the following sub headings; a) Cluster, consolidate and Group b) Integration, c) Respect rural character, d) Avoid urban Sprawl, e) Appropriate design |
|  | Short<br>Term      | Med.<br>Term            | Long<br>Term           | Comments   |
| 1. To reduce poverty   | +                  | +                       | +                      | Likely positive effects as will sustain vibrant rural communities within Mid Ulster which is important as this is a predominantly rural district   |
| and social exclusion   |                    |                         |                        |  |
| 2. To improve the  |                    |                         |                        | Likely positive effects as will sustain vibrant rural communities within Mid Ulster which is important as this is a predominantly  |
| nealth and wellbeing of<br>the population                              | +                  | +                       | +                      | rural district   |
| 3. To improve the  |                    |                         |                        | No Relationship  |
| education and skills of<br>the population                              | N/R                | N/R                     | N/R                    |  |
| 4. To provide  |                    |                         |                        | Likely positive effects  |
| everybody with the opportunity to live in a                            | +                  | +                       | +                      |  |
| decent home  |                    |                         |                        |  |
| <ol><li>To reduce crime<br/>and anti-social activity</li></ol>         | N/R                | N/R                     | N/R                    | No Relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a  |                    |                         |                        | Likely positive effects as will sustain vibrant rural communities within Mid Ulster which is important as this is a predominantly  |
| promote a more equal and inclusive society                             | +                  | +                       | +                      |  |
| 7. To improve  |                    |                         |                        | Likely neutral effect  |
| accessibility to key<br>services, especially for<br>those most in need | 0                  | 0                       | 0                      |  |
|  |                    |                         |                        |  |

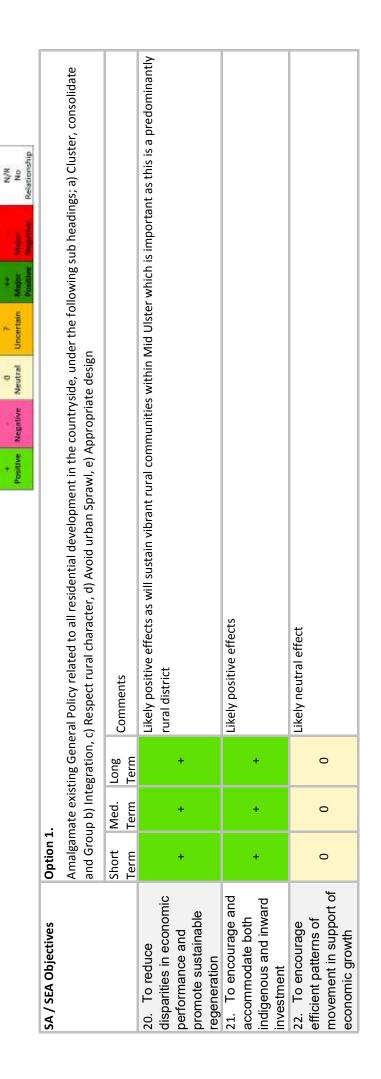
N/R No Relationship

| SA / SEA Objectives   | Option 1.          | _<br>:                  |                          |  |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|
|   | Amalgan<br>and Gro | nate exis<br>up b) Inte | ting Gene<br>egration, ( | Amalgamate existing General Policy related to all residential development in the countryside, under the following sub headings; a) Cluster, consolidate and Group b) Integration, c) Respect rural character, d) Avoid urban Sprawl, e) Appropriate design |
|   | Short<br>Term      | Med.<br>Term            | Long<br>Term             | Comments   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | 0                  | 0                       | 0                        | Likely neutral effect  |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0                  | 0                       | 0                        | Likely neutral effect  |
| 10. To improve air<br>quality   | 0                  | 0                       | 0                        | Likely neutral effect  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity  | +                  | +                       | +                        | Likely positive effects as the impact on wildlife, flora and fauna is a consideration in assessing any proposal  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                        | +                  | +                       | +                        | Likely positive effects by encouraging new buildings to cluster with existing buildings and integrate and respect rural character.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets              | +                  | +                       | +                        | Likely positive effects as the impact on historic environment and cultural assets is a consideration in assessing any proposal   |

N/R No Relationship

Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain

| SA / SFA Objectives  | Ontion 1                   |                         |                         |  |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
|  | !<br>:<br>:<br>:<br>:<br>: | •                       |                         |  |
|  | Amalgan<br>and Grou        | nate exis<br>ıp b) Inte | ting Gene<br>gration, o | Amalgamate existing General Policy related to all residential development in the countryside, under the following sub headings; a) Cluster, consolidate and Group b) Integration, c) Respect rural character, d) Avoid urban Sprawl, e) Appropriate design |
|  | Short                      | Med.<br>Term            | Long<br>Term            | Comments   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                   | 0                          | 0                       | 0                       | Likely neutral effect  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0                          | 0                       | 0                       | Likely neutral effect  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                 | 0                          | 0                       | 0                       | Likely neutral effect  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance land quality<br/>and soil resources</li> </ol>                        | +                          | +                       | +                       | Likely positive effects  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                          | +                       | +                       | Likely positive effects  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody<br/>the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and satisfying<br/>employment</li> </ol> | +                          | +                       | +                       | Likely positive effects  |



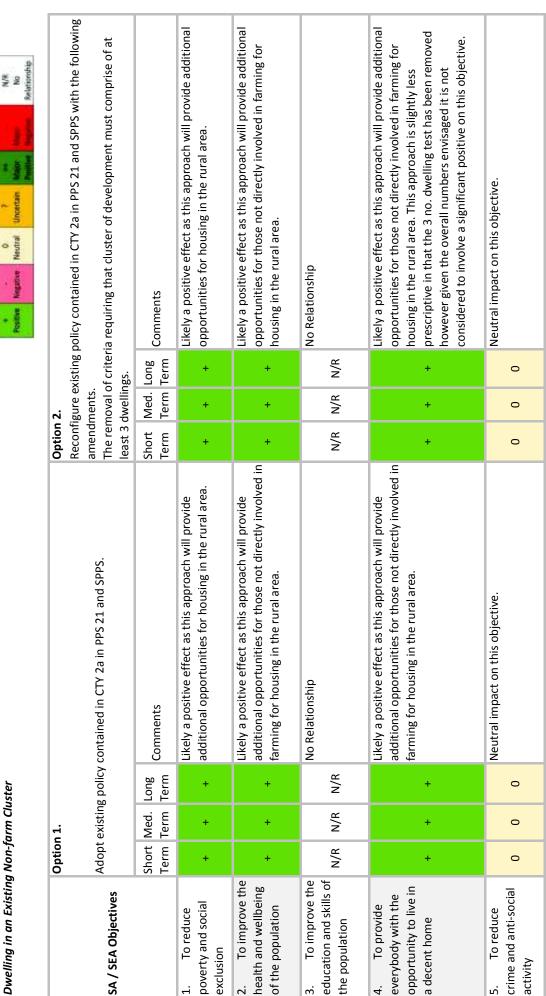


|                     | Amalgamate existing General Policy related to all residential development in the countryside, under the following sub headings; a) Cluster, consolidate | and Group b) Integration, c) Respect rural character, d) Avoid urban Sprawl, e) Appropriate design | Long            |                |
|---------------------|---|--|-----------------|----------------|
|                     | ting Gene   | egration,  |                 |                |
|                     | mate exis   | oup b) Int   | Short Med. Long | Term Term Term |
| Option 1.           | Amalga  | and Grc  | Short           | Term           |
| SA / SEA Objectives |   |  |                 |                |

|                            | Summary - General Policy (Policy CT1)  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Background                 | It is considered that there are no reasonable alternative options for this subject as any alternative would not be consistent with the strategic policy and the core planning principles of the SPPS. Furthermore, during the review of the various subject policies it was considered that many of the general considerations contained within them, and which relate to all residential development in the countryside, could be reflected in one overall policy applying to all development. The approach to this policy is therefore set within the context of the SPPS which states that sustainable development should be granted permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Mid Ulster Council wishes to tailor a General Planning Policy which allows for balanced decision making in the integration of a variety of complex social, economic, environmental and other matters that are in the long term public interest. This is fundamental to the achievement of sustainable development. All residential development proposals in the countryside will be determined against the General Planning Policy. Sustainable development is at the heart of the SPPS and the proposed General Principles tailored for Mid Ulster. |
| Social Effects             | Likely positive impacts.   |
| Environmental Effects      | Likely positive impacts.   |
| Economic Effects           | Likely positive impacts.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation measures would be consulting with the appropriate central government department and use of planning conditions.   |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 1-Policy CT1 Amalgamating and tailoring existing General Policy related to all residential development in the countryside.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Rural Housing Policy CT2 (a) Dwelling in an Existing Non-farm Cluster

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|   | Option 1.               | 1.       |              |   | Option 2.   |                                       |                            |   |
|---|-------------------------|----------|--------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt                   | existing | g policy     | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 2a in PPS 21 and SPPS.   | Reconfigure exist<br>amendments.<br>The removal of cr<br>least 3 dwellings. | ure ex<br>ents.<br>oval of<br>welling | isting r<br>criteri<br>rs. | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 2a in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments. The removal of criteria requiring that cluster of development must comprise of at least 3 dwellings.  |
|   | Short Med.<br>Term Term |          | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short N<br>Term T   | Med. Long<br>Term Term                |                            | Comments  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                       | +                       | +        | +            | Likely to be positive effect by supporting vibrant rural communities and providing opportunities for those who wish to live in their communities.   | +   | +                                     | +                          | Likely to be positive effect by supporting vibrant rural communities and providing opportunities for those who wish to live in their communities.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                            | ı                       | ı        | 1            | Through facilitating opportunities for those who wish to reside in the rural area it follows that more households will be located further away from the urban centres where it is likely that key services are provided.                          | ,   | 1                                     |                            | Through facilitating opportunities for those who wish to reside in the rural area it follows that more households will be located further away from the urban centres where it is likely that key services are provided.                          |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   |                         |          |              | This approach will facilitate more people living in the countryside and therefore will likely bring about an increase in journeys by private car resulting in a slight negative for this objective.   |   | 1                                     |                            | This approach will facilitate more people living in the countryside and therefore will likely bring about an increase in journeys by private car resulting in a slight negative for this objective.   |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | ı                       |          | 1            | Additional housing will naturally result in increased water consumption. Additional rural dwellings will also likely result in increased number of individual septic tanks and therefore potentially greater risk of watercourses being polluted. |   | 1                                     |                            | Additional housing will naturally result in increased water consumption. Additional rural dwellings will also likely result in increased number of individual septic tanks and therefore potentially greater risk of watercourses being polluted. |

## Assessment of Alternatives – Rural Housing Policy CT2 (a) Dwelling in an Existing Non-farm Cluster

|  | Option 1.                         | 1.       |              |   | Option 2.                               |                        |                  |   |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------|---|---|------------------------|------------------|---|
|  |                                   |          |              | ממממ לבני 14 ממח בן בר /דדי בן לבני ולבני ולבני   | Reconfigure e                           | ure exis               | sting pol        | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 2a in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments.   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt 6                           | Buisting | g policy     | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY za in PPS z⊥ and SPPS.   | The removal of cr<br>least 3 dwellings. | oval of<br>welling     | criteria r<br>S. | The removal of criteria requiring that cluster of development must comprise of at least 3 dwellings.  |
| ·  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Med. I   | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short Term                              | Med. Long<br>Term Term |                  | Comments  |
| 10. To improve air<br>quality  |                                   |          | ,            | Any extra development is likely to increase traffic generation and journey times and therefore traffic emissions.   |   |                        | Ar<br>an         | Any extra development is likely to increase traffic generation<br>and journey times and therefore traffic emissions.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve<br/>and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>                             | 1                                 |          |              | Likely negative effect as new development in the rural area may result in harm to biodiversity however this may be offset by appropriate site specific mitigation measures.   |   |                        | י ביב            | Likely negative effect as new development in the rural area<br>may result in harm to biodiversity however this may be offset<br>by appropriate site specific mitigation measures.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes           |                                   |          |              | It is likely that any new development has the potential to impact upon rural landscapes. Mitigation is possible through appropriate siting and clustering with existing development to ensure rural development is accommodated sympathetically within the local landscape. |   |                        | v. er ap ir r    | It is likely that any new development has the potential to impact upon rural landscapes. Mitigation is possible through appropriate siting and clustering with existing development to ensure rural development is accommodated sympathetically within the local landscape. |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | <i>۰</i>                          | <b>٠</b> | <i>~</i> .   | Uncertain effects on this objective. Will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis and whether appropriate mitigation is suggested.  | ۲۰۰                                     | <i>~</i> .             |                  | Uncertain effects on this objective. Will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis and whether appropriate mitigation is suggested.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change     | 1                                 |          | ı            | The increased traveling times associated with the additional development facilitated by this approach will likely lead to increased car usage and the increased emissions will have a negative impact on this objective.  |   |                        | - de             | The increased traveling times associated with the additional development facilitated by this approach will likely lead to increased car usage and the increased emissions will have a negative impact on this objective.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Rural Housing Policy CT2 (a) Dwelling in an Existing Non-farm Cluster

N/R No Relationship

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|  | Option 1.                         | <del>ا</del> |              |   | Option 2.  | 2.                                      |                              |  |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|--|---|------------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt 6                           | xisting      | policy       | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 2a in PPS 21 and SPPS.   | Reconfigure exist amendments. The removal of cleast 3 dwellings. | igure e<br>ments.<br>noval c<br>dwellir | kisting  <br>f criter<br>gs. | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 2a in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments. The removal of criteria requiring that cluster of development must comprise of at least 3 dwellings.   |
|  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Med.         | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short<br>Term  | Med. Long<br>Term Term                  | Long<br>Term                 | Comments   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding          |                                   |              | 1            | Likely negative effect. Although flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk areas, there is potential for some localised negative impacts through, for example through increased surface runoff. This may be offset by SUDS systems and semipermeable services. |  |   | 1                            | Likely negative effect. Although flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk areas, there is potential for some localised negative impacts through, for example through increased surface runoff. This may be offset by SUDS systems and semi-permeable services. |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials |                                   |              |              | Any increase in population and households will likely result in increased waste and waste generated from future residents.  |  |   |                              | Any increase in population and households will likely result in increased waste and waste generated from future residents.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                |                                   |              |              | Likely negative impact as whilst this approach seeks to consolidate and round off existing development it will nonetheless facilitate additional dwellings in the countryside, some of which may be greenfield sites.   |  |   | ,                            | Likely negative impact as whilst this approach seeks to consolidate and round off existing development it will nonetheless facilitate additional dwellings in the countryside, some of which may be greenfield sites.  |
| 18. To encourage<br>sustainable economic<br>growth                         | +                                 | +            | +            | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development is likely to provide additional employment opportunities and promote economic growth in the district.  | +  | +                                       | +                            | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development is likely to provide additional employment opportunities and promote economic growth in the district.   |

### **Assessment of Alternat** Dwelling in an Existing

SA / SEA Objectives

| rtives –<br>g Non-J | atives – Rural Hous<br>ig Non-farm Cluster | Housing<br>uster | atives – Rural Housing Policy CT2 (a)<br>ig Non-farm Cluster   |   |                                    | KEY                               | Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain Major No No No Positive Neutral Selectionship  |
|---------------------|--|------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Option 1. Adopt exi | <b>n 1.</b><br>: existin                   | g policy         | Option 1.<br>Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 2a in PPS 21 and SPPS.   | Option 2. Reconfigure exist amendments. The removal of cr | 2.<br>gure ey<br>nents.<br>loval o | xisting post of critering series. | <b>Option 2.</b> Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 2a in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments. The removal of criteria requiring that cluster of development must comprise of at least 3 dwellings.  |
| Short<br>Term       | Med.<br>Term                               | Long<br>Term     | Comments   | Short<br>Term   | Med. Long<br>Term Term             | Long<br>Term                      | Comments   |
| +                   | +  | +                | This approach therefore will help to regenerate rural areas by making them more agreeable places for people to live and work, thus encouraging existing rural dwellers to stay in the area and also possibly attracting new residents. At the same time, the rural nature of mid Ulster's Economy will be invigorated and stimulated by this approach. | +   | +                                  | +                                 | This approach therefore will help to regenerate rural areas by making them more agreeable places for people to live and work, thus encouraging existing rural dwellers to stay in the area and also possibly attracting new residents. At the same time, the rural nature of mid Ulster's Economy will be invigorated and stimulated by this approach. |
| +                   | +  | +                | This approach is likely to help sustain rural communities and improve disparity between rural and urban areas.   | +   | +                                  | +                                 | This approach is likely to help sustain rural communities and improve disparity between rural and urban areas.   |
| +                   | +  | +                | This approach therefore will help to regenerate rural areas by making them more agreeable places for people to live and work, thus encouraging existing rural dwellers to stay in the area and also possibly attracting new residents. At the same time, the rural nature of mid Ulster's Economy will be invigorated and stimulated by this approach. | +   | +                                  | +                                 | This approach therefore will help to regenerate rural areas by making them more agreeable places for people to live and work, thus encouraging existing rural dwellers to stay in the area and also possibly attracting new residents. At the same time, the rural nature of mid Ulster's Economy will be invigorated and stimulated by this approach. |
| 100                 |  |                  | This approach will likely result in more people living in the rural area and this would be contrary to this objective as there may be more car journeys.   | 100   |                                    | 100                               | This approach will likely result in more people living in the rural area and this would be contrary to this objective as there may be more car journeys.   |

promote sustainable

performance and

20. To reduce

disparities in

economic

opportunity for everybody the

19. To offer

rewarding and

satisfying

employment

21. To encourage

regeneration

and accommodate

both indigenous and

inward investment

movement in support

of economic growth

22. To encourage efficient patterns of

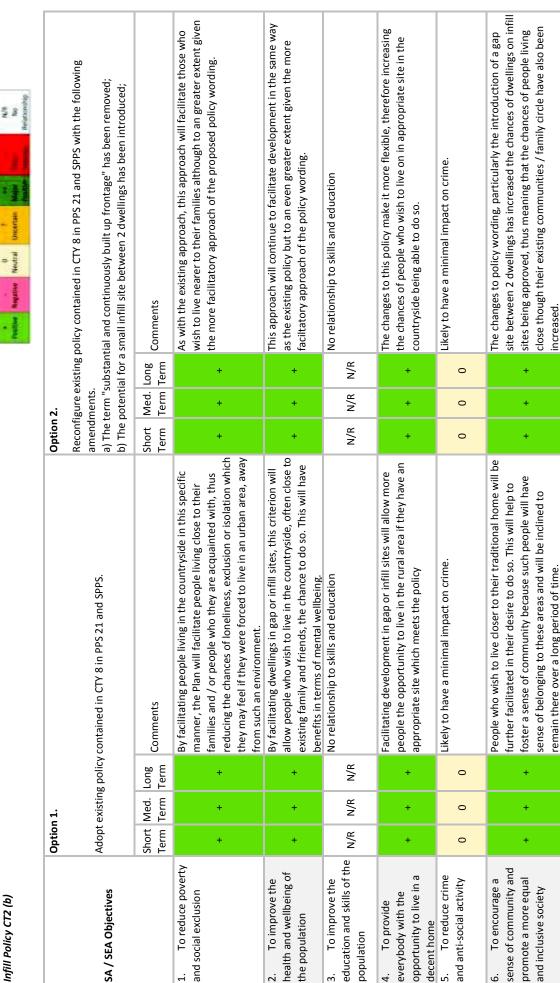
## Assessment of Alternatives – Rural Housing Policy CT2 (a) Dwelling in an Existing Non-farm Cluster



|                     | Option 1.           |  | Option 2.   |
|---------------------|---------------------|--|---|
|                     |                     |  | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 2a in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following |
|                     | A paiting           | 2002 but 15 200 di co VTO di bodictado vollos paitrivo tacho | amendments.   |
| SA / SEA Objectives | Auopi existing poin | y contained in CTT za in FF3 zi and 3FF3.                    | The removal of criteria requiring that cluster of development must comprise of at     |
| •                   |                     |  | least 3 dwellings.  |
|                     | Short Med. Long     | Commente   | Short Med. Long Comments  |
|                     | Term Term Term      |  | Term Term Term  |

|                               | Summary - Criteria regarding dwelling in an existing non-farm cluster -Policy CT2 (a)   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | Both approaches are likely to have positive effects on the social objectives of the SA/SEA as they both facilitate residential development in the rural area, thereby likely to have a positive on the reduction of social exclusion through providing people with an opportunity to live in a decent home and indirectly improving the overall health and wellbeing of the population. The only negative impact on the social objectives is that both approaches will facilitate development and households away from the key service areas. |
| Environmental Effects         | Both approaches are likely to have a generally negative impact on the environmental objectives as this may result in additional traffic generation, as well as potential adverse impacts on local landscape, biodiversity and heritage assets. Furthermore additional housing in the rural area will naturally result in increased water consumption and will likely utilise a greenfield sites.  |
| Economic Effects              | There are both broadly positive on improving economic objectives within Mid Ulster as they facilitate rural housing which will create jobs within the construction industry. There are some negative impacts identified for both approaches in relation to the economic objectives, as these approaches run counter to the notion of establishing efficient movement patterns to support economic growth.   |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Mitigation measures will include, use of appropriate conditions to minimise loss of vegetation and harm to biodiversity and applying a precautionary approach to ensure new dwellings are located in appropriate locations. The use of SUDS and semi-permeable surfaces could also assist in alleviating flood risk concerns.   |
| Preferred Option              | Adoption of Option 2 -Policy CT2 (a) reconfiguring and amending existing policy.  |

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|   | Option 1.                         |                 |          |   | Option 2.   | ۵۱                             |                 |   |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------|---|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt e:                          | xisting         | policy ( | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 8 in PPS 21 and SPPS.  | Reconfigure e<br>amendments.<br>a) The term ";<br>b) The potent | gure exi<br>nents.<br>yrm "sul | sting pobstanti | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 8 in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments.  a) The term "substantial and continuously built up frontage" has been removed;  b) The potential for a small infill site between 2 dwellings has been introduced; |
|   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | 1ed. L<br>erm T |          | Comments  | Short Term  | Med. Long<br>Term Term         |                 | Comments  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                            |                                   |                 |          | This criterion will enable people to live in the countryside thus encouraging people to live further away from urban centres where the key services such as health care, shops and professional services are invariably located.  |   | 1                              | ,               | This policy is more flexible thus potentially allowing for more residential development in the countryside. This will only increase the pattern of development away from urban centres, where key services are located.   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   |                                   | ,               |          | By facilitating dwellings and small industry in the countryside, journey times will increase because people will become more dependent on their car and will have to journey to towns for key services and day to day needs       |   |                                | , t m ¬         | This policy criterion has the potential to bring about more housing in gap / infill sites thus accentuating the problems of increased journey times in order to access towns and services.  |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply |                                   |                 |          | Additional housing and small scale economic development will naturally result in increased water consumption. It will also result in increased number of septic tanks and a greater likelihood of watercourses becoming polluted. |   | 1                              | 1               | By potentially allowing more houses in infill / gap sites, the increased water consumption, run offs and use of septic tanks will cause greater problems for water quality and place more pressure on water supply and infrastructure                               |
| 10. To improve air<br>quality   |                                   |                 | 1        | Any new development is likely to increase traffic generation<br>and journey times and therefore traffic emissions.  |   | 1                              | ,               | This approach will lead to new development in the countryside and this will increase journey times and traffic emissions. This negative effect is likely to be exacerbated even further because of the greater level of flexibility in this approach.               |

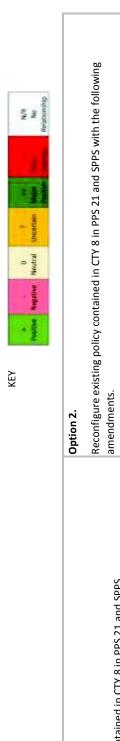


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|  | Option 1.               | ij       |              |  | Option 2.  | _:  |                                       |   |
|--|-------------------------|----------|--------------|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt 6                 | existing | policy       | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 8 in PPS 21 and SPPS.   | Reconfigure e<br>amendments<br>a) The term "s<br>b) The potent | gure exist<br>nents.<br>?rm "sub.<br>otential 1 | ting polic<br>stantial a<br>for a sma | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 8 in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments.<br>a) The term "substantial and continuously built up frontage" has been removed;<br>b) The potential for a small infill site between 2 dwellings has been introduced;     |
|  | Short Med.<br>Term Term |          | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short Term T   | Med. Long<br>Term Term                          |                                       | Comments  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   |                         |          |              | New residential development will invariably result in harm being caused to biodiversity. A gap or infill site will be located in areas which already possess a degree of built development and therefore, the potential for harm to biodiversity due to vegetation loss, habitat disruption etc. will be lessened than when compared to one off housing development. There is also the potential to mitigate this negative effect via conditions regarding vegetation loss and the need for assessments of wildlife / habitats to be carried out prior to development. However, there will still be an increased potential for a degree of bio diversity loss or damage and this is why this is a negative effect. |  |   | App.                                  | The reasons for this being scored as a negative are the same as Approach 1, however in this approach the potential for new developments is extended to include gap sites between 2 dwellings.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes           |                         |          |              | It is likely that any new development has the potential to impact upon rural landscapes. Mitigation is possible through appropriate siting and clustering with existing development to ensure rural development is accommodated sympathetically within the local landscape.  |  |   | rura<br>clus<br>aco                   | It is likely that any new development has the potential to impact upon rural landscapes. Mitigation is possible through appropriate siting and clustering with existing development to ensure rural development is accommodated sympathetically within the local landscape. |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | <i>د-</i>               | <i>ر</i> | <i>د-</i>    | Uncertain effects on this objective. Will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis and whether appropriate mitigation is suggested.   | <i>د</i> -   | <i>ر</i>  | Unc<br>poli                           | Uncertain effects on this objective. Will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis and whether appropriate mitigation is suggested.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change     | 100                     | 1        |              | As outlined above, any criterion which facilitates additional houses in the rural area will result in a greater reliance on the car and longer journey times. This along with the associated emissions will be contrary to the our efforts to reduce emissions which contribute to climate change and will therefore increase our vulnerability to climate change.   | 100  |   | The add ava ava - ava                 | The same rationale applies to this approach although the potential for additional numbers of dwellings in gap sites which are potentially available under this approach may result in greater numbers of people availing of this policy.                                    |



|  | Option 1.               | 1.       |              |   | Option 2.   |                                      |                                  |   |
|--|-------------------------|----------|--------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt                   | existin≨ | g policy     | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 8 in PPS 21 and SPPS.  | Reconfigure e<br>amendments.<br>a) The term ";<br>b) The potent | ure ex<br>ents.<br>rm "su<br>xtentia | isting p<br>bstanti<br>I for a s | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 8 in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments.<br>a) The term "substantial and continuously built up frontage" has been removed;<br>b) The potential for a small infill site between 2 dwellings has been introduced;   |
|  | Short Med.<br>Term Term |          | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short N<br>Term T   | Med. Long<br>Term Term               |                                  | Comments  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  |                         |          |              | Likely negative effect. Although flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk areas, the more residential accommodation which is provided for, the greater potential for increased run-off. This however may be largely offset by SUDS systems and semi permeable surfaces. |   | 1                                    | 1                                | Likely negative effect. Although flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk areas, the more residential accommodation which is provided for, the greater potential for increased run-off. This however may be largely offset by SUDS systems and semi permeable surfaces.   |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the<br/>production of waste and<br/>use of non-renewable<br/>materials</li> </ol>     | ,                       | 1        | 1            | Any increase in population or housing will lead to an<br>unavoidable growth in the production of waste. Impact on use<br>of non renewables is likely to be minimal  | 1   |                                      | ,                                | Any increase in population or housing will lead to an unavoidable<br>growth in the production of waste. Impact on use of non renewables is<br>likely to be minimal  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance land quality and<br/>soil resources</li> </ol>                        |                         | 1        |              | The development of a gap site will often, although not always, involve the development of green field sites. This will have a negative impact on the enhancement and retention of quality soil resources.   |   |                                      | . 5 -                            | The same rationale applies to approach 2 although the potential for development of greenfield sites under this approach is greater due to more flexibility in this policy wording.  |
| 18. To encourage<br>sustainable economic<br>growth   | +                       | +        | +            | This approach will allow suitable economic development on an appropriate gap site. This recognises the importance of rural industry in Mid Ulster and will facilitate the strong tradition of rural industry and self employment which underpins economic growth in Mid Ulster                                | +   | +                                    | +                                | Whilst this approach does not specifically cater for economic development on gap sites in the way in which Approach 1 does, it would be wrong to score it as a negative because the provision for this type of development has not been removed from the Plan, it has simply been redirected to the relevant economic policy. See draft Plan Strategy Policy ECON 2 |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody<br/>the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and satisfying<br/>employment</li> </ol> | +                       | +        | +            | This approach will allow for a small light engineering enterprise to be located in an appropriate gap site. This will enable people to live and work not only in the countryside where they live but potentially beside their dwellings, thus increasing the attractiveness of their employment.              | +   | +                                    | +                                | Whilst this approach does not specifically cater for economic development on gap sites in the way in which Approach 1 does, it would be wrong to score it as a negative because the provision for this type of development has not been removed from the Plan, it has simply been redirected to the relevant economic policy. See draft Plan Strategy Policy ECON 2 |



|  | Option 1.                         | ا ا             |        |  | Option 2.   | 2.                                       |                                    |   |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------|--|---|--|------------------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt ex                          | xisting         | policy | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 8 in PPS 21 and SPPS.   | Reconfigure e<br>amendments<br>a) The term "<br>b) The potent | gure e><br>ments.<br>erm "st<br>ootentia | isting p<br>ibstant.<br>il for a s | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 8 in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments.<br>a) The term "substantial and continuously built up frontage" has been removed;<br>b) The potential for a small infill site between 2 dwellings has been introduced;   |
|  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | 1ed. L<br>erm T |        | Comments   | Short<br>Term   | Med. Long<br>Term Term                   |                                    | Comments  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +                                 | +               | +      | The provision for economic development in this approach has been discussed. This approach therefore will help to regenerate rural areas by making them more agreeable places for people to live and work, thus encouraging existing rural dwellers to stay in the area and also possibly attracting new residents. At the same time, the rural nature of mid Ulster's Economy will be invigorated and stimulated by this approach. | +   | +  | +                                  | Whilst this approach does not specifically cater for economic development on gap sites in the way in which Approach 1 does, it would be wrong to score it as a negative because the provision for this type of development has not been removed from the Plan, it has simply been redirected to the relevant economic policy. See draft Plan Strategy Policy ECON 2 |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +                                 | +               | +      | Small industry which will be facilitated in the countryside can offer employment and help develop a strong workforce and thus increase spending power in the district. This has obvious benefits in attracting inward investment and making Mid Ulster a more attractive destination for potential investors.  | +   | +  | +                                  | Whilst this approach does not specifically cater for economic development on gap sites in the way in which Approach 1 does, it would be wrong to score it as a negative because the provision for this type of development has not been removed from the Plan, it has simply been redirected to the relevant economic policy. See draft Plan Strategy Policy ECON 2 |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | ,                                 |                 | 100    | This approach will see more people potentially living and working in the countryside. This will lead to an inefficient pattern of movement in that journey times will be increased to an extent more than could be expected if people were to move towards towns and settlements to live or to find work   |   |  | 1                                  | The same rationale applies to this approach although the potential for additional numbers of dwellings in gap sites which are potentially available under this approach may result in greater numbers of people availing of this policy and living in the countryside, thus further supporting inefficient patterns of movement.                                    |



|                     | Option 1.  | Option 2.   |
|---------------------|--|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 8 in PPS 21 and SPPS. | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 8 in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments.  a) The term "substantial and continuously built up frontage" has been removed;  b) The potential for a small infill site between 2 dwellings has been introduced; |
|                     | Short Med. Long Comments                                     | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term   |

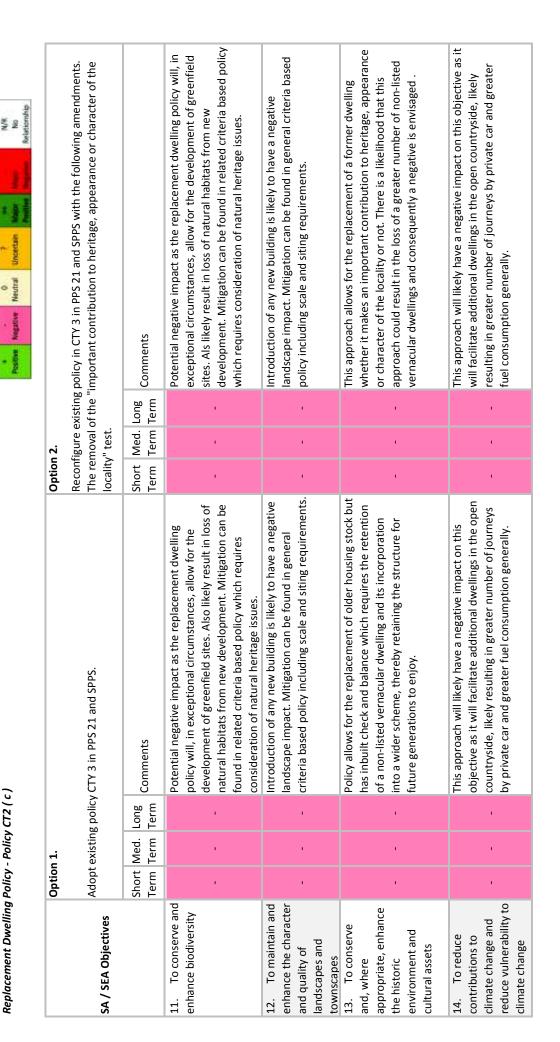
|                               | Summary - Criteria regarding dwelling infilling a small gap site - Policy CT2(b)  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | Both approaches are likely to have positive social effects due to the increased potential for people to live in the countryside, in their communities and close to their friends and family. This will have benefits such as increased sense of wellbeing, reduced isolation and encouraging a strong sense of community.   |
| Environmental Effects         | Both approaches are likely to score negatively from an environmental point of view. Each approach (approach 2 to a greater extent) will lead to the approval of new dwellings in the countryside and this will have negative implications for almost all of the environmental indicators. The only environmental indicators which score as uncertain are the impacts which will be on cultural or historical assets.  |
| Economic Effects              | Overall, the economic impacts of both approaches are scored as positive. Approach 1 offers clear economic benefits to the countryside by facilitating small scale industry to operate from a gap site, where appropriate. Whilst approach 2 does not specifically contain this provision, it would be unfair to score it as a negative in this regard because the specific policy wording relating to this provision has simply been moved to the economic chapter of the Strategy, not removed altogether. |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | The main mitigation measures will be required in order to counteract the negative scoring of both approaches with regards to the environment. Mitigation measures will include, use of conditions to minimise loss of vegetation and harm to biodiversity.  |
| Preferred Option              | Adoption of Option 2 - Policy CT2 (b) reconfiguring existing policy with amendments.  |

### Assessment of Alternatives – Rural Housing Policy Replacement Dwelling Policy - Policy CT2 ( c )



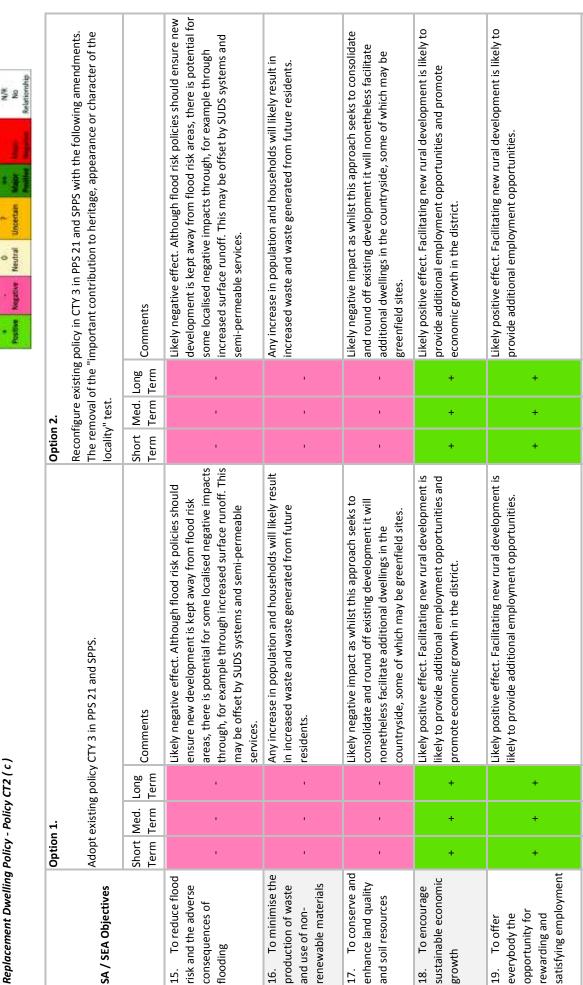
|   | Option 1.     | J 1.                              |              |  | Option 2.                                     | 2.                                |                     |   |
|---|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt         | existin                           | g polic)     | Adopt existing policy CTY 3 in PPS 21 and SPPS.  | Reconfigure<br>The removal<br>locality" test. | igure e:<br>noval o<br>" test.    | xisting<br>f the "i | Reconfigure existing policy in CTY 3 in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments. The removal of the "important contribution to heritage, appearance or character of the locality" test.   |
|   | Short<br>Term | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short<br>Term                                 | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term |                     | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce<br/>poverty and social<br/>exclusion</li> </ol>    | +             | +                                 | +            | Likely positive impact on the reduction of poverty and social exclusion as this approach facilitates the replacement of former dwellings with modern housing stock. This policy will afford individuals the opportunity to reside in the rural communities where they are from.  | +   | +                                 | +                   | Likely positive impact of this approach, as it will facilitate those who wish to live nearer to their families and result in the modernisation and improvement of rural housing stock.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population              | +             | +                                 | +            | Likely positive impact as this approach facilitates the replacement of former dwellings with modern housing stock. This policy will also afford individuals the opportunity to reside in the rural communities where they are from.  | +   | +                                 | +                   | Likely positive impact as this approach facilitates the replacement of former dwellings with modern housing stock. This policy will also afford individuals the opportunity to reside in the rural communities where they are from.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population              | N/R           | N/R                               |              | N/R No relationship to skills and education  | N/R   | N/R                               | N/R                 | N/R No relationship to skills and education   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home | +             | +                                 | +            | Facilitating the replacement of dwellings and former dwellings allows for the renewal and upgrading of the housing stock and will enable individuals to live in a modern home. In addition this approach will allow for the replacement of vacant dwellings, enabling more people the opportunity to live in the rural area. | +   | +                                 | +                   | Facilitating the replacement of dwellings and former dwellings allows for the renewal and upgrading of the housing stock and will enable individuals to live in a modern home. This approach will also allow for the replacement of vacant dwellings, enabling more people the opportunity to live in the rural area. |
| 5. To reduce<br>crime and anti-social<br>activity                     | 0             | 0                                 | 0            | Likely minimal impact on crime.  | 0   | 0                                 | 0                   | Likely minimal impact on crime.   |



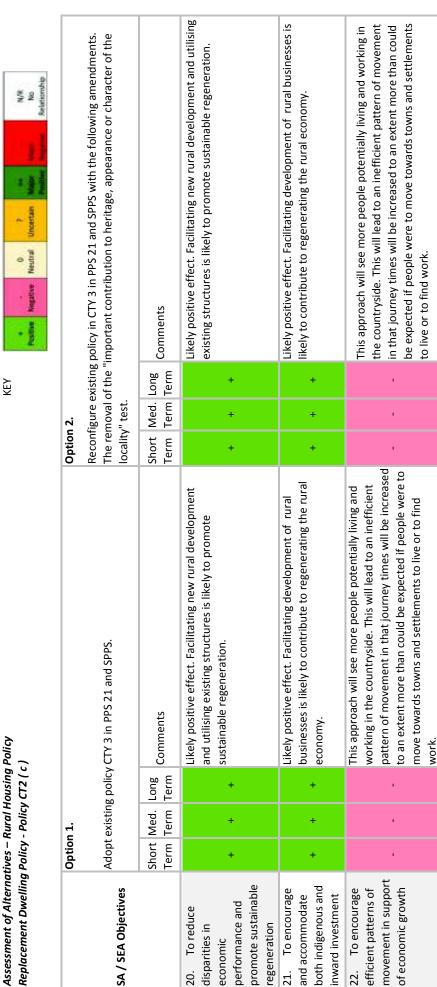


### Assessment of Alternatives – Rural Housing Policy Replacement Dwelling Policy - Policy CT2 ( c )

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### Assessment of Alternatives – Rural Housing Policy Replacement Dwelling Policy - Policy CT2 ( c )



## Assessment of Alternatives – Rural Housing Policy Replacement Dwelling Policy - Policy CT2 ( $\it c$ )



|           | Reconfigure existing policy in CTY 3 in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments. The removal of the "important contribution to heritage, appearance or character of the ocality" test. | ed. Long Comments                       |
|-----------|--|---|
| Option 2. | Reconfigure<br>The removal<br>locality" test.  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term       |
| Option 1. | Adopt existing policy CTY 3 in PPS 21 and SPPS.  | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term |
|           | SA / SEA Objectives  |   |

|                            | Summary - Criteria regarding Replacement Dwelling - Policy CT2(c)  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | Both approaches can have positive social impacts by facilitating development in rural areas through the replacement, adaptation of existing dwellings. The replacement of old housing stock will allow for opportunities for individuals to live in a decent home and potentially a stronger sense of community and social cohesion. |
| Environmental Effects      | Both approaches are likely to have broadly negative environmental effects, although it is considered these approach 2 may have a significant negative impact on the conservation of historic and cultural assets, as this approach removes the 'important contribution to heritage, appearance or character of the locality' test.   |
| Economic Effects           | There are potentially positive economic outcomes from both approaches by facilitating development in the countryside. This can assist in helping to sustain the agricultural sector which is an important employer for the predominantly rural Mid Ulster area.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation for approach 2 contained within the general planning principles i.e. design, siting and integration of the building and consideration of natural heritage issues.   |
| Preferred Option           | Adoption of Option 2 - Policy CT2 ( c ) reconfiguring and amending existing policy.  |

|  |                               |                       |              |   | Pointive                         | Pountys Negative  | Neutral   | Uncertain Magne Mon No  |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Adopt exi | <b>1.</b><br>existing | policy co    | <b>Option 1.</b> Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 4 in PPS 21 and SPPS.   | Option 2<br>Reconfigu<br>fundame | ure existental am | Option 2. Reconfigure existing policy fundamental amendments. | <b>Option 2.</b> Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 4 in PPS21 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short<br>Term                 | Med.<br>Term          | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short                            | Med.<br>Term      | Long<br>Term  | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce<br/>poverty and social<br/>exclusion</li> </ol>                                 | +                             | +                     | +            | This approach allows for the sympathetic conversion of suitable buildings for a variety of uses, including a dwelling and will therefore likely offer additional opportunities for individuals to reside in their communities, without the need to relocate to urban centres. | +                                | +                 | +   | This approach allows for the sympathetic conversion of suitable buildings for a variety of uses, including a dwelling and will therefore likely offer additional opportunities for individuals to reside in their communities, without the need to relocate to urban centres. |
| <ol> <li>To improve the<br/>health and wellbeing of<br/>the population</li> </ol>                  | +                             | +                     | +            | Likely to have a positive effect by providing additional opportunities for dwellings in rural areas and this can be positive for those who want to live close to family attachments and in the rural community.   | +                                | +                 | +   | Likely to have a positive effect by providing additional opportunities for dwellings in rural areas and this can be positive for those who want to live close to family attachments and in the rural community.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve the<br/>education and skills of<br/>the population</li> </ol>                  | +                             | +                     | +            | This approach provides opportunities for tradespeople involved in the conversion of older buildings to develop their skills.  | +                                | +                 | +   | This approach provides opportunities for tradespeople involved in the conversion of older buildings to develop their skills.  |
| <ol> <li>To provide<br/>everybody with the<br/>opportunity to live in a<br/>decent home</li> </ol> | +                             | +                     | +            | This approach allows for the sympathetic conversion of suitable buildings for a variety of uses, including a dwelling and will therefore likely offer additional opportunities for people to live in a decent home.   | +                                | +                 | +   | This approach allows for the sympathetic conversion of suitable buildings for a variety of uses, including a dwelling and will therefore likely offer additional opportunities for people to live in a decent home.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | 0                             | 0                     | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on crime.   | 0                                | 0                 | 0   | Likely to have a minimal impact on crime.   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                | +                             | +                     | +            | This approach allows for the sympathetic conversion of suitable buildings for a variety of uses, including a dwelling and will therefore likely offer additional opportunities for individuals to reside in their communities and likely foster a greater sense of community. | +                                | +                 | +   | This approach allows for the sympathetic conversion of suitable buildings for a variety of uses, including a dwelling and will therefore likely offer additional opportunities for individuals to reside in their communities and likely foster a greater sense of community. |

|   |                               |                         |              |  | Pountys              | Magative                           | 0<br>Neutral  | No.  |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Adopt exi | . <b>1.</b><br>existing | policy co    | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 4 in PPS 21 and SPPS.   | Option 2. Reconfigue | <b>2.</b><br>gure exis<br>ental am | Option 2. Reconfigure existing policy fundamental amendments. | <b>Option 2.</b> Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 4 in PPS21 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.  |
|   | Short<br>Term                 | Med.<br>Term            | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short<br>Term        | Med.<br>Term                       | Long<br>Term  | Comments   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                            |                               |                         |              | By facilitating opportunities for dwellings in the rural area, this approach will likely encourage people to live outside of urban centres, where the key services such as health care, shops, professional services are normally located.   |                      |                                    |   | By facilitating opportunities for dwellings in the rural area, this approach will likely encourage people to live outside of urban centres, where the key services such as health care, shops, professional services are normally located.   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | 1                             |                         |              | By facilitating opportunities for dwellings in the rural area, this approach will likely encourage people to live outside of urban centres and consequently these residents will rely on private car journeys to key services.               |                      |                                    |   | By facilitating opportunities for dwellings in the rural area, this approach will likely encourage people to live outside of urban centres and consequently these residents will rely on private car journeys to key services.               |
| 9. To improve water quality, conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 1                             | 1                       | 1            | Additional housing will naturally result in increased water consumption. It will also likely result in increased number of dwellings serviced septic tanks and a greater potential of watercourses becoming polluted.                        |                      |                                    |   | Additional housing will naturally result in increased water consumption. It will also likely result in increased number of dwellings serviced septic tanks and a greater potential of watercourses becoming polluted.                        |
| 10. To improve air<br>quality   |                               |                         |              | This approach will likely have a negative impact on this objective as it will facilitate additional dwellings in the open countryside, likely resulting in greater number of journeys by private car and greater fuel consumption generally. |                      |                                    |   | This approach will likely have a negative impact on this objective as it will facilitate additional dwellings in the open countryside, likely resulting in greater number of journeys by private car and greater fuel consumption generally. |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity  | +                             | +                       | +            | This approach will likely result in the re-use of older buildings and therefore will likely retain natural habitats of protected species such as swifts, bats.   | +                    | +                                  | +   | This approach will likely result in the re-use of older buildings and therefore will likely retain natural habitats of protected species such as swifts, bats.   |
|   | ,                             |                         |              | This approach may on occasion allow for minor extensions which may impact on a limited number of greenfield sites.   |                      |                                    |   | This approach may on occasion allow for minor extensions which may impact on a limited number of greenfield sites.   |

N/M No Relationship

Pointing Magative Neutral Uncertain Magain Magain

| SA / SEA Objectives  | Option 1.     | 1.           |           |   | Option 2.          |   |                     |   |
|--|---------------|--------------|-----------|---|--------------------|---|---------------------|---|
|  | Adopt e       | xisting      | policy co | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 4 in PPS 21 and SPPS.  | Reconfig<br>fundam | Reconfigure existing policy fundamental amendments. | ting poli<br>endmer | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 4 in PPS21 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments  | Short              | Med.<br>Term  | Long<br>Term        | Comments  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes           | +             | +            | +         | A likely minor positive envisaged for this approach as it promotes the sympathetic conversion and re-use of suitable buildings to a variety of uses in the countryside. This will likely result in the retention of a greater number of buildings which possess a degree of character and/or architectural merit and as such complement this objective. | +                  | +   | +                   | A likely minor positive envisaged for this approach as it promotes the sympathetic conversion and re-use of suitable buildings to a variety of uses in the countryside. This will likely result in the retention of a greater number of buildings which possess a degree of character and/or architectural merit and as such complement this objective. |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | +             | +            | +         | This approach will likely have a positive impact as it will likely result in the re-use of older buildings and therefore will likely result in the retention of historic and cultural assets.   | +                  | +   | +                   | This approach will likely have a positive impact as it will likely result in the re-use of older buildings and therefore will likely result in the retention of historic and cultural assets.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate            | +             | +            | +         | It will also encourage the reuse of existing buildings and therefore have a likely positive impact on the contributions to climate change.  | +                  | +   | +                   | It will also encourage the reuse of existing buildings and therefore have a likely positive impact on the contributions to climate change.  |
| change   | ı             |              |           | It will facilitate additional dwellings in the open countryside, likely resulting in greater number of journeys by private car and greater fuel consumption generally.  |                    |   | ı                   | It will facilitate additional dwellings in the open countryside, likely resulting in greater number of journeys by private car and greater fuel consumption generally.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                            |               |              |           | Likely negative effect. Although flood risk ensure new development is kept away from flood risk areas, the more residential accommodation which is provided for, the greater potential for increased run-off. This however may be largely offset by SUDS systems and semi permeable surfaces.   |                    | 100   |                     | Likely negative effect. Although flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk areas, the more residential accommodation which is provided for, the greater potential for increased run-off. This however may be largely offset by SUDS systems and semi permeable surfaces.   |

|  |                              |                        |              |   | Pounty               | Positive Magative   | 0<br>Neutral          | Micercain Materia Material No. No. No. No.  |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---|----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Adopt ex | <b>1.</b><br>xisting p | oolicy co    | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 4 in PPS 21 and SPPS.  | Option 2. Reconfigue | Option 2. Reconfigure existing policy fundamental amendments. | ting polic<br>endment | <b>Option 2.</b><br>Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 4 in PPS21 and SPPS without<br>fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short<br>Term                | Med.<br>Term           | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short                | Med.<br>Term  | Long<br>Term          | Comments  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                 |                              |                        |              | Any increase in households will likely lead to growth in the production of waste. Impact on use of non renewables is likely to be minimal   |                      |   |                       | Any increase in households will likely lead to growth in the production of waste. Impact on use of non renewables is likely to be minimal   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | +                            | +                      | +            | Likely positive effect as this option involves the re-use of existing buildings so there will be no new development. Hence there may be less earthwork and affecting agricultural land. | +                    | +   | +                     | Likely positive effect as this option involves the re-use of existing buildings so there will be no new development. Hence there may be less earthwork and affecting agricultural land. |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                            | +                      | +            | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development is likely to provide additional employment opportunities and promote economic growth in the district.                        | +                    | +   | +                     | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development is likely to provide additional employment opportunities and promote economic growth in the district.                        |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody<br/>the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | +                            | +                      | +            | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development<br>is likely to provide additional employment opportunities.   | +                    | +   | +                     | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development is likely to provide additional employment opportunities.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     | +                            | +                      | +            | Likely significant positive effect. Utilising existing structures to facilitate a variety of new rural development uses is likely to promote sustainable regeneration.                  | +                    | +   | +                     | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural residential development and utilising existing structures is likely to promote sustainable regeneration.                                 |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                     | +                            | +                      | +            | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development is likely to provide additional employment opportunities and promote economic growth in the district.                        | +                    | +   | +                     | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development is likely to provide additional employment opportunities and promote economic growth in the district.                        |

Assessment of Alternatives - Rural Housing - Policy CT2 (d) Conversion / Reuse of Existing Buildings for Residential Use

|   |                     |                                    |              |   | Positive   | 0<br>Negative Neutra | 0<br>Neutral | Uncertain   | ation Major   | N/M<br>No<br>Northalip  |
|---|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|---|--|----------------------|--------------|---|---|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Option 1. Adopt exi | <b>1.</b><br>existing <sub>I</sub> | oolicy co    | Option 1.       O         Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 4 in PPS 21 and SPPS.       Reful  | <b>Option 2.</b> Reconfigure existing policy fundamental amendments. | rre exist            | ing polic    | y contained ir<br>s.  | CTY 4 in PPS21  | <b>Option 2.</b><br>Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 4 in PPS21 and SPPS without<br>fundamental amendments.   |
|   | Short<br>Term       | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term  | Long<br>Term | Comments SP Te  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term                                    | Jed.                 |              | Comments  |   |   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth |                     |                                    |              | This approach will see more people potentially living and working in the countryside. This will lead to an inefficient pattern of movement in that journey times will be increased to an extent more than could be expected if people were to move towards towns and settlements to live or to find work. | 100  |                      | , , , , , ,  | This approach working in the pattern of mov to an extent move towards work. | will see more p<br>countryside. Tl<br>/ement in that<br>fore than could<br>towns and sett | This approach will see more people potentially living and working in the countryside. This will lead to an inefficient pattern of movement in that journey times will be increased to an extent more than could be expected if people were to move towards towns and settlements to live or to find work. |

|                     | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 4 in PPS21 and SPPS without | mendments.             | Short Med. Long Comments | Term               |
|---------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Option 2.           | econfigure ex  | undamental amendments. | ort Med.                 | Term Term Term     |
| Option 1.           | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 4 in PPS 21 and SPPS.             |                        | Short Med. Long Comments | Term Term Commence |
| SA / SEA Objectives |  |                        |                          |                    |

|                               | Summary - Criteria regarding conversion/re-use of existing buildings for residential use - Policy CT2 (d)   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | The social effects are broadly positive with the main benefits being reduced social isolation / exclusion and the provision of opportunity for people to live in a decent home, both of which will assist in fostering a stronger sense of community. The only slightly negative effect is the ability to access services which may be hindered as a result of allowing dwellings outside of the main service centres.  |
| Environmental Effects         | On the whole the impact on the Environmental objectives is broadly negative. There are negative effects in relation to the impact on traffic and air quality given the likely increased requirement for private car journeys. There are negative impacts in relation to biodiversity, and waste production, conversely there may be positive impacts on biodiversity as the re-use of older buildings is likely to retain natural habitats of protected species such as bats. Both approaches will however have a likely positive impact on the enhance of our landscape and the protection of historic assets, given that they both seek to retain existing buildings of character and / or architectural merit. |
| Economic Effects              | On the whole, both approaches will have a likely positive effect on the economic objectives. Both offer opportunities for new dwellings in the countryside and with that will likely be associated economic growth and employment opportunities. This may contribute to the regeneration of rural communities with more people in the countryside who may want to work and access services in the local area.   |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | The use of conditions to limit the removal of hedgerows / existing vegetation in order to limit the harm caused to bio-diversity. The retention of as much of the original historic fabric of the buildings will also likely benefit the protection of species which utilise the existing structure.  |
| Preferred Option              | Adoption of Option 2 - Policy CT2 (d) reconfiguring and tailoring existing policy.  |

### Assessment of Alternatives – Rural Housing Policy Policy CT2 (e) Dwelling on a Farm



KEY

|  | Approach 1.             | ach 1.       |              |  | Approach 2.   | 12.  |  |  |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt                   | existin      | g policy     | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 10 in PPS 21 and the SPPS.  | Reconfigure e amendments Removal of cr The new built linked if there building can't will a site be oretiring farme have been de | ure exisents.  of crite buildin here are an't be cor here to be cor immer to an order or in the continue or the corticular or the corticular ordemore the corticular ordemore the corticular ordemore ordenore ordemore ordenore ord | sting pc<br>eria tha<br>g shoul<br>e healt<br>custered<br>sidered<br>o allow | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 10 in PPS 21 and the SPPS with the following amendments.  Removal of criteria that access to the dwelling should be from an existing lane.  The new building should be clustered with a group of buildings and only considered visually linked if there are health and safety reasons or plans to expand the farm business, why the building can't be clustered to the existing group of buildings. Only in exceptional circumstances will a site be considered not visually linked to a farm group, where the house is to provide for a retiring farmer to allow for the disposal of the farm or where significant environmental benefits have been demonstrated by the applicant. |
|  | Short Med.<br>Term Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short N<br>Term Te  | Med. Long<br>Term Term   |  | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty<br/>and social exclusion</li> </ol>                                     | +                       | +            | +            | Likely to have a positive effect by providing opportunities for new dwellings in rural areas, particularly for the farming community.  | +   | +  | +<br>Q <u>C</u>  | Likely to have a positive effect by providing opportunities for new dwellings in rural areas, particularly for the farming community.  |
| <ol><li>To improve the<br/>health and wellbeing of<br/>the population</li></ol>                    | +                       | +            | +            | Likely to have a positive effect by providing additional opportunities for new dwellings in rural areas, particularly for the farming community.   | +   | +  | - E  | Likely to have a positive effect by providing additional opportunities for new dwellings in rural areas, particularly for the farming community.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve the<br/>education and skills of the<br/>population</li> </ol>                  | +                       | +            | +            | Likely positive effects by providing opportunities for more young people to live on family farms who may want to participate in agriculture and develop their skills in this industry.                                   | +   | +  | +<br>+   | Likely positive effects by providing opportunities for more young people to live on family farms who may want to participate in agriculture and develop their skills in this industry.   |
| <ol> <li>To provide<br/>everybody with the<br/>opportunity to live in a<br/>decent home</li> </ol> | +                       | +            | +            | Provision of new homes in the rural area through this<br>policy will likely have a positive effect on the rural<br>community generally.  | +   | +  | <del></del> в  | Provision of new homes in the rural area through this policy will likely have a positive effect on the rural community generally.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | 0                       | 0            | 0            | Neutral impact on this objective   | 0   | 0  | 0  | Neutral impact on this objective   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                | +                       | +            | +            | Likely to be a positive effect by supporting vibrant rural communities and providing opportunities for those who wish to reside in their communities   | +   | +  | +  | Likely to be a positive effect by supporting vibrant rural communities and providing opportunities for those who wish to reside in their communities   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                     |                         |              |              | Through facilitating opportunities for those who wish to reside in the rural area it follows that more households will be located further away from the urban centres where it is likely that key services are provided. |   |  | - e z  | Through facilitating opportunities for those who wish to reside in the rural area it follows that more households will be located further away from the urban centres where it is likely that key services are provided.   |





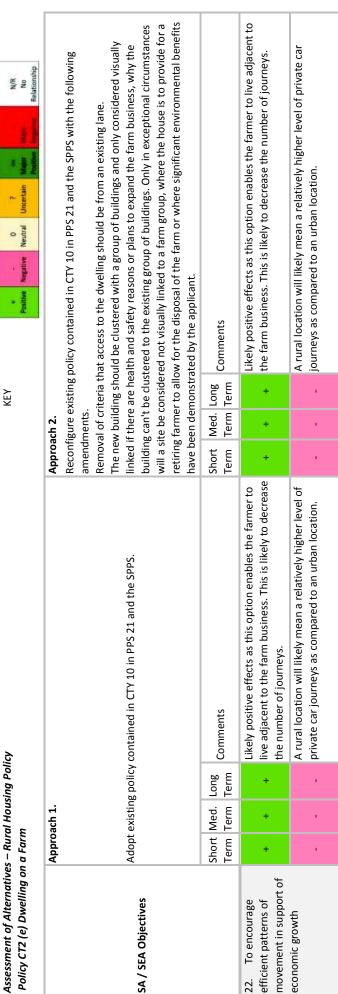
### Assessment of Alternatives – Rural Housing Policy Policy CT2 (e) Dwelling on a Farm



KEY

|  | Approach 1.             | ach 1.   |              |  | Approach 2.  | 7.   |  |   |
|--|-------------------------|----------|--------------|--|--|--|--|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt                   | existing | policy       | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 10 in PPS 21 and the SPPS.  | Reconfigure e amendments. Removal of cr The new builc linked if there building can't will a site be or retiring farme have been de | re exisurs.  of crite ouilding nere ar an't be con remer to demo | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 10 in PPS 21 and the SPPS with the following amendments.  Removal of criteria that access to the dwelling should be from an existing lane.  The new building should be clustered with a group of buildings and only considered visually linked if there are health and safety reasons or plans to expand the farm business, why the building can't be clustered to the existing group of buildings. Only in exceptional circumstances will a site be considered not visually linked to a farm group, where the house is to provide for a retiring farmer to allow for the disposal of the farm or where significant environmental benefits have been demonstrated by the applicant. | PS with the following isting lane. Only considered visually farm business, why the exceptional circumstances he house is to provide for a cant environmental benefits |
|  | Short Med.<br>Term Term |          | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short M<br>Term Te   | Med. Long<br>Term Term   | Comments   |   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials             |                         |          | 1            | Any increase in population and households will likely result in increased waste and waste generated from future residents.                                       |  |  | Any increase in population and households will likely result in increased waste and waste generated from future residents.   | Il likely result in increased<br>nts.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                            |                         |          |              | Likely negative impact as it will facilitate additional dwellings in the countryside, some of which may be greenfield sites.                                     |  |  | Likely negative impact as it will facilitate additional dwellings in the countryside, some of which may be greenfield sites.   | onal dwellings in the sites.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                       | +        | +            | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development is likely to provide additional employment opportunities and promote economic growth in the district. | +  | +  | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development is likely to provide additional employment opportunities and promote economic growth in the district.   | velopment is likely to provide<br>mote economic growth in   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | +                       | +        | +            | Likely to have a positive effect by providing small scale employment opportunities across the district.  | +  | +  | Likely to have a positive effect by providing small scale employment opportunities across the district.  | nall scale employment   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +                       | +        | +            | This approach is likely to help sustain rural communities and improve disparity between rural and urban areas.   | +  | +  | This approach is likely to help sustain rural communities and improve disparity between rural and urban areas.   | nmunities and improve   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +                       | +        | +            | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development is likely to provide additional employment opportunities and promote economic growth in the district. | +  | +  | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development is likely to provide additional employment opportunities and promote economic growth in the district.   | relopment is likely to provide<br>note economic growth in   |

### Assessment of Alternatives - Rural Housing Policy Policy CT2 (e) Dwelling on a Farm





|                                   |   | Approach 2.  |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
|                                   |   | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 10 in PPS 21 and the SPPS with the following          |
|                                   |   | amendments.  |
|                                   |   | Removal of criteria that access to the dwelling should be from an existing lane.                   |
|                                   |   | The new building should be clustered with a group of buildings and only considered visually        |
|                                   | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 10 in PPS 21 and the SPPS. | linked if there are health and safety reasons or plans to expand the farm business, why the        |
| SA / SEA Objectives               |   | building can't be clustered to the existing group of buildings. Only in exceptional circumstances  |
|                                   |   | will a site be considered not visually linked to a farm group, where the house is to provide for a |
|                                   |   | retiring farmer to allow for the disposal of the farm or where significant environmental benefits  |
|                                   |   | have been demonstrated by the applicant.   |
| Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Comments  | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term  |

|                               | Summary - Criteria regarding dwelling on a farm - Policy CT2 (e)   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Social Effects                | Both approaches are likely to have positive social effects due to the increased potential for people to live in the countryside, in their communities and close to their friends and family. This will have benefits such as increased sense of wellbeing, reduced isolation and encouraging a strong sense of community.  |
| Environmental Effects         | Both approaches are likely to score negatively from an environmental point of view. Each approach will lead to the approval of new dwellings in the countryside and this will have negative implicatons for almost all of the environemntal indicators. However there may also be positive effects on air quality, traffic and climate change as the farmer may be living adjacent to the farm business so there may be less journeys and air pollution. |
| Economic Effects              | Overall, the economic impacts of both approaches are scored as positive. Approach 1 and 2 both offer clear economic benefits to the countryside by facilitating small scale construction activity where appropriate.   |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Mitigation measures will be required in order to counteract the negative scoring of both approaches with regards to the environment. Mitigation measures will include, consultation with the appropriate agency/authority and the use of conditions to minimise loss of vegetation, biodiversity and historic assets.  |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 2 - Policy CT2 (e) reconfiguring and amending existing policy.  |

## Assessment of Alternatives - Rural Housing - Policy CT2 (f) Dwelling in a Farm Cluster

Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain Major Water No

| SA / SEA Objectives  | Option 1.     |              |              |  |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
|  | Introduc      | tion of F    | olicy on [   | Introduction of Policy on Dwelling in a Farm Cluster   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce<br/>poverty and social<br/>exclusion</li> </ol>                                 | +             | +            | +            | Likely to have a positive effect by providing additional opportunities for housing in rural areas. The policy will dictate that dwellings should be clustered on an existing farm thus enabling people to live close to their families and helping to combat social exclusion  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +             | +            | +            | By facilitating further opportunities for dwellings within the farm holding, this criterion will be allowing farmers and their families to live closer to their traditional home. This will have benefits in terms of mental wellbeing. Having said that, living on a farm may well have physical risks in terms of increased exposure to fumes / odours and to accidents. However, it is felt that the latter can be mitigated against via consultation with our Environmental Health Department. |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | +             | +            | +            | Further opportunities for living on the farm can encourage future generations to become involved in farming and enable them to learn skills essential to that profession.  |
| <ol> <li>To provide<br/>everybody with the<br/>opportunity to live in a<br/>decent home</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +            | This criterion will facilitate more homes in the rural area for those who want to live there so there are obvious positives for this objective.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have minimal impact on crime   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                | +             | +            | +            | There will be a positive effect for this objective because people who wish to live closer to their traditional home will be further facilitated in their desire to do so. This will help to foster a sense of community because such people will have sense of belonging to these areas and will be inclined to remain there over a long period of time.   |

# Assessment of Alternatives - Rural Housing - Policy CT2 (f) Dwelling in a Farm Cluster



| SA / SEA Objectives   | Option 1.     | 1.<br>tion of F | olicy on [   | <b>Option 1.</b> Introduction of Policy on Dwelling in a Farm Cluster   |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------|---|
|   |               |                 |              | 3   |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term    | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                            | ,             | ı               | ı            | By facilitating further opportunities for dwellings in the countryside, this criterion is encouraging people to live further away from urban centres where the key services such as health care, shops, professional services are invariably located.   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   |               |                 |              | By facilitating more people living in the countryside we will be bringing about an increase in journey times than would be the case if they lived in urban areas, closer to the main services and shops etc. This will obviously have a negative effect on our attempts to reduce the effects of traffic.   |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply |               |                 |              | Additional housing will naturally result in increased water consumption. It will also result in increased number of septic tanks and a greater likelihood of watercourses becoming polluted.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>  |               | ,               |              | Any new development is likely to increase traffic generation and journey times and therefore traffic emissions.   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity  |               |                 | 1            | Likely negative effect. The loss of biodiversity from one-off developments may be offset by appropriate mitigation. In some cases there may even be opportunities for enhancement. Designated sites are well protected but non-protected sites, species and habitats need safeguarding where possible. Broadly speaking though, an additional criterion which will permit rural dwellings is likely to have a negative impact on local biodiversity, particularly in the long term. |

# Assessment of Alternatives - Rural Housing - Policy CT2 (f) Dwelling in a Farm Cluster

Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain Major Nation No

| SA / SEA Objectives  | Option 1.<br>Introduct | <b>1.</b><br>tion of P | olicy on E   | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Introduction of Policy on Dwelling in a Farm Cluster  |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---|
|  | Short<br>Term          | Med.<br>Term           | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes           |                        |                        | ,            | Likely negative impact as any new dwelling has the potential to have an imapct on the rural landscape.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | <i>د</i> -             | <i>ر</i>               | <i>ر</i>     | Where there are farm groupings comprising of traditional rural buildings then these will be retained in order to satisfy this policy. However, there is no evidence to indicate that this criterion will lead to an increased level of retention of such buildings, over other from of rural buildings. Indeed, the argument might even be made that such development will bring about harm to traditional buildings as opposed to encouraging their preservation. Therefore, these positive effects are uncertain. |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change     |                        |                        | 1            | The increased travelling times associated with the introduction of this criterion will lead to increased car usage and the associated emissions will have a negative effect on our efforts to reduce our contributions to climate change.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                            |                        | ,                      | 1            | Likely negative effect. Although flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk areas, the more residential accommodation which is provided for, the greater potential for increased run-off. This however may be largely offset by SUDS systems and semi permeable surfaces.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                   |                        |                        |              | Any increase in population and households will inevitably result in increased waste production both in terms of construction and waste and waste generated from future residents. If adequate kerbside collection services measures are not introduced alongside new build then the effects could get worse over time. Impact on use of non-renewable materials are likely to be negligible.  |

## Assessment of Alternatives - Rural Housing - Policy CT2 (f) Dwelling in a Farm Cluster

| ¥      | 0       | k         | ŧ        | /N         | N/R    |
|--------|---------|-----------|----------|------------|--------|
| gative | Neutral | Uncertain | Magor    | N. Company |        |
|        |         |           | Positive | Relatio    | nethip |

| SA / SEA Objectives  | Option 1.<br>Introduct | <b>1.</b><br>:tion of P | olicy on E   | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Introduction of Policy on Dwelling in a Farm Cluster  |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---|
|  | Short<br>Term          | Med.<br>Term            | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                            |                        |                         | 1            | Likely negative impact. New dwellings may lead to the loss of land and an impact on soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                      | +                       | +            | Agriculture is a very important part of our economy. By facilitating further provision whereby people can live on a farm, this will aid people who wish to continue the tradition of farming and therefore will contribute supporting this sector of our economy. |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | +                      | +                       | +            | Agriculture is a very important part of our economy. By facilitating further provision whereby people can live on a farm, this will aid people who wish to continue the tradition of farming and therefore will contribute supporting this sector of our economy. |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +                      | +                       | +            | Because of the potential positive effects that this criterion will have for agriculture, this criterion will help to support the rural economy.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +                      | +                       | +            | Agriculture is a very important part of our economy. By facilitating further provision whereby people can live on a farm, this will aid people who wish to continue the tradition of farming and therefore will contribute supporting this sector of our economy. |

Assessment of Alternatives - Rural Housing - Policy CT2 (f) Dwelling in a Farm Cluster

| Dwelling in a Farm Cluster  | ter                     |                       |                                   | Key + 0 1 Negative Neutral Uncertain Major No No No Positive Negative Relationship   |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Option 1.<br>Introducti | <b>1.</b><br>ction of | Policy on                         | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Introduction of Policy on Dwelling in a Farm Cluster   |
|   | Short<br>Term           | Med.<br>Term          | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Comments   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth |                         |                       |                                   | Efficient movement patters would see people living in urban centres where the bulk of jobs and economic developments are located. This criterion will result in more people being allowed to live in the countryside and this would be contrary to such an efficient movement pattern. |

## Assessment of Alternatives - Rural Housing - Policy CT2 (f) Dwelling in a Farm Cluster

Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain Major Major No Positive Relationship

| SA / SEA Objectives | tives Option 1.          |  |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--|
|                     |                          |  |
|                     | Short Med. Long Commants |  |
|                     | Term Term Collinients    |  |

|                               | Summary - Criteria regarding dwelling in a farm cluster - Policy CT2 (f)  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | Generally, this criterion can be scored as positive in relation to the social objectives. The only negative from a social perspective is the fact that it will encourage people to locate further away from key services. However, this is offset by various factors such as the fact that it will reduce feelings of social exclusion and will encourage a sense of community. Other measures might involve the use of SuDS to reduce surface run off and reduce flood risk as well as the use of conditions to minimise removal of hedgerows and vegetation, thus reducing the impacts on biodiversity. |
| Environmental Effects         | There are no positive environmental impacts arising from this criterion. There may well be positive benefits in relation to the potential for preservation of traditional buildings however, these are unclear and may even be construed as potential negative effects. However, there are still negative impacts in relation to water quality, biodiversity, flooding and waste production.  |
| Economic Effects              | There are both positive and negative effects in relation to the economy. Whilst it can be argued that this criterion will help to support the primary agricultural sector to grow, it is also runs counter to the idea of establishing efficient movement patterns to support economic growth in that the criterion will be encouraging people to live in the countryside as opposed to more urban areas where most jobs and economic development are located.  |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Mitigation measures which would tackle some of the negative indicators might include measures such as insisting that all new development uses existing accesses where possible, thus minimising the impact of additional travel times which would result from development arising out of this criterion.  |
| Preferred Option              | Adoption of Option 1 - Policy CT2(f) introducing a new policy on a dwelling in a farm cluster.  |

Assessment of Alternatives - Rural Housing - Policy CT2 (g) Personal and Domestic Circumstances

|  |                               |                                   |              |   | Posmiye   | Megative                           | 0<br>Neutral | A Uncertain Manue Manue No  |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|---|------------------------------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Adopt exi | <b>1.</b><br>xisting <sub>I</sub> | policy co    | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 6 in PPS 21 and SPPS.  | Option 2. Reconfigure existing policy fundamental amendments. | <b>2.</b><br>gure exi:<br>ental an | sting pol    | <b>Option 2.</b><br>Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 6 in PPS 21 and SPPS without<br>fundamental amendments.  |
| ·, -   | Short                         | Med.<br>Term                      | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short   | Med.<br>Term                       | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty<br/>and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | ‡                             | ‡                                 | ‡            | Likely to have a significant positive effect by providing opportunities for housing in rural areas for those with compelling and site specific circumstances. This will help to reduce feelings of social exclusion.            | ‡   | ‡                                  | ‡            | Likely to have a significant positive effect by providing opportunities for housing in rural areas for those with compelling and site specific circumstances. This will help to reduce feelings of social exclusion.            |
| <ol> <li>To improve the<br/>health and wellbeing of<br/>the population</li> </ol>                                | ‡                             | ‡                                 | ‡            | Likely to have a significant positive effect by providing opportunities for housing in rural areas for those with compelling and site specific circumstances. Likely significant positive effect on their health and wellbeing. | ‡   | ‡                                  | ‡            | Likely to have a significant positive effect by providing opportunities for housing in rural areas for those with compelling and site specific circumstances. Likely significant positive effect on their health and wellbeing. |
| <ol> <li>To improve the<br/>education and skills of the<br/>population</li> </ol>                                | N/R                           | N/R                               | N/R          | No relationship to education and skills   | N/R   | N/R                                | N/R          | No relationship to education and skills   |
| <ol> <li>To provide<br/>everybody with the<br/>opportunity to live in a<br/>decent home</li> </ol>               | +                             | +                                 | +            | Likely positive effect as personal and domestic circumstances criteria will allow for people to live where they need to live, therefore avoiding undue hardship.  | +   | +                                  | +            | Likely positive effect as personal and domestic circumstances criteria will allow for people to live where they need to live, therefore avoiding undue hardship.  |
| <ol><li>To reduce crime and<br/>anti-social activity</li></ol>   | +                             | +                                 | +            | Likely positive impact on crime although for vulnerable persons being nearer to carers may reduce fears about crime.  | +   | +                                  | +            | Likely positive impact on crime although for vulnerable persons being nearer to carers may reduce fears about crime.  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a<br/>sense of community and<br/>promote a more equal and<br/>inclusive society</li> </ol> | +                             | +                                 | +            | By allowing those with compelling and site specific circumstances to live in their own community rather than have to relocate to urban areas will likely help encourage and foster a sense of community.                        | +   | +                                  | +            | By allowing those with compelling and site specific circumstances to live in their own community rather than have to relocate to urban areas will likely help encourage and foster a sense of community.                        |

Assessment of Alternatives - Rural Housing - Policy CT2 (g) Personal and Domestic Circumstances

KEY

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|   |                       |                         |              |   |                      |                                    | A COLUMN  | Triather Magneton Relationship  |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Option 1.<br>Adopt ex | <b>1.</b><br>existing p | oolicy co    | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 6 in PPS 21 and SPPS.  | Option 2. Reconfigue | <b>2.</b><br>gure exis<br>ental an | Option 2. Reconfigure existing policy fundamental amendments. | <b>Option 2.</b> Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 6 in PPS 21 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.  |
|   | Short                 | Med.<br>Term            | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short                | Med.<br>Term                       | Long<br>Term  | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To improve<br/>accessibility to key<br/>services, especially for<br/>those most in need</li> </ol> | +                     | +                       | +            | The particular set of circumstances provided for under this policy will likely mean a positive impact on accessibility to key services for the individual concerned. e.g. an individual who requires a continuing and high level of care, but who could also benefit from a greater degree of independent living. | +                    | +                                  | +   | The particular set of circumstances provided for under this policy will likely mean a positive impact on accessibility to key services for the individual concerned. e.g. an individual who requires a continuing and high level of care, but who could also benefit from a greater degree of independent living. |
|   |                       |                         |              | Access to key services such as health, administrative, professional and civic services will also be reduced by facilitating more people to live in the countryside.   |                      |                                    | 1   | Access to key services such as health, administrative, professional and civic services will also be reduced by facilitating more people to live in the countryside.   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | +                     | +                       | +            | The personal and domestic circumstances which this criteria facilitates will mean that for example there is less reliance on professional care resulting in less day to day travel required by medical professionals.   | +                    | +                                  | +   | The personal and domestic circumstances which this criteria facilitates will mean that for example there is less reliance on professional care resulting in less day to day travel required by medical professionals.   |
|   |                       |                         |              | By facilitating more people living in the countryside it will likely increase journey times than would be the case if they lived in urban areas.  |                      |                                    |   | By facilitating more people living in the countryside it will likely increase journey times than would be the case if they lived in urban areas.  |
| 9. To improve water quality, conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply   | 1                     | ,                       | 1            | Additional housing will naturally result in increased water consumption. It will also result in increased number of septic tanks and a greater likelihood of watercourses becoming polluted.  |                      |                                    | 1   | Additional housing will naturally result in increased water consumption. It will also result in increased number of septic tanks and a greater likelihood of watercourses becoming polluted.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>  | +                     | +                       | +            | By accommodating individuals compelling site specific circumstances, then the need for travel may be significantly reduced.   | +                    | +                                  | +   | By accommodating individuals compelling site specific circumstances, then the need for travel may be significantly reduced.   |

Assessment of Alternatives - Rural Housing - Policy CT2 (g) Personal and Domestic Circumstances

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|  |                        |                       |              |   |                     |                                   | 100000  | Paration Contract Contact Contract Cont |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Option 1.<br>Adopt exi | <b>1.</b><br>existing | policy co    | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 6 in PPS 21 and SPPS.  | Option 2. Reconfigu | <b>2.</b><br>gure exi<br>ental an | Option 2.<br>Reconfigure existing policy<br>fundamental amendments. | <b>Option 2.</b><br>Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 6 in PPS 21 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.  |
|  | Short                  | Med.<br>Term          | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short<br>Term       | Med.<br>Term                      | Long<br>Term  | Comments   |
|  |                        | 1                     | 1            | Any new development is likely to increase traffic generation and journey times and therefore traffic emissions.   |                     |                                   |   | Any new development is likely to increase traffic generation and journey times and therefore traffic emissions.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>   |                        |                       |              | Likely negative effect. The loss of biodiversity from further residential development may be offset by appropriate mitigation. In some cases there may even be opportunities for enhancement. Designated sites are well protected but non-protected sites, species and habitats need safeguarding where possible. | 1                   |                                   | ı   | Likely negative effect. The loss of biodiversity from further residential development may be offset by appropriate mitigation. In some cases there may even be opportunities for enhancement. Designated sites are well protected but non-protected sites, species and habitats need safeguarding where possible.  |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and<br/>enhance the character<br/>and quality of landscapes<br/>and townscapes</li> </ol>               |                        | ,                     |              | This approach allows for the provision of new housing in the countryside, therefore likely negative impact on our landscapes.   | ,                   | ı                                 | ı   | This approach allows for the provision of new housing in the countryside, therefore likely negative impact on our landscapes.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and,<br/>where appropriate,<br/>enhance the historic<br/>environment and cultural<br/>assets</li> </ol> | <i>د</i> .             | <i>د</i> .            | <i>د</i> -   | Uncertain effects on this objective. Will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis and whether appropriate mitigation is suggested.  | <i>د</i> .          | <i>د</i> .                        | <i>د</i> .  | Uncertain effects on this objective. Will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis and whether appropriate mitigation is suggested.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                                     | +                      | +                     | +            | By accommodating individuals compelling site specific circumstances, then the need for travel may be significantly reduced. This may reduce the amount of car journeys and hence lower air pollution.   | +                   | +                                 | +   | By accommodating individuals compelling site specific circumstances, then the need for travel may be significantly reduced. This may reduce the amount of car journeys and hence lower air pollution.  |
|  |                        |                       |              | Any new development is likely to increase traffic<br>generation and journey times and therefore traffic<br>emissions.   |                     | •                                 |   | Any new development is likely to increase traffic generation and journey times and therefore traffic emissions.  |

Assessment of Alternatives - Rural Housing - Policy CT2 (g) Personal and Domestic Circumstances

|  |                           |                      |              |   | Pointly.            | Positive Megative                  | 0<br>Neutral  | No.   |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------|---|---------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | <b>Option 1.</b> Adopt ex | <b>1.</b><br>xisting | policy cc    | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 6 in PPS 21 and SPPS.  | Option 2. Reconfigu | <b>2.</b><br>gure exis<br>ental an | Option 2.<br>Reconfigure existing policy<br>fundamental amendments. | <b>Option 2.</b><br>Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 6 in PPS 21 and SPPS without<br>fundamental amendments.  |
|  | Short<br>Term             | Med.<br>Term         | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short<br>Term       | Med.<br>Term                       | Long<br>Term  | Comments  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  |                           |                      |              | Likely negative effect. Although flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk areas, the more housing the greater potential for increased run-off. This however may be offset by SUDS systems and semi permeable surfaces.  |                     |                                    |   | Likely negative effect. Although flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk areas, the more residential accommodation which is provided for, the greater potential for increased runoff. This however may be largely offset by SUDS systems and semi permeable surfaces.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                 | 1                         | T.                   |              | Any increase in population and households will result in increased waste production both in terms of construction and waste and waste generated from future residents. If adequate kerbside collection services measures are not introduced alongside new build then the effects could get worse over time. Impact on use of non-renewable materials are likely to be negligible. | ,                   | ı                                  |   | Any increase in population and households will result in increased waste production both in terms of construction and waste and waste generated from future residents. If adequate kerbside collection services measures are not introduced alongside new build then the effects could get worse over time. Impact on use of non-renewable materials are likely to be negligible. |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance land quality and<br/>soil resources</li> </ol>                        |                           |                      |              | Building one off houses in rural areas conflicts with aims to conserve land quality and soil resources as these will predominantly be on greenfield sites. An overall negative impact is therefore anticipated.   |                     |                                    |   | Building one off houses in rural areas conflicts with aims to conserve land quality and soil resources as these will predominantly be on greenfield sites. An overall negative impact is therefore anticipated.   |
| 18. To encourage<br>sustainable economic<br>growth   | +                         | +                    | +            | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development is likely to provide additional employment opportunities and promote economic growth in the district.  | +                   | +                                  | +   | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development is likely to provide additional employment opportunities and promote economic growth in the district.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody<br/>the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and satisfying<br/>employment</li> </ol> | +                         | +                    | +            | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development is likely to provide additional employment opportunities.  | +                   | +                                  | +   | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development is likely to provide additional employment opportunities.  |

# Assessment of Alternatives - Rural Housing - Policy CT2 (g) Personal and Domestic Circumstances

ĕ g

|  |                             |                                   |              |   |   |              |              | Problem Megania Relationship  |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|---|--------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | <b>Option 1</b><br>Adopt ex | <b>1.</b><br>xisting <sub>F</sub> | oolicy co    | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 6 in PPS 21 and SPPS.  | Option 2. Reconfigure existing policy fundamental amendments. | ure exis     | ting pol     | <b>Option 2.</b> Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 6 in PPS 21 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.  |
|  | Short<br>Term               | Med.<br>Term                      | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short<br>Term   | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +                           | +                                 | +            | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development and utilising existing structures is likely to promote sustainable regeneration.   | +   | +            | +            | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development and utilising existing structures is likely to promote sustainable regeneration.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +                           | +                                 | +            | Likely positive effect. Facilitating development of rural businesses is likely to contribute to regenerating the rural economy.   | +   | +            | +            | Likely positive effect. Facilitating development of rural businesses is likely to contribute to regenerating the rural economy.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | +                           | +                                 | +            | By allowing for care to be provided at home, by a relative, then the need for travel to provide that care is significantly reduced.   | +   | +            | +            | By allowing for care to be provided at home, by a relative, then the need for travel to provide that care is significantly reduced.   |
|  |                             |                                   |              | By facilitating more people living in the countryside we will be bringing about an increase in journey times than would be the case if they lived in urban areas, closer to the main services and shops etc. This will obviously have a negative effect on our attempts to reduce the number of car journeys. |   |              |              | By facilitating more people living in the countryside we will be bringing about an increase in journey times than would be the case if they lived in urban areas, closer to the main services and shops etc. This will obviously have a negative effect on our attempts to reduce the number of car journeys. |

# Assessment of Alternatives - Rural Housing - Policy CT2 (g) Personal and Domestic Circumstances

| - A D |   |   |  |     |
|-------|---|---|--|-----|
|       | 0 | × |  | N/N |

| <b>Pption 2.</b> teconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 6 in PPS 21 and SPPS without undamental amendments. | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term |
|---|---|
| Option 2. Reconfigure e   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term       |
| <b>Option 1.</b> Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 6 in PPS 21 and SPPS.                                     | Comments                                |
| Option 1. Adopt existing policy co  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term       |
| SA / SEA Objectives   |   |

|                               | Summary - Criteria regarding personal and domestic circumstances - Policy CT2 (g)  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Social Effects                | The social effects are broadly positive with the main benefits being improvements in health and well being and reduced social isolation / exclusion for the carer and the person availing of care. The only slightly negative effect is the ability to access services which is offset by the increased access to family members / carers.   |
| Environmental Effects         | Improvements to air quality and reducing the effect of traffic on the environment are the only positive environmental impacts arising from this criterion. The need for travel may be reduced as the carer is living nearby, thus reducing the number of car journeys by medical professionals and reduced air pollution. There are negative impacts in relation to water quality, biodiversity, flooding and waste production, as a consequence of more dwellings in the countryside. |
| Economic Effects              | There are likely positive impacts on economic growth, employment and investment. The conversion and re-use of older buildings may provide job opportunities for tradespeople. It is also facilitating more people to live in the rural area who may work locally or may want to set up local businesses. This all contributes to the regeneration and sustaining vibrant rural communities.  |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | The use of SuDS and/or permeable surfaces to offset the potential increased flood risk and the use of conditions to limit the removal of hedgerows / existing vegetation in order to limit the harm caused to bio-diversity.   |
| Preferred Option              | Adopted Option 2 - Policy CT2 (g) reconfiguring existing policy.   |



| SA / SEA Objectives  | Option 1.<br>Introduct | <b>1.</b><br>Iction of | Policy on    | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Introduction of Policy on Dwelling for a Carer or someone availing of care   |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--|
|  | Short<br>Term          | Med.<br>Term           | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce<br/>poverty and social<br/>exclusion</li> </ol>                                 | ‡                      | ‡                      | ‡            | Likely to have a significant positive effect by providing opportunities for housing in rural areas for those who either are in need or provide care. This will help to reduce the feeling of social isolation or even exclusion which those needing care may be vulnerable to. |
| <ol> <li>To improve the<br/>health and wellbeing of<br/>the population</li> </ol>                  | ‡                      | ‡                      | ‡            | Facilitating the provision of new homes for those who are in need of or are receiving care, is likely to have a positive effect on this objective.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education and skills of the population</li> </ol>                          | N/R                    | N/R                    | N/R          | No relationship to education and skills  |
| <ol> <li>To provide<br/>everybody with the<br/>opportunity to live in a<br/>decent home</li> </ol> | +                      | +                      | +            | The carers criteria will allow for people to live near relatives who are in need of care and will also enable those who are in need to care to remain in their current homes without the need to relocate closer to other form of care.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | +                      | +                      | +            | Likely positive impacts as it may offer more comfort about crime to the elderly and vulnerable adults to have family ties nearby.  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                | +                      | +                      | +            | By allowing those who are in need of care to be cared for whilst till living in their own community instead of having to relocate to urban areas will obviously encourage and foster a sense of community.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                     | +                      | +                      | +            | The person being cared for will have much better access to around the clock care by virtue of it being provided by a relative living close by and will therefore not rely on professional day to day care.   |



| SA / SEA Objectives   | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Introduct | 1.<br>Iction of | Policy on    | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Introduction of Policy on Dwelling for a Carer or someone availing of care   |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--|
|   | Short<br>Term                 | Med.<br>Term    | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
|   | ,                             |                 |              | However, should an emergency arise, they will find it less easier to access emergency medical care if they are living in the countryside than they would if they were living in an urban area. Access to other services such as administrative, professional and civic services will also be reduced by facilitating more people to live in the countryside.   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | +                             | +               | +            | The care element which this criteria facilitates will mean that there is less of a reliance on professional care which will mean that there is less day to day travel required to provide care which would otherwise be needed.  |
|   | ı                             |                 | ,            | By facilitating more people living in the countryside we will be bringing about an increase in journey times than would be the case if they lived in urban areas, closer to the main services and shops etc. This will obviously have a negative effect on our attempts to reduce the effects of traffic.  |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply |                               |                 |              | Additional housing will naturally result in increased water consumption. It will also result in increased number of septic tanks and a greater likelihood of watercourses becoming polluted.   |
| 10. To improve air quality  | +                             | +               | +            | By allowing for care to be provided at home, by a relative, then the need for travel to provide that care is significantly reduced.  |
|   | 1                             | - 1             |              | Any new development is likely to increase traffic generation and journey times and therefore traffic emissions.  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity  |                               |                 |              | Likely negative effect. The loss of biodiversity from further residential development may be offset by appropriate mitigation. In some cases there may even be opportunities for enhancement. Designated sites are well protected but non-protected sites, species and habitats need safeguarding where possible. Broadly speaking though, an additional creation which will permit rural dwellings is likely to have a negative impact on local biodiversity. |



| SA / SEA Objectives  | Option 1.<br>Introduct | 1.<br>ction of | Policy or    | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Introduction of Policy on Dwelling for a Carer or someone availing of care   |
|--|------------------------|----------------|--------------|--|
|  | Short<br>Term          | Med.<br>Term   | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of                                     | +                      | +              | +            | However the wording of the criterion in question states that only extensions to existing dwellings or changes of use of existing buildings will be permitted. This will not have a negative impact on the landscape in the way that the approval of one off dwellings would have.  |
| landscapes and<br>townscapes   | ı                      |                | ,            | On the face of it, the idea of providing a new criterion whereby dwellings can be approved in the countryside, would lead to a negative impact on our landscapes.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | <i>د</i> .             | <i>د</i> .     | <i>ر</i>     | This criterion has the potential to bring about extensions to or changes of use of, traditional rural buildings. However, this is only speculation and there is no evidence to suggest that any uptake of a carers criterion would impact more on traditional rural buildings.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and  | +                      | +              | +            | By allowing for care to be provided at home, by a relative, then the need for travel to provide that care is significantly reduced.<br>Thus leading to less pollution.   |
| reduce vulnerability to<br>climate change  | ı                      | 1              | ı            | Any new development is likely to increase traffic generation and journey times and therefore traffic emissions. Thus leading to more pollution.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                            |                        |                | ı            | Likely negative effect. Although flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk areas, the more residential accommodation which is provided for, the greater potential for increased run-off. This however may be largely offset by SUDS systems and semi permeable surfaces.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                   |                        |                |              | Any increase in population and households will inevitably result in increased waste production both in terms of construction and waste and waste generated from future residents. If adequate kerbside collection services measures are not introduced alongside new build then the effects could get worse over time. Impact on use of non-renewable materials are likely to be negligible. |



| SA / SEA Objectives  | Option 1.<br>Introduct | <b>1.</b><br>ction of | Policy on    | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Introduction of Policy on Dwelling for a Carer or someone availing of care  |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|
|  | Short<br>Term          | Med.<br>Term          | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                            | ,                      |                       |              | The wording of this criterion states that only extensions to existing dwellings or changes of use of existing buildings will be permitted. This will most likely result in development within the curtilage and not result in the development of greenfield sites, meaning that there will be impact on land quality or soil resources. |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                      | +                     | +            | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development is likely to provide additional employment opportunities and promote economic growth in the district.  |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | +                      | +                     | +            | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development is likely to provide additional employment opportunities.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +                      | +                     | +            | Likely positive effect. Facilitating new rural development and utilising existing structures is likely to promote sustainable regeneration.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +                      | +                     | +            | Likely positive effect. Facilitating development of rural businesses is likely to contribute to regenerating the rural economy.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support                             | +                      | +                     | +            | By allowing for care to be provided at home, by a relative, then the need for travel to provide that care is significantly reduced.   |



| SA / SEA Objectives | Option 1. | 1.              | 20100     | Option 1. ntroduction of Dolling for a Caror or company availing of caro  |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|---|
|                     |           | 5 10157         | r Olicy O | DWGIIII BIOL A CAIRT OI SOLIFOLIN AVAILII BIOL CAIR   |
|                     | Short     | Short Med. Long | Long      | Comments  |
|                     | Term      | Term Term       | Term      |   |
| ot economic growth  |           |                 |           | By facilitating more people living in the countryside we will be bringing about an increase in journey times than would be the  |
|                     | 1         | 1               | 1         | case if they lived in urban areas, closer to the main services and shops etc. This will obviously have a negative effect on our |
|                     |           |                 |           | attempts to reduce the number of car journeys.  |



| SA / SEA Objectives | Option 1.          |   |
|---------------------|--------------------|---|
|                     | Introduction of Po | ntroduction of Policy on Dwelling for a Carer or someone availing of care |
|                     |                    |   |
|                     | Short Med. Long    |   |
|                     | Term Term Term     | Term Collinients  |

|                               | Summary - Criteria regarding carers - Policy CT2 (h)   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Social Effects                | The social effects are broadly positive with the main benefits being improvements in health and well being and reduced social isolation / exclusion. The only slightly negative effect is the ability to access services which is offset by the increased availability of care.  |
| Environmental Effects         | There are both positive and negative effects in relation to the impact on traffic and air quality. The fact that policy wording seeks that all provision for carers should be achieved via extensions to existing dwellings or by change of use of existing buildings means there will be no "one off" buildings and this will limit the impacts on soil quality and effect on the landscape. However, there are still negative impacts in relation to water quality, biodiversity, flooding and waste production. |
| Economic Effects              | There are likely positive impacts on economic growth, employment and investment. The conversion and re-use of older buildings may provide job opportunities for tradespeople. It is also facilitating more people to live in the rural area who may work locally or may want to set up local businesses. This all contributes to the regeneration and sustaining vibrant rural communities.  |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | The use of SuDS to offset the potential increased flood risk and the use of conditions to limit the removal of hedgerows / existing vegetation in order to limit the harm caused to biodiversity.  |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 1 - Policy CT2 (h) introducting a policy on dwelling for a carer or someone availing of care.   |

Assessment of Alternatives - Rural Housing Policy Policy CT2 (i) - Dwelling for a Business Enterprise

|   |                     |                       |              |  | a control  |                             | Neutral   | Uncertain Major Mare No.  |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--|--|-----------------------------|---|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Option 1. Adopt exi | <b>1.</b><br>existing | g policy c   | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 7 in PPS 21 and SPPS  | Option 2. Reconfigure e amendments. Inclusion of te building of no | ure existents. I of test to | Option 2. Reconfigure existing policy CTY 7 amendments. Inclusion of test that business has building of not less than 150.sqm | Option 2.  Reconfigure existing policy CTY 7 contained in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments. Inclusion of test that business has been established minimum 6 years and is operating from a building of not less than 150.sqm |
|   | Short<br>Term       | Med.<br>Term          | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short<br>Term  | Med.<br>Term                | Long<br>Term  | Comments  |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion  | +                   | +                     | +            | Likely to have a positive effect by providing opportunities for housing for those with site specific reasons relating to an established commercial enterprise in rural areas.            | +  |                             | +   | Likely to have a positive effect by providing opportunities for housing for those with site specific reasons relating to an established commercial enterprise in rural areas  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population                            | +                   | +                     | +            | Likely to have a positive effect by providing opportunities for housing in rural areas for those with site specific circumstances relating to an established rural business.             | +  | +                           | +   | Likely to have a positive effect by providing opportunities for housing in rural areas for those with site specific circumstances relating to an established rural business   |
| To improve the education and skills of the population                               | N/R                 | N/R                   | N/R          | No relationship to education and skills.   | N/R  | N/R                         | N/R   | No relationship to education and skills.  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home               | +                   | +                     | +            | Likely positive effect as this approach will allow for people to live near to their place of work.   | +  | +                           | +   | Likely positive effect as this approach will allow for people to live near to their place of work.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | +                   | +                     | +            | Likely positive effect on this objective. This policy approach may accommodate individual circumstances relating to prevention of anti-social behaviour at or near their rural business. | +  | +                           | +   | Likely positive effect on this objective. This policy approach may accommodate individual circumstances relating to prevention of antisocial behaviour at or near their rural business.   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society | +                   | +                     | +            | By allowing those with compelling and site specific circumstances to live adjacent or near their business will likely help encourage and foster a sense of community.                    | +  | +                           | +   | By allowing those with compelling and site specific circumstances to live adjacent or near their business will likely help encourage and foster a sense of community.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need      | 0                   | 0                     | 0            | Negligible impact anticipated given the likely quantum of dwellings provided for.  | 0  | 0                           | 0   | Negligible impact anticipated given the likely quantum of dwellings provided for.   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment                               | +                   | +                     | +            | As this criteria facilitates individuals living near their place of work it may also have a positive impact reducing car journeys and air pollution.                                     | +  | +                           | +   | As this criteria facilitates individuals living near their place of work it may also have a positive impact reducing car journeys and air pollution.  |

Assessment of Alternatives - Rural Housing Policy Policy CT2 (i) -Dwelling for a Business Enterprise

|  |                               |                      |              |   | Positive  | Negative                        | 0<br>Neutral            | Uncertain Mejor Mann No No No Petatonship   |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|---|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Adopt exi | <b>1.</b><br>xisting | policy o     | Option 1. Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 7 in PPS 21 and SPPS   | Option 2. Reconfigure e amendments. Inclusion of te | ire exist<br>ents.<br>of test t | ting polic<br>:hat busi | Option 2. Reconfigure existing policy CTY 7 contained in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments. Inclusion of test that business has been established minimum 6 years and is operating from a  |
|  |                               |                      |              |   | building of not less than 150.sqm                   | of not le                       | ss than 1               | .50.sqm   |
|  | Short<br>Term                 | Med.<br>Term         | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short N<br>Term T                                   | Med.<br>Term                    | Long<br>Term            | Comments  |
|  |                               |                      | ı            | By facilitating more people living in the countryside it will likely increase journey numbers than would be the case if they lived in urban areas.  |   |                                 | ,                       | By facilitating more people living in the countryside it will likely increase journey numbers than would be the case if they lived in urban areas.  |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply         |                               |                      |              | All additional housing will naturally result in increased water consumption. It will also result in increased number of septic tanks and a greater likelihood of watercourses becoming polluted.  | ,   |                                 |                         | All additional housing will naturally result in increased water consumption. It will also result in increased number of septic tanks and a greater likelihood of watercourses becoming polluted.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | +                             | +                    | +            | By accommodating individuals living next to their place of work may reduce some travel times and journey numbers.   | +   | +                               | +                       | By accommodating individuals living next to their place of work may reduce some travel times and journey numbers.   |
|  |                               | 1                    | ı            | Any new development is likely to increase traffic generation and journey times and therefore traffic emissions.   |   |                                 | ,                       | Any new development is likely to increase traffic generation and journey times and therefore traffic emissions.   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   |                               |                      |              | Likely negative effect. The loss of biodiversity from further residential development may be offset by appropriate mitigation. In some cases there may even be opportunities for enhancement. Designated sites are well protected but non-protected sites, species and habitats need safeguarding where possible. |   |                                 |                         | Likely negative effect. The loss of biodiversity from further residential development may be offset by appropriate mitigation. In some cases there may even be opportunities for enhancement. Designated sites are well protected but non-protected sites, species and habitats need safeguarding where possible. |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and<br/>enhance the character and<br/>quality of landscapes and<br/>townscapes</li> </ol> |                               |                      |              | Possible negative impact however this may be offset by the policy requirement to locate the new dwelling beside or within the boundaries of the existing business, thereby reducing its impact.   |   |                                 |                         | Possible negative impact however this may be offset by the policy requirement to locate the new dwelling beside or within the boundaries of the existing business, thereby reducing its impact.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                   | <i>د-</i>                     | <i>د</i> ٠           | <i>د</i> ٠   | Uncertain effects on this objective. Will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis and whether appropriate mitigation is suggested.  | ۰.  | <i>د-</i>                       | <i>د-</i>               | Uncertain effects on this objective. Will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis and whether appropriate mitigation is suggested.  |

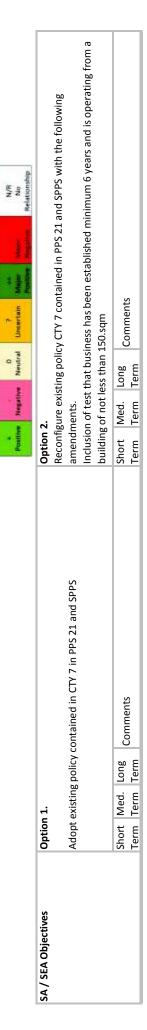
Assessment of Alternatives - Rural Housing Policy Policy CT2 (i) -Dwelling for a Business Enterprise

|  |                               |                       |              |   | Positive   | Negative                        | Meutral   | Uncertain Major Marco No No No No Notestionship  |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|--|---------------------------------|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Adopt exi | <b>1.</b><br>existing | policy c     | <b>Option 1.</b><br>Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 7 in PPS 21 and SPPS   | Option 2. Reconfigure e amendments. Inclusion of te building of no | ure exist<br>ents.<br>of test t | Option 2. Reconfigure existing policy CTY 7 amendments. Inclusion of test that business has building of not less than 150.sqm | Option 2.  Reconfigure existing policy CTY 7 contained in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments. Inclusion of test that business has been established minimum 6 years and is operating from a building of not less than 150.sqm  |
| ·  | Short<br>Term                 | Med.<br>Term          | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short  | Med.<br>Term                    | Long  | Comments   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate                      | +                             | +                     | +            | By accommodating individuals living next to their place of work may reduce some travel times and journey numbers.   | +  | +                               | +   | By accommodating individuals living next to their place of work may reduce some travel times and journey numbers.  |
| p  |                               |                       |              | Any new development is likely to increase traffic generation and journey times and therefore traffic emissions.   |  | ı                               |   | Any new development is likely to increase traffic generation and journey times and therefore traffic emissions.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                      | 1                             |                       |              | Likely negative effect. Although flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk areas, the more housing the greater potential for increased run-off. This however may be offset by SUDS systems and semi permeable surfaces.  |  | ,                               |   | Likely negative effect. Although flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk areas, the more residential accommodation which is provided for, the greater potential for increased run-off. This however may be largely offset by SUDS systems and semi permeable surfaces.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                             |                               |                       |              | Any increase in population and households will result in increased waste production both in terms of construction and waste and waste generated from future residents. If adequate kerbside collection services measures are not introduced alongside new build then the effects could get worse over time. Impact on use of non-renewable materials are likely to be negligible. |  | 1                               |   | Any increase in population and households will result in increased waste production both in terms of construction and waste and waste generated from future residents. If adequate kerbside collection services measures are not introduced alongside new build then the effects could get worse over time. Impact on use of nonrenewable materials are likely to be negligible. |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  |                               |                       |              | Building one off houses in rural areas conflicts with aims to conserve land quality and soil resources as these will predominantly be on greenfield sites. An overall negative impact is therefore anticipated.   |  |                                 |   | Building one off houses in rural areas conflicts with aims to conserve land quality and soil resources as these will predominantly be on greenfield sites. An overall negative impact is therefore anticipated.  |
| 18. To encourage<br>sustainable economic growth  | +                             | +                     | +            | Likely positive impact as through facilitating a dwelling next to an individuals business it could be the determining factor in deciding whether that business is feasible or not and thereby sustains economic growth  | +  | +                               | +   | Likely positive impact as through facilitating a dwelling next to an individuals business it could be the determining factor in deciding whether that business is feasible or not and thereby sustains economic growth   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | +                             | +                     | +            | Likely positive impact as through facilitating a dwelling next to an individuals business it will allow for the individual to sustain their business and as a result potentially provide for further employment opportunities.  | +  | +                               | +   | Likely positive impact as through facilitating a dwelling next to an individuals business it will allow for the individual to sustain their business and as a result potentially provide for further employment opportunities.   |

Assessment of Alternatives - Rural Housing Policy Policy CT2 (i) -Dwelling for a Business Enterprise

| Option 2.  Reconfigure existing policy CTY 7 contained in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments.  Inclusion of test that business has been established minimum 6 years and is operating from a building of not less than 150.sqm  Short Med. Long Comments  Term Term This policy approach could facilitate businesses in the rural area and thereby assist in reducing disparities in economic performance.  Through facilitating a dwelling next to an individuals business it will help sustain established businesses and potentially lead to additional indigenous or inward investment.  By accommodating individuals living next to their place of work may treduce some travel times and journey numbers.  Any new development is likely to increase traffic generation and inclusions. | isting policist that busing that busing policy consists than 1. Long the consists of the consi | Option 2. Reconfigure existi amendments. Inclusion of test the building of not less Short Med. Later Term Term T + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + | Option 2. Reconfiguamendme inclusion building of the point of the poin | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 7 in PPS 21 and SPPS  Short Med. Long This policy approach could facilitate businesses in the rural area and thereby assist in reducing disparities in economic performance.  Through facilitating a dwelling next to an individuals businesses and potentially lead to additional indigenous or inward investment.  By accommodating individuals living next to their place of work may reduce some travel times and journey numbers.  Any new development is likely to increase traffic generation and iourney times and therefore traffic generation | Adopt existing policy Short Med. Long Term Term + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + | on 1.  Texmin the man in the man |                     | SA / SEA Objectives  20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration  21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment  22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|---------------------|--|
| reduce some travel times and journey numbers.  Any new development is likely to increase traffic generation and   | +  | •  | +  | work may reduce some travel times and journey numbers.  Any new development is likely to increase traffic generation   | +   | +   | +                   | patterns of movement in support of economic growth   |
| By accommodating individuals living next to their place of work reduce some travel times and journey numbers.   | +  | +  | +  | By accommodating individuals living next to their place of work may reduce some travel times and journey numbers.  | +   | +   | +                   | 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in   |
| help sustain established businesses and potentially lead to<br>additional indigenous or inward investment.  | +  | +  | +  | business it will help sustain established businesses and potentially lead to additional indigenous or inward investment.   | +   | +   | +                   | accommodate both indigenous and inward investment  |
| Through facilitating a dwelling next to an individuals business it v  |  |  |  | Through facilitating a dwelling next to an individuals   |   |   |                     | 21. To encourage and   |
|   | +  | +  | +  | performance.   | +   | +   | +                   | promote sustainable regeneration   |
| thereby assist in reducing disparities in economic performance.   |  |  |  | area and thereby assist in reducing disparities in economic  |   |   |                     | economic performance and   |
| This policy approach could facilitate businesses in the rural area a  |  |  |  | This policy approach could facilitate businesses in the rural  |   |   |                     | 20. To reduce disparities in   |
| Comments  |  | Med.<br>Term   | Short<br>Term  |  | . Long  | t Med<br>Term   | Short<br>Term       |  |
| siness has been established minimum 6 years and is operating fron<br>150.sqm  | st that bu<br>less thar  | on of teg<br>g of not  | Inclusion  |  |   |   |                     |  |
| icy CTY 7 contained in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following   | isting po  | r <b>2.</b><br>igure ex<br>Iments.   | Option<br>Reconf<br>amend  | y contained in CTY 7 in PPS 21 and SPPS  | ng policy   | on 1.<br>It existir   | <b>Opti</b><br>Adop | SA / SEA Objectives  |
| Uncertain Major More<br>Positive Majorina   |  | Nagara Para  | · in   |  |   |   |                     |  |

# Assessment of Alternatives - Rural Housing Policy Policy CT2 (i) -Dwelling for a Business Enterprise



|                            | Summary - Criteria regarding Dwelling for Business Enterprise - Policy CT2 (i)   |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | The social effects are broadly positive with the main benefits being improvements in health and well being and reduced social isolation / exclusion. The only slightly negative effect is the ability to access services. The difference between these two approaches is that approach 1 will not likely allow for a new dwelling solely for improved security reasons whereas approach 2 allows for such development based on operational or security reasons and for this reason approach 2 has been assigned a positive impact against objective 5. |
| Environmental Effects      | There are no positive environmental impacts arising from this criterion. There are both positive and negative effects in relation to the impact on traffic and air quality and therefore, this is marked as uncertain. There are negative impacts in relation to water quality, biodiversity, flooding and waste production.   |
| Economic Effects           | On the whole, this criterion will have a positive impact against the economic objectives. Both approaches seek to facilitate and sustain existing businesses in the rural area through providing an opportunity for a new dwelling where a satisfactory case has been in association with a business. Any measure which helps sustain an established business will likely have a positive impact on objectives such as job creation, inward investment and sustainable regeneration.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | The use of SuDS and/or permeable surfaces to offset the potential increased flood risk and the use of conditions to limit the removal of hedgerows / existing vegetation in order to limit the harm caused to bio-diversity. In both cases a 5 year occupancy condition will be attached to such approvals. Mitigation will also take the form of continuous monitoring and/or reviewing of the delivery of housing over the plan period.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy CT2 (i) reconfiguring and tailoring existing policy.   |

Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - Rural Housing Policy Policy CT2 (J) - Dwelling for Holder of Commercial Fishing Licence

NJR No Relationship

|  | Option 1.            | نے                   |              |  | Option 2              |                      |                    |  |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | A land b<br>Dwelling | ased de<br>; for Hol | signatio     | A land based designation approach.<br>Dwelling for Holder of Commercial Fishing Licence and associated policy area   | Identify<br>Fishing L | a Disper<br>icence c | sed Rur<br>an be a | Identify a Dispersed Rural Community (DRC) area wherein dwellings for Holders of Commercial<br>Fishing Licence can be accommodated.  |
|  | Short Term -         | Med. I               | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short rerm            | Med. L<br>Term T     | Long<br>Term       | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and<br/>social exclusion</li> </ol>                                 | +                    | +                    | +            | Likely to have a positive effect by providing greater opportunity for housing in rural areas, particularly for the Lough Neagh fishing community.  | +                     | +                    | +                  | The provision of a DRC in the Loughshore area is likely to have a positive effect by providing new job opportunities in the short term by facilitating the construction of new dwellings and by helping the vitality and vibrancy of rural communities.  |
| <ol><li>To improve the health<br/>and wellbeing of the population</li></ol>                    | +                    | +                    | +            | Facilitating the provision of new homes for the local fishing community is likely to have a positive effect on this objective.   | +                     | +                    | +                  | The designation of a DRC in the Loughshore area is likely to contribute to the vitality of this rural community and would likely improve the physical and mental wellbeing of residents.   |
| 3. To improve the education<br>and skills of the population                                    | +                    | +                    | +            | Likely positive impact on this objective. Provision of dwellings for those directly involved in commercial fishing on Lough Neagh will likely allow for these traditional skills to be passed down to successive generations within families and assist in the survival of this local industry.  | +                     | +                    | +                  | Likely positive impact on this objective. A DRC would allow for provision of dwellings for those directly involved in commercial fishing on Lough Neagh, as well as others not involved in fishing. This will likely allow for these traditional skills to be passed down to successive generations within families and assist in the survival of this local industry. |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live in a<br/>decent home</li> </ol> | +                    | +                    | +            | Provision of new homes for those involved in commercial fishing in the western Lough-shore area is likely to have a positive effect on this objective. Data obtained from Lough Neagh Fishermen's Co-operative Society indicates that the industry supports over 300 families along the Lough-shore.   | +                     | +                    | +                  | The designation of a DRC will likely facilitate opportunities for new homes within the area leading to a likely positive effect on this objective.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | 0                    | 0                    | 0            | Likely to have minimal impact on crime.  | 0                     | 0                    | 0                  | Likely to have minimal impact on crime.  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society            | +                    | +                    | +            | Potential to have a localised positive impact in terms of sustaining the existing Lough Neagh fishing community and sustaining the rural community in general, given the significant number of commercial fishermen that reside within the district.   | +                     | +                    | +                  | Likely to have a localised positive impact, given the relatively high percentage of rural dwellers generally within this part of the district. There is potential for such a designation to reinforce a stronger sense of community in the area.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                 |                      |                      |              | Likely to have a negative impact on the objective of improving accessibility to key services. Whilst this policy will facilitate dwellings for those involved in commercial fishing it will not address the provision of services to accommodate the rural population.   | 0                     | 0                    | 0                  | This approach will facilitate local facilities / services within a designated DRC. This has the potential to improve accessibility to services for those within or near the DRC but given the localised impact, overall neutral impact envisaged.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0                    | 0                    | 0            | The policy will likely allow for more efficient journey times for fishermen to their place of work but in general will also likely increase the number of rural dwellers and therefore increased traffic flows. However given the number of commercial fishing licence holders across the district (total of 142 as of 2015), the quantum of dwellings that may be facilitated through this policy is such that its impact on traffic volumes is likely to be minimal. | 0                     | 0                    | 0                  | The designation of a DRC in the Loughshore area may reduce the need for some journeys to key service centres however overall new dwellings in the rural area are likely to contribute to an increase in traffic generation and journey times to key hubs within the district. Given the quantum involved a neutral effect is envisaged.                                |

Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - Rural Housing Policy Policy CT2 (J) - Dwelling for Holder of Commercial Fishing Licence

NJ/R No Relationship

|  | Option 1.         | <br> -i              |                      |  | Option 2.             |                   |                     |  |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | A land<br>Dwellin | based de<br>g for Ho | esignati<br>ılder of | A land based designation approach.<br>Dwelling for Holder of Commercial Fishing Licence and associated policy area   | Identify<br>Fishing L | a Dispe<br>icence | rsed Ru<br>can be a | ldentify a Dispersed Rural Community (DRC) area wherein dwellings for Holders of Commercial<br>Fishing Licence can be accommodated.  |
|  | Short<br>Term     | Med.<br>Term         | Long<br>Term         | Comments   | Short rerm            | Med.<br>Term      | Long<br>Term        | Comments   |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0                 | 0                    | 0                    | Whilst likely result in increased number of dwellings served by septic tanks in the western lough-shore area, minimal impact envisaged given the quantum of additional housing likely to result from this policy.  | 0                     | 0                 | 0                   | The designation of a DRC within the Loughshore area will likely result in additional housing serviced by septic tanks. This additional localised housing will naturally result in increased water consumption however given the low numbers involved minimal impact envisaged.   |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 0                 | 0                    | 0                    | Whilst will likely reduce journey to work times for fishermen, any new development is likely to increase traffic generation and fuel consumption in general. However given the envisaged number of new dwellings, overall it is likely to be a neutral impact.   | 0                     | 0                 | 0                   | Any new development is likely to increase traffic generation, journey times, general fuel consumption and therefore likely to increase localised emissions. However given the envisaged number of new dwellings, overall it is likely to be a neutral impact.  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   |                   |                      |                      | Likely negative effect. The loss of biodiversity from one-off developments may be offset by appropriate site specific mitigation. In some cases there may even be opportunities for enhancement. Designated sites are well protected but non-protected sites, species and habitats need safeguarding where possible. In general a more relaxed rural policy is likely to have a negative impact on local biodiversity. |                       |                   |                     | Likely negative effect. The loss of biodiversity from one-off developments may be offset by appropriate site specific mitigation. In some cases there may even be opportunities for enhancement. Designated sites are well protected but non-protected sites, species and habitats need safeguarding where possible. Broadly speaking a lough shore DRC is likely to have a negative impact on local biodiversity. |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                     |                   |                      |                      | It is likely that any new development, particularly if greenfield land is required, has the potential to impact upon urban and rural landscapes. Mitigation is possible through appropriate siting and clustering with existing development to ensure rural development is accommodated sympathetically within the local landscape.  | 1                     |                   |                     | The designation of a DRC will likely result in additional one off dwelling opportunities. It is likely that any new development, particularly if greenfield land is required, has the potential to impact upon the local landscape. An accumulation of more development, even if appropriately sited, will likely have a negative effect on the landscape in the longer term.                                      |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets           | <i>٠</i> ٠        | <i>د</i> -           | <i>٠</i> ٠           | Uncertain effects on this objective. Will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis and whether appropriate mitigation is suggested.   | ۲.                    | <i>د</i> .        | <i>د</i> ٠          | Uncertain effects on this objective. Will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis and whether appropriate mitigation is suggested.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change               | 0                 | 0                    | 0                    | Neutral effect on this objective as flood risk policies should ensure development is kept away from flood risk areas.  | 0                     | 0                 | 0                   | Neutral effect on this objective as flood risk policies should ensure development is kept away from flood risk areas.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                      | <i>ر</i>          | c.                   | <i>ر</i>             | Uncertain effect. Although flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk areas, the more housing the greater potential for increased run-off. This however may be offset by SUDS systems and semi permeable surfaces.   | ۸.                    | <i>~</i> .        | ر.                  | Uncertain effect. Flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk areas. Notwithstanding this DRCs likely to result in more rural housing and therefore greater potential for surface run-off. This may however be offset by SUDS systems and semi-permeable surfaces.  |

Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - Rural Housing Policy Policy CT2 (J) - Dwelling for Holder of Commercial Fishing Licence

NJ/R No Refersonship

|  | Option 1.           | ij                  |                       |   | Option 2.             | 2.                   |                     |   |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | A land b<br>Dwellin | based d<br>g for Ho | lesignat.<br>older of | A land based designation approach.<br>Dwelling for Holder of Commercial Fishing Licence and associated policy area  | Identify<br>Fishing I | a Dispe.<br>icence c | rsed Rui<br>an be a | Identify a Dispersed Rural Community (DRC) area wherein dwellings for Holders of Commercial<br>Fishing Licence can be accommodated.   |
|  | Short<br>Term       | Med.<br>Term        | Long<br>Term          | Comments  | Short<br>Term         | Med. I               | Long                | Comments  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                             |                     |                     |                       | Any increase in population and households will likely result in increased waste production, both in terms of construction waste and waste generated from future residents. If adequate kerbside collection services measures are not introduced alongside new build then the effects could get worse over time. Impact of rural housing on use of non-renewable materials is likely to be negligible. | ,                     |                      |                     | Any increase in population and households will likely result in increased waste production, both in terms of construction waste and waste generated from future residents. Likely to have negative impacts as a DRC designation and associated policy is likely to result in more development which in turn will lead to more household and commercial waste. |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  |                     |                     |                       | Building one off houses in rural areas conflicts with aims to conserve land quality and soil resources as these will predominantly be on greenfield sites. An overall negative impact is therefore anticipated.   |                       |                      |                     | More houses in the countryside will lead to the loss of quality agricultural land and soil resources. Building one-off houses in rural areas conflicts with aims to conserve land quality and soil resources as these will predominantly be on greenfield sites. An overall negative impact is therefore anticipated.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                   | +                   | +                     | This policy will likely support the provision of rural housing for local fishermen and can therefore facilitate growth in the primary and construction sectors, therefore aiding the vibrancy of the local fishing and construction industries.   | +                     | +                    | +                   | This approach is likely to have positive impacts as tourism, communities and cottage industries are accommodated in DRC's. This will facilitate new business start-ups and opportunities for people who live within the DRC's which will accommodate the sustainable growth of these remote areas.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | +                   | +                   | +                     | Likely to have a positive effect by providing small scale employment opportunities across the district and through the provision of rural housing for fishermen in close proximity to their place of work.  | +                     | +                    | +                   | This approach will have potential positive impacts on this objective in facilitating local job growth through tourism and cottage industries.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 | +                   | +                   | +                     | Likely to have a positive effect by facilitating rural housing for local fishermen in relatively dose proximity to Lough Neagh which will likely help maintain vibrant rural communities.   | +                     | +                    | +                   | This approach has the potential to contribute significantly to the regeneration of DRC's by allowing homes for local people who will contribute to the community economically either in single dwellings or clachan style development, contributing to maintaining vibrant rural communities vibrant.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                 | +                   | +                   | +                     | The provision of rural housing for fishermen is likely to have a positive effect on local investment within the indigenous fishing industry.  | +                     | +                    | +                   | The introduction of additional DRC's will likely allow for indigenous and inward investment opportunities to occur. Small scale development opportunities will likely occur in these remote areas as a result.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                          |                     |                     | 1                     | Likely negative effect on existing movement patterns with high percentage of car usage likely to remain. (61% of people in Mid Ulster use a car or van to travel to work, higher than the NI Average of 57.7% (NISRA 2015).   | ,                     |                      | 1                   | Likely negative impacts as the introduction of additional DRC's and policies that allow Clachan style developments may reduce the need of residents to commute outside their immediate areas however given the scale of development envisaged this is expected to have only a localised impact on movement natterns.  |

Appraisal of Reasonable Alternatives - Rural Housing Policy Policy CT2 (J) - Dwelling for Holder of Commercial Fishing Licence

|                     | Option 1.  | Option 2.   |
|---------------------|--|---|
|                     | A land based designation approach.   | Identify a Dispersed Rural Community (DRC) area wherein dwellings for Holders of Commercial |
| SA / SEA Objectives | Dwelling for Holder of Commercial Fishing Licence and associated policy area | Fishing Licence can be accommodated.  |
|                     | Short Med. Long Comments   | Short Med. Long Comments  |

NJ/R Nes Relationship

|                            | Summary - Criteria regarding dwelling for fisherman (Policy CT2 (J))  |
|----------------------------|---|
| Background                 | Mid Ulster District has a long established commercial fishing industry based on the western shores of Lough Neagh. It is recognised that this fishing industry makes an important economic contribution to the wider NI economy. Under the current policy, either in PPS21 or SPPS, there is no provision for a dwelling for a fisherman. This assessment therefore considers the social, environmental and economic impacts of I) A tailored fisherman's dwelling policy and associated policy area; 2) Provision of dwellings for fisherman through the designation of a lough-shore Dispersed rural Community and 3) A 'Do Nothing' approach.  |
| Social Effects             | The Council's preferred approach of having a tailored fisherman's policy and associated policy area is likely to have positive social effects as it provide opportunities for local fishermen and their families to reside in the area where they earn a living.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Facilitating the development of one -off housing in rural areas, through either the preferred approach or the DRC approach is likely to conflict with a significant number of the environmental objectives including to conserving and enhancing land quality and resources.  |
| Economic Effects           | The preferred approach can have positive benefits in terms of promoting employment growth, especially in the construction and fishing sectors, and help improve business resilience over the plan period. Whilst this policy will allow for the location of fishermen closer to their place of work, it will therefore facilitate a more dispersed rural population which could also lead to increased car dependency within Mid ulster is already higher than the NI average (61% versus 57% - NISRA). This approach may therefore conflict with SA / SEA objective no. 22 i.e.to encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth, and this is reflected in its overall negative scoring. |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Suitable mitigation measures exist in the form of appropriate planning conditions and adopting a precautionary approach can also help locate new dwellings in appropriate locations. As part of the monitoring and review of the LDP, the total amount of fishing licences could be monitored.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopted Option 1 - Policy CT2 (J) Introduce a new policy with a land based designation approach for a Dwelling for the Holder of Commercial Fishing Licence.  |

| N.R.<br>No<br>Relationship |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1 miles                    |           |
| P. Uncerta                 |           |
| Neutra                     |           |
| Megabili                   |           |
| Postave                    |           |
| KEY                        | Cuction 2 |

|  | Option 1. | <del>L</del> i | ,            |  | Option 2.                           | gure exis          | ting poli    | <b>Option 2.</b><br>Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 5 in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following   |
|--|-----------|----------------|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e   | existing       | policy c     | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 5 in PPS 21 and SPPS.   | amendments.<br>Removal of <i>ca</i> | nents.<br>I of cap | on total I   | amendments.<br>Removal of cap on total number of dwellings permissible.  |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term   | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short<br>Term                       | Med.<br>Term       | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | +         | +              | +            | This option is likely to ensure those residents in rural areas have access to housing and not just urban areas so there is likely to be lower social exclusion   | +                                   | +                  | +            | This option is likely to ensure those residents in rural areas have access to housing and not just urban areas so there is likely to be lower social exclusion   |
| <ol><li>To improve the health and<br/>wellbeing of the population</li></ol>                                  | +         | +              | +            | Broadly positive impacts on human health through provision of new homes to meet the needs of all people in society including those on low incomes, ensuring everyone has access to affordable housing.   | +                                   | +                  | +            | Broadly positive impacts on human health through provision of new homes to meet the needs of all people in society including those on low incomes, ensuring everyone has access to affordable housing.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | +         | +              | +            | Increased activity in the construction sector will provide greater opportunities for development of skills associated with jobs in this employment sector.   | +                                   | +                  | +            | Increased activity in the construction sector will provide greater opportunities for development of skills associated with jobs in this employment sector.   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody with<br/>the opportunity to live in a decent<br/>home</li> </ol>               | ‡         | ‡              | ‡            | Broadly positive impacts on human health through provision of new homes to meet the needs of all people in society including those on low incomes, ensuring everyone has access to affordable housing.   | ‡                                   | ‡                  | ‡            | Broadly positive impacts on human health through provision of new homes to meet the needs of all people in society including those on low incomes, ensuring everyone has access to affordable housing.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | 0         | 0              | 0            | Overall, this aspect of the plan strategy will have a minimal effect on crime and anti-social activity. The plans influence will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis, for example in terms of how the layout of a development can deter crime and promote personal safety. | 0                                   | 0                  | 0            | Overall, this aspect of the plan strategy will have a minimal effect on crime and anti-social activity. The plans influence will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis, for example in terms of how the layout of a development can deter crime and promote personal safety. |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more<br/>equal and inclusive society</li> </ol> | +         | +              | +            | This approach is likely to ensure that all sectors of the Mid Ulster community have access to housing.   | +                                   | +                  | +            | This approach is likely to ensure that all sectors of the Mid Ulster community have access to housing.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                               | ,         |                |              | This option facilitates opportunities for small groups of social housing in rural areas which may lead to less accessibility to key services such as health and education facilities   |                                     |                    | ,            | This option facilitates opportunities for small groups of social housing in rural areas which may lead to less accessibility to key services such as health and education facilities   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | ,         | ,              | ı            | This option facilitates opportunities for small groups of social housing in rural areas thus there will be more private car journeys.  |                                     | ı                  | ,            | This option facilitates opportunities for small groups of social housing in rural areas thus there will be more private car journeys.  |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply       |           |                |              | Likely negative implications in terms of water pollution, particularly for development outside of settlements relying on nonmains sewerage i.e. assuming there are adequate WWTW facilities in urban areas.  |                                     |                    |              | Likely negative implications in terms of water pollution, particularly for development outside of settlements relying on non-mains sewerage i.e. assuming there are adequate WWTW facilities in urban areas.   |

| Assessment of Alternatives – Rural Housing Policy<br>Policy CT3 - Social and Affordable Housing     | Housin<br>Iousing | g Policy     | _            |  |             |              | KEY        | Populare Meatral Uncertain Mages Pebbiomobile  |
|---|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--|-------------|--------------|------------|--|
|   | Option 1.         | 1.           |              |  | Option 2.   |              | 3          | موناروالم فطه طفين PTV تامام المركونية والمرات المحالية  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt 6           | existing     | policy c     | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 5 in PPS 21 and SPPS.   | amendments. | ents.        | on total n | Recongule existing pointy contained in CTT 3 in PTS 21 and 3PTS with the following amendments.  Removal of cap on total number of dwellings permissible.   |
|   | Short             | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short Term  | Med.<br>Term | Long Term  | Comments   |
| 10. To improve air quality  | 1                 |              |              | Increase in housing numbers generally will likely equate to greater household emissions and consequent negative impact on air quality.   |             |              | ,          | Increase in housing numbers generally will likely equate to greater household emissions and consequent negative impact on air quality.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>  |                   | 1            |              | This option facilitates more housing within rural areas. This would mean potentially more development on greenfield sites and this could disturb flora, fauna and wildlife.  |             | 1            | ,          | This option facilitates more housing within rural areas. This would mean potentially more development on greenfield sites and this could disturb flora, fauna and wildlife.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance<br>the character and quality of<br>landscapes and townscapes            |                   |              |              | This option facilitates more housing within rural areas. This would mean potentially more development on greenfield sites and could have a detrimental effect on our landscapes.   |             |              |            | This option facilitates more housing within rural areas. This would mean potentially more development on greenfield sites and could have a detrimental effect on our landscapes.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets        | <i>د</i> -        | <i>د</i> .   | <i>د</i> .   | This option facilitates more housing within rural areas. This would mean potentially more development on greenfield sites and could have a detrimental effect on our historic environment and cultural assets. Will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis and whether appropriate mitigation is suggested. | <i>د</i> ،  | <i>د</i> -   | ر          | This option facilitates more housing within rural areas. This would mean potentially more development on greenfield sites and could have a detrimental effect on our historic environment and cultural assets. Will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis and whether appropriate mitigation is suggested. |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change            |                   |              |              | Increasing the number of houses means more household emissions. Application of policies regarding flood risk can mitigate against effects of climate change.   |             |              | 1          | Increasing the number of houses means more household emissions. Application of policies regarding flood risk can mitigate against effects of climate change.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                   |                   | 1            |              | Likely negative effect. Although flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk areas, there is potential for some localised negative impacts through, for example through increased surface runoff. This may be offset by SUDS systems and semi-permeable services.   |             | 1            | 1          | Likely negative effect. Although flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk areas, there is potential for some localised negative impacts through, for example through increased surface runoff. This may be offset by SUDS systems and semi-permeable services.   |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production<br/>of waste and use of non-<br/>renewable materials</li> </ol> | ,                 |              | 1            | Likely negative effect. An increase in population and households will inevitably result in increased waste production both in terms of construction waste and waste generated by future residents.   |             |              | 1          | Likely negative effect. An increase in population and households will inevitably result in increased waste production both in terms of construction waste and waste generated by future residents.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance<br>land quality and soil resources                                      |                   |              |              | As this policy may facilitate development on greenfield sites it will likely have a negative impact on this object as it may result in the loss of the best and most versatile land.   |             |              | ,          | As this policy may facilitate development on greenfield sites it will likely have a negative impact on this object as it may result in the loss of the best and most versatile land.   |

#### Assessment of Alternatives – Rural Housing Policy Policy CT3 - Social and Affordable Housing



|  | Option 1.     | 1.                                |              |  | Option 2.                                     |                                 |              |  |
|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|---|---------------------------------|--------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt         | existing                          | policy c     | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 5 in PPS 21 and SPPS.   | Reconfigure e<br>amendments.<br>Removal of ca | gure exis<br>nents.<br>I of cap | ting poli    | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 5 in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments.<br>Removal of cap on total number of dwellings permissible.   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short<br>Term                                 | Med.<br>Term                    | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +             | +                                 | +            | Ensuring adequate housing is provided over the plan period will have an overall positive impact on the construction industry and related employment sectors. This option will also ensure that there is adequate housing provision for those in rural areas and helping maintain the rural economy for those who want to live and work here. | +   | +                               | +            | Ensuring adequate housing is provided over the plan period will have an overall positive impact on the construction industry and related employment sectors. This option will also ensure that there is adequate housing provision for those in rural areas and helping maintain the rural economy for those who want to live and work here. |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | +             | +                                 | +            | Ensuring adequate housing is provided over the plan period will have an overall positive impact on the construction industry and related employment sectors.   | +   | +                               | +            | Ensuring adequate housing is provided over the plan period will have an overall positive impact on the construction industry and related employment sectors.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +             | +                                 | +            | This option is likely to promote regeneration in rural areas and assist in addressing the disparity between urban and rural areas in Mid Ulster  | +   | +                               | +            | This option is likely to promote regeneration in rural areas and assist in addressing the disparity between urban and rural areas in Mid Ulster  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +             | +                                 | +            | This option is likely to have positive outcomes in terms of indigenous and inward investment.  | +   | +                               | +            | This option is likely to have positive outcomes in terms of indigenous and inward investment.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          |               | 1                                 |              | This option is likely to lead to more housing in rural areas so there will be an increased number of car journeys in the countryside to get to employment and service centres in the towns and villages.   |   |                                 |              | This option is likely to lead to more housing in rural areas so there will be an increased number of car journeys in the countryside to get to employment and service centres in the towns and villages.   |

#### Assessment of Alternatives – Rural Housing Policy Policy CT3 - Social and Affordable Housing

SA / SEA Objectives



|                            | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term  | Short Med. Long Comments  |                                     |
|----------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|
|                            |  |   |                                     |
|                            | Summary - Social and Affordable Housing in the Countryside - Policy CT3  | ıtryside - Policy CT3   |                                     |
| Social Effects             | Both approaches recognise the positive impacts that the provision of quality housing can have on peoples lives. Both approaches will be beneficial in terms of combating social exclusion and improving peoples health and well being. As both policy approaches seek to provide a quality home for all members of society, including those on low incomes they have scored a significant positive in terms of objective no.04 - to provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home. | nat the provision of quality housing can have on peoples lives. Both approaches will be beneficial in terms of combating social seing. As both policy approaches seek to provide a quality home for all members of society, including those on low incomes th ctive no.04 - to provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home. | oating social<br>v incomes they     |
| Environmental Effects      | Approach 1 and 2 facilitate the provision of small groups of housing in the rural area where a verifiable need has been identified by a registered housing association. The construc of any new housing in the rural area will result in the loss of green field sites and both approaches could potentially disturb flora, fauna and wildlife and also previously unknown archaeological remains.   | groups of housing in the rural area where a verifiable need has been identified by a registered housing association. The construction the loss of green field sites and both approaches could potentially disturb flora, fauna and wildlife and also previously unknown   | n. The construction<br>usly unknown |
| Economic Effects           | Both approaches will likely impact positively on the majority of the economic objectives as they will facilitate new house building, which will in turn create jobs within the construction industry. Both approaches will encourage economic growth. Promote regeneration and accommodate indigenous and inward investment.   | s they will facilitate new house building, which will in turn create jobs weration and accommodate indigenous and inward investment.  | nin the                             |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Both policies can provide some mitigation, in that both can facilitate new housing adjacent or close to existing settlements and as such can help direct development to where existing infrastructure is in place and can potentially lead to the reduction in the use of the private car resulting in a less negative impact on the environment.  | nt or close to existing settlements and as such can help direct developme<br>e car resulting in a less negative impact on the environment.  | t to where existing                 |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy CT3 reconfiguring existing policy.   |   |                                     |



| SA / SEA Objectives  | Option 1. Adopt exi 1. Brough 2. Carntog | a 1. existir ughder itoghe | ng polic<br>rg and l   | <b>Option 1.</b> Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 2 in PPS 21 and policy within 1. Broughderg and Davagh Upper DRC in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 2. Carntogher DRC and Sixtowns DRC in Magherafelt Area Plan 2015  | Option 2. Reconfigu A single d will make | igure a<br>e dwell<br>ke a su<br>ncy co | ind Am<br>ling in a<br>lbstant<br>ndition | Option 2.  Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy wording with the following amendments: A single dwelling in a DRC will conform with the plan where the applicant can demonstrate they will make a substantial economic or social contribution to that community. In such cases an occupancy condition will be attached.   |
|--|--|----------------------------|------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|
|  | Short<br>Term                            | Med.<br>Term               | Med. Long<br>Term Term | Comments   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term        | Med.<br>Term                            |   | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty<br/>and social exclusion</li> </ol>                                 | +  | +                          | +                      | Likely to have positive effects as it will help facilitate development in areas that display symptoms of economic and social disadvantage and by encouraging social interaction.   | +  | +                                       | +   | Likely to have positive effects as it will help facilitate development in areas that display symptoms of economic and social disadvantage and by encouraging social interaction.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the<br/>health and wellbeing of the<br/>population</li> </ol>              | +  | +                          | +                      | Potential to improve the vitality of disadvantaged rural communities and help improve physical and mental wellbeing.   | +  | +                                       | +   | Potential to improve the vitality of disadvantaged rural communities and help improve physical and mental wellbeing.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population                                       | 0  | 0                          | 0                      | Overall considered broadly neutral impact on this objective however potential indirect positive effects as DRC's in certain areas can help sustain rural schools in some areas.  | 0  | 0                                       | 0   | Overall considered broadly neutral impact on this objective however potential indirect positive effects as DRC's in certain areas can help sustain rural schools in some areas.   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live<br/>in a decent home</li> </ol> | +  | +                          | +                      | Likely to have a significant positive effect on this objective by facilitating more opportunities for residential and economic development in areas that suffer from economic and social disadvantage.   | ‡  | ‡                                       | ‡   | Likely to have a significant positive effect on this objective by facilitating more opportunities for residential and economic development in areas that suffer from economic and social disadvantage. However mitigation measures include for single dwellings the applicant will need to demonstrate economic or social contribution to the community and an occupancy condition will be attached.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and<br>anti-social activity   | +  | +                          | +                      | Rural crime is an ongoing concern within the district. Facilitating additional dwellings in remote areas, for example through 'clachan' type layouts can bring added security benefits.  | +  | +                                       | +   | Rural crime is an ongoing concern within the district. Facilitating additional dwellings in remote areas, for example through 'clachan' type layouts can bring added security benefits.   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society            | +  | +                          | +                      | Likely to have a significant positive effect by supporting vibrant rural communities. There is potential for additional economic and social advantages in those areas where DRC's are introduced. Likely to have a neutral effect in terms of promoting equal and inclusive society. | ‡  | ‡                                       | ‡   | Likely to have a significant positive effect by supporting vibrant rural communities. There is the potential for more single dwellings in DRCs which can assist in helping those who want to live in DRCs close to family attachments. However for single dwellings the applicant will need to demonstrate economic or social contribution to the community and this will benefit those individuals who are important social or economic members of the community. Mitigation measures would include an occupancy condition and clustering to existing buildings. |



|  | Option 1.                     | li.                                  |  | Option 2.  |                                 |  |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt 6<br>1. Brou<br>2. Carn | existing p<br>ghderg aı<br>togher DF | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 2 in PPS 21 and policy within 1. Broughderg and Davagh Upper DRC in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 2. Carntogher DRC and Sixtowns DRC in Magherafelt Area Plan 2015   | Reconfigure<br>A single dwe<br>will make a s<br>occupancy co | and Am<br>Iling in a<br>ubstant | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy wording with the following amendments: A single dwelling in a DRC will conform with the plan where the applicant can demonstrate they will make a substantial economic or social contribution to that community. In such cases an occupancy condition will be attached. |
|  | Short Term T                  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term    | Comments   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term                            |                                 | Comments   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   |                               |                                      | By facilitating residential and small scale economic development in remote locations from where key services are not easily accessible, it may result in increased journeys over longer distances. This may be offset to some degree through provision of other localised services within DRC's. |  | , ,                             | By facilitating residential and small scale economic development in remote locations from where key services are not easily accessible, it may result in increased journeys over longer distances. This may be offset to some degree through provision of other localised services within DRCs.                    |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | ı                             | ,                                    | More dwellings are likely to increase traffic generation, journey times and therefore traffic emissions. The impact however will depend on extent, number and location of proposed DRC's.  |  | ,                               | More dwellings are likely to increase traffic generation, journey times and therefore traffic emissions. The impact however will depend on extent, number and location of proposed DRC's.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve water<br/>quality; conserve water<br/>resources and provide for<br/>sustainable sources of water<br/>supply</li> </ol> |                               |                                      | Additional housing within DRC's may result in increased number of septic tanks and a greater likelihood of watercourses becoming polluted.   | 1  | 1                               | Additional housing within additional DRC's may result in increased number of septic tanks and a greater likelihood of watercourses becoming polluted.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   |                               | 1                                    | Potential localised negative impacts. Any extra development is likely to increase traffic generation and journey times and therefore traffic emissions.  | 1  | 1                               | Potential localised negative impacts. Any extra development is likely to increase traffic generation and journey times and therefore traffic emissions.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>   | ,                             | '                                    | This approach may lead to more development in these remote areas in housing, tourist or community activities that may adversely affect the local flora, fauna and nature conservation interests, particularly in the long term.  | 1  | · — <del>-</del>                | This approach may lead to more development in these remote areas in housing, tourist or community activities that may adversely affect the local flora, fauna and nature conservation interests, particularly in the long term.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes   |                               | ,                                    | Additional development in remote areas could potential affect the local landscape character.   | 1  | 1                               | Additional development in remote areas could potential affect the local landscape character.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets   |                               |                                      | Additional development in remote areas has the potential to adversely affect historic environment and cultural assets, although this will largely depend vary on case by case basis and on the application of related built heritage policies.   | 1  | 1                               | Additional development in remote areas has the potential to adversely affect historic environment and cultural assets, although this will largely depend vary on case by case basis and on the application of related built heritage policies.   |



|  | Option 1.                     | 1.                                |                 |  | Option 2.                         | 2.                                     |                       |  |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt (<br>1. Brou<br>2. Carn | existing<br>ghderg<br>togher      | g polices and E | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 2 in PPS 21 and policy within<br>1. Broughderg and Davagh Upper DRC in Cookstown Area Plan 2010<br>2. Carntogher DRC and Sixtowns DRC in Magherafelt Area Plan 2015         | Reconfi<br>A single<br>will mal   | gure a<br>dwelli<br>ke a su<br>rcy cor | nd Aming in a bstanti | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy wording with the following amendments: A single dwelling in a DRC will conform with the plan where the applicant can demonstrate they will make a substantial economic or social contribution to that community. In such cases an occupancy condition will be attached. |
|  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term |                 | Comments   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Med. Long<br>Term Term                 |                       | Comments   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change | ı                             |                                   |                 | Potential negative effects by increasing the number and distance of private journeys resulting in less sustainable modes of transport and increased traffic emissions.   | ,                                 |  | 1 U                   | Potential negative effects by increasing the number and distance of private journeys resulting in less sustainable modes of transport and increased traffic emissions.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                        | ,                             | ,                                 | 1               | Although flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk prone areas, there is potential for some localized negative impacts through, for example through increased surface runoff. |                                   |  | 1<br>1                | Although flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk prone areas, there is potential for some localized negative impacts through, for example through increased surface runoff.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials               |                               |                                   |                 | Potential for negative impacts as any new household will result in production of waste.  |                                   |  | 1                     | Potential for negative impacts as any new household will result in production of waste.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                              |                               |                                   |                 | Potential negative effect by allowing more development in the rural area which may lead to the loss of quality agricultural land and soil resources.   |                                   |  | 1 2                   | Potential negative effect by allowing more development in the rural area which may lead to the loss of quality agricultural land and soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                             | +                                 | +               | This approach is likely to have positive impacts by facilitating residential and economic development and promoting sustainable growth of these remote, disadvantage areas.  | +                                 | +                                      | +                     | This approach is likely to have positive impacts by facilitating residential and economic development and promoting sustainable growth of these remote, disadvantage areas.  |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment           | +                             | +                                 | +               | Likely positive impacts by facilitating residential and economic<br>development and promoting rural regeneration.  | +                                 | +                                      | +                     | Likely positive impacts by facilitating residential and economic development and promoting rural regeneration.   |



|  | Option 1.                   | 1.  |  | Option 2.                                       |   |   |
|--|-----------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt<br>1. Brou<br>2. Carn | existing <sub>f</sub><br>ighderg a<br>itogher D | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 2 in PPS 21 and policy within<br>1. Broughderg and Davagh Upper DRC in Cookstown Area Plan 2010<br>2. Carntogher DRC and Sixtowns DRC in Magherafelt Area Plan 2015   | Reconfig<br>A single c<br>will make<br>occupanc | ure and<br>Iwelling<br>a subs<br>y cond | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy wording with the following amendments: A single dwelling in a DRC will conform with the plan where the applicant can demonstrate they will make a substantial economic or social contribution to that community. In such cases an occupancy condition will be attached.  |
|  | Short<br>Term               | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term                    | ong Comments   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term               | ed. Lo                                  | Comments  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | ‡                           | ÷   | This approach is likely to contribute significantly to the regeneration economically disadvantage areas by facilitating residential and economic development, helping sustain rural communities and improving disparity between these and the settlements.   | ‡   | ‡                                       | This approach is likely to contribute significantly to the regeneration economically disadvantage areas by facilitating residential and economic development, helping sustain rural communities and improving disparity between these and the settlements. The criteria for economic and social contribution will also ensure that only those who want a single dwelling in the DRC are those which are contributing to the local area. This will avoid a proliferation of single dwellings for people who do not have close links to the community. Mitigation measures would include an occupancy condition and clustering to existing buildings. |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +                           | +   | This approach is likely to have positive effects on this objective by facilitating residential and economic development and promoting rural regeneration.  | +   | +                                       | This approach is likely to have positive effects on this objective by facilitating residential and economic development and promoting rural regeneration.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | 0                           | 0   | The introduction of additional DRC's and policies that allow Clachan style developments may reduce the need of residents to commute outside their immediate areas. This is expected to only have a localised impact on movement patterns however with overall impact on current movement patterns likely to be minimal in the short-medium term and potentially negative in the long term. | 0   | 0                                       | The introduction of additional DRC's and policies that allow Clachan style developments may reduce the need of residents to commute outside their immediate areas. This is expected to only have a localised impact on movement patterns however with overall impact on current movement patterns likely to be minimal in the short-medium term and potentially negative in the long term.  |



|                     | Option 1.  | Option 2.  |
|---------------------|--|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 2 in PPS 21 and policy within<br>1. Broughderg and Davagh Upper DRC in Cookstown Area Plan 2010<br>2. Carntogher DRC and Sixtowns DRC in Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy wording with the following amendments: A single dwelling in a DRC will conform with the plan where the applicant can demonstrate they will make a substantial economic or social contribution to that community. In such cases an occupancy condition will be attached. |
|                     | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term  | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term  |

|                               | Summary - Dispersed Rural Communities (Policy CT4)  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | Both approaches are likely to have positive social effects as they will help facilitate residential and economic development in areas that display symptoms of economic and social disadvantage which will also encourage social interaction and provide more opportunities for dwellings in countryside. However approach 2 is likely to be more significant for providing opportunities for a decent home and sense of community as this option facilitates those individuals who make a substantial contribution to the community economically and socially. |
| Environmental Effects         | Both approaches are likely to have negative impacts by virtue of facilitating more development in remote rural areas. This may result if adverse impacts from additional traffic generation, as well as potential adverse impacts on local landscape, biodiversity and heritage assets.   |
| Economic Effects              | DRC's commonly display symptoms of economic and social disadvantage. Both approaches are likely to contribute significantly to the regeneration of economic and socially disadvantage areas by facilitating residential and economic development, helping sustain rural communities and improving disparity between these and the settlements.  |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Mitigation measures would include adhere to the general policy for any single dwellings in the countryside through clustering, design and integration. Approach 2 has criteria to cluster single dwellings with existing buildings and the applicant for a single dwellings must demonstrate substantial economic or social contribution to the community and an occupancy condition.   |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 2 - Policy CT4 reconfiguring and tailoring existing policy.  |



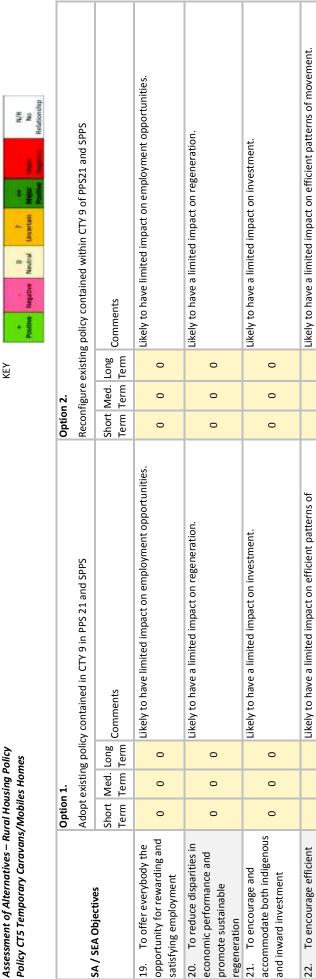
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N/R No Relationship

Positive Neutral Uncertain Meters

ΚΕΥ

| 3  | Option 1.                         | 1.               |        |  | Option 2.               | 5      |         |  |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------|--|-------------------------|--------|---------|--|
| A / CEA Objectives   | Adopt e                           | xisting          | policy | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 9 in PPS 21 and SPPS  | Reconf                  | gure e | xisting | Reconfigure existing policy contained within CTY 9 of PPS21 and SPPS   |
|  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Med. L<br>Term T |        | Comments   | Short Med.<br>Term Term | Med. I | Long    | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   |                                   | 1                | -      | Any new development is likely to increase traffic in the countryside and lead to more pollution.   |                         |        | -       | Any new development is likely to increase traffic in the countryside and lead to more pollution.   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | 0                                 | 0                | 0      | Likely to have a limited impact on biodiversity.   | 0                       | 0      | 0       | Likely to have a limited impact on biodiversity.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                               |                                   |                  | , ,    | Likely negative effect. A policy that facilitates the introduction of mobile caravan structures into the environment is likely to have a negative effect on the visual amenity of landscapes and townscapes. | ,                       |        | ,       | Likely negative effect. A policy that facilitates the introduction of mobile caravan structures into the environment is likely to have a negative effect on the visual amenity of landscapes and townscapes. |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                     | 0                                 | 0                | 0      | Likely to have a limited impact on historic assets.  | 0                       | 0      | 0       | Likely to have a limited impact on historic assets.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce contributions<br/>to climate change and reduce<br/>vulnerability to climate change</li> </ol> | 0                                 | 0                | 0      | likely to have minimal impact on this opbjective   | 0                       | 0      | 0       | ilkely to have minimal impact on this opbjective   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0                                 | 0                | 0      | Likely to have a limited impact flood risk.  | 0                       | 0      | 0       | Likely to have a limited impact on flood risk  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                       |                                   |                  | , ,    | This approach is likely to lead to more development in the countryside which will lead to more household waste being generated.  | 1                       |        | ,       | This approach is likely to lead to more development in the countryside which will lead to more household waste being generated.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance<br>land quality and soil resources   | 0                                 | 0                | 0      | Likely to have a minimal effect on land quality.   | 0                       | 0      | 0       | Likely to have a minimal effect on land quality.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable economic growth</li> </ol>   | +                                 | +                | +      | Likely minor positive by facilitating development of new homes.  | +                       | +      | +       | Likely minor positive by facilitating development of new homes.  |



19.

0

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0

movement.

0

0

0

support of economic growth

patterns of movement in



| mments | Option 1. | <u></u>  | ting poli<br>d. Long<br>m Term                              |
|--------|-----------|--|---|
|        |           | Reconfigure existing policy contained within CTY 9 of PPS21 and SPPS | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 9 in PPS 21 and SPPS |

|                            | Summary - Temporary Caravans/Mobile Homes (Policy CT5)  |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | No signifcant negative effects anticipated. Irrespective of the approach taken there are likely to be some positive social effects through the facilitation of residential development in response to specific circumstances. |
| Environmental Effects      | No signifcant negative effects anticipated. Both approaches are likely to have minor negative environmental impacts on water quality, traffic generation, air qualiity and landscapes/townscapes.                             |
| Economic Effects           | No signifcant negative effects anticipated. Both approaches likely to have to have a limited impact on employment, regeneration and investment.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Potential mitigation through application of criterion based policies regarding siting, design and integration of development.   |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy CT5 reconfiguring exsting policy.   |

#### Health Education & Community Uses

Assessment of Alternatives – Health Education & Community Uses Policy COY 1 Community Uses

| Meastve Medical Undertain Measure Management |   | No        | - Helationship    |
|--|---|-----------|-------------------|
| Pegative Neutral Incertain                   |   | Men       | Printege Property |
| Megative Meutral                             | - | Undertain |                   |
| менени                                       | 0 | Meutral   | No. of the last   |
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|   | Ontion 1 | 1        |         |   |
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| SA / SEA Objectives   | Current  | approach | to comr | Current approach to community uses in the 3 extant area plans   |
|   | trodo    | PoM      | 500     |   |
|   | Term     | Term     | Term    | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>                          | +        | +        | +       | Likely positive effects by facilitating the provision of community facilities in settlements i.e. towns, villages or small settlements. This is important in Mid Ulster where residents predominantly live in rural areas and having access to community facilities sustain vibrant communities and combats loneliness and social exclusion.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population                            | ‡        | ‡        | ‡       | Likely positive effects by facilitating the provision of community facilities in settlements i.e. towns, villages or small settlements. This is important in Mid Ulster where residents predominantly live in rural areas and having access to community facilities sustain vibrant communities and combats loneliness and social exclusion. These community facilities may provide exercise classes or other classes that improve physical and mental wellbeing. |
| <ol><li>To improve the education<br/>and skills of the population</li></ol>         | +        | +        | +       | There is potential for a positive impact on the education and skills of the population. Community facilities may provide opportunities for Mid Ulster residents to complete educational courses at accessible locations, particularly those from disadvantaged areas.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home               | N/R      | N/R      | N/R     | No Relationship   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity                                     | +        | +        | +       | Provision of community facilities such as a youth club facility can help achievement of this objective.   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society | ‡        | ‡        | ‡       | This approach allows community uses in a settlement subject to criteria of amenity, size and character and access. There is potential for improving community relations and pride in the local area.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need      | +        | +        | +       | Appropriately located facilities can help provide essential, accessible services to vulnerable groups such as the elderly or disabled.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment                               | 0        | 0        | 0       | Appropriately located facilities can help reduce local traffic generation but overall is likely to have a minimal effect on the achievement of this objective.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Health Education & Community Uses Policy COY 1 Community Uses

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|   | Ontion 1 |              |          |   |
|---|----------|--------------|----------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Current  | approack     | ı to com | Current approach to community uses in the 3 extant area plans   |
|   | Short    | Med.<br>Term | Long     | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;</li> <li>conserve water resources and<br/>provide for sustainable sources of<br/>water supply</li> </ol> | 0        | 0            | 0        | Although potentially negative by virtue of increased water consumption, not likely to be to such an extent to warrant a negative scoring.   |
| <ol><li>To improve air quality</li></ol>  | 0        | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>  | 0        | 0            | 0        | This approach does not directly support or conflict with this objective. Its effect will largely depend on a case by case basis, but is likely to be minimal in any case.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes  | 0        | 0            | 0        | The introduction of any new development can adversely impact on townscape/landscapes. Mitigation is provided by way of draft policy wording which requires proposals to be 'in keeping with the size and character of the settlement and its surroundings'. |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets  | 0        | 0            | 0        | Potential impact will largely depend on the location of the development in proximity to on historic and cultural assets. It is<br>expected that related built heritage policies can ensure adequate protection is afforded to designated sites.             |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change  | 0        | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a neutral impact on this objective   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk and<br/>the adverse consequences of<br/>flooding</li> </ol>   | 0        | 0            | 0        | Potential impact will largely depend on the location of the development. It is expected that related flood risk policies would ensure that new development is directed away from flood risk area.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials  | 0        | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>   | 0        | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Health Education & Community Uses Policy COY 1 Community Uses

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|  | Option 1. |          |           |  |
|--|-----------|----------|-----------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Current   | approack | ι to comr | Current approach to community uses in the 3 extant area plans  |
|  | Short     | Med.     | Long      | Commonte   |
|  | Term      | Term     | Term      |  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable<br>economic growth  | +         | +        | +         | Facilitating the provision of community uses can have sporadic positive economic impacts at a local level, providing opportunities for local people. It also helps to sustain vibrant rural communities. |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | +         | +        | +         | Likely positive impacts through creation of short term employment (at construction phase) and long term employment for e.g.<br>within facilities such as a community/recreational centres.               |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration</li> </ol> | +         | +        | +         | Potential for positive impact by facilitating appropriate facilities in areas with an identified need. It also helps to sustain vibrant rural communities.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage and<br/>accommodate both indigenous<br/>and inward investment</li> </ol>         | +         | +        | +         | Potential for inward investment, particularly in the growing sport and recreation sector.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                          | +         | +        | +         | Potential for a positive impact by siting facilities at accessible locations.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Health Education & Community Uses Policy COY 1 Community Uses

| W/W | No        | Relationship  |
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|           | Current approach to community uses in the 3 extant area plans | ng              |                |
|-----------|---|-----------------|----------------|
|           | oroach to   | ed. Lo          | irm Te         |
| Option 1. | urrent ap   | Short Med. Long | Term Term Term |
|           | SA / SEA Objectives   |                 |                |

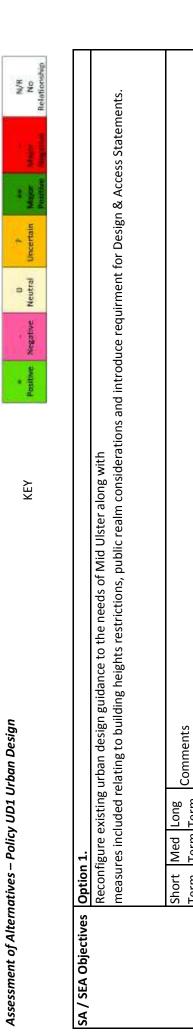
|                            | Summary - Community Uses (Policy COY 1)  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | There is potential for positive social impacts particularly through improving health and well being and encouraging a sense of community and local inclusiveness.  |
| Environmental Effects      | This approach is likely to have broadly neutral environmental impacts. It is also acknowledged that there may be negative or positive effects , although this will largely depend on how related policies are applied on a case by case basis (e.g. related to built heritage, flood risk etc.). |
| Economic Effects           | This approach is likely to have positive impacts as it can encourage regeneration in response to local circumstances and in areas with a specific identified need.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation measures include general planning principles such as impact on amenity, integration with surroundings and size and character, parking.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 1 - Policy COY 1 - Reconfiguring and amalgamating existing plan policies without fundamental amendments.  |

### Urban Design



ΚΕΥ

| SA / SEA Objectives Option 1.   | Option        | 1.                    |                    |   |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|
|   | Reconf        | igure e<br>res incl   | xisting<br>uded re | Reconfigure existing urban design guidance to the needs of Mid Ulster along with measures included relating to building heights restrictions, public realm considerations and introduce requirment for Design & Access Statements.  |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med Long<br>Term Term | Long<br>Term       | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce<br/>poverty and social<br/>exclusion</li> </ol>    | +             | +                     | +                  | Likely positive impact. A key focus is achieving balanced communities and strengthening community cohesion. This can be expressed through provision of good quality urban environments to meet different needs, and development that provides opportunities for the community to share in local employment, shopping, leisure and social facilities. Specific policies on building height restriction, public realm considerations accompanied with specific design guidance supports the aims of this objective. |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population              | ‡             | ‡                     | ‡                  | There is greater potential for positive effects from this approach. There is particular emphasis on better linkage of housing with green and blue infrastructure, schools, community facilities and public transport. Specific policies on building height restriction and a requirement to submit Design and Access Statement that address issues such as landscaping, materials and detailing, further supports the aims of this objective.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population              | N/R           | N/R                   | N/R                | No relationship   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home | +             | +                     | +                  | This approach is likely to have positive effects as it facilitates provision of good quality design with good linkages to green and blue infrastructure community facilities and public transport.  |
| 5. To reduce<br>crime and anti-social<br>activity                     | +             | +                     | +                  | Likely positive outcomes. This approach requires all urban developments to be adequately designed to promote personal safety and deter crime. The influence of design on crime was highlighted in 'New Homes 2014' publication which indicated that the 'Secured by Design' approach resulted in a 75% reduction in fatal crimes, 25% fewer car crimes and 25 % less criminal damage within social housing schemes.   |



| 01  | Short Med Long | Med  | Long | Comments  |
|---|----------------|------|------|---|
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| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society | ‡              | ‡    | ‡    | Achieving balanced communities and strengthening community cohesion is one of the major themes underpinning this approach.  Specific policies can will help facilitate the development of shared spaces that are accessible and attractive to all communities where differences are valued and respected. A more holistic approach to public realm development particularly supports the aims objective.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need      | +              | +    | +    | Likely positive effect on this objective. This approach encourages sustainable forms of development where, for example, there is good linkage between housing and green and blue infrastructure, schools, community facilities and public transport. Proposals would also be required to support movement patterns that provide for pedestrians, cyclists, those with mobility difficulties and those relying on public transport.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment                               | +              | +    | +    | Likely positive effect on this objective. This approach seeks to facilitate sustainable forms of development. Major housing developments for example, should be located in sustainable locations that facilitate a high degree of integration with centres of employment, community services and public transport and cycling, and take advantage of existing infrastructure. A reduction in travel times/journeys should reduce traffic emissions and therefore effect on the environment. |



KEY

| SA / SEA Objectives   | Option 1.<br>Reconfigu<br>measures | igure e               | existing<br>luded n | <b>Option 1.</b> Reconfigure existing urban design guidance to the needs of Mid Ulster along with measures included relating to building heights restrictions, public realm considerations and introduce requirment for Design & Access Statements.  |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|
|   |                                    |                       |                     |  |
|   | Short<br>Term                      | Med Long<br>Term Term | Long<br>Term        | Comments   |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | +                                  | +                     | +                   | Potential for positive impact on this objective. SUDS may be considered as part of the Design and Access Statement or SUDS applied as a key site requirement on zoned sites, where appropriate. This can ensure that water supply / quality issues are carefully considered at the design stage.   |
| 10. To improve air<br>quality   | +                                  | +                     | +                   | Potential positive impact overall with greater focus on sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling and by providing for those who rely on public transport. This can result in a reduction in travel times/journeys and therefore traffic emissions.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>  | +                                  | +                     | +                   | Potential for positive outcomes, particularly if design and access statements are tailored to require nature conservation or built heritage interests to be addressed.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                        | ‡                                  | ‡                     | ‡                   | This approach has potential to have more positive outcomes by providing greater certainty of what type of urban design is appropriate to Mid Ulster. This is reflected in specific policies on restricting building heights protected to 2-3 stories (to ensure new buildings are in character with the surrounding areas), and tailoring design guidance to suit Mid Ulster. Design and Access statements, that go above and beyond normal legislative requirements, can also be beneficial in terms of promote quality Urban design. |



KEY

| SA / SEA Objectives (  | Option 1. | 1.                    |              |  |
|--|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|--|
|  | Reconfi   | igure e.              | xisting      | Reconfigure existing urban design guidance to the needs of Mid Ulster along with   |
| -  | measur    | res incl              | uded re      | measures included relating to building heights restrictions, public realm considerations and introduce requirment for Design & Access Statements.  |
| <u> 10, F</u>  | Short     | Med Long<br>Term Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | +         | +                     |              | Likely positive effect. Related 'General' policies will already place a requirement on all proposals to take account of built heritage interests. A more tailored urban design approach can bring added benefits for example through the restriction of building heights to 2-3 storeys which may limit the impact on the surrounding area where there are buildings of historical or architectural significance. Specific design guidance can further inform developers of local issues that need to be considered. |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change     | +         | +                     | +            | Likely positive effect as it focuses on sustainable movement patterns such as walking, cycling and use of public transport. Potential for further benefits if passive solar design is required to be considered as part of the design and access statement, thereby reducing energy consumption.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                            | +         | +                     | +            | Potential for positive through requirement for SUDS and permeable surfaces as part of Design and Access Statement as a means of reducing risk of flooding.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                   | 0         | 0                     | 0            | Although scored neutral there is some potential for positive effects if passive solar design and small scale renewables are required to be considered as part of the Design and Access Statement, thereby reducing energy consumption.   |



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| SA / SEA Objectives Option 1.  | Option            | <del>.</del>          |                    |   |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|
|  | Reconfi<br>measur | igure e               | xisting<br>uded re | Reconfigure existing urban design guidance to the needs of Mid Ulster along with measures included relating to building heights restrictions, public realm considerations and introduce requirment for Design & Access Statements.                  |
|  |                   |                       |                    |   |
|  | Short<br>Term     | Med Long<br>Term Term | Long<br>Term       | Comments  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil                                      | 0                 | 0                     | 0                  | Likely to have a neutral effect on land quality and soil resources.   |
| resources  |                   |                       |                    |   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                 | +                     | ‡                  | Potential for greater benefits in the long term as urban areas are shaped in accordance with tailored polices that reflect local circumstances promoting quality urban environments to encourage sustainable economic growth.                       |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | +                 | +                     | ‡                  | A design criteria that addresses all types of development in urban areas can bring greater certainty and consistency in design<br>making. Potential therefore for greater benefits in the long term as good design can attract business investment. |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +                 | +                     | ‡                  | A design criteria that addresses all types of development in urban areas can bring greater certainty and consistency in place making. Potential therefore for greater benefits in the long term as good design can attract business investment.     |



| SA / SEA Objectives Option 1.   | Option                           | 1.                  | Ī                  |   |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|
|   | Reconf                           | igure e<br>res incl | xisting<br>uded re | Reconfigure existing urban design guidance to the needs of Mid Ulster along with measures included relating to building heights restrictions, public realm considerations and introduce requirment for Design & Access Statements.  |
|   | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term | Med<br>Term         | Long<br>Term       | Comments  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment        | +                                | +                   | #                  | A design criteria that addresses all types of development in urban areas can bring greater certainty and consistency in design<br>making. Potential therefore for greater benefits in the long term as good design can attract business investment.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth | +                                | +                   | +                  | Likely positive effect on this objective. This approach encourages sustainable forms of development where, for example, there is good linkage between housing and green and blue infrastructure, schools, community facilities and public transport. Proposals would also be required to supports movement patterns that provide for pedestrians, cyclists, those with mobility difficulties and those relying on public transport. |



| SA / SEA Objectives Option 1. | Option 1.  |
|-------------------------------|--|
|                               | Reconfigure existing urban design guidance to the needs of Mid Ulster along with<br>measures included relating to building heights restrictions, public realm considerations and introduce requirment for Design & Access Statements.  |
|                               | Short Med Long Comments  |
|                               | Summary - Urban Design (Policy UD1)  |
| Social Effects                | Both approaches can be socially beneficial in terms of providing people from all backgrounds with the opportunity to strengthen community cohesion with good access to shared spaces and key services.  A more holistic approach to urban design, as advocated under approach 2, can potentially be more positive given the greater emphasis on ecosystem services and linkages with existing green and blue infrastructure for all types of urban development. This is expressed in suggested policy related to public realm schemes and building heights, as well as specific design guidance that is reflective of local circumstances.   |
| Environmental<br>Effects      | Both approaches can have positive environmental effects in term of sustainable movement patterns, reducing traffic emissions and reducing the risk of flooding within and near urban areas. Under approach 2, specific policies on building height restrictions and greater emphasis on retaining linkages to existing green and blue infrastructure within proposal developments can bring added benefits in terms of enhancing the character and quality of local landscapes and townscapes. A requirement to submit Design and Access Statements.   |
| Economic Effects              | Both approaches are similar in that they will largely have a positive economic effect. It is widely recognised that good design can attract business investment. Both approaches focus on achieving high quality, sustainable proposals that are architecturally sympathetic in the local context. Approach 2, which provides a more holistic approach to the issue of urban design, goes further by suggesting specific policies on building height restrictions accompanied by specific design guidance that is tailored to Mid Ulster. Although additional design stipulations may initially be resisted by developers, it is considered that there is potential for longer term economic benefits due to greater certainty that it will provide. |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Mitigation measures include Design & Access Statements for larger developments, one or more dwelling houses and buildings where the floor space<br>to be created is 100m or more.  |
| Preferred Option              | Adoption of Policy UD1 - Urban Design.   |

### Open Space, Recreation and Leisure

### Assessment of Alternatives - Open Space & Recreation Strategic Approach

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|   | Option 1      | +           |              |  | Option 2               | ٠  |                  |   | Option 3.                   | , m   |                               |  |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|--|------------------------|--|------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt z       | onings      | in 3 ext     | Adopt zonings in 3 extant area plans   | Plan inte<br>leisure d | Plan intervention. Zor<br>leisure development. | n. Zone<br>nent. | Plan intervention. Zone land for pitches and children's play and reserve sites for sleisure development.  | Balanc<br>spaces<br>acquiri | Balanced Approact<br>spaces or indoor le<br>acquiring the land. | oroach.<br>oor leist<br>land. | Balanced Approach. Protect existing open space and zone for new open spaces or indoor leisure where the Council is financially committed to acquiring the land.  |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short<br>Term          | Med  | Long<br>Term     | Comments  | Short<br>Term               | Med<br>Term   | Long<br>Term                  | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion  | 0             | 0           | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion   | 0                      | 0  | 0                | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion  | 0                           | 0   | 0                             | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +             | 0           | 1            | Likely positive effects in the short term as it facilitates the development of outdoor and indoor recreation facilities, safeguards existing open space, ensures that open space is an integral part of new residential development, and promotes healthy and active lifestyles. However, long term issues may arise as population continues to grow this approach however may not address the identified shortage in children's play parks, particularly in the Magherafelt area. | +                      | +  | +                | Likely positive effects as it facilitates the development of outdoor and indoor recreation facilities, safeguards existing open space, ensures that open space is an integral part of new residential development, and promotes healthy and active lifestyles. Additional benefits by allowing the issue of a shortage of playparks in Magherafelt Area to be specifically addressed. | ‡                           | ‡   | ‡                             | Likely positive effects as it facilitates the development of outdoor and indoor recreation facilities, safeguards existing open space, ensures that open space is an integral part of new residential development and promotes healthy and active lifestyles. Additional benefits by allowing the issue of a shortage of playparks in the Magherafelt area to be specifically addressed. |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population  | 0             | 0           | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving education and skills  | 0                      | 0  | 0                | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving education and skills   | 0                           | 0   | 0                             | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving education and skills  |
| To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | +             | 0           | 1            | Likely to have a positive effect by safeguarding existing open space provision and ensuring that areas of open space are an integral part of new residential development. However, long term issues may arise. As population continues to grow this approach however may not address the identified shortage in children's play parks, particularly in the Magherafelt area.   | 0                      | 0  | 0                | Likely to have a minimal impact on opportunity to live in a decent home   | +                           | +   | +                             | Likely to have a positive effect by safeguarding existing open space provision and addresses the issue of play park provision.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | N/R           | N/R         | N/R          | No relationship  | N/R                    | N/R  | N/R              | No relationship   | N/R                         | N/R   | N/R                           | No relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                                   | +             | +           | +            | Likely positive effect. Participation in sport and recreation can help foster a strong sense of civic pride and assist cross community relations.  | +                      | +  | +                | Likely positive effect. Participation in sport and recreation can help foster a strong sense of civic pride and assist cross community relations.   | +                           | +   | +                             | Likely positive effect. Participation in sport and recreation can help foster a strong sense of civic pride and assist cross community relations.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for   | 0             | 0           | 1            | Likely neutral effect and potentially negative long-term given the shortfall in children's play areas and issues with their accessibility  | +                      | +  | +                | Potential positive effect by addressing deficiency of children's play areas and their accessibility.  | +                           | +   | +                             | Potential positive effect by addressing deficiency of children's play areas and their accessibility.   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | 0             | 0           | 0            | Likely to have a minimal effect on traffic generation and traffic journey numbers  | +                      | +  | +                | Likely positive effects potentially by addressing identified issue of shortage and accessibility to play areas in certain parts of the district.  | +                           | +   | +                             | Minor positive potentially by addressing identified issue of shortage and accessibility to play areas in certain parts of the district.  |
| 9. To improve water<br>quality, conserve water<br>resources and provide for<br>sustainable sources of<br>water supply | +             | +           | +            | Potential localised benefits by safeguarding specific areas of green and blue infrastructure.  | +                      | +  | +                | Potential localised benefits by safeguarding areas of green and blue infrastructure.  | +                           | +   | +                             | Potential localised benefits by safeguarding areas of green and blue infrastructure.   |

## Assessment of Alternatives - Open Space & Recreation Strategic Approach

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|--|---------------|-------------|--------------|---|---------------|--|------------------|---|---------------|--|-------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt         | zonings     | in 3 ext     | Adopt zonings in 3 extant area plans  | Plan inte     | Plan intervention. Zor<br>leisure development. | n. Zone<br>nent. | Plan intervention. Zone land for pitches and children's play and reserve sites for leisure development.   |               | Balanced Approacl<br>spaces or indoor le<br>acquiring the land | oor leis<br>land. | Balanced Approach. Protect existing open space and zone for new open spaces or indoor leisure where the Council is financially committed to acquiring the land.   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short<br>Term | Med<br>Term                                    | Long<br>Term     | Comments  | Short<br>Term | Med  | Long<br>Term      | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | +             | +           | +            | Likely positive effects by safeguarding green and blue infrastructure which can I act as 'green lungs' absorbing pollutants, thus helping air quality.                                | +             | +  | +                | Likely positive effects by safeguarding green and blue infrastructure which can lact as 'green lungs' absorbing pollutants, thus helping air quality.                                 | +             | +  | +                 | Likely positive effects by safeguarding green and blue infrastructure which can I act as 'green lungs' absorbing pollutants, thus helping air quality.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>                                 | +             | +           | +            | Likely positive effect by affording protection to urban green spaces informal recreational areas.   | +             | +  | +                | Likely positive effect by affording protection to urban<br>green spaces informal recreational areas.  | +             | +  | +                 | Likely positive effect by affording protection to urban<br>green spaces informal recreational areas.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes           | +             | +           | +            | Likely positive effect on this objective by protecting existing informal and formal open space areas and ensuring that open space is an integral part of new residential development. | +             | +  | +                | Likely positive effect on this objective by protecting existing informal and formal open space areas and ensuring that open space is an integral part of new residential development. | +             | +  | +                 | Likely positive effect on this objective by protecting existing informal and formal open space areas and ensuring that open space is an integral part of new residential development. Potential additional benefits by facilitating development on opportunity sites which ensures these areas are not left derelict being a blight on the landscape. |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | +             | +           | +            | Likely positive impact on this objective in so far as open<br>spaces support built and cultural activities.   | +             | +  | +                | Likely positive impact on this objective in so far as open spaces support built and cultural activities.  | +             | +  | +                 | Likely positive impact on this objective in so far as open spaces support built and cultural activities.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change     | +             | +           | +            | The protection and provision of open space (green and blue infrastructure) can help improve resilience to climate change.   | +             | +  | +                | The protection and provision of informal or formal outdoor recreation areas (green and blue infrastructure) can help improve resilience to climate change.                            | +             | +  | +                 | The protection and provision of informal or formal outdoor recreation areas (green and blue infrastructure) can help improve resilience to climate change.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                            | +             | +           | +            | The protection and provision of informal or formal outdoor recreation areas (green and blue infrastructure) can help alleviate the risk of flooding, particularly in urban areas.     | +             | +  | +                | The protection and provision of informal or formal outdoor recreation areas (green and blue infrastructure) can help alleviate the risk of flooding, particularly in urban areas.     | +             | +  | +                 | The protection and provision of informal or formal outdoor recreation areas (green and blue infrastructure) can help alleviate the risk of flooding, particularly in urban areas.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                   | N/R           | N/R         | N/R          | No relationship   | N/R           | N/R  | N/R              | No relationship   | N/R           | N/R  | N/R               | No relationship   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                                  | +             | +           | +            | Likely positive effect by affording a level of protection to green spaces in urban areas in particular which may be under pressure for development.                                   | +             | +  | +                | Likely positive effect by affording a level of protection to green spaces in urban areas in particular which may be under pressure for development.                                   | +             | +  | +                 | Likely positive effect by affording a level of protection to green spaces in urban areas in particular which may be under pressure for development.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   |               |             |              | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment   | +             | +  | +                | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment creation in the sport and leisure industry and also the recreational tourism industry.                                      | ı             |  |                   | Likely positive effects as it facilitates employment creation in thee sport and leisure industry and also the recreational tourism industry. This is the most   |
|  | +             | +           | +            | creation in the sport and leisure industry and also the recreational tourism industry   |               |  |                  | Additional benefits through plan intervention may be limited due to potential difficulties in land acquisition and given the adequate pitch provision that already exists.            | +             | +  | +                 | achievable option as the policy will zone land where the Council is already financially committed to acquiring the land. Thus it is more sustainable to achieving economic growth and employment opportunities.   |

### Assessment of Alternatives - Open Space & Recreation Strategic Approach

| Assessment of Alternative   | es - Open     | ı Space | & Recre      | Assessment of Alternatives - Open Space & Recreation Strategic Approach                    |  |                 |                |  | Key                           | . 5   | - B                             | Megative feeting Uniterstate Megative (Articles)  |
|---|---------------|---------|--------------|--|--|-----------------|----------------|--|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
|   | Option 1.     | 1.      |              |  | Option 2.                                      |                 |                |  | Option 3.                     | ند  |                                 |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt z       | onings  | in 3 ext     | Adopt zonings in 3 extant area plans   | Plan intervention. Zor<br>leisure development. | vention         | Zone l<br>ent. | Plan intervention. Zone land for pitches and children's play and reserve sites for leisure development.  | Balancı<br>spaces<br>acquirii | Balanced Approach<br>spaces or indoor le<br>acquiring the land. | oach. Pri<br>or leisure<br>and. | Balanced Approach. Protect existing open space and zone for new open spaces or indoor leisure where the Council is financially committed to acquiring the land.   |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med     | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short Term T                                   | Med L<br>Term T | Long           | Comments   | Short<br>Term                 | Med<br>Term   | Long                            | Comments  |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying           |               |         |              | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment                                  | +  | +               | +              | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment creation in the sport and leisure industry and also the recreational tourism industry.                           |                               |   | □ 5 ¥                           | Likely positive effects as it facilitates employment creation in thee sport and leisure industry and also the recreational tourism industry. This is the most   |
| enployment  | +             | +       | +            | creation in the sport and leisure industry as well as in<br>recreational tourism industry  |  | ı               |                | Additional benefits through plan intervention may be limited due to potential difficulties in land acquisition and given the adequate pitch provision that already exists. | +                             | +   | +                               | achievable option as the policy will zone land where the Council is already financially committed to acquiring the land. Thus it is more sustainable to achieving economic growth and employment opportunities. |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and                         |               |         |              | Potentially positive effect by ensuring important areas of                                 | +  | +               | +              | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment creation in the sport and leisure industry and also the recreational tourism industry.                           |                               |   | <u> </u>                        | Likely positive effects as it facilitates employment creation in thee sport and leisure industry and also the recreational tourism industry. This is the most   |
| regeneration  | +             | +       | +            | open space in urban areas are retained and/or enhanced.                                    |  | 1               | , = e a        | Additional benefits through plan intervention may be limited due to potential difficulties in land acquisition and given the adequate pitch provision that already exists. | +                             | +   | +                               | acnevable option as the policy will zone land where the Council is already financially committed to acquiring the land. Thus it is more sustainable to achieving economic growth and employment opportunities.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward                   |               |         | 1            | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment                                  | +  | +               | +              | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment creation in the sport and leisure industry and also the recreational tourism industry.                           |                               |   | Li                              | Likely positive effects as it facilitates employment creation in thee sport and leisure industry and also the recreational tourism industry. This is the most   |
| nvestnent   | +             | +       | +            | creation in the sport and recreation industry as well as in recreational tourism industry. |  | 1               | - a a          | Additional benefits through plan intervention may be limited due to potential difficulties in land acquisition and given the adequate pitch provision that already exists. | +                             | +   | +<br><u>~ ~ ~ ~ ~</u>           | achievable option as the policy will zone land where the Council is already financially committed to acquiring the land. Thus it is more sustainable to achieving economic growth and employment opportunities. |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth | 0             | 0       | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on encouraging efficient patterns of movement.             | 0  | 0               | 0 L            | Likely to have a minimal impact on encouraging efficient patterns of movement.   | 0                             | 0   | 0 Li                            | Likely to have a minimal impact on encouraging efficient patterns of movement.  |

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### Assessment of Alternatives - Open Space & Recreation Strategic Approach

| Assessment of Alternativ | s - Open S         | Space & Re                       | Assessment of Alternatives - Open Space & Recreation Strategic Approach |  |        |   | Key           | Postore  | tegative Newton                        | T Uncertain   | 1 100                            | NUR<br>No<br>Relationship |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|--------|---|---------------|--|--|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
|                          | Option 1.          |                                  |   | Option 2.                                      |        |   | Option 3.     |  |  |   |                                  |                           |
| SA / SEA Objectives      | Adopt zor          | nings in 3 e                     | Adopt zonings in 3 extant area plans                                    | Plan intervention. Zon<br>leisure development. | ention | Plan intervention. Zone land for pitches and children's play and reserve sites for leisure development. | es for spaces | Balanced Approach<br>spaces or indoor lei<br>acquiring the land. | ach. Protect e:<br>Teisure where<br>d. | Balanced Approach. Protect existing open space and zone for new open spaces or indoor leisure where the Council is financially committed to acquiring the land. | ce and zone fo<br>inancially com | or new open<br>nmitted to |
|                          | Short N<br>Term To | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term | Comments  | Short Med Long<br>Term Term                    | ed Lc  | ng Comments   | Short<br>Term | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term                                 | ong                                    | ິນ  | Comments                         |                           |

|                               | Summary - Open Space and Recreation Strategy  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | Everyone should have easy access to open space and the opportunity to participate in sport and outdoor recreational activity or simply enjoy and have contact with nature. All 3 policy Options belop facilitate the development of outdoor and indoor recreation facilities, safeguard existing open space and promote healthy and active lifestyles. The potential for positive social effects is broadly reflected in the scoring of all Options 2. And a sective social disparities and inequalities long term under the status quo, Option 1. Option 1. May not fully address local identified needs such as Equipped Play Parks / Open Greens in Magherafelt. Option 2 will have positive social public benefits as land will be zoned for pitches and children's play areas. However, this will require investment by the local authority to acquire suitable land at market value to underpin this Option 2, will be difficult to implement, operationally, in the long term. Option 3 to zone open space and protect through planning policy is the most likely to have an impact. |
| Environmental Effects         | All three approaches score positively in terms of their potential environmental benefit. The RDS 2035 highlights the need to provide adequate provision for green and blue infrastructure such as parks, green spaces, trees, ponds, streams and lakes within towns and neighbourhoods and new developments. Ecosystem services such as these help improve resilience to climate change and that reduce the effects of flooding and the urban heat island. It is considered that all approaches support these objectives.   |
| Economic Effects              | It is recognised that leisure facilities can be an economic activity generator. This is reflected in a positive scoring for Options 1 and 3 which seek to facilitate sport and recreational development. Although Option 2 (Plan Intervention) is a more proactive Option in securing sites for leisure development, it is acknowledged that this may be difficult to implement in practical terms and, it would not be considered necessary in any case given the existing adequate pitch provision within Mid Ulster District.  |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Mitigation measures are that all planning applications would be subject to general planning policy principles.  |
| Preferred Approach            | Adopt Option 3 -Protect existing open space and zone for new open spaces or indoor leisure where the Council is financially committed to acquiring the land.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Open Space, Recreation and Leisure Policy OS 1 - Protection of Open Space

| Assessment of Alternatives – Open Space, Recreation and Leisure<br>Policy OS 1 - Protection of Open Space | ı – Open .<br>Əpen Spa         | Space, I                                     | , Recrea  | tion and Leisure  |  |  |                     |   | Key  | - 1   | Negation Negation (Archertage Magnetical Archertage (Archertage (Arc |
|---|--------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|---------------------|---|--|---|--|
|   | Option 1                       | 1.   |   | )   | Option 2   |  |                     |   | Option 3   |   |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt e and Out Presump commur | xisting I<br>door Re<br>ption ag<br>nity ben | g policy<br>Recreativ<br>against lo<br>eap of 2 | Adopt existing policy OS 1 'Protection of Open Space' in PPS 8 Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation and SPPS.  Presumption against loss of open space. Exceptions are where it brings substantial Frommunity benefit <b>OR</b> has no significant detrimental impact on open space. | Reconfigure e amendments Presumption community but with remo | ure exis<br>ents.<br>tion aga<br>ty bene | ting po             | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 8 and the SPPS with the following amendments.  Presumption against loss of open space. Exceptions are where it brings substantial community benefit <b>OR</b> has no significant detrimental impact on open space provision but with removal of cap of 2 hectares or less. | Reconfigure existing pol following amendments. Presumption against los community benefit ANE provision but with reme | ure exit<br>s ameno<br>tion ago<br>ity beno<br>but wi | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 8 (Policy OS 1) and SPPS with the following amendments.  Presumption against loss of open space. Exceptions are where it brings substantial community benefit AND has no significant detrimental impact on open space provision but with removal of cap of 2 hectares or less. Compensation for the loss of   |
|   | Short P                        | Med.   | Long  | Comments  | Short N  | Med. L                                   | Long                | Comments  | Short F  | Med. I  | open space would also form part of this option.  Short Med. Long  Term Term Term   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion  | 0                              | 0  | 0   | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.   | 0  | 0  | 0                   | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.   | 0  | 0   | Ulkely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +                              | +  | +   | Likely positive impacts as this option protects open space from redevelopment. Open space and natural green space are important components in enabling healthy lifestyles.  | +  | +  | +<br>+ sp tri 11 ds | Likely positive impacts as this option protects open space from redevelopment. Open space and natural green space are important components in enabling healthy lifestyles. However this is a less prescriptive policy so may lead to the loss of open space that is being used by the community.                        | +  | +   | Likely positive impacts as this option protects open space from redevelopment. Open space and natural green space are important components in enabling healthy lifestyles.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population  | 0                              | 0  | 0   | Likely to have a minimal impact on education and skills   | 0  | 0  | 0 [1]               | Likely to have a minimal impact on education and skills   | 0  | 0   | Ulkely to have a minimal impact on education and skills  |
| <ol> <li>To provide<br/>everybody with the<br/>opportunity to live in a<br/>decent home</li> </ol>        | 0                              | 0  | 0   | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective   | 0  | 0  | 0 Lii               | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective   | 0  | 0   | 0 Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | 0                              | 0  | 0   | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective   | 0  | 0  | 0 [1]               | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective   | 0  | 0   | Ulkely to have a minimal impact on this objective  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                       | +                              | +  | +   | Likely positive effect. Participation in sport and recreation can help foster a strong sense of civic pride and assist cross community relations.   | +  | +  | +                   | Likely positive effect. Participation in sport and recreation can help foster a strong sense of civic pride and assist cross community relations.   | +  | +   | Likely positive effect. Participation in sport and recreation can help foster a strong sense of civic pride and assist cross community relations.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                            | 0                              | 0  | 0   | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving accessibility to key services.   | 0  | 0  | O Ke                | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving accessibility to<br>key services   | 0  | 0   | Ukely to have a minimal impact on improving accessibility to key services  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | 0                              | 0  | 0   | Likely to have a minimal effect on traffic generation and traffic journey numbers.  | 0  | 0  | O jo                | Likely to have a minimal effect on traffic generation and traffic<br>journey numbers.   | 0  | 0   | Ulkely to have a minimal effect on traffic generation and traffic journey numbers.   |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0                              | 0  | 0   | Likely to have a minimal effect on water quality and water<br>resources.  | 0  | 0  | 0 Lil               | Likely to have a minimal effect on water quality and water resources.   | 0  | 0   | Uikely to have a minimal effect on water quality and water resources.  |
| 10. To improve air<br>quality   | +                              | +  | +   | Likely positive effects by safeguarding green and blue infrastructure which can act as 'green lungs' absorbing pollutants, thus helping air quality.  | +  | +  | + in<br>pc          | Likely positive effects by safeguarding green and blue<br>infrastructure which can I act as 'green lungs' absorbing<br>pollutants, thus helping air quality.  | +  | +   | Likely positive effects by safeguarding green and blue infrastructure which can I act as 'green lungs' absorbing pollutants, thus helping air quality.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>  | +                              | +  | +   | Likely positive effect by facilitating protection to urban green spaces and informal recreational areas which may be  | +  | +  | +                   | Likely positive effect by protecting existing areas of open space which can provide valuable areas for nature conservation and biodiversity.  | +  | +   | Likely positive effect by protection areas of spaces and informal recreational areas which can provide valuable areas for nature conservation and biodiversity. Exceptions to policy   |
|   |                                |  |   | habitats for wildlife and flora and fauna.  |  | 1  | - E 8               | Likely negative effect by removing the 2 Ha. cap without any requirement for compensatory measures where it meets exceptions to policy  |  |   |  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Open Space, Recreation and Leisure Policy OS 1 - Protection of Open Space

| Assessment of Alternatives — Open Space, Recreation and Leisure<br>Policy OS 1 - Protection of Open Space | . – Open<br>Open Sp.             | space,<br>ace  | , Recrea  | ntion and Leisure  |   |   |  |  | Key       | . 20  | Notice the state of the state o |
|---|----------------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|-----------|---|--|
|   | Option                           | 1.   |   | )  | Option 2.   |   |  |  | Option 3. | ا دید                                       |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt eand Ou<br>Presum<br>commu | existing atdoor R ption against ber Inity ber Inity ber Inith Init | g policy<br>Recreativ<br>against le<br>enefit <b>of</b> | Adopt existing policy OS 1 Protection of Open Space 'in PPS 8 Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation and SPPS.  Presumption against loss of open space. Exceptions are where it brings substantial frommunity benefit OR has no significant detrimental impact on open space provision with cap of 2 hectares or less.   | Reconfigure e amendments. Presumption community but with reme | re existi<br>nts.<br>on agair<br>y benefi | ting polic<br>inst loss<br>fit <b>OR</b> he  | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 8 and the SPPS with the following amendments.  Presumption against loss of open space. Exceptions are where it brings substantial community benefit <b>OR</b> has no significant detrimental impact on open space provision but with removal of cap of 2 hectares or less.  |           | g amend tion aga ity bene ity bene ity bene | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 8 (Policy OS 1) and SPPS with the following amendments.  Presumption against loss of open space. Exceptions are where it brings substantial community benefit AND has no significant detrimental impact on open space provision but with removal of cap of 2 hectares or less. Compensation for the loss of   |
|   | Short                            | Med.<br>Term   | Long<br>Term  | Comments   | Short Med.<br>Term Term                                       |   | Long   | Comments   | Short N   | Med. L                                      | Long Comments  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and                                   |                                  |  |   | Likely positive effect on this objective by protecting existing informal and formal open space areas. This is particularly   | +   | , ·                                       | Lik<br>+ and<br>ina  | Likely positive effect by protecting existing landscape features and important blue and green infrastructure from inappropriate development.   |           |   | Likely positive effect on this objective by protecting existing informal and formal open space areas. This is particularly   |
| townscapes  | +                                | +  | +   | important in urban areas where open spaces provide a buffer between competing land uses.   |   |   | Lik<br>- exc<br>cor  | Likely negative effect by removing the 2 Ha. cap where it meets exceptions to policy without any requirement for compensatory measures.  | +         | +   | important in urban areas where open spaces provide a buffer between competing land uses.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets              | +                                | +  | +   | Likely positive impacts by protecting existing areas of open space from development. Where exceptions are permitted, impact will ultimately depend on nature scale and location of development and application of related built heritage policies.   | +   |   | Like<br>spa<br>+ imp<br>dev  | Likely positive impacts by protecting existing areas of open space from development. Where exceptions are permitted, impact will ultimately depend on nature scale and location of development and application of related built heritage policies.   | +         | +   | Likely positive impacts by protecting existing areas of open space from development. Where exceptions are permitted, impact will ultimately depend on nature scale and location of development and application of related built heritage policies.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                  | +                                | +  | +   | The protection and provision of informal or formal outdoor recreation areas (green and blue infrastructure) can help improve resilience to climate change.   | +   | <u> </u>                                  | The<br>rec<br>imp  | The protection and provision of informal or formal outdoor recreation areas (green and blue infrastructure) can help improve resilience to climate change.   | +         | +   | The protection and provision of informal or formal outdoor recreation areas (green and blue infrastructure) can help improve resilience to climate change.   |
| 15. To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | +                                | +  | +   | The protection and provision of informal or formal outdoor recreation areas (green and blue infrastructure) can help alleviate the risk of flooding, particularly in urban areas.  | +   |   | The<br>+ rec   | The protection and provision of informal or formal outdoor recreation areas (green and blue infrastructure) can help alleviate the risk of flooding, particularly in urban areas.  | +         | +   | The protection and provision of informal or formal outdoor recreation areas (green and blue infrastructure) can help alleviate the risk of flooding, particularly in urban areas.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                | N/R                              | N/R  | N/R   | No Relationship  | N/R N/R   |   | N/R No   | No Relationship  | N/R       | N/R I                                       | N/R No Relationship  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources   | +                                | +  | +   | Likely positive effect by affording a level of protection to green spaces in urban areas in particular which may be under pressure for development.  | +   | +   | Like<br>+ spa<br>pre   | Likely positive effect by affording a level of protection to green<br>spaces in urban areas in particular which may be under<br>pressure for development.  | +         | +   | Likely positive effect by affording a level of protection to  green spaces in urban areas in particular which may be under pressure for development.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth  | +                                | +  | +   | Open Space can be parks and gardens; outdoor sports facilities, urban green spaces and green corridors. These green spaces that helps to make our towns attractive places to live, work and visit. Green and blue infrastructure creates a positive visual impression that can have a beneficial impact on the local economy through increased tourism, enhanced appeal for inward investment, and direct job creation and employment. | +   |   | Op Op Urk the the wisi in it is poof the large of the lar | Open Space can be parks and gardens; outdoor sports facilities; urban green spaces and green corridors. These green spaces that help to make our towns attractive places to live, work and visit. Green and blue infrastructure creates a positive visual impression that can have a beneficial impact on the local economy through increased tourism, enhanced appeal for inward investment, and direct job creation and employment. It is possible that in cases where exceptions are met that removal of the cap could have some economic benefits by utilizing larger portions of existing open space for community uses | +         | +   | Open Space can be parks and gardens; outdoor sports facilities; urban green spaces and green corridors. These green spaces helps to make our towns attractive places to live, work and visit. Green and blue infrastructure creates a positive visual impression that can have a beneficial impact on the local economy through increased tourism, enhanced appeal for inward investment, and direct, job creation and employment. It is possible that in cases where exceptions are met that removal of the cap could have some economic benefits by utilizing larger portions of existing open space for community uses AND comp   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Open Space, Recreation and Leisure Policy OS 1 - Protection of Open Space

| Assessment of Alternatives – Open Space, Recreation and Leisure<br>Policy OS 1 - Protection of Open Space  | . – Open<br>Open Spu        | space,<br>ace   | Recre  | ation and Leisure  |   |   |  |  | Key  | Position Begading  | NO. No. of the second Agents of Agen |   |
|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|
|  | Option 1.                   | 1.  |  |  | Option 2.   |   |  |  | Option 3.  | 3.   |  |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt eand Oui Presum commu | existing itdoor R option against ber inity ber on with it | policy<br>ecreat<br>gainst<br>nefit <b>O</b><br>cap of | Adopt existing policy OS 1 Protection of Open Space in PPS 8 Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation and SPPS. Presumption against loss of open space. Exceptions are where it brings substantial community benefit OR has no significant detrimental impact on open space provision with cap of 2 hectares or less.  | Reconfigure e:<br>amendments.<br>Presumption a<br>community be<br>but with remo | e existir<br>its.<br>in again<br>benefit<br>moval o | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS i amendments. Presumption against loss of open space. Exce community benefit <b>QR</b> has no significant det but with removal of cap of 2 hectares or less.  | s and the SPPS with the following ptions are where it brings substantial rimental impact on open space provision   | Reconfige followin Presump commur provision open spa | Reconfigure existing pol following amendments. Presumption against los community benefit ANE provision but with remcopen space would also fopen space would also for the configuration of the configur | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 8 (Policy OS 1) and SPPS with the following amendments. Exceptions are where it brings substantial community benefit AMD has no significant detrimental impact on open space provision but with removal of cap of 2 hectares or less. Compensation for the loss of open space would also form part of this option.  | th the substantial space or the loss of                       |
|  | Short                       | Med.<br>Term  | Long<br>Term   | Comments   | Short Med.<br>Term Term   | d. Long<br>m Term                                   | æ u  | Comments   | Short  <br>Term                                      | Med. L   | Long Comments  |   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody<br/>the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and satisfying<br/>employment</li> </ol> | +                           | +   | +  | Open Space can be parks and gardens; outdoor sports facilities; urban green spaces and green corridors. These green spaces that helps to make our towns attractive places to live, work and visit. Green and blue infrastructure creates a positive visual impression that can have a beneficial impact on the local economy through increased tourism, enhanced appeal for inward investment, and direct job creation and employment. | +   | +   | Open Space can be urban green spaces helps to make our to visit. Green and blue impression that can economy through in inward investment, it   | Open Space can be parks and gardens; outdoor sports facilities; urban green spaces and green corridors. These green spaces helps to make our towns attractive places to live, work and vist. Green and blue infrastructure creates a positive visual impression that can have a beneficial impact on the local economy through increased tourism, enhanced appeal for inward investment, and direct job creation and employment.                               | +  | +  | Open Space can be parks and gardens; outdoor sports facilities; urban green spaces and green corridors. These green spaces helps to make our towns attractive places to live, work and visit. Green and blue infrastructure creates a positive visual impression that can have a beneficial impact on the local economy through increased tourism, enhanced appeal for inward investment, and direct job creation and employment.  | oorts These green to live, work positive tt on the ced appeal |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     | +                           | +   | +  | Potentially positive effect by ensuring important areas of open space in urban areas are retained and/or enhanced.   | +   | +   | Potentially positive effect by ensuring space in urban areas are retained and, It is possible that in cases where exceremoval of the cap could have some utilizing larger portions of existing op uses for e.g., redevelopment of the lan regeneration in deprived areas althout what negative impacts this may bring. | Potentially positive effect by ensuring important areas of open space in urban areas are retained and/or enhanced. It is possible that in cases where exceptions are met that removal of the cap could have some economic benefits by utilizing larger portions of existing open space for community uses fore.g., redevelopment of the land may encourage regeneration in deprived areas although it is uncertain as to what negative impacts this may bring. | +  | +  | Potentially positive effect by ensuring important areas of open space in urban areas are retained and/or enhanced.  It is possible that in cases where exceptions are met that removal of the cap could have some economic benefits by utilizing larger portions of existing open space for community use. Any potential adverse effects through the loss of open space could be offset through suitable compensatory measures.  | ed.  et that  net that  r community  ss of open               |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                     | +                           | +   | +  | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment creation in the sport and recreation industry as well as in recreational tourism industry.   | +   | +   | Likely positive effects by way creation in the sport and recre-recreational tourism industry.  | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment creation in the sport and recreation industry as well as in recreational tourism industry.   | +  | +  | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment creation in the sport and recreation industry as well as in recreational tourism industry.   | yment<br>vell as in   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                              | N/R                         | N/R   | N/R  | N/R No Relationship  | N/R N/R   |   | N/R No Relationship  |  | N/R  | N/R  | N/R No Relationship  |   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Open Space, Recreation and Leisure Policy OS 1 - Protection of Open Space

|                     | Option 1.     | n 1.  |  |  | Option 2.  |  |   | Option 3.  | Matter Section 2  |
|---------------------|---------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives |               | existing utdoor F mption a lunity be ion with | g policy<br>Recreati<br>against l<br>enefit OI | Adopt existing policy OS 1 'Protection of Open Space' in PPS 8 Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation and SPPS.  Presumption against loss of open space. Exceptions are where it brings substantial community benefit OR has no significant detrimental impact on open space provision with cap of 2 hectares or less. | Reconfigure e<br>amendments.<br>Presumption a<br>community be<br>but with remo | e existin<br>ts.<br>In again<br>benefit<br>moval o | Adopt existing policy OS 1 'Protection of Open Space' in PPS 8 Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation and SPPS.  Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 8 and the SPPS with the following amendments.  Presumption against loss of open space. Exceptions are where it brings substantial community benefit OR has no significant detrimental impact on open space provision but with removal of cap of 2 hectares or less. | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 8 (I following amendments. Presumption against loss of open space. Except community benefit AMD has no significant detriprovision but with removal of cap of 2 hectares open space would also form part of this option. | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 8 (Policy OS 1) and SPPS with the following amendments. Presumption against loss of open space. Exceptions are where it brings substantial community benefit AND has no significant detrimental impact on open space provision but with removal of cap of 2 hectares or less. Compensation for the loss of open space would also form part of this option. |
|                     | Short<br>Term | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term             | Long<br>Term                                   | Comments   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term   | d. Lon<br>m Terr                                   | Ng Comments   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term  | Comments  |

No.

|                               | Summary - Protection of Open Space (Policy OS 1)  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | All options are likely to have positive impacts on improving health and wellbeing. Open spaces provides opportunities to undertake walking, cycling and exercise which contributes to improving mental health. It will also improve physical health and alleviating problems such obesity. There is a documented link between exercise and improved physical and mental health. Both options are likely to have minimal impacts on other social objectives such as reducing poverty and providing a decent home.                      |
| Environmental Effects         | Options 1 and 3 are likely to have positive impacts on environmental objectives. Open spaces act as 'green lungs' which absorb pollutants and improve air quality. By protecting open spaces you are protecting habitats for wildlife; and flora and fauna and the the landscape in general. Option 2 may have uncertain impacts as this is a more flexible policy with the removal of the cap and either exceptions instead of both which could lead to the loss of more open space and an impact on biodiversity and the landscape. |
| Econo mic Effects             | Options 1 and 2 are likely to have positive economic benefits as open spaces can be used for outdoor sport and recreation. This can attract visitors to the Mid Ulster District who may spend money on other businesses and services when there and this can provide job opportunities in the sport and leisure industry.   |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Where it is proposed to redevelop an area of open space and recreate it in an alternative location the Council will secure through the use of planning conditions or, where appropriate, a Planning Agreement under Section 76 of the Planning Act 2011.  |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 3 - Policy OS 1 Protection of Open Space reconfiguring existing policy.  |
|                               |   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Open Space, Recreation and Leisure Policy OS 2 - Protection of River Corridors



|  | Option 1.                      | 1                                   |                               |   |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Introdu<br>This pol<br>Biodive | ction of<br>licy appl<br>rsity stri | Policy o ies to the pof at le | Introduction of Policy on Protection of River Corridors  This policy applies to the following main rivers: Ballinderry; Moyola; Blackwater; Bann and Owenkillew.  Biodiversity strip of at least 10m from edge of river; public access and recreation provision; no adverse impact on nature conservation; not compromise natural flooding regime; and not prejudice an existing or future opportunity to provide a riverside walk. |
|  | Short                          | Med.<br>Term                        | Long                          | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>                                     | 0                              | 0                                   | 0                             | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.   |
| To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +                              | +                                   | +                             | Likely positive impacts as this option facilitates protecting river corridors which have passive recreational purposes and general public amenity. The river banks can be used for walking and cycle-ways and water sports can be enjoyed on the river. This contributes to improving physical and mental health and wellbeing. Evidence suggests that exercise can reduce a number of health problems.                             |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education and skills of the population</li> </ol>                      | N/R                            | N/R                                 | N/R                           | No Relationship   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live in<br/>a decent home</li> </ol> | N/R                            | N/R                                 | N/R                           | No Relationship   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | N/R                            | N/R                                 | N/R                           | No Relationship   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society            | +                              | +                                   | +                             | Likely positive effect. The protection of the local natural environment can help foster a strong sense of civic pride and assist cross community relations.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                 | N/R                            | N/R                                 | N/R                           | No Relationship   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0                              | 0                                   | 0                             | Likely to have a minimal effect on traffic generation and traffic journey numbers.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Open Space, Recreation and Leisure Policy OS 2 - Protection of River Corridors



|   | Option 1.                      | 1.                                  |  |   |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Introdu<br>This pol<br>Biodive | ction of<br>licy appl<br>rsity stri | Policy c<br>ies to th<br>p of at I<br>; and no | Introduction of Policy on Protection of River Corridors  This policy applies to the following main rivers: Ballinderry; Moyola; Blackwater; Bann and Owenkillew.  Biodiversity strip of at least 10m from edge of river; public access and recreation provision; no adverse impact on nature conservation; not compromise natural flooding regime; and not prejudice an existing or future opportunity to provide a riverside walk. |
|   | Short<br>Term                  | Med.<br>Term                        | Long   | Comments  |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | +                              |                                     | +  | Likely positive impacts on water quality and water resources. This option protects rivers and their banks from excessive development which may facilitate less water pollution and improved water quality.  |
| 10. To improve air quality  | +                              | +                                   | +  | Likely positive effects by safeguarding green and blue infrastructure which can I act as 'green lungs' absorbing pollutants, thus helping air quality.  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity  | ‡                              | ‡                                   | ‡  | Likely positive effects. This option includes a 10m biodiversity strip from the edge of the river and a criteria that no unacceptable adverse impact should occur on nature conservation which may afford additional protection to habitats for wildlife and flora and fauna.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                        | ‡                              | ‡                                   | ‡  | Likely positive effects. This option recognises that river corridors serve an important function as places of outdoor sport and recreation but that this should not be at the expense of the visual amenity. There is a 10m biodiversity strip from the edge of the river and this provides a continuous green link.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets              | +                              | +                                   | +  | Likely positive effects. This option may offer protection to historic and cultural assets which may be located within the vicinity of the river.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                  | +                              | +                                   | +  | The protection of river corridors may help protect the 'green lungs' of an area and can help improve resilience to climate change.  |
| 15. To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | +                              | +                                   | +  | This option states that any proposal will not compromise or impact on the natural flooding regime of the main river and complies with the requirements Flood Risk Policy. This will ensure that the storage of flood-water during a flood.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Open Space, Recreation and Leisure Policy OS 2 - Protection of River Corridors



|  | Option 1.                     | 1.                                   |                                    |   |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Introdu<br>This po<br>Biodive | iction of<br>licy appl<br>rsity stri | Policy cless to the policy of at I | Introduction of Policy on Protection of River Corridors This policy applies to the following main rivers: Ballinderry; Moyola; Blackwater; Bann and Owenkillew. Biodiversity strip of at least 10m from edge of river; public access and recreation provision; no adverse impact on nature conservation; not compromise natural |
|  | floodin                       | gregime                              | e; and n                           | flooding regime; and not prejudice an existing or future opportunity to provide a riverside walk.   |
|  | Short                         |                                      | Long                               | Comments  |
|  | lerm                          | lerm                                 | lerm                               |   |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the<br/>production of waste and use<br/>of non-renewable materials</li> </ol> | N/R                           | N/R                                  | N/R                                | No Relationship   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | +                             | +                                    | +                                  | Likely positive effect by affording a level of protection to green spaces which may be under pressure for development.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                             | +                                    | +                                  | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment creation in the sport and leisure industry and also the recreational tourism industry.  |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment                     | +                             | +                                    | +                                  | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment creation in the sport and leisure industry and also the recreational tourism industry.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration             | +                             | +                                    | +                                  | Potentially positive effect by ensuring important river corridors are retained and/or enhanced which is important in rural communities. Use of river corridors may attract tourists to the area and this will benefit the Mid Ulster tourism industry.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                             | +                             | +                                    | +                                  | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment creation in the sport and recreation industry as well as in recreational tourism industry.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                      | N/R                           | N/R                                  | N/R                                | No Relationship   |

### Assessment of Alternatives – Open Space, Recreation and Leisure Policy OS 2 - Protection of River Corridors



|                     | Option 1. | 1.                      |            |   |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|---|
|                     | Introdu   | ction of                | Policy o   | ntroduction of Policy on Protection of River Corridors  |
|                     | This po   | icy appli               | ies to th  | his policy applies to the following main rivers: Ballinderry; Moyola; Blackwater; Bann and Owenkillew.  |
| SA / SEA Objectives | Biodive   | rsity stri <sub>l</sub> | p of at le | Biodiversity strip of at least 10m from edge of river; public access and recreation provision; no adverse impact on nature conservation; not compromise natural |
|                     | flooding  | ; regime                | ; and no   | looding regime; and not prejudice an existing or future opportunity to provide a riverside walk.  |
|                     | Short     | Short Med. Long         | Long       | Jamonate  |
|                     | Term      | Term Term Term          | Term       | Comments  |

|                               | Summary - Protection of River Corridors (Policy OS 2)  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Social Effects                | This option is likely to have positive impacts on improving health and well-being. River Corridors provide opportunities to undertake walking, cycling and exercise which contributes to improving mental health. It may also improve physical health and alleviating problems such obesity. There is a documented link between exercise and improved physical and mental health. Both options are likely to have minimal impacts on other social objectives such as reducing poverty and providing a decent home. |
| Environmental Effects         | This option is likely to have significant impacts on environmental objectives. By protecting river corridors you are protecting habitats for wildlife; and flora and fauna and the landscape in general.   |
| Economic Effects              | This option is likely to have positive economic benefits as river corridors can be used for walking and water sports. This may attract visitors to the Mid Ulster District who may spend money on other businesses and services when there. This can provide job opportunities in the sport and leisure industry and tourism industry.   |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Significant positive environmental effects have been identified from this approach. There is potential for enhancement through consultation with key consultees (such as NIEA Natural and Built Heritage) at the planning application stage and application of related criterion based policies including Natural Heritage and Tourism Development policies.   |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 1 - Policy OS 2 Introducing a new policy for the protection of river corridors.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Open Space, Recreation and Leisure Policy OS 3 - Outdoor Sport and Recreation

|   |               |              |          |   |                     |                   |                 |   | Key           |                    |                   | Total Section 1   |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------|---|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|
|   | Option 1      | 1.           |          |   | Option 2            | 2.                |                 |   | Option 3.     | n 3.               |                   |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt (       | xisitin      | g policy | Adopt exisiting policy in PPS 8 (Policies OS 3, OS 5, OS 6 and OS 7) and SPPS   | Reconfi<br>OS 7) ar | gure ar<br>d SPPS | d Ama<br>withou | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy in PPS 8 (Policies OS 3, OS 5, OS 6 and OS 7) and SPPS without fundamental amendments.   |               | nfigure<br>Iand wi | and A.<br>thin Lo | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy in PPS 8 and the SPPS with amendments.<br>Zone land within Local Development Plan to meet all future need.   |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long     | Comments  | Short I             | Med.<br>Term      | Long            | Comments  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term       | Long<br>Term      | Comments  |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion  | 0             | 0            |          | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.   | 0                   | 0                 | 0               | pue   | 0             | 0                  | 0                 | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve the health<br/>and wellbeing of the<br/>population</li> </ol>                         | +             | +            | +        | ukely positive impacts. This option facilitates outdoor recreation activities in the countryside such as hill walking, cycling, mountain biking etc. It also permits development of facilities ancillary to water sports such as jetties and slipways. This will provide opportunities to improve for Mid Ulster residents their physical and mental health through various activities. | +                   | +                 | +               | Likely positive impacts. This option facilitates outdoor recreation activities in the countryside such as hill walking, cycling, mountain biking etc.; It also permits development of facilities ancillary to water sports such as jetties and slipways. This will provide opportunities to improve for Mid Ulster residents their physical and mental health through various activities. | · S           |                    | 1                 | This option may have a negative impact on health and wellbeing. Opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation may arise in areas not zoned. This will reduce the variety of places for people to undertake to do activities.       |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education and skills of the population</li> </ol>                                 | 0             | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on education and skills   | 0                   | 0                 | 0               | Likely to have a minimal impact on education and skills   | 0             | 0                  | 0                 | Likely to have a minimal impact on education and skills   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live in<br/>a decent home</li> </ol>            | N/R           | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship   | N/R                 | N/R               | N/R             | No Relationship   | N/R           | N/R                | N/R               | No Relationship   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | N/R           | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship   | N/R                 | N/R               | N/R             | No Relationship   | N/R           | N/R                | N/R               | No Relationship   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                       | +             | +            | +        | Likely positive effect. Participation in sport and recreation can help foster a strong sense of civic pride and assist cross community relations.   | +                   | +                 | +               | Likely positive effect. Participation in sport and recreation can help foster a strong sense of civic pride and assist cross community relations.   | 1             |                    | 1                 | This may restrict opportunities for local people to take part in outdoor sports and recreation in their local community. These activities can foster a sense of community as provide opportunities for the local community to meet. |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                            | N/R           | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship   | N/R                 | N/R               | N/R             | No Relationship   | N/R           | N/R                | N/R               | No Relationship   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | 0             | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a minimal effect on traffic generation and traffic journey numbers.  | 0                   | 0                 | 0               | Likely to have a minimal effect on traffic generation and traffic journey numbers.  | 0             | 0                  | 0                 | Likely to have a minimal effect on traffic generation and traffic journey numbers.  |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0             | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a minimal effect on water quality and water resources.   | 0                   | 0                 | 0               | Likely to have a minimal effect on water quality and water resources.   | 0             | 0                  | 0                 | Likely to have a minimal effect on water quality and water resources.   |
| 10. To improve air quality  | 0             | 0            | 0        | Likely minimal impact on air quality.   | 0                   | 0                 | 0               | Likely minimal impact on air quality.   | 0             | 0                  | 0                 | Likely minimal impact on air quality.   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity  | ė             | ć            | ć        | Likely uncertain effects. It would be on a case by case basis and depend on the development. Mitigation measures would include consultation with central government departments.  | ذ                   | <i>د</i>          | خ               | Likely uncertain effects. It would be on a case by case basis and depend on the development. Mitigation measures would include consultation with central government departments.  | ¿ p           | خ                  | <i>خ</i>          | Likely uncertain effects. It would be on a case by case basis and depend on the development. Mitigation measures would include consultation with central government departments.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                        | ė             | č            | ć        | Likely uncertain effects. It would be on a case by case basis and depend on the development. Mitigation measures would include consultation with central government departments.  | خ                   | <i>~</i>          | خ               | Likely uncertain effects. It would be on a case by case basis and depend on the development. Mitigation measures would include consultation with central government departments.  | ¿ p           | خ                  | ċ٠                | Likely uncertain effects. It would be on a case by case basis and depend on the development. Mitigation measures would include consultation with central government departments.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets              | ć             | <i>~</i>     | ċ-       | Likely uncertain effects. It would be on a case by case basis and depend on the development. Mitigation measures would include consultation with central government departments.  | <i>د</i> -          | <i>د</i> -        | <i>د</i> -      | Likely uncertain effects. It would be on a case by case basis and depend on the development. Mitigation measures would include consultation with central government departments.  | ¿ p           | خ                  | <i>~</i> ·        | Likely uncertain effects. It would be on a case by case basis and depend on the development. Mitigation measures would include consultation with central government departments.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Open Space, Recreation and Leisure Policy OS 3 - Outdoor Sport and Recreation

| Assessment of Alternatives – Open Space, Recreation and Leisure<br>Policy OS 3 - Outdoor Sport and Recreation | pen Spa.<br>1 Recrea | ce, Rec<br>tion | creation    | and Leisure   |                       |                   |                  | *   | Key             | -1                 | a series           | Control of the contro |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
|   | Option 1.            | 1.              |             |   | Option 2              |                   |                  | )   | Option 3.       | n 3.               |                    |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt e              | sxisitinį       | ig policy i | Adopt exisiting policy in PPS 8 (Policies OS 3, OS 5, OS 6 and OS 7) and SPPS   | Reconfig<br>OS 7) and | ıre and<br>SPPS v | Amalह<br>vithout | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy in PPS 8 (Policies OS 3, OS 5, OS 6 and ROS 7) and SPPS without fundamental amendments.  | d Reco.<br>Zone | nfigure<br>Iand wi | and Am<br>thin Loc | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy in PPS 8 and the SPPS with amendments.<br>Zone land within Local Development Plan to meet all future need.  |
|   | Short                | Med.<br>Term    | Long        | Comments  | Short N<br>Term To    | Med. L            | Long             | Comments  | Short           | Med.               | Long<br>Term       | Comments   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                      | 0                    | 0               | 0           | Likely to have minimal impact on climate change.  | 0                     | 0                 | 0                | Likely to have minimal impact on climate change.  | 0               | 0                  | 0                  | Likely to have minimal impact on climate change.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding   | 0                    | 0               | 0           | Likely to have minimal impact on flooding.  | 0                     | 0                 | 0 [i]            | Likely to have minimal impact on flooding.  | 0               | 0                  | 0                  | Likely to have minimal impact on flooding.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                    | 0                    | 0               | 0           | Likely to have a minimal impact on waste.   | 0                     | 0                 | 0                | Likely to have a minimal impact on waste.   | 0               | 0                  | 0                  | Likely to have a minimal impact on waste.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance land quality and soil<br/>resources</li> </ol>                           | č                    | ė               | ٥.          | Likely uncertain effects. It would be on a case by case basis and depend on the development. There are a variety of outdoor recreation facilities from golf courses, equestrian uses to water sports and some may have more earthwork and a greater impact on soil resources. | د                     | د                 | e<br>o<br>c      | Likely uncertain effects. It would be on a case by case basis and depend on the development. There are a variety of outdoor recreation facilities from golf courses, equestrian uses to water sports and some may have more earthwork and a greater impact on soil resources. | د               | ć                  | خ                  | Likely uncertain effects. It would be on a case by case basis and depend on the development. There are a variety of outdoor recreation facilities from golf courses, equestrian uses to water sports and some may have more earthwork and a greater impact on soil resources.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth  | +                    | +               | +           | Likely positive effects. This options facilitates a number of outdoor recreation activities which can contribute to a growth in the sport and leisure and tourism industries.   | +                     | +                 | +                | Likely positive effects. This options facilitates a number of outdoor recreation activities which can contribute to a growth in the sport and leisure and tourism industries.   |                 | 1                  |                    | Likely negative impact on economic growth. This option may restrict opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation to zoned land. In the long term proposals may arise on unzoned land to could develop the sport and tourism industries.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol>        | +                    | +               | +           | Likely positive effects. This options facilitates a number of outdoor recreation activities which can contribute to a growth in the sport and leisure and tourism industries. This may also create a variety of employment opportunities.                                     | +                     | +                 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>1 | Likely positive effects. This options facilitates a number of outdoor recreation activities which can contribute to a growth in the sport and leisure and tourism industries. This may also create a variety of employment opportunities.                                     | 1               | 1                  |                    | Likely negative impact on providing jobs. This option may restrict opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation to zoned land. In the long term proposals may arise on unzoned land to could develop the sport and tourism industries and create jobs.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable                                     | +                    | +               | +           | This option may promote regeneration in settlements as outdoor recreation facilities have the potential to be sited on brownfield sites.  | +                     | +                 | +                | This option may promote regeneration in settlements as outdoor recreation facilities have the potential to be sited on brownfield sites.  | ۰               | 1                  |                    | Likely negative impact on regeneration. This may not meet the rural needs of Mid Ulster District as it may not provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation in the countryside.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment  | +                    | +               | +           | This option facilitates the creation of outdoor sports and recreation businesses in the countryside. This is encouraging investment into the Mid Ulster economy.  | +                     | +                 | +                | This option facilitates the creation of outdoor sports and recreation businesses in the countryside. This is encouraging investment into the Mid Ulster economy.  |                 |                    |                    | Likely negative impact on investment. This may not meet the rural needs of Mid Ulster District as it may not provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation in the countryside. Investment in businesses would also be restricted to the zoned land.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                                 | 0                    | 0               | 0           | Likely to have a minimal impact on encouraging efficient patterns of movement.  | 0                     | 0                 | 0 0              | Likely to have a minimal impact on encouraging efficient patterns of movement.  | 0               | 0                  | 0                  | Likely to have a minimal impact on encouraging efficient patterns of movement.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Open Space, Recreation and Leisure Policy OS 3 - Outdoor Sport and Recreation

| Policy OS 3 - Outdoor Sport and Recreation | d Recreation  |   |                           | •  | Key Periods Indicated Committee Mage Town  |
|--|---|---|---------------------------|--|--|
|  | Option 1.   | Option 2.   |                           | 0  | Option 3.  |
| SA / SEA Objectives                        | Adopt exisiting policy in PPS 8 (Policies OS 3, OS 5, OS 6 and OS 7) and SPPS   | <u>« O</u>  | e and Amalg<br>PPS withou | econfigure and Amalgamate existing policy in PPS 8 (Policies OS 3, OS 5, OS 6 and FS 7) and SPPS without fundamental amendments. | econfigure and Amalgamate existing policy in PPS 8 (Policies OS 3, OS 5, OS 6 and Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy in PPS 8 and the SPPS with amendments.  Zone land within Local Development Plan to meet all future need.  |
|  | Short Med. Long Term Term Term Comments   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term                     | d. Long<br>n Term         | Comments   5   | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term  |
|  |   | Summar  | y - Outdoor               | Summary - Outdoor Sport and Recreation (Policy OS 3)   |  |
| Social Effects                             | Options 1 and 2 are likely to have positive social benefits as they are fifestyles.   | cilitating outdoor sport a                            | ınd recreati              | ion in the countryside. This will provide opportunities to undet   | Options 1 and 2 are likely to have positive social benefits as they are facilitating outdoor sport and recreation in the countryside. This will provide opportunities to undetake exercise which can contribute to improving physical and mental wellbeing and healthy lifestyles. |
| Environmental Effects                      | All Options are likely to have uncertain impacts on environmental objectives. The imp   | tives. The impact on bi                               | odiversity, la            | nect on biodiversity, landscape and historical assets will depend on the type and size and scale of development.                 | and scale of development.  |
| Economic Effects                           | Options 1 and 2 are likely to be positive on economic impacts as they are facilitating the growth of the outdoor sports and future opportunities that may arise in unzoned land. This may effect economic growth, investment and job opportunities. | re facilitating the growth<br>conomic growth, investn | of the oute               | door sports and tourism industries and providing jobs. Option ib opportunities.  | he growth of the outdoor sports and tourism industries and providing jobs. Option 3 has the potentail to restrict develoment to zoned land which may not take account of 1,1, investment and job opportunities.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement                 | Mitigation and Enhancement Mitigation Measures are that all applications would be subject to general planning pol   | al planning policy principles                         | ples.                     |  |  |
| Preferred Approach                         | Adopt Option 2 - Policy OS 3 - Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy on Outdoor Sport and Recreation.  | ilicy on Outdoor Sport ai                             | nd Recreatio              | on.  |  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Open Space, Recreation and Leisure Policy OS 4 - Indoor Sport and Intensive Outdoor Sports Facilities

|   |   |  |   |  | :  |                                     |   |  | :                                     |  |                                   | (All property of the party of t |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
|   | Option 1.                               | ij                                     |   |  | Option 2.  |                                     |   |  | Option 3.                             | 'n   |                                   |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives t   | Adopt 6<br>Exceptilito crite Issports f | existingion whereing ria. No facilitie | g policy  <br>ere spor<br>  referen<br> s only in | Adopt existing policy in PPS 8 (Policy OS 4) together with SPPS.  Exception where sports stadium may be allowed on the edge of a settlement subject to criteria. No reference to small scale sports facilities in the rural area. Intensive sports facilities only in settlements.   | Reconfigure existing pol following amendments. Small scale facilities cou part of a farm diversifici important building. | ure exist amendi le facilit arm div | ing poli<br>ments.<br>ies coul<br>ersificat<br>g. | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 8 (Policy OS 4) and SPPS with the following amendments. Small scale facilities could be developed outside villages and small settlements or part of a farm diversification or tourism project or re-use of an existing locally important building.  | Reconf<br>followi<br>Remov<br>limits. | Reconfigure existing pol following amendments. Remove all exceptions a limits. | sting pol<br>dments.<br>sptions a | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 8 (Policy OS 4) and SPPS with the following amendments.  Remove all exceptions and only allow indoor facilities and stadia within settlement limits.  |
|   | Short<br>Term                           | Med.<br>Term                           | Long  | Comments   | Short N<br>Term T  | Med. 1<br>Term T                    | Long  | Comments   | Short<br>Term                         | Med.<br>Term   | Long<br>Term                      | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty<br/>and social exclusion</li> </ol>                      | 0                                       | 0                                      | 0   | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.  | 0  | 0                                   | 0 8   | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.  | 0                                     | 0  | 0                                 | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the<br/>health and wellbeing of<br/>the population</li> </ol>   | +                                       | +                                      | +   | Likely positive impacts. This option facilities recreational sport and recreation facilities to be located within settlements. This may provide opportunities for those living near these facilities to use them and improve their physical and mental health.   | +  | +                                   | +<br>+ 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4      | Likely positive impacts. This option facilities recreational sport and recreation facilities to be located within or the edge of settlements. This may provide opportunities for those living near these facilities to use them and improve their physical and mental health.  | +                                     | +  | +                                 | Likely positive impacts. This option facilities recreational sport and recreation facilities to be located within settlements. This may provide opportunities for those living near these facilities to use them and improve their physical and mental health.   |
|   | 1                                       | 1                                      | 1   | However Mid Ulster is a predominantly rural district and this option may not meet the needs of Mid Ulster dwellers. The precise location of intensive sports facilities can be contentious. They attract large numbers of people, particularly in the evenings and weekends. They can also generate increased noise levels, operate long hours, attract a large number of vehicle movements and can require large car parking areas. Specific problems may also arise where floodlighting is proposed. |  | 1                                   |   | The precise location of intensive sports facilities can be contentious. They attract large numbers of people, particularly in the evenings and weekends. They can also generate increased noise levels, operate long hours, attract a large number of vehicle movements and can require large car parking areas. Specific problems may also arise where floodlighting is proposed. | 1                                     | 1  | 1                                 | However Mid Ulster is a predominantly rural district and this option may not meet the needs of Mid Ulster dwellers. The precise location of intensive sports facilities can be contentious. They attract large numbers of people, particularly in the evenings and weekends. They can also generate increased noise levels, operate long hours, attract a large number of vehicle movements and can require large car parking areas. Specific problems may also arise where floodlighting is proposed.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population                            | 0                                       | 0                                      | 0   | Likely to have a minimal impact on education and skills  | 0  | 0                                   | 0   | Likely to have a minimal impact on education and skills  | 0                                     | 0  | 0                                 | Likely to have a minimal impact on education and skills  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home               | N/R                                     | N/R                                    | N/R   | No Relationship  | N/R  | N/R                                 | N/R N   | No Relationship  | N/R                                   | N/R  | N/R                               | No Relationship  |
| <ol><li>To reduce crime<br/>and anti-social activity</li></ol>                      | N/R                                     | N/R                                    | N/R   | No Relationship  | N/R  | N/R                                 | N/R   | No Relationship  | N/R                                   | N/R  | N/R                               | No Relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society | 1                                       | 1                                      | 1   | Likely negative effects. Mid Ulster is a predominantly rural district and this option may not meet the needs of Mid Ulster dwellers. There is a tradition of football clubs in the countryside and these are often a hub for the community and they may need indoor facilities or a stadium outside of the main towns. This option not fit with the objective of vibrant rural communities.  | +  | +                                   | +   | Likely positive impacts. This option facilitates small scale indoor sports facilities on the edge of villages and small settlements. This may allow tural sports clubs to develop and meet the rural communities' needs. The se clubs are often a major focus in rural communities and people's sense of place.  | 1                                     | 1  | 1                                 | Likely negative effects. Mid Ulster is a predominantly rural district and this option may not meet the needs of Mid Ulster deadlers. There is a tradition of football clubs in the Modellers. There is a tradition of football clubs in the community and countryside and these are often a hub for the community and they may need indoor facilities outside of the main towns. This option does not allow a stadium unless it is within a settlement. This would not provide opportunities for these estellement. This would not provide opportunities for these rural communities.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need      | +                                       | +                                      | +   | Likely positive effects as sports halls etc. can be used by local communities and this can improve the level of investment in key community services.  | +  | +                                   | +   | Likely positive effects as sports halls etc. can be used by local communities and this can improve the level of investment in key community services.  | +                                     | +  | +                                 | Likely positive effects as sports halls etc. can be used by local communities and this can improve the level of investment in key community services.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Open Space, Recreation and Leisure Policy OS 4 - Indoor Sport and Intensive Outdoor Sports Facilities

|   | Option 1                                      | 1   |  |  | Option 2   |   |   |   | Option 3                                  | <br>  |                                     |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt e<br>Exceptic<br>to criter<br>sports fa | xisting<br>on wher<br>ia. No r<br>acilities | policy ir<br>re sport:<br>eferenc<br>only in | Adopt existing policy in PPS 8 (Policy OS 4) together with SPPS.  Exception where sports stadium may be allowed on the edge of a settlement subject to criteria. No reference to small scale sports facilities in the rural area. Intensive sports facilities only in settlements. | Reconfigure existing pol following amendments. Small scale facilities cou part of a farm diversifics important building. | ure exist g amendi ile facilit farm div | ing polic<br>ments.<br>ies coulc<br>ersificat<br>g. | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 8 (Policy OS 4) and SPPS with the following amendments.  Small scale facilities could be developed outside villages and small settlements or ipart of a farm diversification or tourism project or re-use of an existing locally important building. | Reconfig<br>followin<br>Remove<br>limits. | Reconfigure existing pol<br>following amendments.<br>Remove all exceptions a<br>limits. | sting polic<br>Iments.<br>ptions an | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 8 (Policy OS 4) and SPPS with the following amendments. Remove all exceptions and only allow indoor facilities and stadia within settlement limits.               |
|   | Short   | Med.<br>Term                                | Long   | Comments   | Short I  | Med. 1                                  | Long  | Comments  | Short                                     | Med.  | Long                                | Comments   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | 0   | 0   |  | Likely to have a minimal effect on reducing the effect of traffic.   | 0  |   |   | Likely to have a minimal effect on reducing the effect of traffic.  |   |   | 0 #                                 | Likely to have a minimal effect on reducing the effect of traffic.   |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0   | 0   | 0  | Likely to have a minimal effect on water resources.  | 0  | 0                                       | 0   | Likely to have a minimal effect on water resources.   | 0   | 0   | 0                                   | Likely to have a minimal effect on water resources.  |
| 10. To improve air<br>quality   | 0   | 0   | 0  | Likely to have a minimal effect on air quality.  | 0  | 0                                       | 0   | Likely to have a minimal effect on air quality.   | 0   | 0   | 0                                   | Likely to have a minimal effect on air quality.  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity  |   |   |  | Likely negative impact on wildlife, flora and fauna as there is the potential for more development in the countryside. Any development irrespective of its location may have negative impacts on biodiversity.   |  | 1                                       | - Ris L   | Likely negative impact on wildlife, flora and fauna as there is the potential for more development in the countryside. Any development irrespective of its location may have negative impacts on biodiversity.  |   |   | ri d th                             | Likely negative impact on wildlife, flora and fauna as there is the potential for more development in the countryside. Any development irrespective of its location may have negative impacts on biodiversity. |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                        | 1   | 1   | 1  | Any development irrespective of its location may have negative impacts on the landscape.   | 1  |   | 4 =   | Any development irrespective of its location may have negative impacts on the landscape.  | 1   |   | 4 £                                 | Any development irrespective of its location may have negative impacts on the landscape.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets              | <i>د-</i>                                     | <i>د</i> -                                  | <i>د</i>                                     | Uncertain effects on this objective. Will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis and whether appropriate mitigation is suggested.   | ć.   | ć                                       | U   | Uncertain effects on this objective. Will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis and whether appropriate mitigation is suggested.  | د   | <i>د</i> -  | U ? re                              | Uncertain effects on this objective. Will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis and whether appropriate mitigation is suggested.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                  | 0   | 0   | 0  | Likely to have minimal impact on climate change.   | 0  | 0                                       | 0 [1]   | Likely to have minimal impact on climate change.  | 0   | 0   | 0 [1]                               | Likely to have minimal impact on climate change.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding   | 0   | 0   | 0  | Likely to have a minimal impact on flooding.   | 0  | 0                                       | 0   | Likely to have a minimal impact on flooding.  | 0   | 0   | 0 [1]                               | LIkely to have a minimal impact on flooding.   |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the<br/>production of waste and<br/>use of non-renewable<br/>materials</li> </ol>    | 0   | 0   | 0  | Likely to have a minimal impact on waste.  | 0  | 0                                       | 0 Li  | Likely to have a minimal impact on waste.   | 0   | 0   | 0 Li                                | Likely to have a minimal impact on waste.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources   | 0   | 0   | 0  | Likely to have a minimal impact on soil resources.   | 0  | 0                                       | 0 Li  | Likely to have a minimal impact on soil resources.  | 0   | 0   | 0 Li                                | Likely to have a minimal impact on soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth  | +   | +   | +  | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment creation in the sport and leisure industry and also the recreational tourism industry.   |  |   |   | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment   | +   | +   | + CI                                | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment creation in the sport and leisure industry and also the recreational tourism industry.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Open Space, Recreation and Leisure Policy OS 4 - Indoor Sport and Intensive Outdoor Sports Facilities

|  |   |  |  |  |   |   |  |                                    |  |   | Parallella House Beladagraft p.  |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|------------------------------------|--|---|--|
|  | Option 1.                                     | 1.   |  |  | Option 2.   |   | 3  | Option 3.                          | ار   |   |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e<br>Exception<br>to criter<br>sports f | existing po<br>on where<br>ria. No ref<br>acilities or | Adopt existing policy in PPS 8 (Police Exception where sports stadium mato criteria. No reference to small scroports facilities only in settlements. | y OS 4) together with SPPS.<br>y be allowed on the edge of a settlement subject<br>ale sports facilities in the rural area. Intensive  | Reconfigure existing pol following amendments. Small scale facilities coupart of a farm diversifics important building. | ng policy<br>nents.<br>es could<br>ersificati | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 8 (Policy OS 4) and SPPS with the following amendments. Small scale facilities could be developed outside villages and small settlements or part of a farm diversification or tourism project or re-use of an existing locally limportant building. | Reconfigr<br>following<br>Remove a | Reconfigure existing pol following amendments. Remove all exceptions a limits. | g policy contained in PPS<br>ents.<br>ons and only allow indoo  | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 8 (Policy OS 4) and SPPS with the following amendments. Remove all exceptions and only allow indoor facilities and stadia within settlement limits.   |
|  | Short   | Med.<br>Term   | Long<br>Term   | Comments   | Short Med. Lo<br>Term Term Te   | Long  |  | Short I                            | Med. L   | Long<br>Term  | Comments   |
|  |   | 1  | Likely neg<br>district ar<br>tradition o   | Likely negative effects. Mid Ulster is a predominantly rural district and this option may not meet local need. There is a tradition of football clubs in the rural area and these are often a hub for the community.   | +   | + ar  | creation in the sport and teisure industry and also the recreational tourism industry.   |                                    |  | Likely negative effects. W district and this option matradition of football clubs a hub for the community.  | Likely negative effects. Mid Ulster is a predominantly rural district and this option may not meet local need. There is a tradition of football clubs in the rural area and these are often a hub for the community.   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | +   | +  | Likely po<br>+ creation i<br>recreation  | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment creation in the sport and leisure industry and also the recreational tourism industry.   |   |   | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment  | +                                  | +  | Likely positive effects by way creation in the sport and leisu recreational tourism industry.               | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment creation in the sport and leisure industry and also the recreational tourism industry.   |
|  | -   |  | Likely neg<br>district ar<br>tradition o   | Likely negative effects. Mid Ulster is a predominantly rural district and this option may not meet local need. There is a tradition of football clubs in the rural area and these are often a hub for the community.   |   | e a   | creation in the sport and resure incoss y and also the recreational tourism industry.  | -                                  |  | Likely negative effects. M district and this option me tradition of football clubs a hub for the community. | Likely negative effects. Mid Ulster is a predominantly rural district and this option may not meet local need. There is a tradition of football clubs in the rural area and these are often a hub for the community.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +   | +  | This may help rebrownfield sites.  | This may help regeneration in the surrounding areas and utilise brownfield sites.  | :   |   | Likely significant positive effects as large scale indoor<br>facilities will still be aimed towards the main towns so<br>facilitating regenerating areas in brownfield sites. Enabling   | +                                  | +  | This may help regenera<br>utilise brownfield sites.   | This may help regeneration in the surrounding areas and utilise brownfield sites.  |
|  |   |  | Likely neg<br>district ar<br>tradition o   | Likely negative effects. Mid Ulster is a predominantly rural district and this option may not meet local need. There is a tradition of football clubs in the rural area and these are often a hub for the community.   | ‡<br>‡  | se<br>se<br>ar                                | small scale facilities to be on the edge of villages and small settlements will assist in ensuring the sustainability of the areas.  |                                    |  | Likely negative effects. M district and this option metradition of football clubs a hub for the community.  | Likely negative effects. Mid Ulster is a predominantly rural district and this option may not meet local need. There is a tradition of football clubs in the rural area and these are often a hub for the community.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +   | +  | Likely pos<br>+ creation i<br>recreation   | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment creation in the sport and recreation industry as well as in recreational tourism industry.   |   | T ts to                                       | Providing indoor sports facilities in the countryside may stimulate economic growth in these settlements by providing jobs and attracting visitors to use the facilities.  | +                                  | +  | Likely positive effects by way or creation in the sport and recre recreational tourism industry.            | Likely positive effects by way of facilitating employment creation in the sport and recreation industry as well as in recreational tourism industry.   |
|  |   |  | Likely neg<br>district ar<br>tradition o   | Likely negative effects. Mid Ulster is a predominantly rural district and this option may not meet local need. There is a tradition of football clubs in the rural area and these are often a hub for the community.   | +   | +   | Consequently first may encourage other businesses to develop in the area, Intensive sports facilities such as stadia will also encourage investment as they will attract visitors to the District.   |                                    |  | Likely negative effects. M district and this option matradition of football clubs a hub for the community.  | Likely negative effects. Mid Ulster is a predominantly rural district and this option may not meet local need. There is a tradition of football clubs in the rural area and these are often a hub for the community.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | 0   | 0  | Likely to have movement. Alto located within and cycling to in settlements   | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient patterns of movement. Although as all indoor sports facilities are to be located within settlements this may encourage more walking and cycling to access them, but probably only for those that live in settlements. | 0 0   | 0 en  | Likely to have a negligible impact but this option may not<br>encourage more active travel such as walking or cycling.   | 0                                  | 0  | Likely to have a mini movement. Althougl 0 located within settle and cycling to access live in settlements. | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient patterns of movement. Although as all indoor sports facilities are to be located within settlements this may encourage more walking and cycling to access them, but probably only for those that live in settlements. |
|  |   |  |  |  |   |   |  |                                    |  |   |  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Open Space, Recreation and Leisure Policy OS 4 - Indoor Sport and Intensive Outdoor Sports Facilities

|                     | Option 1.                         |   | Option 2.  |   |   | Option 3.   | A PRINCIPAL IN   |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives |                                   | OS 4) together with SPPS.<br>y be allowed on the edge of a settlement subject<br>ale sports facilities in the rural area. Intensive | Reconfigure existing polifollowing amendments. Small scale facilities coulpart of a farm diversificatimportant building. | isting policy contain<br>idments.<br>lities could be devel<br>liversification or tou<br>ling. | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 8 (Policy OS 4) and SPPS with the following amendments. Small scale facilities could be developed outside villages and small settlements or part of a farm diversification or tourism project or re-use of an existing locally important building. | Reconfigure existing pol following amendments.<br>Remove all exceptions a limits. | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 8 (Policy OS 4) and SPPS with the following amendments. Remove all exceptions and only allow indoor facilities and stadia within settlement limits. |
|                     | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Comments  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term  | Long<br>Term  | Comments  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term   | Comments   |

No.

| l Effects cts   |  |
|---|--|
| fects   | All 3 approaches are likely to have both positive and negative impacts on health and well-being as it acknowledges that Mid Ulster has a rural based settlement pattern and there is a need for small scale indoor recreation facilities in coult yin the would improve physical and mental health and tackle other problems such as obesity through exercise. There is also likely to be negative impacts on health and well-being as intensive sports facilities by their location can impact on amenity through floodlighting, increased noise levels and more vehicle movements. |
|   | All 3 approaches are likely to have negative impacts on biodiversity and the landscape as any new development has the potential to impact on the landscape, wildlife, flora and fauna. There is likely to be minimal impacts on the remainder of the environmental objectives. Option 2 facilitates small scale development on the edge of villages and small settlements so there is greater potential for impact on these indicators. However the impact would be considered in the planning assessment process and any mitigation measures added to the planning permission.      |
| Б   | It is recognised that leisure facilities can be an economic activity generator. This is reflected in a positive scoring for all 3 approaches which seek to facilitate sport and recreational development. However there may also be negative impacts in options 1 and 3 as they don't facilitate sports facilities in rural communities but do still create employment in the sport and recreation industry.   |
| Enhancement   | Mitigation Measures are that all applications would be subject to general planning policy principles of siting and integration to protect the amenity of neighbours.   |
| Preferred Option   Adopt Option 2 - Policy OS 4 reconfiguring and tailoring existing policy on Indoor Sport and Recreation. | I tailoring existing policy on Indoor Sport and Recreation.  |

### **Economic Development**

|  | Option 1.          | 1.                 |                   |   | Option 2   | _:                            |                               |   |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Current<br>applied | policy .<br>togeth | appros<br>er with | Current policy approach under the transitional arrangement .i.e. PPS 4 (Policy PED 1) applied together with the SPPS.   | Reconfigure existing pololowing amendments.<br>Removal of the floorspa | ure exis<br>g ameno<br>of the | sting po<br>dments<br>floorsp | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 4 (Policy PED 1) applied together with the SPPS with the following amendments.   |
|  | Short              | Med.<br>Term       | Long<br>Term      | Comments  | Short I  | Med.                          | Long<br>Term                  | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | +                  | +                  | +                 | Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to improve incomes and living standards.   | +  | +                             | +                             | Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to improve incomes and living standards.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve the health<br/>and wellbeing of the<br/>population</li> </ol>  | +                  | +                  | +                 | Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to improve incomes and living standards.   | +  | +                             | +                             | Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to improve incomes and living standards.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve the<br/>education and skills of the<br/>population</li> </ol>  | +                  | +                  | +                 | Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to develop skills in a range of sectors from manufacturing to new industries in ICT and office based services.   | +  | +                             | +                             | Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to develop skills in a range of sectors from manufacturing to new industries in ICT and office based services.   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live in<br/>a decent home</li> </ol>   | +                  | +                  | +                 | Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to improve incomes and living standards. Therefore access to the housing market will be more likely.   | +  | +                             | +                             | Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to improve incomes and living standards. Therefore access to the housing market will be more likely.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce crime and<br/>anti-social activity</li> </ol>   | +                  | +                  | +                 | Crime and anti social activity are linked to poverty and deprivation. These policies aim to facilitate economic job creation, thus raising the standard of living and this should go some way to targetting crime and anit social behaviour.  | +  | +                             | +                             | Crime and anti social activity are linked to poverty and deprivation. These policies aim to facilitate economic job creation, thus raising the standard of living and this should go some way to targetting crime and anit social behaviour.  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a<br/>more equal and inclusive<br/>society</li> </ol>                           | +                  | +                  | +                 | May indirectly have positive effect on community pride and local inclusiveness.   | +  | +                             | +                             | May indirectly have positive effect on community pride and local inclusiveness.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   | +                  | +                  | +                 | General thrust of both policies is to concentrate jobs in settlements. These are the palces where most people live and work and so by encouraging growth in these locations, we will be contributing to keeping key services in places which are more densely populated.  | +  | +                             | +                             | General thrust of both policies is to concentrate jobs in settlements. These are the palces where most people live and work and so by encouraging growth in these locations, we will be contributing to keeping key services in places which are more densely populated.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 1                  | 1                  | 1                 | Likely negative effect. Any increase in employment activity will lead to increase in traffic generation both from workers and from suppliers making deliveries / products being exported. It should be recognised that by focussing economic development in the hubs, the need to travel should be lessened. However, it is felt that the excess traffic generation still outweighs this consideration and the score therefore remains as a negative. | ı  | ı                             | ı                             | Likely negative effect. Any increase in employment activity will lead to increase in traffic generation both from workers and from suppliers making deliveries / products being exported. It should be recognised that by focussing economic development in the hubs, the need to travel should be lessened. However, it is felt that the excess traffic generation still outweighs this consideration and the score therefore remains as a negative. |
| <ol> <li>To improve water<br/>quality; conserve water<br/>resources and provide for<br/>sustainable sources of water<br/>supply</li> </ol> | 1                  |                    |                   | Likely negative effect due to potential discharges from industrial development. Possible mitigation through criterion based policies and discharge consents.  |  |                               |                               | Likely negative effect due to potential discharges from industrial development.<br>Possible mitigation through criterion based policies and discharge consents.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Economic Development in Settlements Policy ECON 1 - Economic Development in Settlements

| Policy ECON 1 - Economic Development in Settlements  | юртеп             | t in Set             | tleme            | in in Section and  | Кеу  | Positive                       | Negative                      | Necessal Uncornain Major |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
|  | Option 1.         | 1.                   |                  |  | Option 2.  | 2.                             |                               |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Curren<br>appliec | t policy<br>I togeth | appro<br>er witi | Current policy approach under the transitional arrangement .i.e. PPS 4 (Policy PED 1) applied together with the SPPS.  | Reconfigure existing pol<br>following amendments.<br>Removal of the floorspa | gure exi<br>g amen<br>I of the | sting po<br>dments<br>floorsp | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 4 (Policy PED 1) applied together with the SPPS with the following amendments. Removal of the floorspace cap for villages and small settlements.  |
|  | Short             | Med.                 | Long<br>Term     | Comments   | Short  | Med.<br>Term                   | Long                          | Comments   |
| 10. To improve air quality   |                   | 1                    |                  | Likely negative effect. Increase in traffic will lead to increase in travel and a likely negative impact on air quality.   | ı  |                                |                               | Likely negative effect. Increase in traffic will lead to increase in travel and likely negative impact on air quality.   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | 1                 | ı                    |                  | Likely negative effect. The loss of biodiversity from economic developments may be offset by appropriate site specific mitigation. Designated sites are well protected but non-protected sites, species and habitats need safeguarding where possible. |  |                                | 1                             | Likely negative effect. The loss of biodiversity from economic developments may be offset by appropriate site specific mitigation. Designated sites are generally well protected but non-protected sites, species and habitats need safeguarding where possible.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                 | -                 | ı                    | -                | New development, particularly on greenfield land, has the potential to impact upon urban and rural landscapes Appropriate criteria based policies could be utilised to ensure that the impacts are minimised.  | 1  | -                              | -                             | Greater potential for negative effects under this approach. New development, particularly on greenfield land, has the potential to impact upon urban and rural landscapes. Appropriate criteria based policies could be utilised to ensure that the impacts are minimised.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets       | -                 | ı                    | -                | Potentially negative effect if economic development takes places close to historically important townscapes such as Conservation Area's or AAP's. But this will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis.           | 1  | -                              | -                             | Potentially negative effect if economic development takes places close to historically important townscapes such as Conservation Area's or AAP's. But this will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change           | -                 | 1                    |                  | Likely negative effects due to increased potential for industrial emissions and excess traffic which will be generated from new industry.  | 1  | -                              | -                             | Likely negative effects due to increased industrial emissions and excess traffic which will be generated from new industry.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                  | -                 |                      | -                | Likely negative effect due to increased overland flow/run off due to more hard surfaces. Potential for mitigation by encouraging SUDs as the preferred drainage solution and including permeable paving to reduce soil sealing.                        |  |                                |                               | Likely negative effect due to increased overland flow/run off due to more hard surfaces. Potential for mitigation by encouraging SUDs as the preferred drainage solution and including permeable paving to reduce soil sealing.  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the<br/>production of waste and use<br/>of non-renewable materials</li> </ol> | -                 | ı                    | -                | Potential for increased industrial waste production and increased fuel consumption as economic productivity increases.   | 1  | -                              | -                             | Potential for increased industrial waste production and increased fuel consumption as economic productivity increases.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | -                 | ı                    | -                | Increased industrial development may result in loss of greenfield sites, less soil resources and degradation in land quality.  | 1  | -                              | -                             | Increased industrial development may result in loss of greenfield sites, less soil<br>resources and degradation in land quality.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Economic Development in Settlements Policy ECON 1 - Economic Development in Settlements

| Policy ECON 1 - Economic Development in Settlements                                    | lopmen             | t in Sett       | tlemer            | nts   | Key                            | Positive                       | Magathe  | Merchall Uncertain Solution to the No Relationship  |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|
|  | Option 1.          | 1.              |                   |   | Option 2.                      | 2.                             |  |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Current<br>applied | policy a togeth | appro:<br>er witl | Current policy approach under the transitional arrangement .i.e. PPS 4 (Policy PED 1) applied together with the SPPS.   | Reconfig<br>followin<br>Remova | gure exi<br>g amen<br>I of the | Reconfigure existing pol<br>following amendments.<br>Removal of the floorspa | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 4 (Policy PED 1) applied together with the SPPS with the following amendments.<br>Removal of the floorspace cap for villages and small settlements.  |
|  | Short              | Med. Long       | Long              | Comments  | Short                          | Med.                           | Long   | Comments  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                  | +               |                   | Likely positive effects by facilitating economic development subject to it being of appropriate nature, scale and location as guided by criterion based policies. | ‡                              |                                |  | Likely significant positive effects by facilitating employment growth, particularly in rural areas. The removal of the 200 sq. cap on business floor space in villages and small settlements fits with the rural nature and entrepreneurial spirit of Mid Ulster District. This will facilitate economic growth and vibrant rural communities.          |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | +                  | +               | +                 | Likely positive effects by facilitating employment growth.  | ‡                              | ‡                              | ‡  | Likely significant positive effects by facilitating employment growth, particularly in rural areas. The removal of the 200 sq. cap on business floor space in villages and small settlements fits with the rural nature and entrepreneurial spirit of Mid Ulster District. This will facilitate creating more jobs and especially in rural settlements. |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +                  | +               | +                 | Likely positive effects by facilitating employment growth which can aid regeneration.   | ‡                              | <b>‡</b>                       | +  | Likely significant positive effects by facilitating employment growth, particularly in rural areas. The removal of the 200 sq. cap on business floor space in villages and small settlements fits with the rural nature and entrepreneurial spirit of Mid Ulster District.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +                  | +               | +                 | Likely positive effects by facilitating employment growth.  | ‡                              | ‡                              | ‡  | This option will help increase the amount of employment floor space created. In urban areas there is a simplified policy and in villages and settlements the floor space cap has been removed. All these policies are aimed at developing industry so making it easier for local people to expand or set up new businesses near to where they live.     |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | +                  | +               | +                 | Potentially positive effect as it generally guides development towards the main towns and use of existing infrastructure.   | +                              | +                              | +  | Potentially positive effect as it generally guides development towards the main towns and use of existing infrastructure.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Economic Development in Settlements Policy ECON 1 - Economic Development in Settlements

| N/R<br>No<br>Relationship |
|---------------------------|
| Major<br>Positive         |
| )<br>Uncertain            |
| 0<br>Neutral              |
| Negative                  |
| Positive                  |
| Key                       |

|                     | Option 1.   | Option 2.  |
|---------------------|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Current policy approach under the transitional arrangement .i.e. PPS 4 (Policy PED 1) applied together with the SPPS. | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 4 (Policy PED 1) applied together with the SPPS with the following amendments.  Removal of the floorspace cap for villages and small settlements. |
|                     | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term   | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term  |

|                            | Summary - Economic Development in Settlements (Policy ECON 1)   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | Both approaches are likely to have positive social impacts by facilitating job provision and the potential for improving peoples incomes and living standards.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Both approaches are broadly negative as employment creation is likely to have negative environmental consequences, particularly on the landscape, biodiversity, traffic generation and air quality.   |
| Economic Effects           | Both approaches are likely to have positive economic effects. The more flexible approach under Approach 2 is likely to have major positive economic impacts by removing the floor space cap for businesses in villages and small settlements. |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation Measures could include sensitive quality design, landscape character, biodiversity, size restrictions, limits on growth allowed on a site, control of advertising and landscape proposals to mitigate visual impacts.              |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy ECON 1 reconfiguring existing policy on Economic Development in Settlements.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Economic Development Policy ECON 2 - Economic Development in the Countryside

Figurities Negative Neutral Lincertains Majors Neighborhing Relationship

|  | Ontion 1      | -                     |                 |  | Ontion 2  |   |  |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--|---|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Curren        | nt policy<br>d togeth | appro<br>er wit | Current policy approach under the transitional arrangement .i.e. PPS 4 (Policy PED 2,3,4,5,6) applied together with the SPPS.  | Reconfigure existing po following amendments.  (1) Introduction of smal (2) Removal of Exceptio development use;  (3) Removal of Sequent (4) For existing quarries manufacture. | re exist<br>amendi<br>action c<br>al of Ex<br>ent use<br>al of Se<br>sting qu | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 4 (Policy PED 2,3,4,5,6) applied together with the SPPS with the following amendments.  (1) Introduction of small workshop accommodation; (2) Removal of Exceptional Circumstances for the expansion outside of the curtilage of an economic development use; (3) Removal of Sequential Test for development of a small community enterprise; (4) For existing quarries favourable consideration is given to a related industry cement/concrete works or glass manufacture.                       |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term          | Long<br>Term    | Comments   | Short Me<br>Term Te   | Med. Long<br>Term Term  | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty<br/>and social exclusion</li> </ol>                                 | +             | +                     | +               | Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to improve incomes and living standards.  | +   | +   | Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to improve incomes and living standards.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population                                       | +             | +                     | +               | Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to improve incomes and living standards.  | +   | +   | Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to improve incomes and living standards.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population                                       | +             | +                     | +               | Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to develop skills in a range of sectors from manufacturing to new industries in ICT and office based services.  | +   | +   | Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to develop skills in a range of sectors from manufacturing to new industries in ICT and office based services.  |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live<br/>in a decent home</li> </ol> | +             | +                     | +               | Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to improve incomes and living standards. Therefore access to the housing market will be more likely.  | +   | +   | Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to improve incomes and living standards. Therefore access to the housing market will be more likely.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | +             | +                     | +               | Crime and anti social activity are linked to poverty and deprivation. These policies aim to facilitate economic job creation, thus raising the standard of living and this should go some way to targeting crime and anti social behaviour. Having said that, the facilitation of rural businesses in the rural area may make them more vulnerable to crime. However, it is felt that the positive of increased wealth and the impact this has on crime rates will outweigh this potential negative and therefore the score is a positive one. | +   | +   | Crime and anti social activity are linked to poverty and deprivation. These policies aim to facilitate economic job creation, thus raising the standard of living and this should go some way to targeting crime and anti social behaviour. Having said that, the facilitation of rural businesses in the rural area may make them more vulnerable to crime. However, it is felt that the positive of increased wealth and the impact this has on crime rates will outweigh this potential negative and therefore the score is a positive one. |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society            | +             | +                     | +               | May indirectly have positive effect on community pride and local inclusiveness.  | ‡   | ‡   | Mid Ulster has a prevalence of self-employment and small businesses in the rural area. This option facilitates local people to develop businesses close to their dwelling or expand existing ones and not always have to open businesses in the settlements. This allows people to stay within the area and to have vibrant and sustainable rural communities. This gives local people a sense of pride and improves community relations.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                 | 1             | ı                     | 1               | By facilitating rural businesses, we will be taking economic development and jobs away from the hubs where services are located and therefore, this will encourage people to wish to live in the rural area close to their business and / or employment. This will mean they are located further away from key services which are located in the main settlements.   |   | 1   | By facilitating rural businesses, we will be taking economic development and jobs away from the hubs where services are located and therefore, this will encourage people to wish to live in the rural area close to their business and / or employment. This will mean they are located further away from key services which are located in the main settlements.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Economic Development Policy ECON 2 - Economic Development in the Countryside

Positive Negative Neutral Lincertain Manne Neutral Roce Roce Reserved No.

|  | Cotion 1   |                      |                      |  | Ontion 2  |  |   |
|--|--|----------------------|----------------------|--|---|--|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Current policy approach under tapplied together with the SPPS. | olicy app            | pproach<br>r with tl | Current policy approach under the transitional arrangement .i.e. PPS 4 (Policy PED 2,3,4,5,6) applied together with the SPPS.  | Reconfigure existing polonology amendments.  (1) Introduction of smal (2) Removal of Exceptio development use;  (3) Removal of Sequent (4) For existing quarries manufacture. | existing<br>nendme<br>ion of sof<br>of Exce<br>t use;<br>of Sequal | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 4 (Policy PED 2,3,4,5,6) applied together with the SPPS with the following amendments.  (1) Introduction of small workshop accommodation;  (2) Removal of Exceptional Circumstances for the expansion outside of the curtilage of an economic development use;  (3) Removal of Sequential Test for development of a small community enterprise;  (4) For existing quarries favourable consideration is given to a related industry cement/concrete works or glass manufacture. |
|  | Short Me<br>Term Te  | Med. Lon<br>Term Ter | Long C               | Comments   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term   | Med. Long<br>Term Term   | Comments  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | ,  | '                    | := . <u>s</u>        | Likely negative effect. An increase in employment activity will lead to increase in traffic generation.  |   |  | Likely negative effect. An increase in employment will lead to increase in traffic generation. Some benefits from this approach by facilitating homeworking/businesses in rural areas thereby removing or shortening employees travel to work.  |
| To improve water<br>quality; conserve water<br>resources and provide for<br>sustainable sources of water<br>supply |  | '                    | ਤ ਹੈ ਹੈ<br>।         | Likely negative effect due to potential discharges from industrial development. Possible mitigation through criterion based policies and discharge consents.   | 1   |  | Possible increased risk from this approach, due to more relaxed provisions, particularly in rural areas. Possible mitigation through criterion based policies.  |
| 10. To improve air quality   | ı  | '                    | <u></u>              | Likely negative effect. Increase in traffic will lead to increase in travel and a likely negative impact on air quality.   |   | - 1  | Likely negative effect. Increase in traffic will lead to increase in travel and likely negative impact on air quality.  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | ,  |                      | عَ ۵ حَ تَ           | Likely negative effect. The loss of biodiversity from economic developments may be offset by appropriate site specific mitigation. Designated sites are well protected but non-protected sites, species and habitats need safeguarding where possible. | 1   | ı  | Likely negative effect. The loss of biodiversity from economic developments may be offset by appropriate site specific mitigation. For example farm diversification using redundant buildings can cause disturbance to bats and owls. This can be offset by a wildlife survey. Designated sites are generally well protected but non-protected sites, species and habitats need safeguarding where possible. Potential for greater impact from this approach in rural areas.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                                 | ı  |                      | Z .                  | New development, particularly on greenfield land, has the potential to impact upon urban and rural landscapes Appropriate criteria based policies could be utilised to ensure that the impacts are minimised.  | 1   | 1  | Greater potential for negative effects under this approach. New development, particularly on greenfield land, has the potential to impact upon urban and rural landscapes. Appropriate criteria based policies could be utilised to ensure that the impacts are minimised.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                       |  | '                    | ā ē                  | Potentially negative effect, but will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis  | 1   | 1  | Potentially negative effect , but will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                           |  | '                    | a ci                 | Likely negative effects due to increased potential for industrial emissions and excess traffic generation.   | •   | 100  | Likely negative effects due to increased industrial emissions. Potential mitigation through facilitating homeworking/business development in rural areas and removing/shortening employees travel to work.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Economic Development Policy ECON 2 - Economic Development in the Countryside

Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain Magne Neutral No

|  | Ontion 1           | -                      |                    |   | Ontion 2  |   |  |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Curren:<br>applied | t policy<br>I togeth   | approa<br>ier with | Current policy approach under the transitional arrangement .i.e. PPS 4 (Policy PED 2,3,4,5,6) applied together with the SPPS.   | Recording the existing portion of small (1) Introduction of small (2) Removal of Exception development use; (3) Removal of Sequent (4) For existing quarries manufacture. | ure exist<br>amendi<br>luction c<br>val of Ex<br>nent use<br>val of Se<br>isting qu<br>ure. | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 4 (Policy PED 2,3,4,5,6) applied together with the SPPS with the following amendments.  (1) Introduction of small workshop accommodation;  (2) Removal of Exceptional Circumstances for the expansion outside of the curtilage of an economic development use;  (3) Removal of Sequential Test for development of a small community enterprise;  (4) For existing quarries favourable consideration is given to a related industry cement/concrete works or glass manufacture.            |
|  | Short<br>Term      | Med. Long<br>Term Term | Long<br>Term       | Comments  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term   | Med. Long<br>Term   | Comments   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding              | ı                  |                        |                    | Likely negative effect due to increased overland flow/run off due to more hard surfaces. Potential for mitigation by encouraging SUDs as the preferred drainage solution and including permeable paving to reduce soil sealing. |   | '   | This option is likely to increase the amount of hard surfaces in urban areas and the countryside thereby increasing the prospect of overland flow/runoff. Potential mitigation by encouraging SUDs as the preferred drainage solution.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials     | 1                  |                        |                    | Potential for increased industrial waste production and increased fuel consumption as economic productivity increases.  | ı   | 1   | Potential for increased industrial waste production and increased fuel consumption as economic productivity increases.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                    |                    |                        |                    | Increased industrial development may result in loss of greenfield sites, less soil resources and degradation in land quality.   | ı   | 1   | This option is likely to lead to the more industrial/business development in rural areas so there may be a negative impact on soil resources. However development is likely to be either beside a dwelling, within an existing economic development; farm diversification or small community enterprise on the edge of the settlement. So it is unlikely to be always on a greenfield site. Ultimately however, new buildings and new development will lead to a loss of soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage<br>sustainable economic<br>growth                             | +                  | +                      | +                  | Likely positive effects by facilitating economic development subject to it<br>being of appropriate nature, scale and location as guided by criterion<br>based policies.   | ‡   | ‡   | Likely significant effects. Mid Ulster has a prevalence of self-employment and small businesses in the rural area. This option facilitates local people to develop businesses close to their dwelling or expand existing ones and not always have to open businesses in the settlements. This allows people to stay within the area and to have vibrant and sustainable rural communities. Quarrying of minerals is a successful industry in Mid Ulster and this option allows for quarry related industries within the countryside.   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment | +                  | +                      | +                  | Likely positive effects by facilitating employment growth.  | ‡   | ‡   | Likely significant effects. Mid Ulster has a prevalence of self-employment and small businesses in the rural area. This option facilitates local people to develop businesses close to their dwelling or expand existing ones and not always have to open businesses in the settlements. Quarrying of minerals is a successful industry in Mid Ulster and this option allows for quarry related industries within the countryside. Overall there may be a variety of employment opportunities with different industries or businesses. |

Assessment of Alternatives – Economic Development Policy ECON 2 - Economic Development in the Countryside

Positive Negative Neutral Gocertain Major Neutral No No Notice Neutral Major Neutral N

|  | Option 1.     | 1.                      |                     |   | Option 2.   |   |  |
|--|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---|---|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Curren        | nt police<br>d toget    | y appro<br>her witl | Current policy approach under the transitional arrangement .i.e. PPS 4 (Policy PED 2,3,4,5,6) applied together with the SPPS. | Reconfigure existing po following amendments.  (1) Introduction of smal (2) Removal of Exceptio development use;  (3) Removal of Sequent (4) For existing quarries manufacture. | re exist amendi uction c al of Ex ent use ent use al of Se xting quere. | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 4 (Policy PED 2,3,4,5,6) applied together with the SPPS with the following amendments.  (1) Introduction of small workshop accommodation;  (2) Removal of Exceptional Circumstances for the expansion outside of the curtilage of an economic development use;  (3) Removal of Sequential Test for development of a small community enterprise;  (4) For existing quarries favourable consideration is given to a related industry cement/concrete works or glass manufacture.          |
|  | Short<br>Term | Short Med.<br>Term Term | Long<br>Term        | Comments  | Short Me<br>Term Ter  | Med. Long<br>Term Term  | Comments   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +             | +                       | +                   | Likely positive effects by facilitating employment growth.  | ‡   | ‡   | Likely significant effects. Mid Ulster has a prevalence of self-employment and small businesses in the rural area. This option facilitates local people to develop businesses close to their dwelling or expand existing ones and not always have to open businesses in the settlements. This allows people to stay within the area and to have vibrant and sustainable rural communities. It may also regenerate rural areas where young people may otherwise have left and this impacts on the local community.                    |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +             | +                       | +                   | Likely positive effects by facilitating employment growth.  | ‡   | ‡   | Likely significant effects. Mid Ulster has a prevalence of self-employment and small businesses in the rural area. This option facilitates local people to develop businesses close to their dwelling or expand existing ones and not always have to open businesses in the settlements. This allows people to stay within the area and to have vibrant and sustainable rural communities. Quarrying of minerals is a successful industry in Mid Ulster and this option allows for quarry related industries within the countryside. |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | +             | +                       | +                   | Potentially positive effect as it generally guides development towards the main towns and use of existing infrastructure.     | +   | +   | Potential for minor benefits also through facilitating homeworking/business development in rural areas and removing/shortening employees travel to work. Potentially negative impact due reliance on less sustainable forms of transport to access business rural areas. i.e. primarily by car.  |



|                     | Option 1.   | Option 2.  |
|---------------------|---|--|
|                     |   | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 4 (Policy PED 2,3,4,5,6) applied together with the SPPS with the    |
|                     |   | following amendments.  |
|                     |   | (1) Introduction of small workshop accommodation;  |
|                     | Current policy approach under the transitional arrangement .i.e. PPS 4 (Policy PED 2,3,4,5,6) | (2) Removal of Exceptional Circumstances for the expansion outside of the curtilage of an economic               |
| SA / SEA Objectives | applied together with the SPPS.   | development use;   |
| •                   |   | (3) Removal of Sequential Test for development of a small community enterprise;                                  |
|                     |   | (4) For existing quarries favourable consideration is given to a related industry cement/concrete works or glass |
|                     |   | manufacture.   |
|                     | Short Med. Long Comments  | Short Med Long Comments  |
|                     | Term Term Term  | Term Term Commence   |

|                               | Summary - Economic Development in the Countryside (Policy ECON 2)  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Social Effects                | Both options are likely to have positive social impacts by facilitating a variety of jobs in IT, manufacturing and light industries and this may improve average incomes and overall living standards. Option 2 has proposals for small workshop accommodation in the countryside, removal of sequential test for small community enterprise outside of a settlement which may encourage more businesses in rural areas and this may contribute to vibrant and sustainable rural communities within Mid Ulster.  |
| Environmental Effects         | Both options are likely to have negative environmental impacts on all objectives such as biodiversity, traffic, air quality, landscape and historic assets. Option 2 is more flexible for enabling rural industry and businesses in the countryside which may have an impact on the environment. But any proposal would be assessed for the impact on environmental objectives through the general planning principles and any mitigation measures put in place such as a wildlife survey.   |
| Economic Effects              | Both options are likely to have positive economic impacts however option 2 may have significant benefits. Option 2 has a proposal for small workshop accommodation in the countryside which may encourage more businesses in rural areas. This fits with the rural nature of Mid Ulster District and the prevalence of self employment and entrepreneurship. Consequently will support the rural aconomy and rural communities. This option also is more flexible in allowing expansion of an established economic development use, small communities outside of a settlement and quarried related industries. |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Mitigation Measures could include sensitive quality design, landscape character, biodiversity, size restrictions, limits on growth allowed on a site, control of advertising and landscape proposals to mitigate visual impacts. Where an industrial project is proposed within a rural area developers will need to demonstrate a Transport Assessment and Travel Plan.   |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 2 - Policy ECON 2 reconfiguring existing policy on Economic Development in the Countryside with amendments.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Economic Development Policy ECON 3 - Protection of Zoned Land and Existing Economic Development Sites

| Touch the first of | 1 201E            |                                  |        |   |           |   | Á                               | Printing Nogative Neutral Uncertain Major Major No  |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------|---|-----------|---|---------------------------------|---|
|  | Option 1.         | ٦1.                              |        |   | Option 2. | 2.  |                                 |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Currer<br>with th | Current policy<br>with the SPPS. | appro. | Current policy approach under the transitional arrangement .i.e. PPS 4 (Policy PED 7) applied together with the SPPS.   |           | Reconfigure existing pol<br>following amendments.<br>The loss of zoned land s | isting pod<br>dments<br>ad land | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 4 (Policy PED 7) applied together with the SPPS with the following amendments.  The loss of zoned land should have important community and employment benefits.  |
|  | Short<br>Term     | Med.<br>Term                     | Long   | Comments  | Short     | Med.  | Long                            | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty<br/>and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | +                 | +                                | +      | This option will protect land that could be utilised for industry and business either zoned or unzoned land within settlements. Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to improve incomes, living standards and improve opportunities for those living in deprived wards.                                 | +         | +   | + f <sub>t</sub>                | This option will protect land that could be utilised for industry and business either zoned or unzoned land within settlements. Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to improve incomes, living standards and improve opportunities for those living in deprived wards.                                 |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +                 | +                                | +      | This option will protect land that could be utilised for industry and business either zoned or unzoned land within settlements. Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to improve incomes and living standards.   | +         | +   | + Z                             | This option will protect land that could be utilised for industry and business either zoned or unzoned land within settlements. Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job provision with potential to improve incomes and living standards.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | +                 | +                                | +      | Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job creation with potential to develop skills in a range of sectors from manufacturing to new industries in ICT and office based services.  | +         | +   | +<br>b                          | Likely to have positive impacts by facilitating job creation with potential to develop skills in a range of sectors from manufacturing to new industries in ICT and office based services.  |
| <ol> <li>To provide<br/>everybody with the<br/>opportunity to live in a<br/>decent home</li> </ol>   | +                 | +                                | +      | This option will protect land for economic uses, thus facilitating job creation and leading to wealth generation, therefore making access to housing easier.  | +         | +   | +<br>F                          | This option will protect land for economic uses, thus facilitating job creation and leading to wealth generation, therefore making access to housing easier.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | +                 | +                                | +      | By protecting economic land and therefore safeguarding future employment uses, we will be helping to improve prosperity. Anti social behaviour and crime tends to grow in areas of poverty and deprivation, so this policy by achieving its goals will help target crime and anti social behaviour.   | +         | +   | + 88                            | By protecting economic land and therefore safeguarding future employment uses, we will be helping to improve prosperity. Anti social behaviour and crime tends to grow in areas of poverty and deprivation, so this policy by achieving its goals will help target crime and anti social behaviour.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a<br/>sense of community and<br/>promote a more equal and<br/>inclusive society</li> </ol>   | +                 | +                                | +      | Likely to have a positive impact on promoting a more equal and inclusive society. The retention of economic development can contribute to the renewal and revitalisation of towns. This can create job opportunities in areas of high unemployment or deprivation. This can encourage local people to have a sense of pride in their community. | +         | +   | +                               | Likely to have a positive impact on promoting a more equal and inclusive society. The retention of economic development can contribute to the renewal and revitalisation of towns. This can create job opportunities in areas of high unemployment or deprivation. This can encourage local people to have a sense of pride in their community. |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   | +                 | +                                | +      | Both policies aim to protect economic land in settlements as part of an effort to concentrate jobs in settlements. These are the places where most people live and work and so by encouraging growth in these locations, we will be contributing to keeping key services in places which are more densely populated.                            | +         | +   | +                               | Both policies aim to protect economic land in settlements as part of an effort to concentrate jobs in settlements. These are the places where most people live and work and so by encouraging growth in these locations, we will be contributing to keeping key services in places which are more densely populated.                            |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 1                 |                                  | 1      | Likely negative effect. An increase in employment activity will lead to increase in traffic generation.   | ı         | 1   | 1 4 -                           | Likely negative effect. An increase in employment activity will lead to increase in traffic generation.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Economic Development Policy ECON 3 - Protection of Zoned Land and Existing Economic Development Sites

| בסוול בכסוא פ - רוסובכנוסון ס  | 2016              |                                  | 1 L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L | ronky econ 3 - rrotekuon oj zonea tana ana existing economic Development sites   |               |                                  | vey   | Paratire Negative Neutral Uncertain Major Man Nei No No No Paratire Major Major No   |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|---------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
|  | Option 1.         | 1.                               |   |  | Option 2.     | ٦2.                              |   |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Curren<br>with th | Current policy<br>with the SPPS. | / appros                                | Current policy approach under the transitional arrangement .i.e. PPS 4 (Policy PED 7) applied together with the SPPS.  |               | figure e<br>ing ame<br>ss of zoı | Reconfigure existing pol<br>following amendments.<br>The loss of zoned land s | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 4 (Policy PED 7) applied together with the SPPS with the following amendments.  The loss of zoned land should have important community and employment benefits.   |
|  | Short             | Med.<br>Term                     | Long                                    | Comments   | Short<br>Term | Short Med.<br>Term Term          | Long  | Comments   |
| To improve water<br>quality; conserve water<br>resources and provide for<br>sustainable sources of<br>water supply | 1                 | 1                                | 1                                       | Likely negative effect due to potential discharges from industrial development.<br>Possible mitigation through criterion based policies and discharge consents.  | 1             | 1                                | I   | Likely negative effect due to potential discharges from industrial development.<br>Possible mitigation through criterion based policies and discharge consents.  |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 1                 | ı                                | 1                                       | Likely negative effect. Increase in traffic will lead to increase in travel and a likely negative impact on air quality.   | >             | 1                                | 1   | Likely negative effect. Increase in traffic will lead to increase in travel and a likely negative impact on air quality.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>   | ı                 | ı                                | 1                                       | Likely negative effect. The loss of biodiversity from economic developments may be offset by appropriate site specific mitigation. Designated sites are well protected but non-protected sites, species and habitats need safeguarding where possible. | · ·           | 1                                | 1   | Likely negative effect. The loss of biodiversity from economic developments may be offset by appropriate site specific mitigation. Designated sites are well protected but non-protected sites, species and habitats need safeguarding where possible. |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and<br/>enhance the character and<br/>quality of landscapes and<br/>townscapes</li> </ol>     | 1                 | ı                                | 1                                       | New development, particularly on greenfield land, has the potential to impact upon urban and rural landscapes Appropriate criteria based policies could be utilised to ensure that the impacts are minimised.  | ı             | 1                                | ı   | New development, particularly on greenfield land, has the potential to impact upon urban and rural landscapes Appropriate criteria based policies could be utilised to ensure that the impacts are minimised.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                       | 1                 | I                                | 1                                       | Potentially negative effect, but will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis  | ı             | 1                                | 1   | Potentially negative effect, but will largely depend on how relevant policies are applied on a case by case basis  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                           | ı                 | ı                                | 1                                       | Likely negative effects due to increased potential for industrial emissions and increase in traffic generation.  | ı             | ı                                | 1   | Likely negative effects due to increased potential for industrial emissions and increase in traffic generation.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk<br/>and the adverse<br/>consequences of flooding</li> </ol>                          | ı                 | ı                                | 1                                       | Likely negative effect due to increased overland flow/run off due to more hard surfaces. Potential for mitigation by encouraging SUDs as the preferred drainage solution and including permeable paving to reduce soil sealing                         | ı             | ı                                | 1   | Likely negative effect due to increased overland flow/run off due to more hard surfaces. Potential for mitigation by encouraging SUDs as the preferred drainage solution and including permeable paving to reduce soil sealing                         |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials   | T.                | 1                                | 1                                       | Potential for increased industrial waste production and increased fuel consumption as economic productivity increases.   | 1             | 1                                | 1   | Potential for increased industrial waste production and increased fuel consumption as economic productivity increases.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Economic Development Policy ECON 3 - Protection of Zoned Land and Existing Economic Development Sites

| Policy ECON 3 - Protection o   | f Zoned                         | Landan       | nd Exist     | Policy ECON 3 - Protection of Zoned Land and Existing Economic Development Sites   |            |  | Key                        |  |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|------------|--|----------------------------|--|
|  |                                 |              |              |  |            |  |                            | Propries Negative Negital Uncertain Meter Neg  |
|  | Option 1                        | 1.           |              |  | Option 2.  | n 2.   |                            |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Current policy<br>with the SPPS | policy a     | approa       | Current policy approach under the transitional arrangement .i.e. PPS 4 (Policy PED 7) applied together with the SPPS.  |            | Reconfigure existing po following amendments. The loss of zoned land s | xisting parameter and land | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 4 (Policy PED 7) applied together with the SPPS with the following amendments. The loss of zoned land should have important community and employment benefits.  |
|  | Short<br>Term                   | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short      | Short Med.<br>Term Term  | Long<br>Term               | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance land quality and<br/>soil resources</li> </ol>    | ,                               |              |              | Likely negative impact although this will largely depend on the nature and characteristics of the industrial land being protected, for example, there would be less impact on previously developed/brownfield land compared to greenfield sites.   |            | ,  | ı                          | Likely negative impact although this will largely depend on the nature and characteristics of the industrial land being protected, for example, there would be less impact on previusly developed/brownfield land compared to greenfield sites.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                               | +            | +            | Likely positive impacts. This option protects existing zoned industrial land and the redevelopment of unzoned sites that were previously industrial or storage and distribution. This ensures there is an adequate supply of land for businesses and industry to develop at these sites. This will contribute to the aim of creating 8500 new jobs over the Plan period specifically in IT, professional and administration sectors. This option is a more flexible approach and allows for unzoned economic land to be more freely redeveloped. | 8. 89<br>+ | +  | +                          | Likely positive impacts. This option protects existing zoned industrial land and the redevelopment of unzoned sites that were previously industrial or storage and distribution. This ensures there is an adequate supply of land for businesses and industry to develop at these sites. This will contribute to the aim of creating 8500 new jobs over the Plan period specifically in IT, professional and administration sectors. This option is a more flexible approach and allows for unzoned economic land to be more freely redeveloped. |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | +                               | +            | +            | Likely positive impacts. This option protects existing zoned industrial land and the redevelopment of unzoned sites that were previously industrial or storage and distribution. This ensures there is an adequate supply of land for businesses and industry to develop at these sites. This will contribute to the aim of creating 8500 new jobs over the Plan period specifically in IT, professional and administration sectors.   | -<br>+     | +  | +                          | Likely positive impacts. This option protects existing zoned industrial land and the redevelopment of unzoned sites that were previously industrial or storage and distribution. This ensures there is an adequate supply of land for businesses and industry to develop at these sites. This will contribute to the aim of creating 8500 new jobs over the Plan period specifically in IT, professional and administration sectors.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +                               | +            | +            | Likely positive impacts. This option protects existing zoned industrial land and the redevelopment of unzoned sites that were previously industrial or storage and distribution. The retention of economic development can contribute to the renewal and revitalisation of towns. This can create job opportunities and contribute to regeneration. Where an area is characterised by disused industrial buildings, this policy will allow the redevelopment of such land if it allows the regeneration of the area.                             | +          | +  | +                          | Likely positive impacts. This option is a more flexible approach to allow un-zoned land which has an industrial use or has previously, to be redeveloped and contribute to regeneration within the settlement.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +                               | +            | +            | Likely positive impacts. This option protects existing zoned industrial land and the redevelopment of unzoned sites that were previously industrial or storage and distribution. This ensures there is an adequate supply of land for businesses and industry to develop at these sites. This will contribute to the aim of creating 8500 new jobs over the Plan period specifically in IT, professional and administration sectors.   | +<br>+     | +  | +                          | Likely positive impacts. This option protects existing zoned industrial land and the redevelopment of unzoned sites that were previously industrial or storage and distribution. This ensures there is an adequate supply of land for businesses and industry to develop at these sites. This will contribute to the aim of creating 8500 new jobs over the Plan period specifically in IT, professional and administration sectors.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | +                               | +            | +            | Potentially positive effect as it generally guides development towards the main towns and use of existing infrastructure.  | +          | +  | +                          | Potentially positive effect as it generally guides development towards the main towns and use of existing infrastructure.  |

# Assessment of Alternatives – Economic Development Policy ECON 3 - Protection of Zoned Land and Existing Economic Development Sites

|                     |                 |   |                       | Castline New Arts (New Arts)  |
|---------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---|
|                     | Option 1.       |   | Option 2.             |   |
|                     | Current policy  | urrent policy approach under the transitional arrangement .i.e. PPS 4 (Policy PED 7) applied together | Reconfigure ex        | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 4 (Policy PED 7) applied together with the SPPS with the |
|                     | with the conc   | 0   | following amendments. | idments.  |
| SA / SEA Objectives | מונו נופ אונו   | ń   | The loss of zor       | The loss of zoned land should have important community and employment benefits.                       |
|                     | Short Med. Long |   | Short Med. Long       |   |
|                     | Term Term Term  | Term Comments   | Term Term Term        | Term  |

N 02

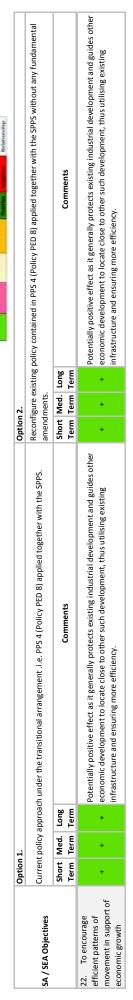
|                               | Summary - Protection of Zoned Land and Existing Economic Development Sites (Policy ECON 3)  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | In terms of social indicators, both policies are positive. They both aim to safeguard land for future job creation and this will bring obvious economic benefits which will in turn impact positively upon social factors such as standard of living, crime rates, access to housing etc. |
| Environmental Effects         | Both approaches are negative in terms of environmental indicators. Both approaches will see economic development which will mean erosion of land quality, excess traffic, biodiversity loss and increase in emissions.  |
| Economic Effects              | Obvious economic benefits from both approaches which seek to protect economic land in order to ensure an adequate supply of economic land for job creation and wealth generation. Option 2 is a more flexible approach and allows for unzone economic land to be more freely redeveloped. |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | No significant adverse impacts.   |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 2 - Policy ECON 3 reconfiguring existing policy on the protection of zoned land and existing economic development sites.   |



|  | Option 1      | <del>,</del> |        |  | Option 2.                     |           |  |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------|--|-------------------------------|-----------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Curren        | t policy     | approa | Current policy approach under the transitional arrangement .i.e. PPS 4 (Policy PED 8) applied together with the SPPS.  | Reconfigure ex<br>amendments. | disting I | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 4 (Policy PED 8) applied together with the SPPS without any fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long   | Comments   | Short Med.<br>Term Term       | Long      | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty<br/>and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | +             | +            | +      | Likely positive impacts as this option protects existing or approved economic development uses from incompatible uses. Consequently this may stop any hindrance to the development of these businesses, thus protecting jobs and allowing them to grow. This will facilitate job provision, helping to improve average incomes and living standards.   | +                             | +         | Likely positive impacts as this option protects existing or approved economic development uses from incompatible uses. Consequently this may stop any hindrance to the development of these businesses, thus protecting jobs and allowing them to grow. This will facilitate job provision, helping to improve average incomes and living standards.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +             | +            | +      | Improved health and wellbeing are linked to better living standards and lover levels of deprivation. Therefore, this policy will have a positive impact as this option protects existing or approved economic development uses from incompatible uses. Consequently this may stop any hindrance to the development of these businesses, thus protecting jobs and allowing them to grow. This will facilitate job provision, helping to improve average incomes and living standards. | +                             | +         | Improved health and wellbeing are linked to better living standards and lover levels of deprivation. Therefore, this policy will have a positive impact as this option protects existing or approved economic development uses from incompatible uses. Consequently this may stop any hindrance to the development of these businesses, thus protecting jobs and allowing them to grow. This will facilitate job provision, helping to improve average incomes and living standards. |
| To improve the education and skills of the population  | +             | +            | +      | Likely positive impacts as this option protects existing or approved economic development uses from incompatible uses. This will allow existing industries in Mid Ulster such as food processing to develop and grow and protect the skills needed for these industries to operate.  | +                             | +         | Likely positive impacts as this option protects existing or approved economic development uses from incompatible uses. This will allow existing industries in Mid Ulster such as food processing to develop and grow and protect the skills needed for these industries to operate.  |
| <ol> <li>To provide<br/>everybody with the<br/>opportunity to live in a<br/>decent home</li> </ol>   | +             | +            | +      | This approach will protect existing jobs thus ensuring people can afford to continue accessing the housing market either through renting or purchasing their own home  | +                             | +         | This approach will protect existing jobs thus ensuring people can afford to continue accessing the housing market either through renting or purchasing their own home  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | +             | +            | +      | Crime and anti social behaviour are linked to high levels of deprivation and low incomes. Therefore, this approach which seeks to protect existing employment will be a positive for targeting crime rates and anti social behaviour.  | +                             | +         | Crime and anti social behaviour are linked to high levels of deprivation and low incomes.<br>Therefore, this approach which seeks to protect existing employment will be a positive for targeting crime rates and anti social behaviour.   |
| To encourage a     sense of community and     promote a more equal and     inclusive society   | +             | +            | +      | Both approaches seek to protect existing employment. This will be important in helping to retain<br>local people in the area who work in local jobs and therefore contribute a sense of community.   | +                             | +         | Both approaches seek to protect existing employment. This will be important in helping to retain local people in the area who work in local jobs and therefore contribute a sense of community.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   | +             | +            | +      | Both approaches seek to protect existing employment and this will encourage people to live close to existing employment which tends to be located in settlements, closer to other key services.  | +                             | +         | Both approaches seek to protect existing employment and this will encourage people to live close to existing employment which tends to be located in settlements, closer to other key services.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0             | 0            | 0      | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.  | 0                             | 0         | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve water<br/>quality, conserve water<br/>resources and provide for<br/>sustainable sources of<br/>water supply</li> </ol> | 0             | 0            | 0      | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.  | 0                             | 0         | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.  |
| 10. To improve air<br>quality  | 0             | 0            | 0      | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.  | 0                             | 0         | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>   | 0             | 0            | 0      | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.  | 0                             | 0         | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.  |

|  | Option 1      | 4            |         |   | Option 2.                         |         |         |   |
|--|---------------|--------------|---------|---|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Curren        | t polic      | y appro | Current policy approach under the transitional arrangement .i.e. PPS 4 (Policy PED 8) applied together with the SPPS.   | Reconfigure e<br>amendments.      | ure exi | sting p | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 4 (Policy PED 8) applied together with the SPPS without any fundamental amendments.  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | . Long  | Comments  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term |         | Long    | Comments  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                         | 0             | 0            | 0       | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.                   |                                   | 0       |         | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.                   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets               | 0             | 0            | 0       | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.                   | 0                                 | 0       | 0       | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.                   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                   | 0             | 0            | 0       | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.                   | 0                                 | 0       | 0       | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.                   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0             | 0            | 0       | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.                   | 0                                 | 0       | 0       | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.                   |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the<br/>production of waste and<br/>use of non-renewable<br/>materials</li> </ol>     | 0             | 0            | 0       | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.                   | 0                                 | 0       | 0       | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.                   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance land quality and<br/>soil resources</li> </ol>                        | 0             | 0            | 0       | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.                   | 0                                 | 0       | 0       | The policy is primarily concerned with the nature of development which takes place near to existing industry, not whether development actually takes place or not. Therefore, the policy is likely to have negligible effect on this indicator.                   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +             | +            | +       | Likely positive impacts as this option protects existing or approved economic development uses from incompatible uses. Consequently this may stop any hindrance to the development of these businesses, thus protecting jobs and allowing them to grow.           | +                                 | +       | +<br>5  | Likely positive impacts as this option protects existing or approved economic development uses from incompatible uses. Consequently this may stop any hindrance to the development of these businesses, thus protecting jobs and allowing them to grow.           |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody<br/>the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and satisfying<br/>employment</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +       | Likely positive impacts as this option protects existing or approved economic development uses from incompatible uses. Consequently this may stop any hindrance to the development of these businesses, thus protecting jobs and allowing them to grow.           | +                                 | +       | +       | Likely positive impacts as this option protects existing or approved economic development uses from incompatible uses. Consequently this may stop any hindrance to the development of these businesses, thus protecting jobs and allowing them to grow.           |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     | +             | +            | +       | Positive effects because this approach will seek to protect existing industry and associated employment from incompatible development. Regeneration of adjacent sites with development which would be incompatible and therefore unsustainable, will be resisted. | +                                 | +       | +       | Positive effects because this approach will seek to protect existing industry and associated employment from incompatible development. Regeneration of adjacent sites with development which would be incompatible and therefore unsustainable, will be resisted. |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                     | +             | +            | +       | Likely positive impacts as this option protects existing or approved economic development uses from incompatible uses. It will therefore provide a degree of certainty to industries, thus encouraging inward investment.   | +                                 | +       | +       | Likely positive impacts as this option protects existing or approved economic development uses from incompatible uses. It will therefore provide a degree of certainty to industries, thus encouraging inward investment.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Economic Development Policy ECON 4 - Development Incompatible with Economic Development Uses



#### Assessment of Alternatives – Economic Development Policy ECON 4 - Development Uses



|                     | Option 1.  |  | Option 2.  |                   |
|---------------------|--|--|--|-------------------|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Current policy approach under the transitional arrangement .i.e. PPS 4 (Policy | (Policy PED 8) applied together with the SPPS. | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 4 (Policy PED 8) applied together with the SPPS without any fundamental amendments. | t any fundamental |
|                     | Short Med. Long Con Term Term Term   | Comments                                       | Short Med. Long Term Term Term Term  |                   |

|                               | Summary - Development Incompatible with Economic Development Uses (Policy ECON 4)  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Social Effects                | In terms of social indicators, both approaches are positive. Both approaches will protect existing employment and therefore enable people to retain and enhance their standard of living, spending power, levels of wellbeing and access to housing.   |
| Environmental Effects         | In terms of environmental impacts, it is unlikely that either approach will have a significant impact. Both approaches are concerned with protecting economic development and employment by ensuring that inappropriate uses are not permitted nearby. They do not rule out other types of development which may still have environmental impacts such as traffic generation, biodiversity loss and soil loss for example. |
| Economic Effects              | Both options are likely to have positive economic impacts as they offer protection to existing businesses and industry from incompatible development in the vicinity. This would ensure jobs are not affected in these businesses and allowing them to grow economically. It may also attract similar industries to invest in the Mid Ulster area.   |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | No significant adverse impacts.  |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 2 - Policy ECON 4 reconfiguring existing policy on development incompatible with economic development uses without any fundamental amendments.  |
|                               |  |

#### Retailing, Offices and Town Centres



|  | Ontion                        | ,                      |              |   | Ontion 2            | 2                 |              |  |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|--|
|  | Adopt                         | existing               | g polic,     | Adopt existing policy contained in 'Town Centre First' approach as per SPPS and retain existing   | Adopt e             | xisting           | policy       | Adopt existing policy contained in 'Town Centre First' approach as per SPPS, tailored to reflect the retail  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | primary retail<br>and Maghera | y retail<br>ìghera.    | cores        | primary retail cores as designated in extant area plans within Cookstown, Dungannon, Magherafelt and Maghera.   | hierarch<br>Cooksto | ny for I<br>wn, M | Mid Ultagene | hierarchy for Mid Ulster and including definition of Primary Retail Cores within in each town centre i.e.<br>Cookstown, Magherafelt, Dungannon, Maghera and Coalisland.  |
|  | Short                         | Med. Long<br>Term Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short I term 1      | Med.<br>Term      | Long         | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +                             | +                      | +            | This option is likely to have a positive impact on reducing poverty as it will continue to support and sustain vibrant town centres across the District. This will promote the vitality and viability of these hubs and ensure jobs are created and improving the income/quality of life of Mid Ulster residents.         | +                   |                   |              | This option is likely to have a positive impact on reducing poverty as it will continue to support and sustain vibrant town centres across the District. This will promote the vitality and viability of these hubs and ensure jobs are created and improving the income/quality of life of Mid Ulster residents.  |
| To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +                             | +                      | +            | Likely to have positive impacts as it will be supporting and sustaining vibrant town centres across the District.   | +                   | +                 | +            | Likely to have positive impacts as it will be supporting and sustaining vibrant town centres across the District.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | 0                             | 0                      | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on education and skills.  | 0                   | 0                 | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on education and skills.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                  | 0                             | 0                      | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on education and skills.  | 0                   | 0                 | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on education and skills.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | 0                             | 0                      | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on crime and anti-social activity.  | 0                   | 0                 | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on crime and anti-social activity.   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    | +                             | +                      | +            | Likely positive impact. Our town's high streets play an important role in bringing people together and can foster a sense of community and place.   | +                   | +                 | +            | Likely positive impact. Our town's high streets play an important role in bringing people together and can foster a sense of community and place.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                         | +                             | +                      | +            | This is likely to ensure that retail and other facilities are kept within the town centre meaning easier access for all Mid Ulster residents including disadvantaged groups such as the elderly and mobility impaired.  | +                   | +                 | +            | This is likely to ensure that retail and other facilities are kept within the town centre meaning easier access for all Mid Ulster residents including disadvantaged groups such as the elderly and mobility impaired.   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | +                             | +                      | +            | This approach is likely to continue to keep retail, leisure and other administrative services within the town centre. This will reduce the amount of traffic travelling to out of town shopping developments and this may also encourage walking and cycling and greater use of public transport within the town centre.  | +                   | +                 | +            | This approach is likely to continue to keep retail, leisure and other administrative services within the town centre and this would be in line with the town centre first approach of the SPPS. This will reduce the amount of traffic travelling to out of town shopping developments and this may also encourage walking and cycling and greater use of public transport within the town centre. |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0                             | 0                      | 0            | Likely to have minimal impacts on water resources.  | 0                   | 0                 | 0            | Likely to have minimal impacts on water resources  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | +                             | +                      | +            | This approach is likely to keep traffic within the town centre as it continues to promote a town centre first approach and this may encourage residents to use more sustainable modes of transport such as walking or cycling. This however, has the potential to have a negative impact on Air Quality Management Areas. | +                   | +                 | +            | This approach is likely to keep traffic within the town centre as it continues to promote a town centre first approach and this may encourage residents to use more sustainable modes of transport such as walking or cycling. This however, has the potential to have a negative impact on Air Quality Management Areas.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | 0                             | 0                      | 0            | Likely minimal impact on biodiversity.  | 0                   | 0                 | 0            | Likely minimal impact on biodiversity.   |
|  |                               |                        |              |   |                     |                   |              |  |

|  | Adont ex                          | isting   | policy       | Adopt existing policy contained in 'Town Centre First' approach as ner SPPS and retain existing Ac  | Adopt exist             | ting no           | Adopt existing policy contained in 'Town Centre First' approach as per SPPS, tailored to reflect the retail  | the retail  |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------|--|---|
|  | primary                           | retail o | ores a       | ookstown, Dungannon, Magherafelt  | ierarchy f.             | or Mid            | hierarchy for Mid Ulster and including definition of Primary Retail Cores within in each town centre i.e.  | intre i.e.  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | and Maghera                       | hera.    |              |   | ookstowr                | յ, Magł           | ,<br>Cookstown, Magherafelt, Dungannon, Maghera and Coalisland.  |   |
|  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Med. I   | Long<br>Term | Comments Si t   | Short Med.<br>term Term | d. Long<br>m term | Comments   |   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                     | +                                 | +        | +            | This approach is likely to keep retail uses within defined, developed areas and reducing the need to develop parts of the countryside and smaller settlements from inappropriately scaled retail uses.  | +                       | +                 | This approach is likely to keep retail uses within a defined area and protect the countryside and smaller settlements from inappropriate retail uses. This approach will also solve the problem of the planning policy lacuna by offering protection to existing shop units within town centres, thereby helping to offset high rates of empty shops within towns. This option seeks to encourage development at an appropriate scale in order to enhance the attractiveness of town centres and complements associated proposed Urban Design policies. Retail development in villages, small settlements and the countryside is also facilitated although this is subject to meeting several tests regarding space and scale, thereby restricting potential visual impacts. | t the pproach will not existing pty shops pty shops iate scale in sociated lements and al tests |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets           | د                                 | ¿.       | خ            | Potential uncertain effects due to the risk to Areas of Townscape Character, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings being affected by new development. This however will depend scale nature and design on a case by case basis in line with relevant local policies such as built heritage                                | خ خ                     | <i>د</i> .        | Potential uncertain effects due to the risk to Areas of Townscape Character, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings being affected by new development. This however will depend on scale, nature and design on a case by case basis in line with relevant policies such as built heritage and urban design.   | er,<br>ent. This<br>in line with  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change               | +                                 | +        | +            | This approach is likely to keep traffic within the town centres and encourage use of more sustainable forms of transport. This will contribute to reducing emissions from cars travelling to out of town centres and to retail uses in the countryside.   | +                       | +                 | This approach is likely to keep traffic within the town centres and encourage use of more sustainable forms of transport. This will contribute to reducing emissions from cars travelling to out of town centres and to retail uses in the countryside.  | ge use of more<br>from cars   |
| 15. To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                       | 0                                 | 0        | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on flooding. All proposal will have to accord with flood related policies.  | 0 0                     | 0                 | Likely to have a minimal impact on flooding. All proposal will have to accord with flood related policies.   | rd with flood   |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production<br/>of waste and use of non-renewable<br/>materials</li> </ol>     | 0                                 | 0        | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective   | 0 0                     | 0                 | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective  |   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                        | +                                 | +        | +            | Likely to have a positive impact on land quality and soil resources as there is more potential for existing buildings within the town centre to be utilised. Retail facilities in the countryside will generally be resisted avoiding loss of quality agricultural land.  | +                       | +                 | Likely to have a positive impact on land quality and soil resources as there is more potential for existing buildings within the town centre to be utilised. Retail facilities in villages, small settlements and the countryside greater than 100 sqm 's will generally be resisted minimising the potential loss of quality agricultural land.   | is more<br>I facilities in<br>Il generally be   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable<br>economic growth  | ‡                                 | ‡        | ‡            | In the absence of a defined retail hierarchy and defined PRC's This approach is likely to have major positive benefits as it will ensure there is a consistent approach to Primary Retail Cores across all 3 main towns of Magherafelt, Cookstown and Dungannon. This option will support and sustain vibrant town centres. | ‡                       | ‡                 | This approach is likely to have major positive benefits as it will ensure there is a consistent approach to Primary Retail Cores across all 3 main towns of Magherafelt, Cookstown and Dungannon. This option will support and sustain vibrant town centres  | re is a<br>gherafelt,<br>own centres  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | ‡                                 | ‡        | ‡            | This approach is likely to ensure that the Primary Retail Core and existing shop units within town centres are protected. This will maintain the vitality and viability of our town centres and assist in creating jobs.  | ‡                       | ‡                 | This approach is likely to ensure that the Primary Retail Core and existing shop units within town centres are protected. This will maintain the vitality and viability of our town centres and assist in creating jobs  | shop units<br>lity of our   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 | ‡                                 | ‡        | ‡            | This approach is likely to encourage regeneration of the town centres with Mid<br>Ulster and ensuring a town centres first approach.  | ‡                       | ‡                 | This approach is likely to encourage regeneration of the town centres with Mid Ulster and ensuring a town centres first approach.  | Mid Ulster  |

### Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Strategic Approach

| Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Strategic Approach | ng, Offic    | ses and  | d Town                            | ı Centres Strategic Approach   |                 |          | Key         | Positive Neutral Universal Medical Comparison Medical Medical Comparison Medical Medical Comparison Medical Me |
|---|--------------|----------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------|-------------|--|
|   | Option 1.    | 1.       |                                   |  | Option 2.       |          |             |  |
|   | Adopt 6      | existin  | g policy                          | Adopt existing policy contained in 'Town Centre First' approach as per SPPS and retain existing  | Adopt exi       | isting p | olicy co    | Adopt existing policy contained in 'Town Centre First' approach as per SPPS, tailored to reflect the retail  |
| 000 itagido 479 / 49  | primary      | y retail | cores a                           | primary retail cores as designated in extant area plans within Cookstown, Dungannon, Magherafelt   | hierarchy       | for Mi   | d Ulste     | hierarchy for Mid Ulster and including definition of Primary Retail Cores within in each town centre i.e.  |
| SA / SEA OBJECTIVES   | and Maghera. | ghera    |                                   |  | Cookstow        | vn, Mag  | herafe      | Cookstown, Magherafelt, Dungannon, Maghera and Coalisland.   |
|   | Short        | Med.     | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Comments   | Short Med. Long | led. Lu  | gue         | Comments   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment              |              | +        |                                   | This approach is likely to encourage regeneration of the town centres with Mid<br>Ulster and ensuring a town centres first approach.   | +               | +        |             | This approach is likely to encourage regeneration of the town centres with Mid Ulster and ensuring a town centres first approach.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth       | +            | +        | +                                 | This approach encourages retail uses to be located within the Primary Retail Core and they have been redefined to reflect changing economic climate in the 3 main towns and 2 local towns within Mid Ulster. Keeping retail uses within a defined area in the town centre is likely to encourage greater walking, cycling and use of public transport. | +               | +        | The the cer | This approach encourages retail uses to be located within the Primary Retail Core and they have been redefined to reflect changing economic climate in the 3 main towns and 2 local towns within Mid Ulster. Keeping retail uses within a defined area in the town centre is likely to encourage greater walking, cycling and use of public transport.   |

# Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Strategic Approach

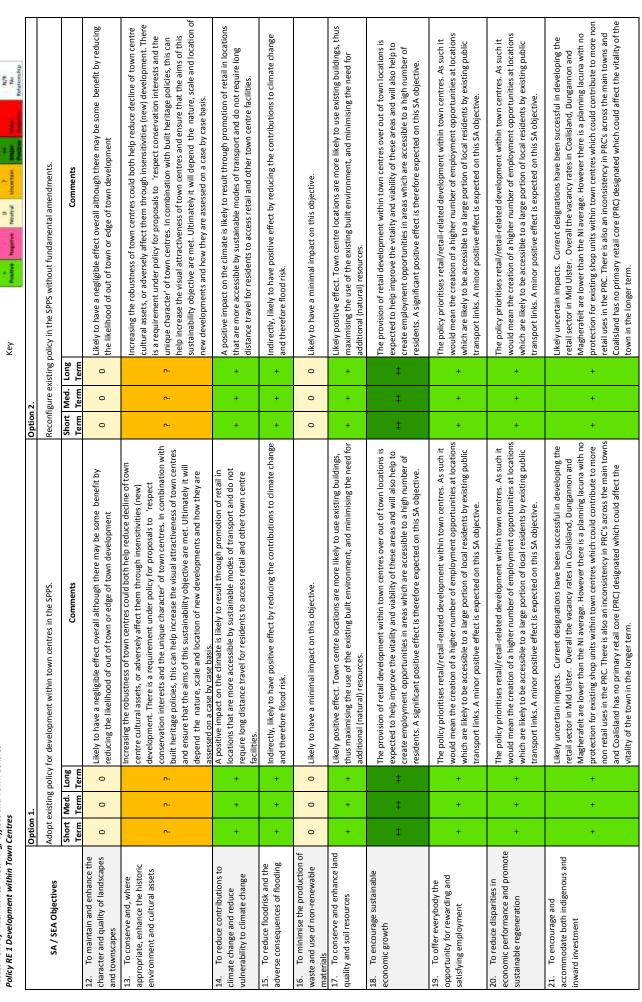
|                     |   | Key Propietre Neutral Literatus Segue   |
|---------------------|---|---|
|                     | Option 1.   | Option 2.   |
|                     | Adopt existing policy contained in 'Town Centre First' approach as per SPPS and retain existing       | Adopt existing policy contained in 'Town Centre First' approach as per SPPS, tailored to reflect the retail |
|                     | primary retail cores as designated in extant area plans within Cookstown, Dungannon, Magherafelt hier | hierarchy for Mid Ulster and including definition of Primary Retail Cores within in each town centre i.e.   |
| SA / SEA OBJECTIVES | and Maghera.  | Cookstown, Magherafelt, Dungannon, Maghera and Coalisland.  |
|                     |   | Short Med. Long   |
|                     | Term Term Term Comments Comments term   | term Term term  |

|                            | Summary - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Strategic Approach  |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | Both approaches will have broadly positive impacts on reducing poverty and improving health and wellbeing and encouraging a sense of community. Both approaches recognise the importance of a vibrant town centre and how this contributes to places people want to live, work and visit.   |
| Environmental Effects      | Both approaches will have broadly positive impacts on environmental objectives such as reducing traffic, improving air quality and climate change indicators. They have the potential to encourage more sustainable travel within town centres and less reliance on the car as opposed to if more retail is located outside the town centre.  |
| Economic Effects           | Both approaches will have broadly positive impacts on encouraging economic growth, creating job prospects, facilitating regeneration and investment. By Bringing forward an agreed retail hierarchy and defining primary retail cores at the Plan Strategy Stage avoids the prospect of a policy lacuna post adoption of Plan Strategy and pre-adoption of local policies plan.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Both significant and minor economic benefits have been identified with both approaches. These benefits can be further enhanced by the application of other planning policies for example in relation to the design, scale and heritage of the buildings which can help ensure the town centre remains an attractive place to visit. Application of built heritage and Urban Design policies can also help mitigate against potential harm to townscape characters a result of preferred town centre uses. |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - 'Town Centre First' approach as contained in the SPPS, amended and tailored to the specifics of the District.  |

Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Policy RE I Development within Town Centres

N/N Tab Referenship

|  | Option 1 | 1            |          |   | Option 2          |           |           |   |
|--|----------|--------------|----------|---|-------------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e  | xisting      | ş polic, | Adopt existing policy for development within town centres in the SPPS.  | Reconfig          | ure exi   | isting po | Reconfigure existing policy in the SPPS without fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short    | Med.<br>Term | Long     | Comments  | Short N<br>Term T | Med. Term | Long      | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | +        | +            | +        | Likely positive impacts promoting the role of the town centre. This will ensure the vitality and viability of these hubs and ensure jobs are created and improving the income of Mid Ulster residents.  | +                 | +         |           | Likely positive impacts promoting the role of the town centre. This will ensure the vitality and viability of these hubs and ensure jobs are created and improving the income of Mid Ulster residents.  |
| <ol><li>To improve the health and<br/>wellbeing of the population</li></ol>  | +        | +            | +        | Likely positive impacts. Town centre developments are likely to be more accessible using means of transport that are good for health (i.e. walking and cycling).  | +                 | +         | +         | Likely positive impacts. Town centre developments are likely to be more accessible using means of transport that are good for health (i.e. walking and cycling).  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | 0        | 0            | 0        | Likely minimal impact of this objective.  | 0                 | 0         | 0         | Likely minimal impact of this objective.  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | 0        | 0            | 0        | Likely minimal impact of this objective.  | 0                 | 0         | 0 0       | Likely minimal impact of this objective. Although the inclusion of the wording 'housing' in uses that are allowed in the town centre may promote more housing within this area, providing more opportunities for affordable housing.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | 0        | 0            | 0        | Likely minimal impact of this objective.  | 0                 | 0         | 0         | Likely minimal impact of this objective.  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of<br>community and promote a more<br>equal and inclusive society  | +        | +            | +        | Likely positive outcome by facilitating cultural, community, leisure and entertainment uses within town centres encouraging people to gravitate towards town centres, bringing people together and fostering a sense of community and place.  | +                 | +         | +         | Likely positive outcome by facilitating cultural, community, leisure and entertainment uses within town centres encouraging people to gravitate towards town centres, bringing people together and fostering a sense of community and place.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   | +        | +            | +        | Likely positive impacts by promoting the role of the town centre and prioritising retail development within the retail core. Primary retail cores are defined for the main towns of Cookstown, Magherafelt and Dungannon and the small town of Maghera. These locations are best located to provide access for all our community, including those reliant on public transport and the mobility impaired. There is potential for enhancing the benefits of this policy when applied in tandem with General Principles Policy 'Weeting needs of people with mobility difficulties.' | +                 | +         | +         | Likely positive impacts by promoting the role of the town centre and prioritising retail development within the retail core. Primary retail cores are defined for the main towns of Cookstown, Magherafelt and Dungannon and the small towns of Coalisland and Maghera. These locations are best located to provide access for all our community, including those reliant on public transport and the mobility impaired. There is potential for enhancing the benefits of this policy when applied in tandem with General Principles Policy 'Meeting needs of people with mobility difficulties.' |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | +        | +            | +        | Likely positive impact by employing a town centre first approach and encouraging a diverse set of town centre uses which can facilitate multi-use trips and therefore reduce the number of journeys for a person to carry out a number of tasks and also encourage walking and cycling and greater use of public transport within the town centre.  | +                 | +         | +         | Likely positive impact by employing a town centre first approach and encouraging a diverse set of town centre uses which can facilitate multi-use trips and therefore reduce the number of journeys for a person to carry out a number of tasks and also encourage walking and cycling and greater use of public transport within the town centre.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;<br/>conserve water resources and<br/>provide for sustainable sources of<br/>water supply</li> </ol> | 0        | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a negligible impact on water quality and water resources   | 0                 | 0         | 0         | Likely to have a negligible impact on water quality and water resources   |
| 10. To improve air quality   | +        | +            | +        | Likely positive impact. The key air quality impact from this policy would arise from changes in the travel patterns and number of necessary journeys. Road transport is a major cause of harmful air pollutants (e.g. PM10). Overall, emissions that affect air quality are likely to reduce as retail is focused in town centres that are more accessible accessible using public transport, cycling or walking and this results in a reduction in travel by the private car.  | +                 | +         | + +       | Likely positive impact. The key air quality impact from this policy would arise from changes in the travel patterns and number of necessary journeys. Road transport is a major cause of harmful air pollutants (e.g. PM10). Overall, emissions that affect air quality are likely to reduce as retail is focused in town centres that are more accessible accessible using public transport, cycling or walking and this results in a reduction in travel by the private car.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | 0        | 0            | 0        | Likely minimal impact of biodiversity.  | 0                 | 0         | 0         | Likely minimal impact of biodiversity.  |



Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Policy RE 1 Development within Town Centres

| Policy RE 1 Development within Town Centres                                   | Centres       |                                   |   |                                   |            | Key Masters Noutral Universal Master The Total Transfer The Total Tran |
|---|---------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------|--|
|   | Option 1.     | 1.                                | do  | Option 2.                         |            |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt e       | xisting pc                        | Adopt existing policy for development within town centres in the SPPS.  | econfigure                        | e existing | Reconfigure existing policy in the SPPS without fundamental amendments.  |
|   | Short<br>Term | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Comments  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | d. Long    | Comments   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth |               | +                                 | Likely positive impact by employing a town centre first approach which can reduce the number of journeys for a both shoppers and delivery vehicles and also encourage walking and cycling and greater use of public transport within the town centre. | +                                 | +          | Likely positive impact by employing a town centre first approach which can reduce the number of journeys for a both shoppers and delivery vehicles and also encourage walking and cycling and greater use of public transport within the town centre.  |

Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Policy RE 1 Development within Town Centres

| Assessment of Aiternatives - Ketaling, Uffices and Town Centres<br>Policy RE 1 Development within Town Centres | ng, Ujjices and Iown centres<br>vn Centres   | Key Realise Negative Teastral Strongton Man The The                     |
|--|--|---|
|  | Option 1.  | Option 2.   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt existing policy for development within town centres in the SPPS.   | Reconfigure existing policy in the SPPS without fundamental amendments. |
|  | Short         Med.         Long         Comments         Sh           Term         Term         Term         Term         Term | Short Med. Long Comments  |

|                              | Summary - Development within Town Centres (Policy RE 1)   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects               | Both approaches are likely to have positive social impacts as it promotes the importance of the town centre and facilitates retail, cultural, community, leisure and entertainment uses within town centres. This can encourage people to gravitate towards town centres, helping to bring people together and fostering a sense of community and place.                                |
| <b>Environmental Effects</b> | Some positive impacts overall are anticipated. As retail, community, entertainment and leisure uses are focused in town centres that are more accessible using public transport, cycling or walking, vehicle emissions that affect air quality and contribute to climate change are likely to be reduced.   |
| <b>Economic Effects</b>      | The provision of retail development within town centres over out of town locations is expected to help improve the vitality and viability of these areas and will also help to create employment opportunities in areas which are accessible to a high number of residents. This policy is therefore expected to have both significant and minor positive effects on the local economy. |
| Mitigation and Enhancement   | There is potential for enhancing the benefits of this policy when applied in tandem with General Principles Policy 'Meeting needs of people with mobility difficulties,' which can help ensure ease of access of all and Urban Design policies which can help improve the attractiveness of town centres. No negative effects are anticipated.  |
| Preferred Option             | Adopt Option 2 - Policy RE 1 reconfiguring existing policy for development within town centres.   |
|                              |   |

#### Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Policy RE2 Retention of Shop Units in the Primary Retail Core

| Policy RE2 Retention of Shop Units in the Primary Retail Core   | the Prin      | nary Retu    | ail Core     | Key Position Negation |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
|   | Option 1      | 1.           |              |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Introdu       | ction of I   | olicy or     | Introduction of Policy on Retention of Shop Units in the Primary Retail Core   |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| 1. To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +             | +            | +            | The policy would protect retail uses and those uses deemed complementary to this function within the retail core. The employment opportunities offered at these locations would be in close proximity to a large portion of the local population   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impacts. Town centre/retail core developments are likely to be more accessible using means of transport that are good for health (i.e. walking and cycling).   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   |
| <ul><li>fo encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more<br/>equal and inclusive society</li></ul>                                  | +             | +            | +            | The policy provides protection for retail uses within retail cores identified in the 5 towns of Magherafelt, Cookstown, Dungannon Maghera and Coalisland. There is scope within policy for complimentary uses such as Restaurants and hot food takeaways which may promote social interaction) and will be highly accessible to a large number of local residents. A minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need  | +             | +            | +            | The policy seeks to focus retail and complimentary uses within the town centre where sustainable transport links are generally good; therefore a minor positive effect on this SA objective is expected.   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact by focusing retail and complimentary uses within the town centres where sustainable transport links are generally good and can therefore encourage walking and cycling and greater use of public transport within the town centre.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;</li> <li>conserve water resources and<br/>provide for sustainable sources of<br/>water supply</li> </ol> | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a negligible impact on water quality and water resources  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>  | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact. The key air quality impact from this policy would arise from changes in the travel patterns and number of necessary journeys. Road transport is a major cause of harmful air pollutants (e.g. PM10). Overall, emissions that affect air quality are likely to reduce as retail and retail relate duses is is focused in town centres that are more accessible accessible using public transport, cycling or walking and this results in a reduction in travel by the private car.  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance<br>biodiversity   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   |
|   |               |              |              |  |

|  | ,          |              |           |   |
|--|------------|--------------|-----------|---|
| 1  | Option 1.  | ان           |           |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Introduc   | tion of I    | Policy on | Introduction of Policy on Retention of Shop Units in the Primary Retail Core  |
|  | Short      | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                     | 0          | 0            | 0         | Likely to have a negligible effect overall although there may be some benefit by reducing the likelihood of out of town or edge of town development and with application of related policies, e.g. Urban Design.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets           | <i>د</i> - | <i>~</i>     | خ         | Increasing the robustness of town centres can help reduce the decline of town centre cultural assets, but also adversely affect them through insensitive (new) development. In combination with built heritage policies, this policy can help increase the visual attractiveness of town centres and ensure that the aims of this sustainability objective are met. Ultimately it will depend the nature, scale and location of new developments and how they are assessed on a case by case basis. |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change               | +          | +            | +         | A positive impact on the climate is likely to result through promotion of retail in locations that are more accessible by sustainable modes of transport and do not require long distance travel for residents to access retail and other town centre facilities.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                      | +          | +            | +         | Indirectly, likely to have positive effect by reducing the contributions to climate change and therefore flood risk.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                             | 0          | 0            | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land<br/>quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                        | +          | +            | +         | Likely positive effect. Town centre locations are more likely to use existing buildings, thus maximising the use of the existing built environment, and minimising the need for additional (natural) resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | ‡          | ‡            | ‡         | The provision of retail development within town centres over out of town locations is expected to help improve the vitality and viability of these areas and will also help to create employment opportunities in areas which are accessible to a high number of residents. A significant positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | +          | +            | +         | The policy prioritises retail/retail-related development within town centres. As such it would mean the creation of a higher number of employment opportunities at locations which are likely to be accessible to a large portion of local residents by existing public transport links. A minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 | +          | +            | +         | The policy prioritises retail/retail-related development within town centres. As such it would mean the creation of a higher number of employment opportunities at locations which are likely to be accessible to a large portion of local residents by existing public transport links. A minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment</li> </ol>                 | +          | +            | +         | Likely positive effect. Primary Retail Cores designation have been expanded in the 4 towns and a new retail core has been designated in Coalisland. These new and revised designations are now complemented by a policy which will help promote retail and regeneration in areas within the town centre.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                          | +          | +            | +         | Likely positive impact by directing retail and retail related related uses which can reduce the number of journeys for a both shoppers and delivery vehicles and also encourage walking and cycling and greater use of public transport within the town centre.   |



|                     | Option 1.       |   |          |
|---------------------|-----------------|---|----------|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Introduction    | ntroduction of Policy on Retention of Shop Units in the Primary Retail Core |          |
| •                   | Short Med. Long | d. Long   | Commonts |
|                     | Term Term Term  | m Term  |          |

|                            | Summary - Retention of Shop Units within Primary Retail Core (Policy RE 2)  |
|----------------------------|---|
| Background                 | Current town centre and retail designations have been successful in developing the retail sector in Mid Ulster. Vacancy rates for Coalisland, Dungannon and Magherafelt are however lower than the NI average. The SPPS and the new two stage plan process has created a planning lacuna whereby existing shop units within town centres would have no protection following adoption of the Plan Strategies. This could contribute to allowing more non retail uses in the PRC, potentially harming the vitality of town centre area and retail cores. There is also an inconsistency in PRC's across the main towns and Coalisland has no primary retail core (PRC) designated which could also affect the vitality of towns in the longer term. The Plan Strategy seeks to address this issue by bringing forward new and revised Primary Retail cores complemented by planning policy RE 2 Retention of Shop Units in the Primary Retail Core. |
| Social Effects             | The proposed policy is likely to have positive social impacts as it promotes the importance of primary retail cores but also recognises the contribution that non-retail uses make to town centre enhancement and urban regeneration. This can encourage people to gravitate towards town centres, helping to bring people together and fostering a sense of community and place.   |
| Environmental Effects      | Some positive impacts overall are anticipated. As retail and retail related uses are focused in town centres that are more accessible using public transport, cycling or walking, vehicle emissions that affect air quality and contribute to climate change are likely to be reduced.  |
| Economic Effects           | The provision of retail development within town centres over out of town locations is expected to help improve the vitality and viability of these areas and will also help to create employment opportunities in areas which are accessible to a high number of residents. This policy is therefore expected to have both significant and minor positive effects on the local economy.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | There is potential for enhancing the benefits of this policy when applied in tandem with General Principles Policy 'Meeting needs of people with mobility difficulties; which can help ensure ease of access of all and Urban Design policies which can help improve the attractiveness of town centres. No significant negative effects are anticipated.   |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 1 - Introduction of Policy on Retention of Shop Units in the Primary Retail Core -Policy RE 2  |

Assessment of Alternatives -Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Policy RE 3 - Office Development within the Town Centre

N/R No Relationship

|  | Option 1.          | 1.                                   |                      |   | Option 2            |                   |                     |   |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt (<br>Plannir | existing I<br>Ig Strate <sub>l</sub> | oolicy i<br>gy for ł | Adopt existing policy in PED 1 of PPS4 for Offices and Business Uses (Class B1) and IC 16 and IC 17 in Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland together with the SPPS.   | Reconfig<br>without | ure and<br>fundam | i amalg<br>ıental a | Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy in relation to Office development within the Town Centre without fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short<br>Term      | Med.<br>Term                         | Long<br>Term         | Comments  | Short I             | Med.<br>Term      | Long<br>Term        | Comments  |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +                  | +                                    | +                    | Likely positive impacts. It is envisaged that economic growth across Mid Ulster will increasingly be based in the office and IT sectors. The employment opportunities offered within locations would be in close proximity to a large portion of the local population ensuring have a chance to earn a living to improve their economic prospects. Policy also gives scope for smaller office development in smaller settlements, provided it avoids exclusively residential areas. | +                   | +                 | +                   | Likely positive impacts. It is envisaged that economic growth across Mid Ulster will increasingly be based in the office and IT sectors. The employment opportunities offered within locations would be in close proximity to a large portion of the local population ensuring have a chance to earn a living to improve their economic prospects. Policy also gives scope for smaller office development in smaller settlements, provided it avoids exclusively residential areas. |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +                  | +                                    | +                    | Likely positive impacts by facilitating job creation in highly populated areas which can have good accessibility in terms of sustainable modes of transport such as walking and cycling that can be good for health. The policy also discourages the conversion of residential properties to offices thereby reducing the potential for negative impacts on neighbouring amenity.   | +                   | +                 | +                   | Likely positive impacts by facilitating job creation in highly populated areas which can have good accessibility in terms of sustainable modes of transport such as walking and cycling that can be good for health. The policy also discourages the conversion of residential properties to offices thereby reducing the potential for negative impacts on neighbouring amenity.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education and skills of the population</li> </ol>                              | 0                  | 0                                    | 0                    | Likely minimal impact of this objective.  | 0                   | 0                 | 0                   | Likely minimal impact of this objective.  |
| <ol> <li>To provide<br/>everybody with the<br/>opportunity to live in a<br/>decent home</li> </ol>     | 0                  | 0                                    | 0                    | Likely minimal impact of this objective.  | 0                   | 0                 | 0                   | Likely minimal impact of this objective.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | 0                  | 0                                    | 0                    | Likely minimal impact of this objective.  | 0                   | 0                 | 0                   | Likely minimal impact of this objective.  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    | +                  | +                                    | +                    | Likely positive effect. This may indirectly have positive effect on this objective by attracting people (both workers and visitors) into town centre areas which will also avail of other town centre uses, enhancing the overall vitality and viability of the town centre area.   | +                   | +                 | +                   | Likely positive effect. This may indirectly have positive effect on this objective by attracting people (both workers and visitors) into town centre areas which will also avail of other town centre uses, enhancing the overall vitality and viability of the town centre area.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                         | +                  | +                                    | +                    | Likely positive effect. The policy seeks to promote office based development within town centres where sustainable transport links are generally good.  | +                   | +                 | +                   | Likely positive effect. The policy seeks to promote office based development within town centres where sustainable transport links are generally good.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | +                  | +                                    | +                    | Likely positive effect. The policy seeks to promote office based development within town centres where sustainable transport links are generally good, thereby reducing the need to travel by car.  | +                   | +                 | +                   | Likely positive effect. The policy seeks to promote office based development within town centres where sustainable transport links are generally good, thereby reducing the need to travel by car.  |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0                  | 0                                    | 0                    | Likely to have a negligible impact on water quality and water resources   | 0                   | 0                 | 0                   | Likely to have a negligible impact on water quality and water resources   |

Assessment of Alternatives -Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Policy RE 3 - Office Development within the Town Centre

| SA / SEA Objectives SA / SEA Objectives Short Med.  10. To improve air quality enhance biodiversity 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets |                        | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | :                   |                   |  | Relationship  |
|---|------------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|--|---|
| To improve air quality  To conserve and ance biodiversity  To maintain and ance the character and ity of landscapes and iscapes To conserve and, re appropriate, ance the historic ronment and cultural ts  |                        |   | Option 2.           |                   |  |   |
| To improve air quality  To conserve and ance biodiversity  To maintain and ance the character and ity of landscapes and rscapes To conserve and, re appropriate, ance the historic ronment and cultural its   | ng policy<br>ategy for | Adopt existing policy in PED 1 of PPS4 for Offices and Business Uses (Class B1) and IC 16 and IC 17 in Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland together with the SPPS.   | Reconfig<br>without | ure and<br>fundam | amalga<br>ental an   | Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy in relation to Office development within the Town Centre without fundamental amendments.   |
| To improve air quality  To conserve and ance biodiversity 0  To maintain and ance the character and ity of landscapes and iscapes To conserve and, re appropriate, ance the historic ronment and cultural its   | d. Long<br>m Term      | Comments  | Short Term .        | Med.              | Long   | Comments  |
| To conserve and ance biodiversity 0  To maintain and ance the character and ity of landscapes and rocapes.  To conserve and, re appropriate, ance the historic ronment and cultural ts  | +                      | Likely positive impact. The key air quality impact from this policy would arise from changes in the travel patterns and number of necessary journeys. Road transport is a major cause of harmful air pollutants (e.g. PM10). Overall, emissions that affect air quality are likely to be reduced by directing office development within town centres, which are more accessible by sustainable forms of transport, cycling or walking and this results in a reduction in travel by the private car. | +                   | +                 | +  | Likely positive impact. The key air quality impact from this policy would arise from changes in the travel patterns and number of necessary journeys. Road transport is a major cause of harmful air pollutants (e.g. PM10). Overall, emissions that affect air quality are likely to be reduced by directing office development within town centres, which are more accessible by sustainable forms of transport, cycling or walking and this results in a reduction in travel by the private car. |
| To maintain and ance the character and ity of landscapes and nscapes. To conserve and, re appropriate, ance the historic ronment and cultural ts  | 0                      | Likely to have a negligible effect overall.   | 0                   | 0                 | 0  | Likely to have a negligible effect overall.   |
| To conserve and, re appropriate, ance the historic ronment and cultural   | 0                      |   | 0                   | 0                 | 0 a  | Likely to have a negligible effect overall although there may be some benefit by reducing the likelihood of out of town or edge of town development and with application of related policies, eg Urban Design.  |
|   | خ                      | Increasing the robustness of town centres can help reduce decline of town centre cultural assets, but also adversely affect them through insensitivities (new) development. In combination with built heritage policies, this policy can help increase the visual attractiveness of town centres and ensure that the aims of this sustainability objective are met. Ultimately it will depend the nature, scale and location of new developments and how they are assessed on a case by case basis. | <i>د</i> .          | <i>د</i> .        | in the contract of the contrac | Increasing the robustness of town centres can help reduce decline of town centre cultural assets, but also adversely affect them through insensitivities (new) development. In combination with built heritage policies, this policy can help increase the visual attractiveness of town centres and ensure that the aims of this sustainability objective are met. Ultimately it will depend the nature, scale and location of new developments and how they are assessed on a case by case basis. |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change  | +                      | A positive impact on the climate is likely to result through promotion of office development in locations that are more accessible by sustainable modes of transport and do not require long distance travel for workers or residents to access retail and other town centre facilities.  | +                   | +                 | 0 m G Þ<br>+   | A positive impact on the climate is likely to result through promotion of office development in locations that are more accessible by sustainable modes of transport and do not require long distance travel for workers or residents to access retail and other town centre facilities.  |
| 15. To reduce floodrisk + + consequences of flooding  | +                      | Indirectly, likely to have positive effect by reducing the contributions to climate change and therefore flood risk.  | +                   | +                 | +  | Indirectly, likely to have positive effect by reducing the contributions to climate change and therefore flood risk.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and 0 0 muse of non-renewable materials   | 0                      | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.  | 0                   | 0                 | 0 [  | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and + + soil resources   | +                      | Likely positive effect. Town centre locations are more likely to use existing buildings, thus maximising the use of the existing built environment, and minimising the need for additional (natural) resources.   | +                   | +                 | + th   | Likely positive effect. Town centre locations are more likely to use existing buildings, thus maximising the use of the existing built environment, and minimising the need for additional (natural) resources.   |

Assessment of Alternatives -Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Policy RE 3 - Office Development within the Town Centre

|  | Option 1.          | 1.                   |                  |   | Option 2.        | 12.                  |                    |   |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|---|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt .<br>Plannin | existing<br>g Strate | policy<br>gy for | Adopt existing policy in PED 1 of PPS4 for Offices and Business Uses (Class B1) and IC 16 and IC 17 in Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland together with the SPPS.   | Recon:<br>withou | figure a<br>ıt funda | nd amal<br>imental | Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy in relation to Office development within the Town Centre without fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short              | Med.<br>Term         | Long<br>Term     | g Comments  | Short            | Med.<br>Term         | Long<br>Term       | Comments  |
| 18. To encourage<br>sustainable economic<br>growth   | ‡                  | ‡                    | ‡                | The provision of office development within town centres over out of town locations is expected to help improve the vitality and viability of these areas and will also help to create employment opportunities in areas which are accessible to a high number of residents. A significant positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. | ‡                | ‡                    | ‡                  | The provision of office development within town centres over out of town locations is expected to help improve the vitality and viability of these areas and will also help to create employment opportunities in areas which are accessible to a high number of residents. A significant positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody<br/>the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and satisfying<br/>employment</li> </ol>         | +                  | +                    | +                | The policy of office development within town centres. As such it would mean the creation of a higher number of employment opportunities at locations which are likely to be accessible to a large portion of local residents by existing public transport links. A minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.                            | +                | +                    | +                  | The policy of office development within town centres. As such it would mean the creation of a higher number of employment opportunities at locations which are likely to be accessible to a large portion of local residents by existing public transport links. A minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.                            |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities<br/>in economic performance<br/>and promote sustainable<br/>regeneration</li> </ol> | +                  | +                    | +                | The policy of office development within town centres. As such it would mean the creation of a higher number of employment opportunities at locations which are likely to be accessible to a large portion of local residents by existing public transport links. A minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.                            | +                | +                    | +                  | The policy of office development within town centres. As such it would mean the creation of a higher number of employment opportunities at locations which are likely to be accessible to a large portion of local residents by existing public transport links. A minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.                            |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | +                  | +                    | +                | The policy of office development within town centres. As such it would mean the creation of a higher number of employment opportunities at locations which are likely to be accessible to a large portion of local residents by existing public transport links. A minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.                            | +                | +                    | +                  | The policy of office development within town centres. As such it would mean the creation of a higher number of employment opportunities at locations which are likely to be accessible to a large portion of local residents by existing public transport links. A minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.                            |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                                      | +                  | +                    | +                | Likely positive impact by directing office development to town centres which can reduce the number of journeys for employees and visitors and also encourage walking and cycling and greater use of public transport within the town centre.  | +                | +                    | +                  | Likely positive impact by directing office development to town centres which can reduce the number of journeys for employees and visitors and also encourage walking and cycling and greater use of public transport within the town centre.  |

Assessment of Alternatives -Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Policy RE 3 - Office Development within the Town Centre

| Policy RE 3 - Office Development within the Town Centre | ment within th                    | e Town Centre   |                      | Key                   | Y Positive Negative  | 0<br>Neutral | Incertain | A SALES SALES PORTING | N/II<br>No<br>Relationship |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
|   | Option 1.                         | Option 2.   | 2.                   |                       |  |              |           |                       |                            |
| SA / SEA Objectives                                     | Adopt existing<br>Planning Strat  | Adopt existing policy in PED 1 of PPS4 for Offices and Business Uses (Class B1) and IC 17 in Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy in relation to Office development with the Town Centre Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland together with the SPPS. | gure and<br>t fundam | l amalgar<br>ental am | Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy ir<br>without fundamental amendments. | n relation   | to Office | developmen            | it within the Town Centre  |
|   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Long Comments Short Med. Long Term Term Term Term   | Med.                 | Long                  |  |              | Š         | Comments              |                            |

|                            | Summary - Office Development within the Town Centre (Policy RE 3)   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | Both approaches are likely to have positive social impacts by facilitating major office development and embracing opportunities presented by the IT sector and growing professional workforce. This can encourage people to gravitate towards town centres, helping to bring people together and fostering a sense of community and place.                        |
| Environmental Effects      | Some positive impacts overall are anticipated. As office development is facilitated within town centres that are more accessible using public transport, cycling or walking, vehicle emissions that affect air quality and contribute to climate change are likely to be reduced.   |
| Economic Effects           | The provision of office development within town centres is expected to help improve the vitality and viability of these areas and will also help to create employment opportunities in areas which are accessible to a high number of residents. Both approaches are therefore expected to have both significant and minor positive effects on the local economy. |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | There is potential for enhancing the benefits of this policy when applied in tandem with General Principles Policy 'Meeting needs of people with mobility difficulties; which can help ensure ease of access of all and Urban Design policies which can help improve the attractiveness of town centres. No significant negative effects are anticipated.         |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy RE 3 reconfiguring and amalgamating existing policy for office development within the town centre.  |

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Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Policy RE 4 - Development Outside of Town Centres

| Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres<br>Policy RE 4 - Development Outside of Town Centres | etailing,<br>side of T | Offices<br>own Ce | and To            | nwn Centres  |   |                              |  | Key Positive Neutral Chreenian Major No. No. No.  |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|---|------------------------------|--|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Option 1 Adopt ex      | n 1.<br>existii   | ng polic          | Option 1. Adopt existing policy in SPPS.   | Option 2 Reconfig Any deve including Any deve | gure e<br>relopm<br>ig any l | xisting<br>lent ov<br>land at<br>lent ab | Option 2.  Reconfigure existing policy in SPPS with the following amendments:  Any development over 100 sq. metres net floor area will require an assessment of available/alternative sites including any land at edge of centre locations as well as a justification in terms of the market they propose to serve. Any development above 1000 sq. metres should be accompanied by a Traffic Impact Assessment.   |
|   | Short<br>Term          | Med.<br>Term      | l. Long<br>n Term | Comments   | Short   | Med.<br>Term                 | Long                                     | Comments  |
| 10. To improve air quality  |                        | '                 | 1                 | Likely negative impact. The key air quality impact from this policy would arise from changes in the travel patterns and number of necessary journeys. Road transport is a major cause of harmful air pollutants (e.g., PM10). Overall, emissions that affect air quality are likely to be increased by facilitating retail development in locations which are less accessible by sustainable forms of transport, cycling or walking and this resulting in increased travel by the private car. | 1   |                              |  | Likely negative impact. The key air quality impact from this policy would arise from changes in the travel patterns and number of necessary journeys. Road transport is a major cause of harmful air pollutants (e.g. PM10). Overall, emissions that affect air quality are likely to be increased by facilitating retail development in locations which are less accessible by sustainable forms of transport, cycling or walking and this resulting in increased travel by the private car. |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity  | <i>د</i> .             | ۲                 | ٠.                | Effect is uncertain as it will depend on the nature, scale and location of the development.  | <i>د</i> .                                    | <i>د</i> .                   | <i>د</i> .                               | Effect is uncertain as it will depend on the nature, scale and location of the development.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                                    | <i>د</i> -             | <i>د</i> -        | <i>د</i> .        | Effect is uncertain as it will depend on the nature, scale and location of the development.  | <i>د</i> -                                    | <i>د</i> .                   | <i>د</i> -                               | Effect is uncertain as it will depend on the nature, scale and location of the development.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                          | ر.<br>د                | <i>د</i>          | <i>ر</i>          | Likely uncertain effects. Any new retail development is likely to have an impact on historic and cultural assets. The impact is dependent on the nature of the development and its proximity to the asset. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place.   | <i>د</i> -                                    | <i>د</i> -                   | <i>د.</i>                                | Likely uncertain effects. Any new retail development is likely to have an impact on historic and cultural assets. The impact is dependent on the nature of the development and its proximity to the asset. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                              | 1                      |                   | 1                 | Likely negative impact by facilitating development in locations that are less accessible by sustainable modes of transport causing an increase in the number of private car journeys and emissions of harmful pollutants which contribute to climate change.   |   |                              |  | Likely negative impact by facilitating development in locations that are less accessible by sustainable modes of transport causing an increase in the number of private car journeys and emissions of harmful pollutants which contribute to climate change.  |
| 15. To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0                      | 0                 | 0                 | Likely to have minimal impact on flood risk.   | 0   | 0                            | 0  | Likely to have minimal impact on flood risk.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials  | 0                      | 0                 | 0                 | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.   | 0   | 0                            | 0  | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources   | ر.<br>                 | <i>د</i> .        | <i>~</i> .        | Effect is uncertain as it will depend on the nature, scale and location of the development.  | <i>د</i> .                                    | <i>د</i> -                   | <i>د</i> -                               | Effect is uncertain as it will depend on the nature, scale and location of the development.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth  | +                      | +                 | +                 | Likely positive effect by ensuring that out of town developments that could have significant socio-economic benefits can still be considered and facilitated where there is an identified need.  | +   | +                            | +  | Likely positive effect by by ensuring that out of town developments that could have significant socio-economic benefits can still be considered and facilitated where there is an identified need. Proposals above 1000 sq. metres are subject to satisfactory Retail Impact assessments and Traffic Impact Assessment.   |

Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Policy RE 4 - Development Outside of Town Centres

| Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres                       | tailing, t | Hices        | and Tov                           | wn Centres   |  |                                |                                  |  |
|--|------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Policy RE 4 - Development Outside of Town Centres                                      | side of Tc | wn Ce.       | ntres                             |  |  |                                | Key                              | Publish Majaline Neutral Carentain Maja Neutral No   |
|  | Option 1   | 1.           |                                   | 3  | Option 2.                              |                                |                                  |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt      | existin      | g policy                          | Adopt existing policy in SPPS.   | Reconfigui<br>Any develt<br>ncluding a | re exist<br>opment<br>iny land | ing poli<br>t over 1<br>t at edg | Reconfigure existing policy in SPPS with the following amendments:  Any development over 100 sq. metres net floor area will require an assessment of available/alternative sites including any land at edge of centre locations as well as a justification in terms of the market they propose to serve. Any development above 1000 sq. metres should be accompanied by a Traffic Impact Assessment. |
|  | Short      | Med.<br>Term | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Comments   | Short Me<br>Term Ter                   | Med. Lo<br>Term Te             | Long                             | Comments   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | +          | +            | +                                 | Likely positive effect by by ensuring that out of town developments that could have significant socio-economic benefits can still be considered.   | +                                      |                                | +<br>Sig                         | Likely positive effect by by ensuring that out of town developments that could have significant socio-economic benefits can still be considered.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +          | +            | +                                 | Likely positive effect by by ensuring that out of town developments that could have significant socio-economic benefits can still be considered and facilitated where there is an identified need. | +                                      |                                | Lil<br>+ Sig                     | Likely positive effect by by ensuring that out of town developments that could have significant socio-economic benefits can still be considered and facilitated where there is an identified need.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +          | +            | +                                 | Likely positive effect by by ensuring that out of town developments that could have significant socio-economic benefits can still be considered and facilitated where there is an identified need. | +                                      |                                | Lik<br>+ sig                     | Likely positive effect by by ensuring that out of town developments that could have significant socio-economic benefits can still be considered and facilitated where there is an identified need.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          |            |              |                                   | Impact is likely to be negative as development will be facilitated in out of town<br>locations, which would less accessible by sustainable modes of transport.                                     | +                                      |                                | Lik<br>ap<br>ac<br>eff           | Likely positive effect by by ensuring a consistent approach is taken to all propsals, This approach stipulates that any new development above 1000 sq.metres should be accompanied by a Traffic Impact Assessment and this is a mitigation measure to minimise the effects of traffic of any large retail development.   |

Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Policy RE 4 - Development Outside of Town Centres



|   | Option 1.                      | Option 2.   |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
|   | Adopt existing policy in SPPS. | Reconfigure existing policy in SPPS with the following amendments:  |
|   |                                | Any development over 100 sq. metres net floor area will require an assessment of available/alternative sites            |
| 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |                                | including any land at edge of centre locations as well as a justification in terms of the market they propose to serve. |
| SA / SEA OBJECTIVES                     |                                | Any development above 1000 sq. metres should be accompanied by a Traffic Impact Assessment.                             |
|   |                                |   |
|   | Short Med. Long                | Short Med. Long   |
|   | Term Term Term                 | Term Term Term  |

|                               | Summary - Development outside of Town Centres (Policy RE 4)   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | Broadly positive impacts by ensuring that out of town developments that could have significant socio-economic benefits can still be considered. There may however be negative impacts on the mobility impaired by facilitating developments at less accessible locations.   |
| Environmental Effects         | Likely negative impacts in terms of increased traffic generation and associated impacts on air quality. Impacts on built heritage, natural heritage, landscapes and soil quality are uncertain and will largely depend on the scale and location of the development.  |
| Economic Effects              | Likely significant positive effect by ensuring that out of town developments that could have significant socio-economic benefits can still be considered and facilitated where there is an identified need. Potential negative impacts in terms of increased commuting and traffic generation.  |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Mitigation is built in to policy by requiring the submission of Retail Impact Assessment and a Traffic Impact Assessment for any development over 1000 sqmetres gross external area. Development will only be permitted where there is no significant impact on the existing centre and in the case of a retail use, where a need is established. |
| Preferred Option              | Adopot Option 2 - Policy RE 4 reconfiguring existing policy for development outside of town centres.  |

Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Policy RE 5 - Neighbourhood Shops

| Policy RE 5 - Neighbourhood Shops  | sdou      |                                |              |   |                                |                       |                                     | Rey Megaline Manifest Uncertain ways that the featureship   |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
|  | Option 1. | 1.                             |              |   | Option 2                       | 2.                    |                                     |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e   | Adopt existing policy in SPPS. | olicy in     | SppS.   | Reconfi<br>Inclusio<br>charact | igure exisin of crite | ting poli<br>ria that<br>enities of | Reconfigure existing policy in SPPS with the following amendments: Inclusion of criteria that the floor area does not exceed a net area of 100 sq. metres and does not conflict with the character or amenities of a residential area.  |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term                   | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short<br>Term                  | Med.<br>Term          | Long                                | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | +         | +                              | +            | Likely localised positive impacts by facilitating small scale shops where there is local need.  | +                              | +                     | +                                   | Likely localised positive impacts by facilitating small scale shops where there is local need.  |
| To improve the health     and wellbeing of the     population  | +         | +                              | +            | Likely positive impacts by facilitating local small scale retail provision enabling people to meet their daily needs.   | +                              | +                     | +                                   | Likely positive impacts by facilitating local small scale retail provision enabling people to meet their daily needs. Development is permitted providing it doesn't conflict with the character and amenities of a residential area.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | 0         | 0                              | 0            | Likely minimal impact of this objective.  | 0                              | 0                     | 0                                   | Likely minimal impact of this objective.  |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live in<br/>a decent home</li> </ol>   | 0         | 0                              | 0            | Likely minimal impact of this objective.  | 0                              | 0                     | 0                                   | Likely minimal impact of this objective.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | 0         | 0                              | 0            | Likely minimal impact of this objective.  | 0                              | 0                     | 0                                   | Likely minimal impact of this objective.  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society  | 0         | 0                              | 0            | Likely minimal impact of this objective.  | 0                              | 0                     | 0                                   | Likely minimal impact of this objective.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   | +         | +                              | +            | Likely positive impacts by facilitating local small scale retail provision to enable people to meet their daily needs without the need to go into the town centre. Some residents such as the elderly or disabled may not always be able to easily access the town centre because they are dependent on public transport or assistance from carers in order to do this. | +<br>+                         | +                     | +                                   | Likely positive impacts by facilitating local small scale retail provision to enable people to meet their daily needs without the need to go into the town centre. Some residents such as the elderly or disabled may not always be able to easily access the town centre because they are dependent on public transport or assistance from carers in order to do this. |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | +         | +                              | +            | Likely positive impacts by facilitating local small scale retail provision negating the need for people to travel to town centres to for their daily needs.   | +                              | +                     | +                                   | Likely positive impacts by facilitating local small scale retail provision negating the need for people to travel to town centres to for their daily needs.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve water<br/>quality, conserve water<br/>resources and provide for<br/>sustainable sources of water<br/>supply</li> </ol> | 0         | 0                              | 0            | Likely to have a negligible impact on water quality and water resources   | 0                              | 0                     | 0                                   | Likely to have a negligible impact on water quality and water resources   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | 0         | 0                              | 0            | Although there may be a slightly positive impact by providing locally accessible shops which reduce the need to travel longer distances, it is considered that the overall impact is likely to be negligible.   | 0                              | 0                     | 0                                   | Although there may be a slightly positive impact by providing locally accessible shops which reduce the need to travel longer distances, it is considered that the overall impact is likely to be negligible.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>   | 0         | 0                              | 0            | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective.   | 0                              | 0                     | 0                                   | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective.   |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and<br/>enhance the character and<br/>quality of landscapes and<br/>townscapes</li> </ol>                             | 0         | 0                              | 0            | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective.   | 0                              | 0                     | 0                                   | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective.   |

Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Policy RE 5 - Neighbourhood Shops

| Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres<br>Policy RE 5 - Neighbourhood Shops | Retailing<br>Shops | a, Offices                     | ana loi    | wn Lentres   |                                    |                                  |                                       | Con Properties Magaine Neutral Uncertain Magaine Con Contraction C |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
|   | Option 1.          | 1.                             |            |  | Option 2.                          |                                  |                                       |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt (            | Adopt existing policy in SPPS. | olicy in ! | SPPS.  | Reconfig<br>Inclusion<br>character | ure exist<br>of criter<br>or ame | ting polic<br>ria that t<br>nities of | Reconfigure existing policy in SPPS with the following amendments: Inclusion of criteria that the floor area does not exceed a net area of 100 sq. metres and does not conflict with the character or amenities of a residential area.   |
|   | Short<br>Term      | Med.<br>Term                   | Long       | Comments   | Short                              | Med.                             | Long                                  | Comments   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets          | <i>~</i> .         | <i>د</i>                       | <i>~</i> . | Uncertain effects. New retail development may have an impact on historic and cultural assets. The impact is dependent on nature of the development and its proximity to asset.   |                                    | <i>~</i> .                       | <i>د</i> -                            | Uncertain effects. New retail development may have an impact on historic and cultural assets. The impact is dependent on nature of the development and its proximity to asset.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change              | 0                  | 0                              | 0          | Although there may be a slightly positive impact by providing locally accessible shops which reduce the need to travel longer distances (and therefore traffic emissions), it is considered that the overall impact is likely to be negligible.  | 0                                  | 0                                | 0                                     | Although there may be a slightly positive impact by providing locally accessible shops which reduce the need to travel longer distances (and therefore traffic emissions), it is considered that the overall impact is likely to be negligible.  |
| 15. To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                      | 0                  | 0                              | 0          | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective   | 0                                  | 0                                | 0                                     | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                            | 0                  | 0                              | 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                                  | 0                                | 0                                     | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources   | 0                  | 0                              | 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                                  | 0                                | 0                                     | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth  | +                  | +                              | +          | Likely to have a minor positive impact by facilitating neighbourhood shops at suitable locations   | +                                  | +                                | +                                     | Likely to have a minor positive impact by facilitating neighbourhood shops at suitable locations. There is also a criteria that the net floor area does not exceed 100 sq. metres and this will not pose a significant threat to the viability of the town centre but will enable local need to be met, where appropriate.   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment                        | +                  | +                              | +          | Likely to have a minor positive impact by facilitating neighbourhood shops at suitable locations   | +                                  | +                                | +                                     | Likely to have a minor positive impact by facilitating neighbourhood shops at suitable locations and this has the potential to create employment in these areas.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                | +                  | +                              | +          | Likely to have a minor positive impact by facilitating neighbourhood shops at suitable locations   | +                                  | +                                | +                                     | Likely to have a minor positive impact by facilitating neighbourhood shops at suitable locations   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                | +                  | +                              | +          | Likely to have a minor positive impact by encouraging indigenous business.   | +                                  | +                                | +                                     | Likely to have a minor positive impact by encouraging indigenous business.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                         | +                  | +                              | +          | Likely positive effects by facilitating neighbourhood shops at accessible locations. This may encourage residents to use these shops for local needs instead of making more journeys to the town centres for everyday needs. This can bring more sustainable travel and efficient movement patterns. | +                                  | +                                | +                                     | Likely positive effects by facilitating neighbourhood shops at accessible locations. This may encourage residents to use these shops for local needs instead of making more journeys to the town centres for everyday needs. This can bring more sustainable travel and efficient movement patterns.   |

Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Policy RE 5 - Neighbourhood Shops

|                     |                                |          |   |                                    | Key  |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------|---|------------------------------------|--|
|                     | Option 1.                      |          | Option 2.                                 |                                    |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt existing policy in SPPS. |          | Reconfigur<br>Inclusion of<br>character o | e existin<br>f criteria<br>r ameni | Reconfigure existing policy in SPPS with the following amendments: Inclusion of criteria that the floor area does not exceed a net area of 100 sq. metres and does not conflict with the character or amenities of a residential area. |
|                     | Short Med. Long Term Term Term | Comments | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term         | led. L                             | Omments Comments   |

N N

|                            | Summary - Neighbourhood Shops (Policy RE 5)   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | Likely positive impacts by facilitating local small scale retail provision to enable people to meet their daily needs without the need to go into the town centre. Some residents such as the elderly or disabled may not always be able to easily access the town centre because they are dependent on public transport or assistance from carers in order to do this. |
| Environmental Effects      | Impacts on the environment are likely to be negligible given that the policy relates to small scale shop development within existing built up areas, although some positive effects may be derived from reducing the need for people to travel longer distances to meet their daily needs.  |
| Economic Effects           | A policy that facilitates any type of retail development is likely to be economically beneficial, albeit in this case on a smaller localised scale.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation is built into approach 2 by disallowing development that conflicts with the character and amenities of residential areas, by directing neighbour shops to 'mixed use areas as opposed to residential areas' and by including a cap of 100 square metres net floor area.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy RE5 reconfiguring existing policy for Neigbourhood Shops  |
|                            |   |

Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Policy RE 6 - Villages and Small Settlements

| Policy RE 6 - Villages and Small Settlements   | ttlements                      |          |          |  |   |   |  | Key Prompty Magaine Natural Desertain Natural Prompty (Inc.)   |
|--|--------------------------------|----------|----------|--|---|---|--|--|
|  |                                |          |          | Option 1.  |   |   |  | Option 2.  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt existing policy in SPPS. | isting p | olicy in | 1 SPPS.  | Reconfi <sub>l</sub> All such that a de | gure ex<br>develo <sub>l</sub><br>evelopn<br>d a neig | isting partition is the second partition is the second ghost of the second is the seco | Reconfigure existing policy in SPPS with the following amendment:  All such development will normally be restricted to 100 sq. metres net floor area unless the applicant can demonstrate that a development over this threshold will not have a negative impact on retailing within the village/small settlement or indeed a neighbouring settlement.   |
|  | Short N<br>Term 1              | Med. L   | Long     | Comments   | Short                                   | Med.<br>Term  | Long   | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   |                                |          |          | Likely localised positive impacts by facilitating retail development where there is local need identified within villages and small settlements.   | +                                       |   | +  | Likely localised positive impacts by facilitating retail development where there is local need identified within villages and small settlements.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +                              | +        | +        | Likely localised positive impacts by facilitating retail development where there is local need identified within villages and small settlements. This will help ensure these areas are sustained and continue to be viable.  | +                                       | +   | +  | Likely localised positive impacts by facilitating retail development where there is local need identified within villages and small settlements. This will help ensure these areas are sustained and continue to be viable.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | 0                              | 0        | 0        | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   | 0                                       | 0   | 0  | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   |
| To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home   | 0                              | 0        | 0        | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   | 0                                       | 0   | 0  | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   |
| <ol><li>To reduce crime and anti-<br/>social activity</li></ol>  | 0                              | 0        | 0        | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   | 0                                       | 0   | 0  | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                                | 0                              | 0        | 0        | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   | 0                                       | 0   | 0  | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to<br>key services, especially for those<br>most in need                               | +                              | +        | +        | Likely positive impacts by facilitating local small scale retail provision to enable people to meet their daily needs without the need to go into the town centre or neighbouring villages. Some residents such as the elderly or disabled may not always be able to easily access the town centre because they are dependent on public transport or assistance from carers in order to do this. This policy caters for suitable alternatives. | +                                       | +   | +  | Likely positive impacts by facilitating local small scale retail provision to enable people to meet their daily needs without the need to go into the town centre or neighbouring villages. Some residents such as the elderly or disabled may not always be able to easily access the town centre because they are dependent on public transport or assistance from carers in order to do this. This policy caters for suitable alternatives. |
| <ol> <li>To reduce the effect of<br/>traffic on the environment</li> </ol>   | +                              | +        | +        | Likely positive impacts by facilitating local small scale retail provision negating the need for people to travel to town centres to meet their daily needs.   | +                                       | +   | +  | Likely positive impacts by facilitating local small scale retail provision negating the need for people to travel to town centres to meet their daily needs.   |
| To improve water quality;     conserve water resources and     provide for sustainable sources of     water supply | 0                              | 0        | 0        | Likely to have a negligible impact on water quality and water resources  | 0                                       | 0   | 0  | Likely to have a negligible impact on water quality and water resources  |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 0                              | 0        | 0 8      | Although there may be a slightly positive impact by providing locally accessible shops which reduce the need to travel longer distances, it is considered that the overall impact is likely to be negligible.  | 0                                       | 0   | 0  | Although there may be a slightly positive impact by providing locally accessible shops which reduce the need to travel longer distances, it is considered that the overall impact is likely to be negligible.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | 0                              | 0        | 0        | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective.  | 0                                       | 0   | 0  | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                                 | 0                              | 0        | 0        | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective.  | 0                                       | 0   | 0  | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective.  |

Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Policy RE 6 - Villages and Small Settlements

| Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres<br>Policy RE 6 - Villages and Small Settlements | ling, Off<br>tlement | ices anı.<br>s | 1 Town       | n Centres  |   |   | -                            | Key monthly Magaine Neutral Uncertain tout the Man Hartanishin  |
|--|----------------------|----------------|--------------|--|---|---|------------------------------|---|
|  |                      |                |              | Option 1.  |   |   |                              | Option 2.   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e              | xisting I      | oolicy i     | Adopt existing policy in SPPS.   | Reconfigu<br>All such de<br>that a dev<br>or indeed | ire exisi<br>evelopi<br>elopme<br>a neigh | ting po<br>ment w<br>ent ove | Reconfigure existing policy in SPPS with the following amendment: All such development will normally be restricted to 100 sq. metres net floor area unless the applicant can demonstrate that a development over this threshold will not have a negative impact on retailing within the village/small settlement or indeed a neighbouring settlement.             |
| •  | Short                | Med.<br>Term   | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short M<br>Term Te                                  | Med. L<br>Term T                          | Long                         | Comments  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                     | <i>~</i>             | c-             | <i>~</i> .   | Likely uncertain effects. Any new retail development is likely to have an impact on historic and cultural assets. The impact is dependent on the nature of the development and its proximity to the asset. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place. |   |   |                              | Likely uncertain effects. Any new retail development is likely to have an impact on historic and cultural assets. The impact is dependent on the nature of the development and its proximity to the asset. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place.  |
| To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                             | 0                    | 0              | 0            | Although there may be a slightly positive impact by providing locally accessible shops which reduce the need to travel longer distances (and therefore traffic emissions), it is considered that the overall impact is likely to be negligible.  | 0   | 0   | 0 t                          | Although there may be a slightly positive impact by providing locally accessible shops which reduce the need to travel longer distances (and therefore traffic emissions), it is considered that the overall impact is likely to be negligible.   |
| 15. To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding   | 0                    | 0              | 0            | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective   | 0   | 0   | 0                            | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production<br/>of waste and use of non-<br/>renewable materials</li> </ol>              | 0                    | 0              | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.   | 0   | 0   | 0                            | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                                  | 0                    | 0              | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.   | 0   | 0   | 0                            | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                    | +              | +            | Likely to have a minor positive impact by facilitating new retail development at suitable locations within villages or small settlements   | +   | +   | +                            | Likely to have a minor positive impact by facilitating new retail development at suitable locations within villages or small settlements. There is also a criteria that the net floor area does not exceed 100 sq.metres and this will not pose a significant threat to the viability of the town centre but will enable local need to be met, where appropriate. |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment</li> </ol>                   | +                    | +              | +            | Likely to have a minor positive impact by facilitating retail development at suitable locations.   | +   | +   | +                            | Likely to have a minor positive impact by facilitating retail development at suitable locations and this has the potential to create employment in these areas.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                           | +                    | +              | +            | Likely to have a minor positive impact by facilitating neighbourhood shops at suitable locations   | +   | +   | +                            | Likely to have a minor positive impact by facilitating new retail development at suitable locations within villages or small settlements.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inwestment  | +                    | +              | +            | Likely to have a minor positive impact by encouraging indigenous business in the form of retail development.   | +   | +   | +                            | Likely to have a minor positive impact by encouraging indigenous business in the form of retail development.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                                    | +                    | +              | +            | Likely positive effects by facilitating neighbourhood shops at accessible locations. This may encourage residents to use these shops for local needs instead of making more journeys to the town centres for everyday needs. This can bring more sustainable travel and efficient movement patterns.             | +   | +   | +                            | Likely positive effects by facilitating neighbourhood shops at accessible locations. This may encourage residents to use these shops for local needs instead of making more journeys to the town centres for everyday needs. This can bring more sustainable travel and efficient movement patterns.  |

Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres Policy RE 6 - Villages and Small Settlements

| research of Atlantaires - Reculming, Ogless and Town Centures<br>Policy RE 6 - Villages and Small Settlements | anny, vyjecs and rown centes<br>ettlements   | Key summer sequence benefit theorem to the transmission technicals  |
|---|--|---|
|   | Option 1.  | Option 2.   |
|   |  | Reconfigure existing policy in SPPS with the following amendment:   |
|   | 2003 of the local property of the party of t | All such development will normally be restricted to 100 sq. metres net floor area unless the applicant can demonstrate  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Audplexisting policy III SPPS.   | that a development over this threshold will not have a negative impact on retailing within the village/small settlement |
|   |  | or indeed a neighbouring settlement.  |
|   | Short Med. Long  | Short Med. Long   |
|   | Term Term Term   | Term Term Term  |

|                            | Summary - Villages and Small Settlements (Policy RE 6)   |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | Likely localised positive impacts by facilitating retail development where there is local need identified within villages and small settlements. This will help ensure these areas are sustained and continue to be viable.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Impacts on the environment are likely to be negligible given that the policy relates to small scale retail development within existing built up areas, although this will depend on a case by case basis. Some positive effects may be derived from reducing the need for people to travel longer distances to meet their daily needs. |
| Economic Effects           | A policy that facilitates any type of retail development is likely to be economically beneficial, albeit in this case on a smaller localised scale.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation is built in to policy by refusing development of inappropriate scale and would have a significant impact on the retail provision of nearby town centres or nearby villages/small settlements or within the settlement itself. Policy also includes a cap of 100 square metres net floor area.                               |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy RE6 reconfiguring existing policy for villages and small settlements.  |

Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres

Policy RE 7 - Countryside

| SA / SEA Objectives  | Option 1                       |           |              |  | Option 2                          |                                 |                                | de Constant de Con |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
|  | Adopt existing policy in SPPS. | cisting p | olicy in     |  | Reconfig<br>Developi<br>Inclusion | ure exis<br>ment wi<br>of a co. | sting pc<br>ill norn<br>nvenie | Reconfigure existing policy in SPPS with the following amendments: Development will normally be restricted to a net floor area of 100 sq. metres. Inclusion of a convenience shop linked to an existing service station.   |
|  | Short<br>Term                  | Med.      | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short N<br>Term T                 | Med. L<br>Term T                | Long<br>Term                   | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +                              | +         | +            | Likely localised positive impacts, particularly on rural areas, by facilitating small scale retail development such as a farm shop, craft shop, shop serving a tourist or recreational facility or a convenience shop linked to an existing service station.               | +                                 | +                               | +                              | Likely localised positive impacts,particularly on rural areas, by facilitating small scale retail development such as a farm shop, craft shop, shop serving a tourist or recreational facility or a convenience shop linked to an existing service station.  |
| <ol><li>To improve the health<br/>and wellbeing of the population</li></ol>                                      | +                              | +         | +            | Likely localised positive impacts by facilitating small scale retail development to serve both urban and rural dwellers and giving farmers the opportunity to sell their produce on site directly to the consumer.   | +                                 | +                               | +                              | Likely localised positive impacts by facilitating small scale retail development to serve both urban and rural dwellers and giving farmers the opportunity to sell their produce on site directly to the consumer.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education and skills of the population</li> </ol>  | 0                              | 0         | 0            | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   | 0                                 | 0                               | 0                              | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live in a<br/>decent home</li> </ol>                   | 0                              | 0         | 0            | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   | 0                                 | 0                               | 0                              | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   |
| <ol><li>To reduce crime and anti-<br/>social activity</li></ol>  | 0                              | 0         | 0            | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   | 0                                 | 0                               | 0                              | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a<br/>more equal and inclusive<br/>society</li> </ol> | 0                              | 0         | 0            | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   | 0                                 | 0                               | 0                              | Likely minimal impact of this objective.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                                   | +                              | +         | +            | Likely positive impacts by facilitating small scale retail development in rural areas, alongside existing uses such as a tourism or recreational facility, which otherwise would be directed towards nearby settlements.   | +                                 | +                               | + e                            | Likely positive impacts by facilitating small scale retail development in rural areas, alongside existing uses such as a tourism or recreational facility, which otherwise would be directed towards nearby settlements.   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | +                              | +         | +            | Likely positive impacts by facilitating small scale retail development in rural areas, alongside existing uses such as a tourism or recreational facility, which otherwise would be directed towards nearby settlements, and therefore potentially reducing journey times. | +                                 | +                               | +                              | Likely positive impacts by facilitating small scale retail development in rural areas, alongside existing uses such as a tourism or recreational facility, which otherwise would be directed towards nearby settlements, and therefore potentially reducing journey times.   |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply           | 0                              | 0         | 0            | Likely to have a negligible impact on water quality and water resources  | 0                                 | 0                               | 0                              | Likely to have a negligible impact on water quality and water resources  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | 0                              | 0         | 0            | Atthough there may be a slightly positive impact by providing locally accessible shops which reduce the need to travel longer distances, it is considered that the overall impact is likely to be negligible.  | 0                                 | 0                               | 0 t                            | Although there may be a slightly positive impact by providing locally accessible shops which reduce the need to travel longer distances, it is considered that the overall impact is likely to be negligible.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | 0                              | 0         | 0            | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective, although this will depend on whether proposals entail the conversion of existing farm buildings, and the level of nature conservation interest contained therein.  | 0                                 | 0                               | 0 6                            | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective, although this will depend on whether proposals entail the conversion of existing farm buildings, and the level of nature conservation interest contained therein.  |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance<br/>the character and quality of<br/>landscapes and townscapes</li> </ol>       | 0                              | 0         | 0            | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective.  | 0                                 | 0                               | 0                              | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective.  |

Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres

Policy RE 7 - Countryside

| SA / SEA Objectives  | Option 1      | 1                              |              |  | Option 2                      | 2.                              |                                   | ADDITION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF TH |
|--|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
|  | Adopt e       | Adopt existing policy in SPPS. | policy ii    | n SPPS.  | Reconfi<br>Develo<br>Inclusio | gure exi<br>oment w<br>n of a α | isting pi<br>vill norr<br>onvenie | Reconfigure existing policy in SPPS with the following amendments: Development will normally be restricted to a net floor area of 100 sq. metres. Inclusion of a convenience shop linked to an existing service station.   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term                   | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short Med.<br>Term Term       |                                 | Long                              | Comments   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets           | <i>د</i> -    | <i>~</i> .                     | <i>د-</i>    | Likely uncertain effects. Any new retail development is likely to have an impact on historic and cultural assets. The impact is dependent on the nature of the development and its proximity to the asset. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place. | <i>~</i>                      | <i>د-</i>                       | ٠.                                | Likely uncertain effects. Any new retail development is likely to have an impact on historic and cultural assets. The impact is dependent on the nature of the development and its proximity to the asset. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change               | 0             | 0                              | 0            | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective.  | 0                             | 0                               | 0                                 | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk and<br/>the adverse consequences of<br/>flooding</li> </ol>              | 0             | 0                              | 0            | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective   | 0                             | 0                               | 0                                 | Likely to have a negligible impact on this objective   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                             | 0             | 0                              | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                             | 0                               | 0                                 | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                        | 0             | 0                              | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                             | 0                               | 0                                 | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable economic growth</li> </ol>   | +             | +                              | +            | Likely to have a minor positive impact by facilitating new retail development at suitable locations which can help stimulate the local rural economy.  | +                             | +                               | +                                 | Likely to have a minor positive impact by facilitating new retail development at suitable locations which can help stimulate the local rural economy. There is also a criteria that the net floor area does not exceed 100 sq. metres and this will not pose a significant threat to the viability of the town centre but will enable local need to be met, where appropriate.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | +             | +                              | +            | Likely to have a minor positive impact by facilitating small scale retail development at suitable locations which can help stimulate the local rural economy.  | +                             | +                               | +                                 | Likely to have a minor positive impact by facilitating small scale retail development at suitable locations which can help stimulate the local rural economy.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 | +             | +                              | +            | Likely to have a minor positive impact by facilitating small scale retail development<br>at suitable rural locations   | +                             | +                               | +                                 | Likely to have a minor positive impact by facilitating small scale retail development at suitable rural locations  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                 | +             | +                              | +            | Likely to have a minor positive impact by encouraging indigenous businesses at suitable rural locations. In particular it gives farmers the opportunity to sell their produce on site directly to the consumer, to the benefit of the local economy.   | +                             | +                               | +                                 | Likely to have a minor positive impact by encouraging indigenous businesses at suitable rural locations. In particular it gives farmers the opportunity to sell their produce on site directly to the consumer, to the benefit of the local economy.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                          | +             | +                              | +            | Likely positive effects by facilitating small scale retail development at suitable rural locations such as existing service stations where infrastructure currently exists.  | +                             | +                               | +                                 | Likely positive effects by facilitating small scale retail development at suitable rural locations such as existing service stations where infrastructure currently exists.  |

# Assessment of Alternatives - Retailing, Offices and Town Centres

| Policy RE 7 - Countryside |                                   |                                |           |                                   | Key  | Positive Regulary | Restrate Una | Uncertain   | 1 100 | N/R<br>No<br>Palationship | 9 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-------|---------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives       | Option 1.                         |                                | Option 2. | 2.                                |  |                   |              |             |       |                           |   |
|                           |                                   |                                | Reconfig  | gure existing                     | Reconfigure existing policy in SPPS with the following amendments:             | n the following a | ımendmer     | nts:        |       |                           |   |
|                           | Adopt existing                    | Adopt existing policy in SPPS. | Develop   | ment will n                       | Development will normally be restricted to a net floor area of 100 sq. metres. | d to a net floor  | area of 10   | 00 sq. metr | es.   |                           |   |
|                           |                                   |                                | Inclusio  | າ of a conve                      | Inclusion of a convenience shop linked to an existing service station.         | to an existing se | ervice stat  | ion.        |       |                           |   |
|                           | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | . Long Comments                | Short     | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | bn ⊂   |                   |              | Comments    | nts   |                           |   |

|                            | Summary - Countryside (Policy RE 7)   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | Likely localised positive impacts by facilitating suitable retail development in rural allocations. This will help ensure these areas remain vibrant and viable.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Impacts on the environment are likely to be negligible overall given the types and scale of development that this policy caters for. Having said that, the environmental impact will ultimately depend on a case by case basis.   |
| <b>Economic Effects</b>    | A policy that facilitates any type of retail development is likely to be economically beneficial, albeit in this case on a smaller localised scale within rural areas.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation is built in to policy by restricting the type of acceptable uses to a farm shop, a craft shop, a shop serving a tourist or recreational facility or a convenience shop linked to an existing service station. All other instances of retail development will not accord with the Retail Strategic Policy and will conflict with the plan. A cap of 100 sq. metres is also included. Any unforeseen adverse environmental impacts should be picked up through the development management process the associated consultation process and taking account of related policies on for example, built heritage or natural heritage. |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy RE 7 reconfigure existing policy to facilitate opportunities for residents to develop businesses in the rural area.   |

#### Minerals

## Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals - Strategic Approach

Key Notices Ingesting the control (discertain tours)

|  |                                | ,                                |                                    |   |                                  |                             |                                |  |          |              |           |  |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------|--------------|-----------|--|
|  | Option 1                       | i                                |                                    |   | Option 2.                        |                             |                                |  | Option 3 | 'n           |           |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Conside<br>against<br>Planning | er all ap<br>existin<br>g Strate | plicatio<br>g criterio<br>gy for R | Consider all applications for minerals development regardless of their location against existing criterion based policy (Min 1 to Min 8) contained within The Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland and SPPS.  | Reconfig<br>Rural No<br>Developi | ure and<br>rthem<br>nent ar | d tailor<br>Ireland<br>nd Mine | Reconfigure and tailor existing policies contained within The Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland and the SPPS, including Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development and Mineral Reserve Policy Areas.  | Carry fc | orward e     | xisting / | Carry forward existing ACMD / MRPA designations alongside existing policy  |
|  | Short                          | Med.<br>Term                     | Long<br>Term                       | Comments  | Short Term                       | Med.                        | Long                           | Comments   | Short    | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +                              | +                                | +                                  | Likely to have a positive impact. Mid Ulster possesses more jobs in 'mining and quarrying' than any other district in Northern Ireland. This approach will help facilitate creation of additional jobs in the minerals industry. There are potential negative impacts in that it does not include designation of mineral reserve policy areas although this may be offset given the absence of Areas of constraint. | +                                | +                           | +                              | Likely to have a positive impact. Mid Ulster possesses more jobs in 'mining and quarrying' than any other district in Northern Ireland. This approach will help facilitate creation of additional jobs in the minerals industry and also safeguard known minerals reserves with the introduction of Mineral Reserve Policy Areas | +        | +            | +         | Likely to have a positive impact. Mid Ulster possesses more jobs in 'mining and quarrying' than any other district in Northem reland. This approach will help facilitate creation of additional jobs in the minerals industry and also safeguard known minerals reserves with the introduction of Mineral Reserve Policy Areas |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +                              | +                                | +                                  | Likely positive impact overall by facilitating minerals development and creation of jobs. Potential localised adverse effects on residential amenity in relation to noise, dust and increased traffic may be controlled by criterion based policy and/or planning conditions.   | +                                | +                           | +                              | Likely positive impact overall by facilitating minerals development and creation of jobs. Potential localised adverse effects on residential amenity in relation to noise, dust and increased traffic may be controlled by criterion based policy and/or planning conditions.  | +        | +            | +         | Likely positive impact overall by facilitating minerals development and creation of jobs. Potential localised adverse effects on residential amenity in relation to noise, dust and increased traffic may be controlled by criterion based policy and/or planning conditions.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the<br/>education and skills of the<br/>population</li> </ol>                                  | +                              | +                                | +                                  | Likely positive effect as it well help facilitate employment and apprenticeships within the minerals industry which is a key employer within Mid Ulster.  | +                                | +                           | +                              | Likely positive effect as it well help facilitate employment and apprenticeships within the minerals industry which is a key employer within Mid Ulster.   | +        | +            | +         | Likely positive effect as it well help facilitate employment and apprenticeships within the minerals industry which is a key employer within Mid Ulster.   |
| <ul> <li>4. To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live<br/>in a decent home</li> </ul>                  | 0                              | 0                                | 0                                  | Likely negligible effect. Whilst the availability of mineral resources for the construction of new homes can have an indirectly positive effect on the availability of homes, the achievement of this objective is primarily steered by other housing related policies.   | 0                                | 0                           | 0                              | Likely negligible effect. Whilst the availability of mineral resources for the construction of new homes can have an indirectly positive effect on the availability of homes, the achievement of this objective is primarily steered by other housing related policies.  | 0        | 0            | 0 ii      | Likely negligible effect. Whilst the availability of mineral resources for the construction of new homes can have an indirectly positive effect on the availability of homes, the archievement of this objective is primarily steered by other housing related policies.   |
| <ol><li>To reduce crime and<br/>anti-social activity</li></ol>   | N/R                            | N/R                              | N/R                                | No Relationship   | N/R                              | N/R                         | N/R                            | No Relationship  | N/R      | N/R          | N/R       | No Relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                                | 0                              | 0                                | 0                                  | Likely negligible effect on this objective  | 0                                | 0                           | 0                              | Likely negligible effect on this objective   | 0        | 0            | 0         | No direct impact on this objective through facilitation of mineral development.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                                     | 0                              | 0                                | 0                                  | Likely to have a minimal impact on accessibility to key services  | 0                                | 0                           | 0                              | Likely to have a minimal impact on accessibility to key services   | 0        | 0            | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on accessibility to key services   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  |                                |                                  |                                    | Likely to have a negative impact on this objective due to increased dust and particle emissions generated by additional quarry traffic. This may be controlled by criterion based policy and/or planning conditions.  |                                  |                             |                                | Likely to have a negative impact on this objective due to increased dust and particle emissions generated by additional quarry traffic. This may be controlled by criterion based policy and/or planning conditions  | 1        |              | - i C     | Likely to have a negative impact on this objective due to increased dust and particle emissions generated by additional quarry traffic. This may be controlled by criterion based policy and/or planning conditions  |
| To improve water<br>quality, conserve water<br>resources and provide for<br>sustainable sources of water<br>supply |                                |                                  |                                    | Likely negative effect as a more relaxed approach may lead to greater risk of water contamination, particularly in sensitive landscapes.  | 0                                | 0                           | 0                              | Whilst minerals extraction can have detrimental effects on local water quality, the combination of applying criterion based policies and Areas of Constraint on Minerals Development designations can help provide sufficient mitigation. The overall effect is therefore considered neutral.                                    | 0        | 0            | 0         | Whilst minerals extraction can have detrimental effects on local water quality, the combination of applying criterion based policies and Areas of Constraint on Minerals Development designations can help provide sufficient mitigation. The overall effect is therefore considered neutral.                                  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   |                                | 1                                |                                    | Likely to have a negative impact on this objective due to increased dust and particle emissions generated by additional quary traffic. This may be controlled by criterion based policy and/or planning conditions.   | 0                                | 0                           | 0                              | Whilst minerals extraction can have detrimental effects on air quality, the combination of applying criterion based policies and Areas of Constraint on Minerals Development designations can help provide sufficient mitigation. The overall effect is therefore considered neutral.  | 0        | 0            | 0         | Whilst minerals extraction can have detrimental effects on air quality, the combination of applying criterion based policies and Areas of Constraint on Minerals Development designations can help provide sufficient mitigation. The overall effect is therefore considered neutral.  |

| <b>→ 1</b>   | Option 1                         |  |  |   | Option 2.                        |                                |  |  | Option 3 | mi l     |   |  |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|----------|----------|---|--|
| C<br>SA / SEA Objectives   | Consider<br>against e<br>Janning | r all appli<br>existing cr<br>Strategy | plicationध<br>इ criterior<br>gy for Ru | Consider all applications for minerals development regardless of their location against existing criterion based policy (Min 1 to Min 8) contained within The Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland and SPPS.  | Reconfig<br>Rural No<br>Developn | ure and<br>them Ir<br>nent and | tailor e:<br>eland a<br>1 Miner  | Reconfigure and tailor existing policies contained within The Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland and the SPPS, including Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development and Mineral Reserve Policy Areas.  | Carry fo | rward ex | isting ACMD / MRP,  | Carry forward existing. ACMD / MRPA designations alongside existing policy   |
|  | Short                            | Med. L                                 | Long                                   | Comments  | Short N<br>Term T                | Med. L<br>Term T               | Long   | Comments   | Short    | Med.     | Long<br>Term  | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>   |                                  |  | 1                                      | Likely negative effect on this objective due to potential for habitat discuption/fragmentation. This may be controlled by criterion based policy and/or planning conditions   | 0                                | 0                              | O Be th  | Although the potential for habitat disruption/fragmentation remains under this approach, those areas that are noted for their intrinsic landscape amenity and scientific value e.g., Sleve Beach are afforded greater protection under this approach through ACMD's and criterion based policy The overall effect is therefore considered neutral.   |          | 0        | Although the remains unde intrinsic lands are afforded. ACMD's and c therefore con  | Although the potential for habitat disruption/ fragmentation remains under this approach, those areas that are noted for their intrinsic landscape amenity and scientific value e.g Sileve Beach are afforded greater protection under this approach through ACMD's and criterion based policy The overall effect is therefore considered neutral.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                                       |                                  |  | ,                                      | Minerals Development, by its nature, can have severe adverse visual impacts on our landscapes. These can be offset to a certain degree through appropriate restoration and aftercare arrangements as required under this approach.  | 0                                | 0                              | O af trick of the contract of  | Minerals Development, by its nature, can have severe adverse visual impacts on our landscapes, although these can be offset to a certain degree through appropriate restoration and aftercare. By introducing ACMDs under this approach, areas noted for their intrinsic landscape, amenity, scientific and heritage value e.g.; High Sperrins, Lough Shore and Slieve Beagh are afforded greater protection from inappropriate mineral development. The overall effect is therefore considered to be neutral.   | 0        | 0        | Minerals Deversive visual impacts a certain degree a certain degree By introducing intrinsic lands High Sperrins. protection fro effect is there      | Minerals Development , by its nature, can have severe adverse visual impacts on our landscapes, although these can be offset to a certain degree through appropriate restoration and aftercare. By introducing ACMDs under this approach, areas noted for their intrinsic landscape, amenity, scientific and heritage value e.g.; High Sperins, Lough Shore and Silvee Beagh are afforded greater protection from inappropriate mineral development. The overall effect is therefore considered to be neutral.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and,<br/>where appropriate, enhance<br/>the historic environment and<br/>cultural assets</li> </ol> |                                  |  | 1<br>TT 4T (S                          | Potential negative effects on historical and cultural assets<br>from minerals development, particularly in the absence of<br>spatial constraints.   | 1                                |                                | -<br>  | Under this approach sensitive areas noted for their intrinsic landscape, amenity, scientific and heritage value e.g.; Beaghmore and High Sperrins are afforded greater protection from inappropriate mineral development with the introduction of ACMD's. Potential adverse effects still exist outside of Considered negative.  | 1        |          | Under this applandscape, arrand High Sperinappropriate ACMD's. Pote a case by case negative.  | Under this approach sensitive areas noted for their intrinsic landscape, amenity, scientific and heritage value e.g.; Beaghmore and High Sperrins are afforded greater protection from inappropriate mineral development with the introduction of ACMD's. Potential adverse effects still exist outside of ACMD's on a case by case basis. The overall effect is therefore considered negative.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                                 | 1                                | 1                                      |  | The presence of hydro carbons in the district is noted, however the SPPS direct that there should be a presumption against their exploitation until there is surficient and robust evidence in all environmental impacts. As a result of this wider regional policy there is little prospect of hydrocarbon extraction ts negative effects on climate change and scoring reflects this. This approach generally however may lead to more mineral development in inappropriate locations increasing the risk of loss of innortant carbon stores. | 0                                | 0                              | O the ending the character of the charac | The presence of hydro carbons in the district is noted, however proposed policy directs that there is should be a presumption against their exploitation until there is sufficient and robust evidence in all environmental impacts. As a result of this policy there is little prospect of hydrocarbon extraction and its negative effects on climate change and the scoring reflects this The introduction of areas of constraint, in bogland areas in particular, can minimise potential loss of carbon stores and offer a greater resilience to potential effects of climate change. | 0        | 0        | The presence proposed policy against their elements widence in all there is little perfects on clin introduction can particular, can a greater resili | The presence of hydro carbons in the district is noted, however proposed policy directs that there should be a presumption against their exploitation until there is sufficient and robust evidence in all environmental impacts. As a result of this policy there is little prospect of hydrocarbon extraction and its negative effects on climate change and the scoring reflects this. The introduction of areas of constraint, in bogland areas in particular, can minimise potential loss of carbon stores and offer a greater resilience to potential effects of climate change. |
| <ol> <li>To reduce floodrisk<br/>and the adverse<br/>consequences of flooding</li> </ol>                                 | 0                                | 0                                      | 0 tt                                   | Although there may be some localised negative effects, the overall effect on flood risk is considered to be negligible.   | 0                                | 0                              | 0 O  | Although there may be some localised negative effects, the overall effect on flood risk is considered to be negligible.  | 0        | 0        | Although ther overall effect  | Although there may be some localised negative effects, the overall effect on flood risk is considered to be negligible.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials   |                                  |  | 1                                      | Likely negative effect due to use of non- renewable materials and waste production from quarrying operations/related construction operations.   |                                  |                                | - C a E  | Likely negative effect due to use of non-renewable materials and waste production from quarrying operations/related construction operations.   |          |          | Likely negative effect due<br>waste production from q<br>construction operations.   | Likely negative effect due to use of non-renewable materials and waste production from quarrying operations/related construction operations.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance land quality and soil<br/>resources</li> </ol>                                      |                                  |  | 1                                      | Policy that facilitates removal of materials from the ground will conflict with the aims of this objective. Appropriate restoration and aftercare conditions can however provide mitigation.  | •                                |                                | - C - E  | Policy that facilitates removal of materials from the ground will clearly conflict with the aims of this objective. Appropriate restoration and aftercare conditions can however provide mitigation. Additional mitigation under this approach with the introduction of ACMD's.  |          |          | Policy that facilitates rei<br>clearly conflict with the<br>restoration and aftercar<br>mitigation. Additional m<br>introduction of ACMD's.           | Policy that facilitates removal of materials from the ground will clearly conflict with the aims of this objective. Appropriate restoration and aftercare conditions can however provide mitigation. Additional mitigation under this approach with the introduction of ACMD's.  |

## Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals - Strategic Approach

| Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals - Strategic Approach                             | - Mineral.                       | ls - Strat                          | rtegic Ap                              | proach  |                                 |                                   |  |   | Key       |          | - Magazine                           | November (despertulate formatte) from the formatte format |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----------|----------|--------------------------------------|--|
|  | Option 1.                        | 1.                                  |  |   | Option 2.                       | 2.                                |  |   | Option 3. | ند       |                                      |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Conside<br>against (<br>Planning | er all app<br>existing<br>g Strateg | oplication<br>g criterio<br>egy for Ru | Consider all applications for minerals development regardless of their location against existing criterion based policy (Min 1 to Min 8) contained within The Planning Strategy for Rural Northem Ireland and SPPS.   | Reconfig<br>Rural Nc<br>Develop | gure and<br>orthern II<br>ment an | tailor e<br>reland a<br>d Miner              | Reconfigure and tailor existing policies contained within The Planning Strategy for Rural Northem Ireland and the SPPS, including Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development and Mineral Reserve Policy Areas.  | Carry for | ward exi | sting ACN                            | Carry forward existing ACMD / MRPA designations alongside existing policy  |
|  | Short                            | Med.<br>Term                        | Long                                   | Comments  | Short Med.<br>Term Term         |                                   | Long   | Comments  | Short     | Med. L   | Long                                 | Comments   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | ‡                                | ‡                                   | ‡                                      | Likely significant positive effects. The minerals industry makes an essential contribution to the local economy. The Sustainable Development Strategy recognises that while it is important that we respect the limits of our natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of our environment, sustainable development does not prevent us from using and capitalising on such resources. | ‡                               | ‡                                 | t DD + W P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P | Likely significant positive effects. The minerals industry makes an essential contribution to the local economy. The Sustainable Development Strategy recognises that while it is important that we respect the limits of our natural resources and ensure a nigh level of protection and improvement of the quality of our environment, 'sustainable development' does not prevent us from using and capitalising on such resources.                               | ‡<br>‡    | ‡        | Like esse esse Dev H+ we i leve envi | Likely significant positive effects. The minerals industry makes an essential contribution to the local economy. The Sustainable Development Strategy recognises that while it is important that we respect the limits of our natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of our environment, Sustainable development does not prevent us from using and capitalising on such resources.  |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | ‡                                | ‡                                   | ‡                                      | Likely significant positive effect as the minerals industry is an important provider of jobs within the district and this should continue to be facilitated.  | ‡                               | ‡                                 | Li<br>ire<br>cc<br>++ br<br>an<br>an<br>ft   | Likely significant positive effect as the minerals industry is an important provider of jobs within the district and this should continue to be facilitated. The introduction of an ACMD may restrict mineral development in certain areas, it is considered however that this will be minimal given its proposed location and extent. The introduction of Minerals Reserve Policy Areas, can also bring economic benefits by safeguarding minerals for future use. | ‡         | ‡        | Like imp con rest ++ how exte also   | Likely significant positive effect as the minerals industry is an important provider of jobs within the district and this should continue to be facilitated. The introduction of an ACMD may restrict mineral development in certain areas, it is considered however that this will be minimal given its proposed location and extent. The introduction of Minerals Reserve Policy Areas, can also bring economic benefits by safeguarding minerals for future use.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +                                | +                                   | +                                      | The minerals industry is an important provider of a variety of jobs within Mid Ulster and can indirectly have a positive impact on this objective.  | +                               | +                                 | +<br>jc<br>o                                 | The minerals industry is an important provider of a variety of jobs within Mid Ulster and can indirectly have a positive impact on this objective.  | +         | +        | The<br>+ jobs<br>on t                | The minerals industry is an important provider of a variety of jobs within Mid Ulster and can indirectly have a positive impact on this objective.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | ‡                                | ‡                                   | ‡                                      | Likely significant positive effect by facilitating the creation of jobs in the mineral industry and associated secondary industries such as construction and manufacturing.   | ‡                               | ‡                                 | †<br>jo<br>ir                                | Likely significant positive effect by facilitating the creation of jobs in the mineral industry and associated secondary industries such as construction and manufacturing.   | ‡         | ‡        | Like<br>++ in th<br>as o             | Likely significant positive effect by facilitating the creation of jobs in the mineral industry and associated secondary industries such as construction and manufacturing.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | I                                | 1                                   | ı                                      | By facilitating mineral development, there would be an increase in traffic generation along major and minor routes which would have a negative effect for our efforts to create more efficeient patterns of movement.   | I                               | 1                                 | 1 8 5 8                                      | By facilitating mineral development, there would be an increase in traffic generation along major and minor routes which would have a negative effect for our efforts to create more efficient patterns of movement.  | 1         | 1        | By f<br>in tr<br>haw<br>patt         | By facilitating mineral development, there would be an increase in traffic generation along major and minor routes which would have a negative effect for our efforts to create more efficeient patterns of movement.  |

### Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals - Strategic Approach

|                     | Option 1.  |  | Option 2.   | Option 3.   |
|---------------------|--|--|---|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Consider all applications for minerals development regardless of their location against existing criterion based policy (Min 1 to Min 8) contained within The Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland and SPPS. | velopment regardless of their location<br>din 1 to Min 8) contained within The<br>land and SPPS. | Reconfigure and tailor existing policies contained within The Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland and the SPPS, including Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development and Mineral Reserve Policy Areas. | Carry forward existing ACMD / MRPA designations alongside existing policy |
|                     | Short Med. Long Term Term Term   | Comments   | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term   | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term  |

|                               | Summary - Minerals Strategy  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Social Effects                | Both approaches can have positive social impacts by facilitating employment creation, and assisting in improving skills of the local population. There may also be potential negative effects on residents through loss of amenity by way of noise/dust pollution. This may vary on a case by case basis depending on location scale and extent of development. Potential mitigation exists through application of criterion based policies.   |
| Environmental Effects         | Approach 1 is likely to pose a greater risk to the environment as this is based on a criteria based approach without spatial constraints, thereby increasing the possibility of allowing minerals development within sensitive areas. Potential adverse impacts may be better avoided under Approach 2 as minerals development is restricted in areas of noted for their landscape, scientific, heritage or amenity value.   |
| Economic Effects              | Both approaches can bring economic benefits to Mid Ulster by helping to facilitate the creation of jobs in the mineral industry and associated construction/manufacturing industries. Baseline data indicates that the minerals industry employs over 1250 people in Mid Ulster generating approximately £20million per annum. The Sustainable Development Strategy recognises that while it is important that we respect the limits of our natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of our natural resources and contribute towards the protection of the environment. Although the introduction of prevent us from using and capitalising on such resources. An enduring successful economy will effectively use natural resources and contribute towards the protection of the environment. Although strength of the Approach 2 may restrict mineral development in these areas, it is considered that this will be minimal given its proposed location and extent and can therefore have an overall significant positive impact in economic benefits by safeguarding minerals for future use. There is potential of re-enhancement and mitigation in combination with other subject policies such as General Principles, Built Heritage, Natural Heritage and Economic policies. |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Both approaches include mitigation in the form of criterion based policies whereby certain requirements have to be met, for example in terms of impact on built heritage, natural heritage, road safety, residential amenity or landscapes. It is also acknowledged that Approach 2 is set against the backdrop of having to satisfy related General Principles Policy. Potential for enhancement can be found in the application of related policies for e.g on economic development which may facilitate associated manufacturing activities.  |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 2 -Adoption of a designation strategy, utilised alongside tailored policies.  |

| •  | Option 1         | 1.   |         | _  | Option 2. |       |        | 5   | Option 3.         |                  |  |
|--|------------------|--|---------|--|-----------|-------|--------|---|-------------------|------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Retair<br>the DS | Retain Areas of Cons<br>the DSTAP and CAP. | of Cons | itraint on Mineral Development (ACMID) as contained within   | Review A  | CMD's | and mo | Review ACMD's and modify them as shown in the Draft Plan Strategy.  | Remove            | Areas o          | Remove Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development from the Plan  |
|  | Short<br>Term    | Med.<br>Term                               | . Long  | Comments   | Short I   | Med.  | Long   | Comments  | Short N<br>Term T | Med. L<br>Term T | Long Comments  |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   |                  |  |         | This option would see a continued level of constraint on the minerals industry which is a vital employer in our district.  | 1         |       |        | This option would see an even greater level of constraint placed on the minerals industry.  | +                 | +                | This will place less of a constraint on the minerals industry which is an important employer and wealth generator for the District. Thus, this option will lead to more job creation and reduction in poverty.                     |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | 0                | 0  | 0       | Minimal impact on health and wellbeing.  | 0         | 0     | 0      | Minimal impact on health and wellbeing.   | 0                 | 0                | 0 Minimal impact on health and wellbeing.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | -                |  |         | Placing an increased level of constraint on the minerals industry is likely to reduce the chances for employment and the learning of new skills within the minerals industry.  | - 1       |       |        | Placing an increased level of constraint on the minerals industry is likely to reduce the chances for employment and the learning of new skills within the minerals industry.   | +                 | +                | Likely to improve employment prospects and chances to develop skills within the minerals sector by removing this level of constraint upon the industry.  |
| To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                     | -                |  |         | The minerals industry in Mid Ulster is vital supplier to the construction industry. Thus, by constraining this industry, there will be a negative effect on the construction industry and its ability to build homes.    | 1         |       |        | The minerals industry in Mid Ulster is vital supplier to the construction industry. Thus, by further constraining this industry, there will be a negative effect on the construction industry and its ability to build homes.   | +                 | +                | The absence of any designation constraint on the minerals industry will have a positive effect on the construction industry which relies heavily upon the minerals industry for raw materials to enable the building of new homes. |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | N/R              | N/R  | N/R     | No Relationship  | N/R       | N/R   | N/R    | No Relationship   | N/R I             | N/R              | N/R No Relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    | 0                | 0  | 0       | Likely negligible effect on this objective   | 0         | 0     | 0      | Likely negligible effect on this objective  | 0                 | 0                | 0 Likely negligible effect on this objective   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                         | 0                | 0  | 0       | Ukely to have a minimal impact on accessibility to key services  | 0         | 0     | 0      | Likely to have a minimal impact on accessibility to key services  | 0                 | 0                | 0 Likely to have a minimal impact on accessibility to key services   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | +                | +  | +       | This option will see more of the rural area protected from mineral development and this will lead to less traffic volumes on rural roads.  | +         | +     | +      | This option will see more of the rural area protected from mineral development and this will lead to less traffic volumes on rural roads.   |                   |                  | This option will mean there are no constraints upon the minerals industry and this will increase the likelihood of increased traffic volumes in the rural area, where quarries tend to be located.                                 |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | +                | +  | +       | This option will see more of the rural area protected from mineral development and this will lead to a reduced risk of localised impacts of mineral development, one of which is the potential for water contamination.  | +         | +     | +      | This option will see more of the rural area protected from mineral development and this will lead to a reduced risk of localised impacts of mineral development, one of which is the potential for water contamination  | 1                 |                  | This approach may lead to localized negative effects due to risk of water contamination from minerals operations which will be more common under this approach. Potential mitigation in the form of criterion based policies.      |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | +                | +  | +       | Reduced traffic associated with this option will mean there will be benefits for air quality.  | +         | +     | +      | Reduced traffic associated with this option will mean there will be benefits for air quality.   | 1                 |                  | The absence of any designation constraint on mineral development will result in increased traffic volumes and this will impact negatively on air quality.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | +                | +  | +       | The level of protection from minerals development, particularly in the rural area will have a positive impact on our efforts to protect biodiversity.  | +         | +     | +      | The increased level of protection from minerals development, particularly in the rural area will have a positive impact on our efforts to protect biodiversity.   | 1                 |                  | The absence of any designation constraint on minerals development will lead to increased mineral workings in the rural area and this will result in biodiversity loss.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                     | +                | +  | +       | By protecting areas from minerals development, we will be avoiding the potential for minerals workings, which can often be obtrusive and severely impact upon the local landscape to be located in more sensitive areas. | +         | +     | +      | By protecting areas from minerals development, we will be avoiding the potential for minerals workings, which can often be obtrusive and severely impact upon the local landscape to be located in more sensitive areas. The ACMD as proposed in the draft Plan Strategy includes additional ACMD designations for example at Sleve Gallion and on the Clogher Valley Ridge line which have been included for their visual importance to the landscape. |                   | 1                | Without a designation constraint upon minerals, there is more of a likelihood of such development appearing in sensitive areas. Mitigation for this can be through a strict criteria based policy.                                 |

|  | , and    | -                                     |                   |  | Ontion 2            |                    |                |   | C noite            |                    |  |
|--|----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Retain , | Retain Areas of Conthe DSTAP and CAP. | f Constra<br>CAP. | Retain Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development (ACMD) as contained within the DSTAP and CAP.  | Review AC           | :MD's aı           | nd moc         | Review ACMD's and modify them as shown in the Draft Plan Strategy.  | Remove A           | vreas of           | Appension 5. Remove Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development from the Plan   |
|  | Short    | Med.<br>Term                          | Long              | Comments   | Short IV<br>Term To | Med. Lo<br>Term To | Long           | Comments  | Short M<br>Term Te | Med. Lo<br>Term Te | Long Comments  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | +        | +                                     | +                 | The existing designations in the current plans seek to protect various parts of the landscape from minerals development for a variety of reasons, one of which is the earth science value as well as the area around Beaghmore ASAN. | +                   | +                  | +              | The existing designations in the current plans seek to protect various parts of the landscape from minerals development for a variety of reasons, one of which is the earth science value as well as the area around Beaghmore ASAI.                  |                    |                    | The absence of any designation protection from minerals development will result in more minerals development taking place in such locations. Mitigation could be in the form of criteria contained within policy.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change     | +        | +                                     | +                 | By constraining the minerals industry, there will be less industrial activity and traffic generation, hence this will have a positive impact on climate change.  | +                   | +                  | # := Q         | By further constraining the minerals industry, there will be less industrial activity and traffic generation, hence this will have a positive impact on climate change.   |                    | 1                  | The removal of ACMD designations would lead to minerals development becoming more common and this would result in increased economic activity and traffic generation, thus having a negative effect on climate change.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                            | 0        | 0                                     | 0                 | Likaly negligible effect   | 0                   | 0                  | 0 []           | Likely negligible effect  | 0                  | 0                  | 0 Likely negligible effect   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                   | +        | +                                     | +                 | This approach will lead to less mineral development and this will mean less of our non renewable resources such as coals and sand are used   | +                   | +                  | +              | This approach will lead to less mineral development and this will mean less use of our non renewable resources.   |                    |                    | Without any designation level of constraint on minerals, there will be a greater level of exploitation of our non renewable resources.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                                  | +        | +                                     | +                 | By protecting areas from minerals development, we will be avoiding the potential for minerals workings, which can erode land quality and lead to the loss of valuable soil resources.  | +                   | +                  | +              | By protecting areas from minerals development, we will be avoiding the potential for minerals workings, which can erode land quality and lead to the loss of valuable soil resources.   |                    | 1                  | Without any designation level of constraint on minerals, there will be a greater level of exploitation of land and loss of soil resources to quarrying activity.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable<br>economic growth  |          |                                       |                   | This approach will place a level of constraint on the minerals industry which acts as a vital cog in the economy of Mid Ulster both in terms of job creation and as a supplier to other industries.                                  | 1                   |                    | T -            | This approach will place an even greater level of constraint on minerals industry which is vital to the economy of Mid Ulster   | +                  | +                  | This approach would see no level of strategic constraint placed on the minerals industry. This would mean more minerals operations would be in operation, creating more jobs directly in the minerals industry as well as in other industries which are supplied by the minerals industry. |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment               | +        | +                                     | +                 | This option would see a continued level of constraint on the minerals industry which is a vital employer in our district.  | +                   | +                  | +              | This option would see a continued level of constraint on the minerals industry which is a vital employer in our district.   | +                  | +                  | This will place less of a constraint on the minerals industry  which is an important employer and wealth generator for the District.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration       |          |                                       | , 022             | The constraint placed on the minerals industry by this approach will be a negative for economic growth as it will mean that there will be areas of the district where minerals development will not take place.                      | 1                   |                    | - × <u>-</u> ¬ | The constraint placed on the minerals industry by this approach will be a negative for economic growth as it will mean that a larger part of the district will be unavailable for minerals development, than was the case in the previous Area Plans. | +                  | +                  | This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as the minerals industry will be able to operate free form designation constraint and there will therefore be more opportunities for quarrying activity.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                       |          |                                       |                   | The negative economic effects of this option are not likely to attract investment from out side of the district.   |                     |                    | ь в<br>-       | The negative economic effects of this option are not likely to attract investment from out side of the district.  | +                  | +                  | This option represents a positive economic effect and therefore, more economic investment is likely to result. It will a sof scilitate local investment in the form of quarrying operations and associated business start-ups linked to the quarrying industry such as manufacturing.      |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                | +        | +                                     | +                 | Likely negligible effect on this objective   | +                   | +                  | +              | Likely negligible effect on this objective  | 0                  | 0                  | 0 Likely negligible effect on this objective   |



|                     | Option 1.   | Option 2.  | Option 3.   |
|---------------------|---|--|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Retain Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development (ACMD) as contained within the DSTAP and CAP. | Review ACMD's and modify them as shown in the Draft Plan Strategy. | Remove Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development from the Plan |
|                     | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term   | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term                            | Short Med. Long Term Term Term Term                             |

|                            | Summary - Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development   |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | Options 1 and 2 are largely negative in terms of social impact. This is due to the economic effects of these options which would mean that there is less job creation / wealth creation and this can impact negatively on social impact such as the ability to live in a persons own community. The flip side of the argument is that option 3 is largely positive in terms of social impacts because of the increased economic benefits and the positive effects the will have on such social indicators.   |
| Environmental Effects      | Approaches 1 and 2 are likely to have positive environmental impacts because they are focussed on protecting our most important landscapes from the impacts of mineral development. This has spin off benefits such as reduced traffic which helps protect air quality as well as reduced impacts on groundwater supply and less loss of soil resources. The flip side of the argument is that option 3 is largely negative in terms of environmental impacts because of the increased potential for mineral workings and quarrying activity and the negative economic impacts this can cause. |
| Economic Effects           | Approaches 1 and 2 will have negative economic impacts because they will result in less mineral development opportunities and this will have obvious economic drawbacks for an economy which is so dependent upon the minerals industry. Option 3 will promote economic growth by providing more minerals development opportunities.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | No potential significant adverse effects have been identified with either approach. Potential adverse minor effects can be mitigated by way of other criterion based policies, for example in relation to the impact of option 3 on land of historical or cultural importance or on land recognised for its landscape quality, criteria could be included in policy so that development within such designated land is contrary to policy.   |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Retain and modify Areas of Contraint for Minerals Development.  |

|  | Option 1.            | 1.           |                      | 0  | Option 2.                              |                                 |                                    | 3   | Option 3      | 3.         |                   |   |
|--|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------|------------|-------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Retain N<br>Derry ro | Mineral I    | Reserve<br>ryvale rc | Retain Mineral Reserve Policy Areas at Ballreagh (CAP ) and at Derraghadoan and Month of the CAP (CAP ) and at Derraghadoan and Atlant of the CAP (CAP ) and atlant of the CA | Retain exis<br>Mineral Re<br>Road/Derr | sting Mi<br>serve P<br>yvale Ro | ineral Ri<br>Policy At<br>oad (Co. | Retain existing Mineral Reserve Policy Areas a Ballyreagh (CAP) and modify Mineral Reserve Policy Areas at Derraghadoan (dungannon) and Derry Road/Derryvale Road (Coalisland) (DSTAP)        | Remove        | Mineral    | Reserve           | Remove Mineral Reserve Policy Areas from the Plan   |
|  | Short<br>Term        | Med.<br>Term | Long                 | Comments S   | Short Me<br>Term Te                    | Med. Lor<br>Term Ter            | Long<br>Term                       | Comments  | Short<br>Term | Med.       | Long              | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty<br/>and social exclusion</li> </ol>   |                      |              | +                    | Protecting valuable mineral resources important to the local economy and thus sustaining jobs.   | +                                      |                                 | Pro<br>+<br>eco                    | Protecting valuable mineral resources important to the local economy and thus sustaining jobs.  | -             | -          |                   | Not recognising the economic value of minerals to the Mid Ulster economy may affect potential job creation.   |
| <ol><li>To improve the health<br/>and wellbeing of the<br/>population</li></ol>                                    | 0                    | 0            | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal impact on health and wellbeing.   | 0                                      | 0 0                             | 0 Like                             | Likely to have a minimal impact on health and wellbeing.  | 0             | 0          | 0 Lil             | Likely to have a minimal impact on health and wellbeing.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education and skills of the population</li> </ol>  | +                    | +            | +                    | Likely to improve employment prospects in the minerals industry.   | +                                      | +                               | +<br>ind                           | Likely to improve employment prospects in the minerals industry.  |               |            | z ĕ ‡             | Not recognising the economic value of minerals to the Mid Ulster economy and this may affect opportunities to develop skills within the minerals industry.              |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | +                    | +            | +                    | This is likely to be positive as you are protecting these important resources for economic growth.   | +                                      | +                               | + Thi                              | This is likely to be positive as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation when needed.   |               |            | - <del>de</del>   | This approach would open the area up to other surface development and would effectively sterilise the area so this may affect economic growth of the minerals industry. |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | N/R                  | N/R          | N/R                  | No Relationship  | N/R N,                                 | N/R N/                          | N/R No                             | No Relationship   | N/R           | N/R        | N/R No            | No Relationship   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                                | +                    | +            | +                    | This approach is likely to have a positive impact on local communities as it retains the prospect of employment creation in the area helping to keep people living and working in these areas  | +                                      |                                 | Thi<br>cor<br>cre<br>in t          | This approach is likely to have a positive impact on local communities as it retains the prospect of employment creation in the area helping to keep people living and working in these areas |               | 1          | - st              | This is likely to have localized negative impacts on communities by sterilizing important resources and therefore reducing potential employment opportunities.          |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                                     | 0                    | 0            | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal impact on accessibility to key<br>services  | 0                                      | 0 0                             | 0 Like                             | Likely to have a minimal impact on accessibility to key<br>services   | 0             | 0          | 0 [1]             | Likely to have a minimal impact on accessibility to key services  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | -                    |              | -                    | Likely to have a negative localized impact in the long term due to increased traffic generation from quarry operations.  |  |                                 | Lik,                               | Likely to have a negative localized impact in the long term<br>due to increased traffic generation from quarry operations.  | خ             | خ          | lik<br>? su<br>pr | likely effects will largely depend on the type, nature and scale of surface development that may be permitted in areas where it was previously restricted.              |
| To improve water<br>quality; conserve water<br>resources and provide for<br>sustainable sources of water<br>supply | 1                    |              |                      | This approach may lead to localized negative effects due to risk of water contamination from mineral workings. Potential mitigation in the form of criterion based policies.   |  |                                 | Thi<br>risł                        | This approach may lead to localized negative effects due to risk of water contamination from mineral workings. Potential mitigation in the form of criterion based policies.                  | خ             | د          | F su              | Likely effects will largely depend on the type, nature and scale of surface development that may be permitted in areas where it was previously restricted.              |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | -                    | 1            | 1                    | Likely to have a negative localized impact due to increased traffic generation from quarry operations.   |  |                                 | Lik.                               | Likely to have a negative localized impact due to increased traffic generation from quarry operations.  | ė             | خ          | Su Su             | Likely effects will largely depend on the type, nature and scale of surface development that may be permitted in areas where it was previously restricted.              |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>   | •                    | 1            | -                    | Minerals development has the potential to have a negative effect on flora, fauna and nature conservation interests. Potential mitigation in the form of criterion based policies.  |  |                                 | - effe                             | Any minerals development has potential to have a negative effect on flora, fauna and nature conservation interests.   | خ             | خ          | Lil<br>? su<br>pr | Likely effects will largely depend on the type, nature and scale of surface development that may be permitted in areas where it was previously restricted.              |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                                 |                      | 1            | 1                    | There is potential for a negative impact on landscape character and visual amenity in the long term.   |  |                                 | - Ch2                              | There is potential for a negative impact on landscape character and visual amenity in the long term.  | <b>٠</b> -    | <i>~</i> . | Pc of w.          | Potential effects will largely depend on the type, nature and scale of surface development that may be permitted in areas where it was previously restricted.           |

| Figure 3. As 6 Objective of the control fold o |  |                   | ,                  |                      |  |                                |                    |                             |  |        | <br> -       |          |  |
|--|--|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------|--------------|----------|--|
| St. Objectives   State   March   International Programment   St. Objectives   March   International Programment   St. Objectives   March   Marc   |  | Option            | į                  |                      |  | Option                         |                    |                             |  | Option | 'n           |          |  |
| Stord New Long   Stor   | SA / SEA Objectives  | Retain<br>Derry r | Mineral<br>oad/Der | Reserve<br>rryvale r | at Ballreagh (CAP ) and at Derraghadoan and  | ketain e<br>Mineral<br>Road/De | Reserve<br>rryvale | viinera<br>Policy<br>Road ( | I reserve Folicy Areas a ballyfeagn (LAF) and modify - Areas at Derraghadoan (dungannon) and Derry - Coalisland) (DSTAP)   | Remov  | e Minera     | ıl Reser | ve Policy Areas from the Plan  |
| Conserve and continued and continued by the continued and settle of continued  |  | Short             | Med.<br>Term       |                      | Comments   | Short Term 1                   |                    | Long                        | Comments   | Short  | Med.<br>Term | Long     | Comments   |
| rote definition of the control of th | 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | 1                 | 1                  | 1                    | ee<br>Ratho<br>al<br>al  | 1                              | 1                  |                             | Likely negative effects.DfC Historic environment Map viewer indicates that there is a built heritage site (a tree ring), within the MRPA at Bullyrag/Ballysudden and a Rath located just outside. There are also several industrial heritage assets within the MRPA at Coalishand. The integrity of these historical assets may be put a risk quarrying activities. Related minerals and built heritage policies can provide mitigation against potential adverse impacts. |        | <i>ر</i>     |          | Potential effects will largely depend on the type, nature and scale of surface development that may be permitted in areas where it was previously restricted                               |
| recitive flooding N/R N/R No Relationship N/R N/R N/R No Relationship N/R N/R No Relationship N/R N/R No Relationship N/R N/R No Relationship N/R N/R N/R No Relationship N/R N/R N/R No Relationship N/R N/R No Relationship N/R N/R N/R No Relationship N/R N/R N/R No Relationship N/R  | 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change     | 1                 |                    |                      | Potential long term negative effects on climate change through increased industrial activity and energy use.   |                                |                    | 1                           | Potential long term negative effects on climate change through increased industrial activity and energy use.   | ۲۰     | <i>د</i> -   |          | Likely effects will largely depend on the type, nature and scale of surface development that may be permitted in areas where it was previously restricted.                                 |
| the profit set be converted and set converted waste production from quarrying and increased waste production will confirt with the aims of this objective. Appropriate production and aftercare conditions can however provide infigured.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as one quarry operation when they are needed fruit exploitation when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as one quarry production when needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as one quarry production of the mineral industry and sustain jobs within a production in the production of the product | 15. To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding                             | N/R               | N/R                | N/R                  |  |                                |                    |                             | No Relationship  | N/R    | N/R          |          | No Relationship  |
| Policy that facilitates removal of materials from the ground will confirct with the aims of this objective. Appropriate restoration and aftercare conditions can however provide mitigation.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future explotation as and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future explotation as and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future explotation as and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future explotation as and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future explotation as and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future explotation as and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future explotation as and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as innorate industry is an important provider of jobs within of the Mid Uster and It is approach to likely to have a negative localized impact in the long term of foo opportunities.  | 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                   |                   |                    |                      | Likely negative effect due to use of non-renewable materials and increased waste production from quarrying operations.   | 1                              |                    |                             | Likely negative effect due to use of non-renewable materials and increased waste production from quarrying   | +      | +            | +        | Likely positive impacts by removing the potential for mineral reserves to be exploited, although this will depend on the type and extent of surface development that may take its place.   |
| This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation as and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation as and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation as and when they are needed.  This approach will help ensure economic growth of the Mid Ulster's minerals industry and sustain jobs important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation as and when they are needed.  This approach will help ensure economic growth of the Mid Ulster's minerals industry and sustain jobs important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation as and when they are needed.  This approach will help ensure economic growth of the Mid Ulster's minerals industry and sustain jobs important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation as and when they are needed.  This approach will help ensure economic growth of the Mid Ulster and this approach will help facilitate the creation of jobs within the following the minerals industry is an important provider of jobs within future exploitation as and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to have a negative localized impact in the long term of job opportunities.   | 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                                  | 1                 |                    |                      | Policy that facilitates removal of materials from the ground will conflict with the aims of this objective. Appropriate restoration and aftercare conditions can however provide mitigation. |                                |                    |                             | Policy that facilitates removal of materials from the ground will conflict with the aims of this objective. Appropriate restoration and aftercare conditions can however provide mitigation.   | +      | +            |          | Likely positive impacts by removing the potential for mineral reserves to be exploited, although this will depend on the extent of surface development that may be permitted in its place. |
| To offer everybody adding and satisfying the everybody and sustain growth as and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as promote sustainable tuture exploitation as and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as promote sustainable tuture exploitation as and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as promote sustainable tuture exploitation as and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as promote sustainable tuture exploitation as and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as promote sustainable tuture exploitation as and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as monodate both tuture exploitation as and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as an important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for tuture exploitation as and when they are needed.  The minerals industry is an important provider of jobs within of job opportunities.  This approach is likely to have a negative localized impact in the long term due to increased traffic generation from quarry operations.  This approach is likely to have a negative localized impact in the long term of this expressed traffic generation from quarry operations.  | 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                 | +                  | +                    | This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation as and when they are needed                                | +                              | +                  |                             | This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation when needed.   | 1      | 1            |          | This approach is unlikely to aid economic growth as important mineral reserves will not be safeguarded.  |
| To reduce disparitles  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as promote sustainable  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as promote sustainable  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as more and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as more and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as more and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as more and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as more and when they are needed.  This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as more and when they are needed.  The minerals industry and sustain jobs  Wild Uster's minerals industry and sustain jobs  Wild Uster and this approach of jobs within or jobs within and inward in the long term of job opportunities.  The minerals industry is an important provider of jobs within or jobs within and inward in the long term of job opportunities.  The minerals industry is an important provider of jobs within or jobs | 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment               | +                 | +                  | +                    | This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation as and when they are needed.                               | +                              | +                  |                             | This approach will help ensure economic growth of the Mid<br>Ulster's minerals industry and sustain jobs   | -      | 1            | 1        | This approach is unlikely to aid economic growth as important<br>mineral reserves will not be safeguarded  |
| To encourage and the product in this approach is likely to encourage economic growth as promodate both the product in minerals reserves are being safeguarded for strong and inward to encourage efficient error of movement in due to increased traffic generation from quarry operations.  | 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration       | +                 | +                  | +                    | This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation as and when they are needed.                               | +                              | +                  |                             | This approach will help ensure economic growth of the Mid<br>Ulster's minerals industry and sustain jobs   |        | 1            |          | This approach is unlikely to aid economic growth as important<br>mineral reserves will not be safeguarded  |
| To encourage efficient Likely to have a negative localized impact in the long term Likely to have a negative localized impact in the long term ont of economic growth  Likely to have a negative localized in the long term  O 0 0  O 0  O 0  O 0  O 0  O 0  O 0   | 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                       | +                 | +                  | +                    | This approach is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation as and when they are needed.                               | +                              | +                  |                             | The minerals industry is an important provider of jobs within Mid Ulster and this approach will help facilitate the creation of job opportunities.   | 1      |              | 1        | This approach is unlikely to aid economic growth as important mineral reserves will not be safeguarded   |
|  | 0 A  | 1                 |                    |                      | Likely to have a negative localized impact in the long term<br>due to increased traffic generation from quarry operations.   |                                |                    | 1                           | Likely to have a negative localized impact in the long term<br>due to increased traffic generation from quarry operations.   | 0      | 0            |          | Likely to have negligible effect on efficient pattems of movement<br>in support of economic growth   |

### Assessment of Alternatives – Mineral Reserve Policy Areas

|                     |  |  |   | disast formation                                  |
|---------------------|--|--|---|---|
|                     | Option 1.  |  | Option 2.   | Option 3.   |
| SA / SEA Objectives | Retain Mineral Reserve Policy Areas<br>Derry road/Derryvale road (DSTAP) | etain Mineral Reserve Policy Areas at Ballreagh (CAP ) and at Derraghadoan and<br>Derry road/Derryvale road(DSTAP) | Retain existing Mineral Reserve Policy Areas a Ballyreagh (CAP ) and modify<br>Mineral Reserve Policy Areas at Derraghadoan (dungannon) and Derry<br>Road/Derryvale Road (Coalisland) (DSTAP) | Remove Mineral Reserve Policy Areas from the Plan |
|                     | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term  | Comments   | Short Med. Long Comments  | Short Med. Long Comments                          |

|                               | Summay - Mineral Reserve Areas   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Social Effects                | Approaches 1 and 2 are broadly positive by recognising the economic value of minerals to the Mid Ulster economy and safeguarding them for future use, as and when they are needed. This can potentially bring economic benefits directly with more social benefits more indirectly.  |
| Environmental Effects         | Approaches 1 and 2 are likely to have negative environmental impacts in the long term i.e. when safeguarded mineral sites become operational. All proposals will be guided however by criterion based policies which can provide mitigation. The environmental impacts of approach 3 are largely unknown due to the uncertainty as to how these areas may be developed in the future, if a all.  |
| Economic Effects              | Approaches 1 and 2 can help facilitate growth in the minerals and construction industries by protecting important minerals reserves that can be exploited as and when they are needed. By not protecting these areas from surface development would risk sterilizing important mineral reserves (such as shale, clay and hard rock) that have important economic benefits.   |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | No potential ignificant adverse effects have been identified with either approach. Potential adverse minor effects can be mitigated by way of other criterion based policies, for example in relation to the built heritage or natural heritage topics. There is scope for enhancement of benefits in combination with other policies such as ACMD's and SCA's in relation to landscape and biodiversity protection and also economic policies and facilitation of related industrial development. |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 2 - Retain existing Mineral Reserve Policy Area at Ballyreagh and modify Mineral Reserve Policy Areas at Derraghadoan and Derryvale Road.   |

### Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals Policy MIN 1 Minerals Reserve Areas

| Policy MIN 1 Minerals Reserve Areas  | as                  |              |          |  | Key      | Postfiee             | 100                 | Noutral Uncertain biggs No Ro  |
|--|---------------------|--------------|----------|--|----------|----------------------|---------------------|--|
|  | Option 1            | انا          |          |  | Option 2 |                      |                     |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Current<br>Ireland. | policy ap    | proach a | Current policy approach as contained within policy MIN 5 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland.  |          | ure exis<br>intal am | ting poli<br>endmen | Reconfigure existing policy MIN 5 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland without fundamental amendments.  |
|  | Short<br>Term       | Med.<br>Term | Long     | Comments   | Short    | Med.<br>Term         | Long                | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +                   | +            | +        | Protecting valuable mineral resources important to the local economy and thus sustaining jobs.   |          | +                    | +                   | Protecting valuable mineral resources important to the local economy and thus sustaining jobs.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | 0                   | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on health and wellbeing  | 0        | 0                    | 0                   | Likely to have a minimal impact on health and wellbeing  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | +                   | +            | +        | Likely to improve employment prospects in the minerals industry.   | +        | +                    | +                   | Likely to improve employment prospects in the minerals industry.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                  | +                   | +            | +        | This is likely to be positive as we are protecting these important resources for economic growth.  | +        | +                    | +                   | This is likely to be positive as we are protecting these important resources for economic growth.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | N/R                 | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship  | N/R      | N/R                  | N/R                 | No Relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    | +                   | +            | +        | This policy is likely to have a positive impact on local communities as it retains the prospect of employment creation in the area helping to keep people living and working in these areas  | +        | +                    | +                   | This policy is likely to have a positive impact on local communities as it retains the prospect of employment creation in the area helping to keep people living and working in these areas  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                         | 0                   | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on accessibility to key services   | 0        | 0                    | 0                   | Likely to have a minimal impact on accessibility to key services   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  |                     |              | ı        | Likely to have a negative localized impact in the long term due to increased traffic generation from quarry operations.  | ,        |                      |                     | Likely to have a negative localized impact in the long term due to increased traffic generation from quarry operations.  |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | ,                   |              |          | This policy may lead to localized negative effects due to risk of water contamination from mineral workings. Potential mitigation in the form of criterion based policies.   | 1        |                      |                     | This policy may lead to localized negative effects due to risk of water contamination from mineral workings. Potential mitigation in the form of criterion based policies.   |
| 10. To improve air quality   | -                   |              |          | Likely to have a negative localized impact due to increased traffic generation from quarry operations.   | - uc     |                      |                     | Likely to have a negative localized impact due to increased traffic generation from quarry operations.   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance<br>biodiversity  |                     |              |          | Minerals development has the potential to have a negative effect on flora, fauna and nature conservation interests. General Planning principles policy and Natural Heritage Policy and their requirements to protect / enhance or respect biodiversity will provide mitigation |          |                      |                     | Minerals development has the potential to have a negative effect on flora, fauna and nature conservation interests. General Planning principles policy and Natural Heritage Policy and their requirements to protect / enhance or respect biodiversity will provide mitigation |
| 12. To maintain and enhance<br>the character and quality of<br>landscapes and townscapes               |                     |              | 1        | There is potential for a negative impact on landscape character and visual amenity in the long term.   | 1        | 1                    | -                   | There is potential for a negative impact on landscape character and visual amenity in the long term.   |

|  | Option                |              |              |   | Option 2           |                     |  | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1  |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Current p<br>Ireland. | эонсу ақ     | proacn       | Current poiity approach as contained within poiity Mins of the Planning Strategy for Kural Northern<br>Ireland.   | reconng<br>fundame | ure exis<br>ntal am | keconrigure existing policy<br>fundamental amendments. | keconingure existing policy ivilis 5 of the Planning Strategy for Kural Northern Ireland without<br>fundamental amendments.  |
|  | Short<br>Term         | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short<br>Term      | Med.<br>Term        | Long<br>Term   | Comments   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                   | 1                     |              | 1            | Likely negative effects. This policy if implemented would give the go ahead to all mineral development within an MRPA. DfC Historic environment Map viewer indicates that there is a built heritage site (a tree ring) within the MRPA at Bullyrag/Ballysudden and a Rath located just outside it. There are also several industrial heritage assets within the MRPA at Coalisland. The integrity of these historical assets may be put at risk by future quarrying activities. Mitigation may be provided through Historic Environment policy. | ı                  | 1                   | 1  | Likely negative effects. This policy if implemented would give the go ahead to all mineral development within and MRPA. DfC Historic environment Map viewer indicates that there is a built heritage site (a tree ring) within the MRPA at Bullyrag/Ballysudden and a Rath located just outside it. There are also several industrial heritage assets within the MRPA at Coalisland. The integrity of these historical assets may be put at risk by future quarrying activities. Mitigation may be provided through Historic Environment policy. |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                       |                       |              | •            | Potential long term negative effects on climate change through increased industrial activity and energy use.  | 1                  | 1                   |  | Potential long term negative effects on climate change through increased industrial activity and energy use.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | N/R                   | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship   | N/R                | N/R                 | N/R  | No Relationship  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                     |                       | -            |              | Likely negative effect due to use of non- renewable materials and increased waste production from quarrying operations.   | -                  |                     |  | Likely negative effect due to use of non-renewable materials and increased waste production from quarrying operations.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                                | 1                     | -            | 1            | Policy that facilitates removal of materials from the ground will conflict with the aims of this objective. Appropriate restoration and aftercare conditions can however provide mitigation.  | -                  |                     | 1  | Policy that facilitates removal of materials from the ground will conflict with the aims of this objective. Appropriate restoration and aftercare conditions can however provide mitigation.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable economic growth</li> </ol>   | +                     | +            | +            | This policy is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation as and when they are needed   | +                  | +                   | +  | This policy is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation as and when they are needed  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol>         | +                     | +            | +            | This policy is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation as and when they are needed.  | +                  | +                   | +  | This policy is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation as and when they are needed.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in<br/>economic performance and<br/>promote sustainable regeneration</li> </ol> | +                     | +            | +            | This policy is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation as and when they are needed.  | +                  | +                   | +  | This policy is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation as and when they are needed.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | +                     | +            | +            | This policy is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation as and when they are needed.  | +                  | +                   | +  | This policy is likely to encourage economic growth as important minerals reserves are being safeguarded for future exploitation as and when they are needed.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                                  |                       |              |              | Likely to have a negative localized impact in the long term due to increased traffic generation from quarry operations.   |                    |                     | 1  | Likely to have a negative localized impact in the long term due to increased traffic generation from quarry operations.  |

#### Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals Policy MIN 1 Minerals Reserve Areas

|                     | Ontion 1     |                 |   | Ontion 2   |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|---|--|
|                     | Current poli | doe or or or    | priority:<br>Turnent policy approach as contained within policy MIN 5 of the Dianning Strategy for Bural Northern | opionia. Stratoov for Bural Northern - Reconfigure existing notice MIN 5 of the Diaming Stratoov for Bural Northern Ireland without  |
|                     |              | icy approach    | as contained within poincy with 5 of the right in 5 of the right in order   | יירכים וופנו באופניים |
| SA / SEA Objectives | Ireland.     |                 |   | fundamental amendments.  |
|                     | Short        | Short Med. Long | - Common Co   | Short   Med.   Long  |
|                     | Term Te      | Term Term Term  |   | Term Term Term   |

No.

|                            | Summary - Mineral Reserve Areas (Policy MIN 1)  |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | Both policies are broadly positive by recognising the economic value of minerals to the Mid Ulster economy and safeguarding them for future use, as and when they are needed. This can potentially bring economic benefits directly with more social benefits more indirectly.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Both policies are likely to have negative environmental impacts in the long term i.e. when safeguarded mineral sites become operational. Mitigation for negative environmental impacts may be available through safeguards built into other policies.   |
| Economic Effects           | Both policies can help facilitate growth in the minerals and construction industries by protecting important minerals reserves that can be exploited as and when they are needed. By not protecting these areas from surface development would risk sterilizing important mineral reserves (such as shale, clay and hard rock) that have important economic benefits. |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | No potential significant adverse effects have been identified with either approach. Potential adverse minor effects can be mitigated by way of other criterion based policies, for example in relation to the built heritage or natural heritage topics.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy MIN 1 reconfiguring existing policy for Mineral Reserve Areas.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals Policy MIN 2 Minerals Hard Rock and Aggregates

| Policy MIN 2 Minerals Hard Rock and Aggregates   | d Rock a      | nd Aggı      | egates    |  |                               |                               | Key                               | Fundition Neignbow Ne |
|--|---------------|--------------|-----------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
|  | Option 1.     | 1.           |           |  | Option 2.                     | 2.                            |                                   |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Current       | t appro      | ıch as cc | Current approach as contained within policies MIN 1, 3,6 &7 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland.   | Reconfi<br>The exc<br>recover | igure e<br>ception<br>'y of m | xisting  <br>s withir<br>aterials | Reconfigure existing policy contained in Policy MIN 2 of draft Plan Strategy with the following amendments. The exceptions within an ACMD have changed to allow for the expansion of existing workings or the recovery of materials needed for restoration / maintenance of vernacular buildings.  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments   | Short                         | Med.<br>Term                  | Long                              | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +             | +            | +         | There are positive and negative effects of this approach. On the one hand, this approach dictates that planning permission will not be granted for minerals development within an ACMD or which would prejudice safety and amenity of occupants of houses nearby or of road users nearby. On the creation of jobs in the minerals and the creation of jobs in the creat | +                             | +                             | +                                 | There are positive and negative effects of this approach. The presumption against mineral development in ACMD's will mean that mineral development will not be permitted in a considerable portion of the district. This will have a negative impact on our feforts to reduce poverty because by curtailing such a significant industry we will  |
|  | 1             | ,            |           | industry which is a significant employer in who bases. This in turn will be riegative in terms of our objective of reducing poverty. However, on the other hand, this approach is still capable of allowing minerals development to be granted planning permission throughout the district, providing the safety and traffic concerns are satisfactorily met. This will lead to job creation and therefore facilitate a reduction in poverty levels.   | 1                             |                               | 1                                 | of the district, this approach operates a presumption in favour of minerals development as long as concerns over human health and safety are addressed. This means that there will be job availability in new minerals and related industries, thus helping to reduce poverty.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +             | +            | +         | Both policies will endeavour to ensure that human health is protected from the potential harmful effects of mineral development  | +                             | +                             | +                                 | Both policies will endeavour to ensure that human health is protected from the potential harmful effects of mineral development  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | +             | +            | +         |  | +                             | +                             | +                                 | This approach will not permit mineral development within an ACMD and this will have a negative effect on job creation and the subsequent learning of new skills. However, this will not be the case outside of the ACMD, where mineral development   |
|  | 1             | 1            | -         | However, the other aspects of this approach will facilitate minerals development providing there are no unacceptable impacts on human health and road safety. Therefore, this approach has the potential to contribute to the creation of new jobs and the subsequent improvement of skills.   |                               |                               |                                   | will accord with the Plan provided that concerns over road safety and impacts on<br>human health are complied with.  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | +             | +            | +         | Both approaches, whilst ruling out mineral development within ACMD's, will still allow sufficient mineral development to ensure the construction industry is well enough supplied to continue to build houses to meet local demand.  | +                             | +                             | +                                 | Both approaches, whilst ruling out mineral development within ACMD's, will still allow sufficient mineral development to ensure the construction industry is well enough supplied to continue to build houses to meet local demand.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R       | No Relationship  | N/R                           | N/R                           | N/R                               | No Relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a<br/>sense of community and<br/>promote a more equal and<br/>inclusive society</li> </ol> | N/R           | N/R          | N/R       | No Relationship  | N/R                           | N/R                           | N/R                               | No Relationship  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                                   | +             | +            | +         | Both policy approaches seek to minimise the impact of mineral development on traffic volumes on the roads which are in proximity to mineral development. This will help people living in these areas to continue to be able to access key services without hindrance from excess traffic   | +                             | +                             | +                                 | Both policy approaches seek to minimise the impact of mineral development on traffic volumes on the roads which are in proximity to mineral development. This will help people living in these areas to continue to be able to access key services without hindrance from excess traffic   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals Policy MIN 2 Minerals Hard Rock and Aggregates

| Policy MIN 2 Minerals Hard Rock and Aggregates   | I Rock ar | ıd Aggı      | egates       |  |                              |                               | Key                                | Positive Neigable Restrait Linterfaint Spain Neigable Roll Relationship  |
|--|-----------|--------------|--------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| •  | Option    | 1.           |              |  | Option 2                     | 2.                            |                                    |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Current   | approa       | ıch as cc    | Current approach as contained within policies MIN 1, 3,6 &7 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland.   | Reconfij<br>The excirecovery | gure ex<br>eptions<br>y of ma | isting po<br>within a<br>rerials n | Reconfigure existing policy contained in Policy MIN 2 of draft Plan Strategy with the following amendments. The exceptions within an ACMD have changed to allow for the expansion of existing workings or the recovery of materials needed for restoration / maintenance of vernacular buildings.  |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short                        | Med.<br>Term                  | Long                               | Comments   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | +         | +            | +            | Both approaches specifically state that mineral development will not be acceptable where it leads to an inappropriate level of traffic on roads leading to the development and where this impacts on road safety. However, it should also be noted that outside of ACMD's both approaches will be in favour of mineral development and this will inescapably being some level of traffic increase. However, the policy will ensure that this is not a level of traffic which is inappropriate. | +                            | +                             | +                                  | Both approaches specifically state that mineral development will not be acceptable where it leads to an inappropriate level of traffic on roads leading to the development and where this impacts on road safety. However, it should also be noted that outside of ACMD's both approaches will be in favour of mineral development and this will inescapably being some level of traffic increase. However, the policy will ensure that this is not a level of traffic which is inappropriate.   |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for curtainable courses of |           |              | 1            | Mineral development has the potential for some localised impacts upon the water supply in the form of contamination. Therefore, the presumption against minerals development in a  | ,                            | 1                             | 1                                  | The prohibiting of mineral development within an ACMD will mean that there is less likely to be any potential for localised contamination of water supply via minerals development and this is therefore a positive impact on this indicator. However he presumntion in favour of mineral development across the remainder of the district   |
| water supply   | +         | +            | +            | designated ACMD will have a positive effect on this indicator within those areas, whilst the presumption in favour of minerals industry in the rest of the district will have a potentially negative effect on this indicator.   | +                            | +                             | +                                  | does open the door to such localised contamination and this means that the impact on this indicator would be negative. It should be noted however that this policy approach means that the developer must demonstrate how no harm will be caused from chemical or biological agents.   |
| 10. To improve air<br>quality  | 1         |              |              | Quarry development will lead to considerable increase in traffic along the roads which serve the quarry. Therefore, this approach is positive in terms of this indicator as well as negative. The positive comes from the fact that within ACMD's this approach will prohibit  | 1                            |                               |                                    | Within ACMD's there will be very little likelihood of minerals development gaining approval and therefore, this approach is positive in that there will be no increase in traffic from minerals development and associated impacts on air quality. However,  |
|  | +         | +            | +            | minerals development and this will lead to less traint generation and associated air pollution. However, elsewhere in the remainder of the district, minerals development is capable of being facilitated by this policy and this will lead to traffic generation and associated air pollution.  | +                            | +                             | +                                  | the policy also states that outside of ACMD's there will be a presumption in favour of minerals development and this will lead to traffic generation and may lead to a reduction in air quality.   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | 1         |              |              | This approach will allow minerals development to take place outside of ACMD'S provided that certain criteria are met. One of these criteria as explained in MIN 1 of the PSRNI is the consideration of loss of habitats and harm to wildlife. However, while this is a consideration, it does not mean that this approach can ensure there will be absolutely no   |                              | ı                             | 1                                  | Similar to Option 1, this approach will be positive for this indicator where a proposal is located within an ACMD but will be negative for instances where a proposal is   |
|  | +         | +            | +            | harm to biodiversity. This policy approach states that the wildlife considerations will be balanced against the importance of the mineral. Therefore, this policy approach has the potential to allow some degree of biodiversity loss. However, inside ACMD's this approach will not permit mineral development and this will be a positive for this indicator. The approach therefore scores both a positive and a negative on this indicator.   | +                            | +                             | +                                  | located outside an ACMD and where a subsequent presumption in favour of minerals development is in operation.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and                      |           |              | 1            | This approach will allow minerals development to take place outside of ACMD'S provided that certain criteria are met. This approach will lead to unavoidable damage caused to landscape and this must be balanced against the importance of the mineral deposit in   |                              |                               | 1                                  | This approach will be positive in terms of this indicator in so far as it will not facilitate mineral development within an ACMD and this will help maintain and enhance the minality of landscance within these areas. However, nutside of ACMD's this annuach  |
| townscapes   | +         | +            | +            | question. However, this approach will also involve a presumption against mineral development within ACMD's and this will have positive impact on our efforts to maintain and enhance our landscapes.   | +                            | +                             | +                                  | quanty or an acceptaty mention and acceptance of the second of the secon |

Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals Policy MIN 2 Minerals Hard Rock and Aggregates

|   |               |              |           |   |                                  |                                | -                    | Policies (Company)  |
|---|---------------|--------------|-----------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---|
|   | Option        | 1.           |           |   | Option 2.                        |                                |                      |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Curren        | t appro      | ach as cc | Current approach as contained within policies MIN 1, 3,6 &7 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland.  | Reconfig<br>The exce<br>recovery | ure exi:<br>ptions 1<br>of mat | sting pc<br>within a | Reconfigure existing policy contained in Policy MIN 2 of draft Plan Strategy with the following amendments.<br>The exceptions within an ACMD have changed to allow for the expansion of existing workings or the<br>recovery of materials needed for restoration / maintenance of vernacular buildings.   |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments  | Short N<br>Term T                | Med.                           | Long                 | Comments  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural | +             | +            | +         | This approach will see a presumption against mineral development within ACMD's. ACMD's have been designated for, amongst other things, the historic and conservation importance e.g. ASAI @beaghmore, Clogher Valley etc.   | +                                | +                              | +                    | This approach will see a presumption against mineral development within ACMD's. ACMO's have been designated for, amongst other things, the historic and conservation importance e.g. ASAI @beaghmore, Clogher Valley etc.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate  |               | •            | 1         | Both approaches score a positive and a negative because both approaches have positive and negative elements in terms of reducing traffic volumes in different parts of the district.  | 1                                |                                | ,                    | Both approaches score a positive and a negative because both approaches have positive and negative elements in terms of reducing traffic volumes in different parts   |
| change and reduce<br>vulnerability to climate   | +             | +            | +         | This has a direct relevance on our efforts to reduce climate change by lowering emissions from traffic.   | +                                | +                              | +                    | of the district. This has a direct relevance on our efforts to reduce climate change by lowering emissions from traffic.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                     | N/R           | N/R          | N/R       | No Relationship   | N/R                              | N/R                            | N/R                  | No Relationship   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and   | 1             |              |           | Scores a negative and a positive. Within ACMD's this approach will restrict mineral development which will limit our use of non renewable sources such as turf, sand, hard  | 1                                |                                |                      | Scores a negative and a positive. Within ACMD's this approach will restrict mineral development which will limit our use of non renewable sources such as turf, sand, but and the second section of the section |
| materials   | +             | +            | +         | rock etc. However, outside of ACMD's the approach will facilitate mineral development, where appropriate and this will increase our use of non renewable resources.   | +                                | +                              | +                    | ind in lock etc. However, outstack of ACMIDs the approach will facilitate filliferal development, where appropriate and this will increase our use of non renewable resources.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and  | •             |              | •         | Soil resources will be conserved where the restrictions are in place on mineral development   |                                  |                                | 1                    | Soil resources will be conserved where the restrictions are in place on mineral   |
| soil resources  | +             | +            | +         | within Action 5. nowever, outside of Action 5 millieral development will be facilitated meaning that sold resources will be reduced.  | +                                | +                              | +                    | ueverophient within Acklos, nowever, futside of Acklos infineral develophient will<br>be facilitated meaning that sold resources will be reduced.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth  | +             | +            | +         | Both approaches facilitate the minerals industry which is a significant employer and also stimulates many other industries such as manufacturing, construction and engineering. At the same time, our most sensitive and important environmental areas are also protected from mineral development. | +                                | +                              | +                    | Both approaches facilitate the minerals industry which is a significant employer and also stimulates many other industries such as manufacturing, construction and engineering. At the same time, our most sensitive and important environmental areas are also protected from mineral development.   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for  | ,             |              | ,         | Both approaches facilitate the minerals industry which is a significant employer and also stimulates many other industries such as manufacturing, construction and engineering.   | 1                                |                                | 1                    | Both approaches facilitate the minerals industry which is a significant employer and also stimulates many other industries such as manufacturing, construction and  |
| rewarding and satistying<br>employment  | +             | +            | +         | However, within ACMD's minerals development will be restricted and this will curtail the ability of the minerals industry to provide employment.  | +                                | +                              | +                    | engineering. However, within ACMD's minerals development will be restricted and this will curtail the ability of the minerals industry to provide employment.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance                                     | - 5           |              |           | This approach facilitates the Minerals industry which is a vital cog in our economy. It also  | 1                                |                                | 1                    | This approach facilitates the Minerals industry which is a vital cog in our economy. It   |
| and promote sustainable regeneration  | +             | +            | +         | practs constraint on the master by restricting minerals become wrenth news sy   | +                                | +                              | +                    | and places constraint on the industry by reserveing mind and secure principle.  ACMD's, therefore the score is both a positive and a negative.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both   |               |              | ,         | In those areas where mineral development can be facilitated i.e. outside of ACMD's then investment will be encouraged because these areas have the potential to experience  |                                  |                                | 1                    | In those areas where mineral development can be facilitated i.e. outside of ACMD's then investment will be encouraged because these areas have the potential to   |
| indigenous and inward investment  | +             | +            | +         | economic growth based on the minerals industry and associated industry. However, this will not be true for areas within the ACMD.   | +                                | +                              | +                    | experience economic growth based on the minerals industry and associated industry. However, this will not be true for areas within the ACMD.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals Policy MIN 2 Minerals Hard Rock and Aggregates

| Policy MIN 2 Minerals Hard Rock and Aggregates | d Rock an | ıd Aggrı  | regates  | Key   | Fusilism Negative Resural Decertain Sepa  | N/R<br>No<br>Referensetting   |    |
|--|-----------|-----------|--|---|---|---|----|
|  | Option 1. | 1.        | Option 2.  | n 2.  |   |   | П  |
| SA / SEA Objectives                            | Current   | approa    | Reconfigui Current approach as contained within policies MIN 1, 3,6 &7 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland. The excep recovery C | nfigure existing<br>«ceptions withii<br>rery of materials | Reconfigure existing policy contained in Policy MIN 2 of draft Plan Strategy with the following amenc<br>The exceptions within an ACMD have changed to allow for the expansion of existing workings or the<br>recovery of materials needed for restoration / maintenance of vernacular buildings. | Reconfigure existing policy contained in Policy MIN 2 of draft Plan Strategy with the following amendments.<br>The exceptions within an ACMD have changed to allow for the expansion of existing workings or the<br>recovery of materials needed for restoration / maintenance of vernacular buildings. | vi |
|  | Short     | Med.      | Long   | Short Med. Long   |   | Comments  | 1  |
|  | Term      | Term Term | Term   | Term Term Term  |   |   | 7  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of         |           |           | Where minerals are facilitated i.e. outside of ACMD's then there will be increased traffic   | -   | Where minerals are facilitated i.e. outsi   | Where minerals are facilitated i.e. outside of ACMD's then there will be increased  |    |
| movement in support of economic growth         | +         | +         | + the case   | +   | will not be the case  | dant volumes which can reduce entitienty of movement. Dowever, with ACMO 5 tins<br>will not be the case   | 2  |
|  |           |           |  |   |   |   |    |

Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals Policy MIN 2 Minerals Hard Rock and Aggregates

|                     | Option 1.                            |   | Option 2.   |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Current approach as contained within | urrent approach as contained within policies MIN 1, 3,6 &7 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland. | Reconfigure existing policy contained in Policy MIN 2 of draft Plan Strategy with the following amendments. The exceptions within an ACMD have changed to allow for the expansion of existing workings or the recovery of materials needed for restoration / maintenance of vernacular buildings. |
|                     | Short Med. Long Term Term Term       | Comments  | Short   Med.   Long   Comments   Term   Term   Term   |

N/R No

|                                       | Summary - Hard Rock and Aggregrates (Policy MIN 2)  |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects expla<br>supp          | In terms of social benefits, the impact of both approaches is both positive and negative. The approaches differ in their attitudes to mineral development dependent on whether the location is inside an ACMD or not and this explains the double scoring. Where proposals are outside of the ACMD then there will be a greater level of facilitation of the minerals industry and this will enable social benefits such as increased wealth and housing sumpty. The reverse is true of this approach when considering something inside the ACMD. |
| Environmental Effects environded doub | In terms of environmental benefits, there is also a double scoring. The presumption against mineral development which operates within ACMD's is generally a positive for the environmental because there will be less environmental impacts such as erosion of soil, loss of biodiversity and impacts upon landscapes. However, outside of ACMD's the opposite is true and this is generally a negative for the environmental indicators, hence the double scoring.   |
| Economic Effects Simil                | Similarly, dependent on the ACMD designation / policy approach, both options have the potential to be positive or negative for the economic indicators.   |
| Mitigation and No p                   | No potential significant adverse effects have been identified with either approach.   |
| Preferred Option Adop                 | Adopt Option 2 - Policy MIN 2 reconfiguring and simplifing existing policy for Hard Rock and Aggregrates.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals Policy MIN 3 - Valuable Minerals & Hydrocarbons

| Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals<br>Policy MIN 3 - Valuable Minerals & Hydrocarbons               | nerais<br>s & Hydr | ocarbons     |          |   |                                |                                    | Key  | Population Newtonian Uncertain Management (Newtonian Property (New |
|--|--------------------|--------------|----------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
|  | Option 1           | 1.           |          |   | Option 2                       | 2.                                 |  |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Current            | policy as    | containe | Current policy as contained within policy MIN 4 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland.  | Reconfi<br>with the<br>Referen | gure exis<br>following<br>te to me | Reconfigure existing policy conta<br>with the following amendments.<br>Reference to metalliferous mine | Reconfigure existing policy contained within policy MIN 4 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland with the following amendments.  Reference to metalliferous minerals, hydraulic fracturing and hydrocarbon extraction   |
|  | Short              | Med.<br>Term | Long     | Comments  | Short                          | Med.<br>Term                       | Long   | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +                  | +            | +        | Exploitation of valuable resources will be assessed on their merits under this policy. There will not be a presumption against them in any area. Thus, there is a reasonable chance of such being approved and this would have economic benefits in terms of job creation and wealth generation.            |                                | +                                  | +  | Provided that it can be proven that there is not any risk to human health or environmental impacts, the exploitation valuable minerals will be acceptable under this policy. This will lead to obvious benefits to the economy and will also have obvious impacts in terms of job creation and wealth generation.  |
| To improve the health     and wellbeing of the population  | 0                  | 0            | 0        | This policy has obvious benefits for well being which can be derived from increased wealth generation. However, this policy does not place as much emphasis on human health impacts or indeed, does not operate a presumption against unconventional extraction methods such as fracking.                   | +                              | +                                  | +  | This policy will promote wellbeing by bringing economic benefits and wealth to the area. It also pays more attention to the impacts of such development on human health and operates a presumption against the potentially harmful extraction methods such as fracking. It therefore provides more safeguards for wellbeing than option 1.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | +                  | +            | +        | Both options can provide for the extraction of valuable minerals and this will have benefits in terms of increased skill levels for the local workforce.  | +                              | +                                  | +  | Both options can provide for the extraction of valuable minerals and this will have benefits in terms of increased skill levels for the local workforce.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with<br>the opportunity to live in a<br>decent home                            | +                  | +            | +        | Economic benefits of this option may lead to increased wealth and potential to access better housing.   | +                              | +                                  | +  | Economic benefits of this option may lead to increased wealth and potential to access better housing.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | N/R                | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship   | N/R                            | N/R                                | N/R  | No Relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    |                    |              |          | Both policies allow scope for the approval of proposals involving the exploitation of valuable minerals. Proposals for exploitation of valuable minerals are often controversial and can lead to communities becoming divided on the merits of such proposals. This can be damaging to local communities.   |                                |                                    |  | Both policies allow scope for the approval of proposals involving the exploitation of valuable minerals. Proposals for exploitation of valuable minerals are often controversial and can lead to communities becoming divided on the merits of such proposals. This can be damaging to local communities.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                         | N/R                | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship   | N/R                            | N/R                                | N/R  | No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | ,                  |              |          | Both policies allow scope for the approval of proposals involving the exploitation of valuable minerals. These proposals have the potential to see an increase in heavy traffic on minor rural roads and this is a negative effect in terms of traffic levels and the associated impact on the environment. |                                |                                    |  | Both policies allow scope for the approval of proposals involving the exploitation of valuable minerals. These proposals have the potential to see an increase in heavy traffic on minor rural roads and this is a negative effect in terms of traffic levels and the associated impact on the environment.  |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply |                    |              |          | Both policies allow scope for the approval of proposals involving the exploitation of valuable minerals. These proposals have potential for localised effects on water supply if operations are not carried out correctly.  |                                |                                    |  | Both policies allow scope for the approval of proposals involving the exploitation of valuable minerals. These proposals have potential for localised effects on water supply if operations are not carried out correctly.   |
| 10. To improve air quality   | ,                  | ,            |          | Excess traffic generation as mentioned above will harm air quality  |                                |                                    |  | Excess traffic generation as mentioned above will harm air quality   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals Policy MIN 3 - Valuable Minerals & Hydrocarbons

| Policy MIN 3 - Valuable Minerals & Hydrocarbons  | & Hydro   | carbons      |          |   |  |                                    | Key                                 | Position Negation Newtonia Uncertain Source New Helpition |
|--|-----------|--------------|----------|---|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
|  | Option 1. |              |          |   | Option 2   | .:                                 |                                     |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Current p | oolicy as    | containe | Current policy as contained within policy MIN 4 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland.  | Reconfigure existing policy conta<br>with the following amendments.<br>Reference to metalliferous mine | ure exist<br>following<br>te to me | ting polic<br>g ament<br>talliferou | Reconfigure existing policy contained within policy MIN 4 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland with the following amendments.  Reference to metalliferous minerals, hydraulic fracturing and hydrocarbon extraction  |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long     | Comments  | Short  | Med.<br>Term                       | Long                                | Comments  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   |           | ,            |          | Exploitation of valuable minerals will take place predominantly in rural areas and has potential to result in destruction of wildlife and habitats.   | '  | 1                                  | 1                                   | Exploitation of valuable minerals will take place predominantly in rural areas and has potential to result in destruction of wildlife and habitats.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                                 |           |              |          | Proposals for mining in the rural area be harmful to the character and quality of landscapes than it will serve to maintain and enhance them  |  |                                    |                                     | Proposals for mining in the rural area be harmful to the character and quality of landscapes than it will serve to maintain and enhance them  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                       | ,         |              | ,        | Under both options, there is no presumption against the exploitation of valuable minerals in any area. This means that areas within ACMD's may be acceptable for valuable mineral exploitation. These areas have been protected for amongst other things, their historic environment and cultural assets. | ,  | ,                                  | ,                                   | Under both options, there is no presumption against the exploitation of valuable minerals in any area. This means that areas within ACMD's may be acceptable for valuable mineral exploitation. These areas have been protected for amongst other things, their historic environment and cultural assets.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce contributions<br/>to climate change and reduce<br/>vulnerability to climate change</li> </ol>   |           |              |          | Increases in traffic an impacts on air quality will have a negative impact on this indicator.   |  |                                    |                                     | Increases in traffic an impacts on air quality will have a negative impact on this indicator.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | N/R       | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship   | N/R  | N/R                                | N/R                                 | No Relationship   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials   |           |              |          | Likely negative effect due to use of non- renewable materials and increased waste production from mining operations.  |  |                                    |                                     | Likely negative effect due to use of non-renewable materials and increased waste production from mining operations.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  |           |              |          | Policy that facilitates removal of materials from the ground will conflict with the aims of this objective. Appropriate restoration and aftercare conditions can however provide mitigation.  |  |                                    |                                     | Policy that facilitates removal of materials from the ground will conflict with the aims of this objective. Appropriate restoration and aftercare conditions can however provide mitigation.  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable economic growth</li> </ol>   | +         | +            | +        | Exploitation of valuable minerals will create jobs and generate wealth for the district and the region as whole.  | +  | +                                  | +                                   | Exploitation of valuable minerals will create jobs and generate wealth for the district and the region as whole.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment</li> </ol>                     | +         | +            | +        | Exploitation of valuable minerals will create employment for the district.  | +  | +                                  | +                                   | Exploitation of valuable minerals will create employment for the district.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in<br/>economic performance and<br/>promote sustainable<br/>regeneration</li> </ol> | +         | +            | +        | Exploitation of valuable minerals as will be facilitated under this option will encourage economic growth.  | +  | +                                  | +                                   | Exploitation of valuable minerals as will be facilitated under this option will encourage economic growth.  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage and<br/>accommodate both indigenous<br/>and inward investment</li> </ol>                     | +         | +            | +        | Increased wealth generation within the district will attract investment from within as well as from outside of the district also.   | +  | +                                  | +                                   | Increased wealth generation within the district will attract investment from within as well as from outside of the district also.   |

### Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals Policy MIN 3 - Valuable Minerals & Hydrocarbons

| Policy MIN 3 - Valuable Minerals & Hydrocarbons                               | Is & Hydro | carbons                           |              |   |                                      | Key                                | Formula New dard Uncertain New man No. No. No. No.  |
|---|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
|   | Option 1.  |                                   |              |   | Option 2.                            |                                    |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Current    | oolicy as c                       | containec    | Current policy as contained within policy MIN 4 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland.                    | Reconfigu<br>with the f<br>Reference | rre existii<br>ollowing<br>to meta | Reconfigure existing policy contained within policy MIN 4 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland with the following amendments. Reference to metalliferous minerals, hydraulic fracturing and hydrocarbon extraction |
|   | Short      | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term    | Med.<br>Term                       | Long Comments Term  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth | ,          | ,                                 |              | Likely to have a negative localized impact in the long term due to increased traffic generation from quarry operations. |                                      | ,                                  | Likely to have a negative localized impact in the long term due to increased traffic generation from quarry operations.   |

#### Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals Policy MIN 3 - Valuable Minerals & Hydrocarbons

|                     |           |                                   |          |   |                                      |                                      | Thursday - Thursday   |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|----------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
|                     | Option 1. |                                   |          |   | Option 2.                            |                                      |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives | Current p | olicy as c                        | ontained | urrent policy as contained within policy MIN 4 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland. | Reconfigu<br>with the 1<br>Reference | ure existi<br>following<br>e to meta | Reconfigure existing policy contained within policy MIN 4 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland with the following amendments. Reference to metalliferous minerals, hydraulic fracturing and hydrocarbon extraction |
|                     | Short     | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Long     | Comments  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term    | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term    | Long Comments   |

No.

|                            | Summary - Valuable Minerals (Policy MIN 3)  |
|----------------------------|---|
|                            |   |
| Social Effects             | Both policies are broadly positive by recognising the economic value of minerals to the Mid Ulster economy and safeguarding them for future use, as and when they are needed. Option 2 is slightly more positive in terms of social outcomes as opt places more importance on the safeguarding of human health. |
| Environmental Effects      | Both policies are likely to have negative environmental impacts in the long term i.e. when safeguarded mineral sites become operational. Mitigation for negative environmental impacts may be available through safeguards built into other policies.   |
| Economic Effects           | Both policies are positive in terms of creating wealth and employment although the potential for increased traffic particularly on rural roads may impact negatively upon the aim of supporting efficient patterns of movement.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | No potential significant adverse effects have been identified with either approach. Potential adverse minor effects can be mitigated by way of other criterion based policies, for example in relation to the built heritage or natural heritage topics.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy MIN 3 - Valuable Minerals & Hydrocarbons  |
|                            |   |

N/R No Relationship

|   | Option 1.                                       | 1.           |                   |  | Option 2. | 2.  |                                  |  |
|---|---|--------------|-------------------|--|-----------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Current policy as con'<br>Ireland and the SPPS. | policy a     | as conta<br>SPPS. | Current policy as contained within policy MIN 1 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern<br>Ireland and the SPPS.   |           | gure exis<br>SPPS wi<br>er the p<br>y be inco | ting pol<br>th the fc<br>resumpt | Reconfigure existing policy contained in MIN 1 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland and the SPPS with the following amendments.  Carry over the presumption against commercial peat extraction but include exception for where land may be incapable of being restored. |
|   | Short   | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term      | Comments   | Short     | Med.<br>Term                                  | Long<br>Term                     | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion  | N/R   | N/R          | N/R               | No Relationship  | N/R       | N/R   | N/R                              | No Relationship  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | N/R   | N/R          | N/R               | No Relationship  | N/R       | N/R   | N/R                              | No Relationship  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the nonulation  | N/R   | N/R          | N/R               | No Relationship  | N/R       | N/R   | N/R                              | No Relationship  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home   | N/R   | N/R          | N/R               | No Relationship  | N/R       | N/R   | N/R                              | No Relationship  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity   | N/R   | N/R          | N/R               | No Relationship  | N/R       | N/R   | N/R                              | No Relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive   | N/R   | N/R          | N/R               | No Relationship  | N/R       | N/R   | N/R                              | No Relationship  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need  | N/R   | N/R          | N/R               | No Relationship  | N/R       | N/R   | N/R                              | No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | N/R   | N/R          | N/R               | No Relationship  | N/R       | N/R   | N/R                              | No Relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To improve water<br/>quality; conserve water<br/>resources and provide for<br/>sustainable sources of water</li> </ol> | N/R   | N/R          | N/R               |  | N/R       | N/R   | N/R                              | No Relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>  | ‡   | ‡            | ‡                 | Both approaches adopt a restrictive approach to commercial extraction of peat. This will contribute to reduced CO2 emissions as a result of less turf bring burned and less cutting open of peatlands which act as carbon sinks. | ‡         | ‡   | ‡                                | Both approaches adopt a restrictive approach to commercial extraction of peat. This will contribute to reduced CO2 emissions as a result of less turf bring burned and less cutting open of peatlands which act as carbon sinks.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>  | ‡   | ‡            | ‡                 | Peatlands are recognised as valuable habitats for wildlife and thus by adopting a restrictive policy approach to peat extraction, there will be significant benefits for biodiversity.   | ‡<br>*    | ‡   | ‡                                | Peatlands are recognised as valuable habitats for wildlife and thus by adopting a restrictive policy approach to peat extraction, there will be significant benefits for biodiversity.   |

| Policy MIN 4 Peat Extraction   |                    |  |                    |  | Key  | 2                                 | 2   | Positive Negative Rearrait Uncertain Major tame No   |
|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|
|  | Option 1.          | 1.   |                    |  | Option 2.                                      |                                   |   |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Current<br>Ireland | Current policy as con<br>Ireland and the SPPS. | is contai<br>SPPS. | Current policy as contained within policy MIN 1 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern<br>Ireland and the SPPS.   | Reconfig<br>and the S<br>Carry ove<br>land may | ure exis<br>SPPS wit<br>er the pr | ting polic<br>:h the fol<br>resumpti<br>ipable of | Reconfigure existing policy contained in MIN 1 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland and the SPPS with the following amendments.  Carry over the presumption against commercial peat extraction but include exception for where land may be incapable of being restored. |
|  | Short              | Med.<br>Term                                   | Long<br>Term       | Comments   | Short<br>Term                                  | Med.<br>Term                      | Long<br>Term                                      | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance<br/>the character and quality of<br/>landscapes and townscapes</li> </ol> | +                  | +  | +                  | A restrictive approach to peat extraction which often takes place in remote or upland areas will help protect our landscapes.  | +  | +                                 |   | A restrictive approach to peat extraction which often takes place in remote or upland areas will help protect our landscapes.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets               | ‡                  | ‡  | ‡                  | Peatlands are recognised as being important areas of archaeological interest due to their ability to preserve artefacts in an almost perfect conditions. Therefore, a restrictive approach to peat extraction will have significantly positive impacts for this indicator. | ‡<br>_ +                                       | ‡                                 | ‡   | Peatlands are recognised as being important areas of archaeological interest due to their ability to preserve artefacts in an almost perfect conditions. Therefore, a restrictive approach to peat extraction will have significantly positive impacts for this indicator.             |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                   | ‡                  | ‡  | ‡                  | Peatlands are important carbon sinks and therefore, any restrictive policy in relation to peat extraction will help reduce CO2 emissions and help in our efforts to fight against climate change.  | ‡  | ‡                                 | ‡   | Peatlands are important carbon sinks and therefore, any restrictive policy in relation to peat extraction will help reduce CO2 emissions and help in our efforts to fight against climate change.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk and<br/>the adverse consequences of<br/>flooding</li> </ol>                  | N/R                | N/R  | N/R                | No Relationship  | N/R  | N/R                               | N/R   | No Relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the<br/>production of waste and use of<br/>non-renewable materials</li> </ol>         | ‡                  | ‡  | ‡                  | Turf is a non renewable resource. Thus, the restrictions placed on commercial peat extraction will help directly limit our dependency on non renewable resources.  | +  | +                                 | +   | Turf is a non renewable resource. Thus, the restrictions placed on commercial peat extraction will help directly limit our dependency on non renewable resources.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance<br>land quality and soil resources   | +                  | +  | +                  | Policy that facilitates removal of materials from the ground will conflict with the aims of this objective. Therefore, any attempts to restrict the extraction of peat will be a positive outcome in relation to this indicator.   | +  | +                                 | +   | Policy that facilitates removal of materials from the ground will conflict with the aims of this objective. Therefore, any attempts to restrict the extraction of peat will be a positive outcome in relation to this indicator.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable economic growth</li> </ol>   | I                  | -  | 1                  | This policy will restrict peat extraction which will place jobs which are currenlty provided by the peat extraction industry in jeopardy.  | I  | 1                                 | 1   | This policy will restrict peat extraction which will place jobs which are currenlty provided by the peat extraction industry in jeopardy.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol>     | I I                | 1  | 1                  | This policy will restrict peat extraction which will place jobs which are currenlty provided by the peat extraction industry in jeopardy.  | I  | 1                                 | 1   | This policy will restrict peat extraction which will place jobs which are currenlty provided by the peat extraction industry in jeopardy.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     | 0                  | 0  | 0                  | Peat extrraction, whether it is faciltated or not is ubnlikley to have an impact on the regeneraton of an area.  | 0  | 0                                 | 0   | Peat extrraction, whether it is faciltated or not is ubnlikley to have an impact on the regeneraton of an area.  |

| Policy MIN 4 Peat Extraction  |                       |            |           |   | Key                  | 70                     | . 2                       | Neutral L  | Post   | The second second                                | N/R<br>No<br>Relationship   |
|---|-----------------------|------------|-----------|---|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|---|
|   | Option 1.             | 1.         |           |   | Option 2.            |                        |                           |  |  |  |   |
|   | Current               | policy a   | as contai | Current policy as contained within policy MIN 1 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern   |                      | rure exis<br>SPPS wit  | ting polic<br>th the foll | Reconfigure existing policy contained in MIN 1 and the SPPS with the following amendments. | MIN 1 of the<br>ments.                             | Planning Stra                                    | Reconfigure existing policy contained in MIN 1 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland and the SPPS with the following amendments.  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Ireland and the SPPS. | and the    | SPPS.     |   | Carry ov<br>land ma) | er the pi<br>/ be inca | resumption<br>pable of    | Carry over the presumption against comr<br>land may be incapable of being restored.        | nmercial peat<br>J.                                | extraction bu                                    | Carry over the presumption against commercial peat extraction but include exception for where land may be incapable of being restored.  |
|   | Short                 | Short Med. | Long      | -teommon  | Short                | Short Med. Long        | Long                      |  |  | Commonte   |   |
|   | Term                  | Term       | Term      |   | Term                 | Term                   | Term                      |  |  |  |   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment        | 0                     | 0          | 0         | Peat extraction will provide a limited number of jobs in relation to other more widespread minerals industires and therefore the impact of this restrictive policy on the level of inaward investment will be minimal | ct 0                 | 0                      | 0                         | Deat extractior<br>nore widespre   | n will provide<br>sad minerals i<br>cy on the leve | a limited nun<br>ndustires anc<br>I of inaward i | Peat extraction will provide a limited number of jobs in relation to other more widespread minerals industires and therefore the impact of this restrictive policy on the level of inaward investment will be minimal |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth | +                     | +          | +         | Such a restrictive policy will mean less extraction and this will mean less traffic on the roads, leading to more efficent patterns of movement.  | +                    | +                      | +                         | such a restricti<br>raffic on the rα   | ive policy will<br>oads, leading                   | mean less ex<br>to more effic                    | Such a restrictive policy will mean less extraction and this will mean less traffic on the roads, leading to more efficent patterns of movement.  |

|                     | Option 1.                         |  | Option 2.               |                                   |  |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
|                     | Current policy as con             | Reconfigure existing policy contained in MIN 1 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern and the SPPS with the following amendments. | Reconfigu<br>and the SI | re existing<br>PPS with th        | Reconfigure existing policy contained in MIN 1 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland and the SPPS with the following amendments. |
| SA / SEA Objectives | Ireland and the SPPS.             |  | Carry ove<br>land may   | r the presu<br>be incapab         | Carry over the presumption against commercial peat extraction but include exception for where land may be incapable of being restored.         |
|                     | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Comments   | Short                   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | G Comments   |

N/R No Relationship

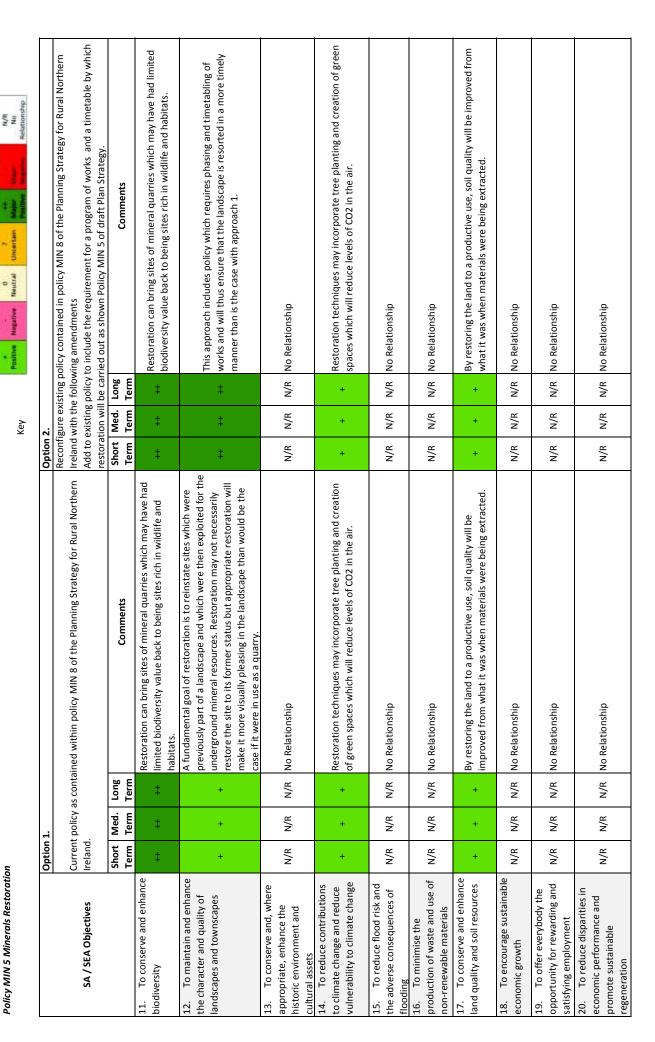
|                            | Summary - Peat Extraction (Policy MIN 4)   |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | In terms of social benefits, the impact of peat extraction is very minor. There may be some economic benefits from peat extraction in terms of job creation and the associated social benefits this can bring, but when compared against traditional mineral extraction such as aggregates and hard rock, these are very minor.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Both policies have significant environmental benefits.   |
| Economic Effects           | The peat industry is small in scale when compared to the sand and gravel and hard rock extraction industrues but there are still some jobs provided by it. Therefore, both of these policies which seek to place restrictions on the extraction industry will have a minor negative economic impact. There are also positive economic effects of both policies, namely the impact of efficiency of movement.                 |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | No potential significant adverse effects have been identified with either approach. The minor negative economic impact can be mitigated against by the fact that there are some exceptions which would still see a level ofpeat extraction permitted. Existing operations can be permitted where the bog in question cannont be expected to be restored or where it can be proved that there is a long term restoation plan. |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy MIN 4 reconfiguring existing policy on Peat Extraction.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals Policy MIN 5 Minerals Restoration

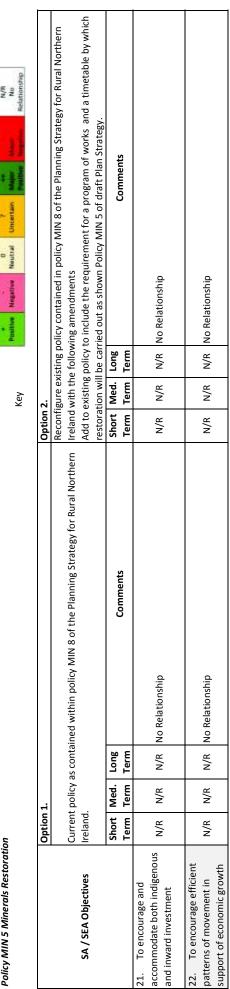


|  | Option 1.     | +            |              |  | Option 2. | 7.                   |               |  |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|-----------|----------------------|---------------|--|
|  |               |              |              |  | Reconfi   | gure ex              | isting p      | Reconfigure existing policy contained in policy MIN 8 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern  |
|  | Current       | policy       | as conta     | Current policy as contained within policy MIN 8 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern  |           | with th              | e follow      | Ireland with the following amendments  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Ireland.      |              |              |  | Add to e  | existing<br>ion will | policy be can | Add to existing policy to include the requirement for a program of works and a timetable by which restoration will be carried out as shown Policy MIN 5 of draft Plan Strategy.  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short     | Med.<br>Term         | Long<br>Term  | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +             | +            | +            | Progressive restoration techniques can lead to the creation of public spaces or community venues where people can meet and interact with other members of the local community, thus helping to reduce feelings of isolation and exclusion. |           | +                    | +             | Progressive restoration techniques can lead to the creation of public spaces or community venues where people can meet and interact with other members of the local community, thus helping to reduce feelings of isolation and exclusion. |
| To improve the health    and wellbeing of the population   | +             | +            | +            | As above, progressive restoration schemes can help improve mental and physical wellbeing.  | +         | +                    | +             | As above, progressive restoration schemes can help improve mental and physical wellbeing.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R       | N/R                  | N/R           | No Relationship  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R       | N/R                  | N/R           | No Relationship  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R       | N/R                  | N/R           | No Relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a<br/>more equal and inclusive<br/>society</li> </ol>                           | +             | +            | +            | Progressive regeneration projects can provide public / community spaces where people can exercise and meet each other. These types of places can help foster a sense of community spirit.  | +         | +                    | +             | Progressive regeneration projects can provide public / community spaces where people can exercise and meet each other. These types of places can help foster a sense of community spirit.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R       | N/R                  | N/R           | No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R       | N/R                  | N/R           | No Relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To improve water<br/>quality, conserve water<br/>resources and provide for<br/>sustainable sources of water<br/>supply</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +            | Progressive restoration ideas may include proposals which involve the creation of water features such as ponds and lakes and these may feed into the local water supply.   | +         | +                    | +             | Progressive restoration ideas may include proposals which involve the creation of water features such as ponds and lakes and these may feed into the local water supply.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | +             | +            | +            | Restoration techniques may incorporate tree planting and creation of green spaces which will reduce levels of CO2 in the air.  | +         | +                    | +             | Restoration techniques may incorporate tree planting and creation of green spaces which will reduce levels of CO2 in the air.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals Policy MIN 5 Minerals Restoration



Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals Policy MIN 5 Minerals Restoration





#### Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals Policy MIN 5 Minerals Restoration



|                     | Option 1.                |   | Option 2.   |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
|                     |                          |   | Reconfigure existing policy contained in policy MIN 8 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern |
|                     | Current policy as contai | current policy as contained within policy MIN 8 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland with the following amendments | Ireland with the following amendments   |
| SA / SEA Objectives | Ireland.                 |   | Add to existing policy to include the requirement for a program of works and a timetable by which |
|                     |                          |   | restoration will be carried out as shown Policy MIN 5 of draft Plan Strategy.                     |
|                     | Short Med. Long          | - the common of   | Short   Med.   Long   |
|                     | Term Term Term           | COLLINELLS  | Term Term Term  |

|                            | Summary - Restoration (Policy MIN S)  |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | Both approaches are typically not related to the majority of the social indicators. There may be social benefits arising from certain progressive restoration techniques such as public spaces or community facilities. |
| Environmental Effects      | Both policies have significant environmental benefits.  |
| Economic Effects           | There is no relationship between either approach and the economic indicators.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | No potential significant adverse effects have been identified with either approach.   |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy MIN 5 reconfigure existing policy with amendments for Minerals Restoration.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Minerals MINERALS POLICY MIN 6 - MINE SHAFTS AND ADITS

|   |                                 |   |                                   |  | Key                            | 2   | Positive Neg                       | Megative Neutral Uncertain Mejor Nous Nous Nousburgh   |
|---|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| •   | Option                          | 1.  |                                   |  | Option 2.                      | 2.  |                                    |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Include<br>Iands wl<br>currentl | Include specific policy which<br>lands which may be affected<br>currently taking place or whi | oolicy wh<br>be affec<br>place on | Include specific policy which operates a presumption against development of lands which may be affected by underground extraction of minerals which are currently taking place or which may have previously been ongoing.  | Include<br>current<br>Strategy | policy pi<br>policy a <sub>l</sub><br>for Rur | rovision i<br>pproach<br>al Northe | Include policy provision in general mineral policy. This would be similar to current policy approach as contained within policy MIN 6 of the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland and the SPPS.  |
|   | Short                           | Med.<br>Term  | Long                              | Comments   | Short                          | Med.<br>Term                                  | Long                               | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion  | 0                               | 0   | 0                                 | Such a policy has the potential to restrict development opportunities and this would potentially have knock on negative effects on associated job creation. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way. |                                | 0   | 0                                  | Such a policy has the potential to restrict development opportunities and this would potentially have knock on negative effects on associated job creation. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way. |
| <ol> <li>To improve the<br/>health and wellbeing of the<br/>population</li> </ol>   | ‡                               | ‡   | ‡                                 | This will have a major positive effect on health and wellbeing by ensuring that no development takes place on land which is potentially unstable as a result of past or present underground extraction methods. This will reduce the likelihood of serious injury to people and property.  | +                              | +   | +                                  | This option will have a positive approach in relation to this indicator because it will require consideration to be paid to the stability and suitability of ground conditions prior to building work being allowed to commence. This will mean more consideration is given to health and safety of future occupants of new development.                   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population                            | N/R                             | N/R   | N/R                               | No relationship to education / skills  | N/R                            | N/R   | N/R                                | No relationship to education / skills  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home               | ‡                               | ‡   | ‡                                 | This will have a major positive effect on this indicator because it will ensure that homes are not built which have might have the potential to subside or become uninhabitable  | +                              | +   | +                                  | This option will have a positive approach in relation to this indicator because it will require consideration to be paid to the stability and suitability of ground conditions prior to building work being allowed to commence. This will mean that the safety of future dwellings will be a consideration.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | N/R                             | N/R   | N/R                               | No relationship to anti social activity  | N/R                            | N/R   | N/R                                | No relationship to anti social activity  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society | N/R                             | N/R   | N/R                               | No relationship to sense of community and promoting a more inclusive society   | a N/R                          | N/R   | N/R                                | No relationship to sense of community and promoting a more inclusive society   |
| inclusive society   |                                 |   |                                   | וויסוב וויכומיואב פספובנא  |                                |   |                                    |  |

| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                            | N/R | N/R | N/R | No relationship to access to key services  | N/R | N/R | N/R | No relationship to access to key services  |
|---|-----|-----|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|--|
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | 0   | 0   | 0   | Such a policy has the potential to restrict development opportunities and this would potentially have knock on positive effects on the impact of traffic on the environment. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way.                              | 0   | 0   | 0   | Such a policy has the potential to restrict development opportunities and this would potentially have knock on positive effects on the impact of traffic on the environment. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way.                              |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0   | 0   | 0   | Such a policy has the potential to restrict development opportunities and this would potentially have knock on positive effects on water quality by reducing run off and discharge from new developments. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way. | 0   | 0   | 0   | Such a policy has the potential to restrict development opportunities and this would potentially have knock on positive effects on water quality by reducing run off and discharge from new developments. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way. |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>  | 0   | 0   | 0   | Such a policy has the potential to restrict development opportunities and this would potentially have knock on positive effects for air quality by reducing associated traffic. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way.                           | 0   | 0   | 0   | Such a policy has the potential to restrict development opportunities and this would potentially have knock on positive effects for air quality by reducing associated traffic. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way.                           |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity  | 0   | 0   | 0   | Such a policy has the potential to restrict development opportunities and this would potentially have knock on positive effects for biodiversity by protecting greenfield sites. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way.                          | 0   | 0   | 0   | Such a policy has the potential to restrict development opportunities and this would potentially have knock on positive effects for biodiversity by protecting greenfield sites. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way.                          |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                        | N/R | N/R | N/R | No relationship to quality of landscapes / townscapes  | Z/R | N/R | N/R | No relationship to quality of landscapes /<br>townscapes   |

| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | N/R | N/R | N/R | No relationship to historic environment   | N/R | N/R | N/R | N/R No relationship to historic environment   |
|--|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 14. To reduce contributions to dimate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change      | 0   | 0   | 0   | Such a policy has the potential to restrict development opportunities and this would potentially have knock on positive effects for climate change by reducing associated emissions. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way.   | 0   | 0   | 0   | Such a policy has the potential to restrict development opportunities and this would potentially have knock on positive effects for climate change by reducing associated emissions. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                            | 0   | 0   | 0   | Like to have no discernible impact. Sites which are located on a floodplain will have no prospect of being developed and so this policy will not affect them. The fact that this policy is restrictive and will limit development on some sites, may be described as potentially positive for this indicator because less development will mean less hard surfaces and less run off to watercourses. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way. | 0   | 0   | 0   | Like to have no discernible impact. Sites which are located on a floodplain will have no prospect of being developed and so this policy will not affect them. The fact that this policy will not affect them. The fact that this policy is restrictive and will limit development on some sites, may be described as potentially positive for this indicator because less development will mean less hard surfaces and less run off to watercourses. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way. |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials</li> </ol>   | 0   | 0   | 0   | This policy is restrictive and this has the potential to limit development. Development of any kind invariably means an increase in waste and therefore, any limiting of development is potentially positive for this indicator. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way.   | 0   | 0   | 0   | This policy is restrictive and this has the potential to limit development. Development of any kind invariably means an increase in waste and therefore, any limiting of development is potentially positive for this indicator. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                                  | 0   | 0   | 0   | This policy is restrictive and this has the potential to limit development which will protect soil resources and this would be a positive for this indicator. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way.  | 0   | 0   | 0   | This policy is restrictive and this has the potential to limit development which will protect soil resources and this would be a positive for this indicator. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way.  |

| 18. To encourage<br>sustainable economic<br>growth                                     | 0   | 0   | 0   | This policy is restrictive and therefore has the potential to limit development and economic growth. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way.  | 0   | 0   | 0   | This policy is restrictive and therefore has the potential to limit development and economic growth. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way.  |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|--|
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | 0   | 0   | 0   | This policy is restrictive and will therefore limit development which will potentially have a negative impact on development opportunities which can provide employment during and / or after the construction phase. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way. | 0   | 0   | 0   | This policy is restrictive and will therefore limit development which will potentially have a negative impact on development opportunities which can provide employment during and / or after the construction phase. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way. |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | N/R | N/R | N/R | No relationship  | N/R | N/R | N/R | No relationship  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | 0   | 0   | 0   | This restrictive policy will potentially limit development and this could have negative impacts for this indicator by discouraging inward investment. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way.   | 0   | 0   | 0   | This restrictive policy will potentially limit development and this could have negative impacts for this indicator by discouraging inward investment. However, in the context of the District as a whole, it is anticipated that this policy will apply only to a small portion of land and therefore will not have a discernible impact either way.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | N/R | N/R | N/R | No relationship to patterns of movement  | N/R | N/R | N/R | No relationship to patterns of movement  |

|                       | Summary - Mine Shafts and Adits (Policy MIN 6)   |
|-----------------------|--|
| Social Effects        | There will be major positive social effects of approach 1. This option will state that development will normally be contrary to the Plan as opposed to simply stating that consideration should be given to the existence of past or current underground extraction. The remaining social indicators will either not be influenced by either approach or the impact would be so minimal given the specificity of the policy that the neutral scoring will be returned. |
| Environmental Effects | The majority of the social indicators receive a neutral score for both options. Whilst there may be limits placed on development by both options and this may have positive environmental impacts such as less traffic, loss of biodiversity and reduced impact on water quality, the very specific nature of both approaches and how they are linked to relatively small amount of sites, mean the scoring will remain as neutral.                                    |
| Economic Effects      | The majority of the economic indicators receive a neutral score for both options. Whilst there may be limits placed on development by both options and this may have negative economic impacts such as loss of investment, lack of growth in employment etc., the very specific nature of both approaches and how they are linked to relatively small amount of sites, mean the scoring will remain as neutral.  |

| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | No negative effects identified.                        |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 1 - Policy MIN 6 - Mine Shafts and Adits. |

#### Tourism

|  | Option 1.               | _         |          |  | Option 2.            |                         |                                     |   | Option 3.               |                     |   |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|----------|--|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------|---|
|  | Retain e                | xisting p | policy c |  | Case by c            | ise appro               | oach – Ez                           | ach case considered based on defined criteria set out within  |                         | e and an            | Consolidate and amalgamate existing plan policy contained in PPS 16 'Tourism' and SPSS. Review of existing  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | lourism<br>Plans.       | roddo     | runity 2 | Tourism Opportunity Zones and Tourism Conservation Zones designations contained in existing Area<br>Plans.   | planning<br>where ne | oolicy, re<br>ed is dem | egardless<br>nonstrate              | planning policy, regardless of its location. In accordance with general planning principles and where need is demonstrated.   |                         | pportuni            | Tourism Opportunity Zones and Tourism Conservation Zones.   |
| <i>5.</i> F  | Short Med.<br>Term Term |           | Long     | Comment  | Short M<br>Term Te   | Med. Long<br>Term Term  |                                     | Comment   | Short Med.<br>Term Term | ed. Long<br>rm Term | _   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and<br/>social exclusion</li> </ol>   | +                       | +         | +        | Likely positive effects by facilitating job creation in the tourism industry.<br>However this will predominantly be in settlements as this policy is restrictive to tourism development in the countryside.  | +                    | +                       | +<br>ind                            | Likely positive effects by facilitating job creation in the tourism industry.   | +                       | +                   | Likely positive effects as further Tourism Opportunity Zones have been proposed. TOZs are sites that already have outdoor activities and have the greatest potential to develop these further. This facilitates greater opportunities for job creation and investment in the tourism industry.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the health<br/>and wellbeing of the<br/>population</li> </ol>                                | +                       | +         | +        | Likely to have a positive impact on improving health and well-being. Tourism assets such as Historic Parks and Gardens and Demsenes or Local Landscape Policy Areas may provide opportunities for Mid Ulster residents and visitors to undertake walking and cycling which contribute to healthier lifestyles. This may lead to improved physical and mental health. | +                    | +                       | Pot<br>+ pro                        | Potential positive effects for health and wellbeing through greater provision of tourism development / facilities and consequently greater access to such facilities.   | +                       | , T                 | Likely positive effects as further Tourism Opportunity Zones have been proposed. TOZs are sites that already have outdoor activities and have the greatest potential to develop these further. This facilitates greater access to leisure facilities such as water sports, walking and cycling pathways.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education and skills of the population</li> </ol>  | +                       | +         | +        | Likely positive effects by facilitating job creation in the service industry and provide opportunities for skills development in the underdeveloped Mid Ulster tourism sector.   | +                    | +                       | Like<br>+ anc<br>tou.               | Likely positive effects by facilitating job creation in the service industry and provide opportunities for skill development in the underdeveloped tourism sector.  | +                       | +                   | Likely positive effects by facilitating job creation in the service industry and provide opportunities for skills development in the underdeveloped tourism sector.   |
| To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home   | N/R                     | N/R       | N/R      | No Relationship  | N/R                  | N/R<br>N                | N/R                                 | No Relationship   | N/R                     | N/R N/R             | No Relationship   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | N/R                     | N/R       | N/R      | No Relationship  | N/R                  | N/R N                   | N/R                                 | No Relationship   | N/R                     | N/R N/R             | No Relationship   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a<br/>more equal and inclusive<br/>society</li> </ol> | +                       | +         | +        | Broady positive effects as tourism developments / facilities have potential to promote a sense of community and a better understanding of different cultures, fostering a more inclusive society.  | +                    | +                       | Bro<br>+ pot<br>of d                | Broadly positive effects as tourism developments / facilities have potential to promote a sense of community and a better understanding of different cultures, fostering a more inclusive society.  | +                       | +                   | Broadly positive effects as tourism developments / facilities have potential to promote a sense of community and a better understanding of different cultures, fostering a more inclusive society.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                                   | A/R                     | N/R       | N/R      | No Relationship  | N/R                  | N/R<br>N                | N/R                                 | No Relationship   | N/R<br>N                | N/R N/R             | No Relationship   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  |                         |           |          | Broadly negative effects as there is potential for increase in number of tourism developments / facilities within the countryside, resulting in a greater number of journeys by private car.   |                      |                         | Bro<br>tou<br>gre:                  | Broadly negative effects as there is potential for greater number of tourism developments / facilities within the countryside, resulting in a greater number of journeys by private car.  |                         |                     | Broadly negative effects as there is potential for a greater number of tourism developments / facilities within the countryside, resulting in a greater number of journeys by private car.  |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply           | 0                       | 0         | 0        | Likely neutral effect overall although will depend on type of tourism development and its location and its ability to connect to mains sewerage infrastructure. Potential for certain types of tourism development to have a positive impact on water quality e.g. nature reserves.  | 0                    | 0                       | Like<br>dev<br>0 sew<br>dev<br>rese | Likely neutral effect overall although will depend on type of tourism development and its location and its ability to connect to mains sewerage infrastructure. Potential for certain types of tourism development to have a positive impact on water quality e.g. nature reserves. | 0                       | 0                   | Likely neutral effect overall although will depend on type of tourism development and its location and its ability to connect to mains sewerage infrastructure. Potential for certain types of tourism development to have a positive impact on water quality e.g. nature reserves.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | 1                       |           |          | Broadly negative effects as there is potential for increase in number of tourism developments /facilities within the countryside, resulting in a greater number of journeys by private car.  |                      |                         | Bro<br>tou<br>grei                  | Broady negative effects as there is potential for increase in number of tourism developments / facilities within the countryside, resulting in a greater number of journeys by private car.   |                         |                     | Broadly negative effects as there is potential for increase in number of tourism developments / facilities within the countryside, resulting in a greater number of journeys by private car.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>   | +                       | +         | +        | Likely positive effects on biodiversity as it places greater restrictions on tourist development outside of settlements, and also includes Tourism Conservation  |                      |                         | The                                 | The case by case option would mean a reduction in control of where such development could be located and could reach in engoin or in chindrents.  | +                       |                     | However, Davagh Tourism Conservation Zones are likely to promote tourism but limit development to infrastructure projects like walkways and cyde paths. Also the construction of new buildings is not permitted and only the re-use of existing vernacular buildings. This will allow wildlife, flora and fauna to thrive in these sensitive areas. |
|  |                         |           |          | Zones wherein development is restricted.   |                      |                         | are                                 | onoversity, citeria tosec poncy woun resp. ensure pucenten mispara<br>are adequately mitgated.  |                         |                     | This approach allows for greater flexibility for the development of tourist accommodation and facilities outside of the Tourism Conservation Zones and this will place greater pressure on biodiversity.  |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and<br/>enhance the character and<br/>quality of landscapes and<br/>townscapes</li> </ol>   |                         |           |          | This option is likely to have a positive impact on biodiversity due to greater   |                      |                         | The T                               | The case by case option may result in a reduction in control and higher   | +                       | +                   | However this approach is likely to provide greater protection from inappropriate development within Davagh Tourism Conservation Zones. This is a sensitive area which is an important tourist resource and there needs to be a balance between promoting tourism and protecting the landscape.  |
|  | +                       | +         | +        | resoucions on cours, to everopment outside os settements, and mouston of<br>Tourism Conservation Zones wherein greater restrictions apply.   |                      |                         | w w                                 | nax orenson or anosaepziownsape quanty. Critera absect ponty<br>would help ensure potential impacts are adequately mitigated.   |                         |                     | This approach has the potential to have a negative impact on the landscape outside settlements as it is more flexible for major tourist development and other tourist accommodation outside of the Tourism Conservation Zone and Tourism Opportunity Zones.   |

## Assessment of Alternatives – Tourism - Strategic Approach

| 0  | Option 1.                      |           |           |  | Option 2.  |                                 |  | Option 3.               |                       |  |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|--|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| R Tri  | Retain ey<br>Tourism<br>Plans. | xisting p | policy co | Train existing policy contained in PP5 16 'Tourism' together with the SPP5. Taking forward existing Tourism Opportunity Zones and Tourism Conservation Zones designations contained in existing Area Plans.  | Case by case at<br>planning policy.<br>where need is o | proach -<br>regardle<br>emonstr | Case by case approach – Each case considered based on defined criteria set out within planning policy, regardless of its location. In accordance with general planning principles and where need is demonstrated.  |                         | l amalga<br>unity Zoı | Consolidate and amalgamate existing plan policy contained in PPS 16 Tourism' and SPSS. Review of existing<br>Tourism Opportunity Zones and Tourism Conservation Zones.   |
| ισ F   | Short Med.<br>Term Term        |           | Long      | Comment  | Short Med.<br>Term Term                                | Long                            | Comment  | Short Med.<br>Term Term | Long C<br>Term        | Comment  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets           | <i>~</i>                       | ٥.        | ~         | Likely uncertain effects. Any new tourist facility is likely to have an impact on historic and cultural assets. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place.                                 | ٥.   | ~<br>                           | Likely uncertain effects. Any new tourist facility is likely to have an impact on historic and cultural assets, it would depend on the size and type of development. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place. | ر.<br>د-                | ٠.<br>۳ ته ت: م       | Likely uncertain effects. Any new tourist facility is likely to have an impact on historic and cultural assets. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change               | 0                              | 0         | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on climate change  | 0  | 0                               | Likely to have a minimal impact on climate change  | 0                       | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal impact on climate change  |
| 15. To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                       | 0                              | 0         | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on flood risk. Potential for some localised effects which may vary on a case by case basis.  | 0  | 0                               | Likely to have a minimal impact on flood risk. Potential for some localised effects which may vary on a case by case basis.  | 0                       | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal impact on flood risk. Potential for some localised effects which may vary on a case by case basis.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                             | 0                              | 0         | 0         | Likely to have minimal impact on this objective. Potential for some minor negative effects due to litering at local tourist attractions.   |  |                                 | Likely to have negative impacts as this is a more flexible policy so there is the potential for more bourism development outside settlements which may create more waste.  | g.                      | . 2 2                 | Likely to have negative impacts as this is a more flexible policy so there is the potential for more tourism development outside settlements which may create more waste.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | 0                              | 0         | 0         | Tourism development / facilities will have limited negative effect on land quality and soil resources as most tourist proposals are directed towards settlements with minimal loss of quality agricultural land. Also any development in the countryside is likely to be an extension of an existing site. |  | ,                               | A case by case approach could result in negative impact and could potentially sterilise valuable soil resources.   | 0                       | 0                     | Tourism development / facilities will have limited negative effect on land quality and soil resources as most tourist proposals are directed towards settlements with minimal loss of quality agricultural land. Also any development in the countryside is likely to be an extension of an existing site.   |
| 18. To encourage<br>sustainable economic growth  | +                              | +         | +         | Broadly positive impact as it allows for tourism development subject to certain criteria being met. Inclusion of tourism opportunity zones can also bring greater certainty to the planning process.   | +  | +                               | Broadly positive impact on sustainable economic growth, although<br>likely increased risk of adverse effects on designated sites due to<br>more relaxed approach.  |                         | +                     | There is potential for more tourist development outside settlements and in the countryside. Proposals in these areas, would need to be controlled to have a balance between economic growth and environmental impact. However this approach is likely to encourage new business start-ups both in Tourism Opportunity Zones and the surrounding countryside. This option also allows for major rourism development that acts as a resort destination and a more flexible approach to tourist accommodation/raeilites in the countryside. |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | 0                              | 0         | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on employment creation. Outside of tourism opportunity zones, current policy is generally restrictive and does little to incentivise tourism development within Mid Uister.  | +  | +                               | Potentially positive effects on provision of employment due to lack of spatial restrictions and more relaxed nature of policy generally.   | +                       | +                     | This approach is likely to lead to positive impacts on employment. The introduction of new Tourism Conservation/Opportunity Zones gives greater certainty to the planning process.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 | 0                              | 0         | 0 0       | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective. Outside of tourism opportunity zones, current policy is generally restrictive and does little to incentivise tourism development within Mid Uister.   | +  | +                               | This approach is more flexible in allowing tourist development on a case by case basis so there may be more potential for tourism development in rural areas promoting regeneration  | +                       | +                     | This approach is likely to lead to positive impacts on regeneration. The introduction of more Tourism Conservation/Opportunity Zones gives greater certainty to the planning process.  |
| To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                     | 0                              | 0         | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective. Outside of tourism opportunity zones, current policy is generally restrictive and does little to incentivise tourism development within Mid Uister.   | +  | +                               | This approach has greater potential to fadilitate more investment in tourism development within the district.  | +                       | +                     | This approach may lead to more investment in tourist development. The introduction of more Tourism Conservation/Opportunity Zones gives greater certainty to the planning process.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                          | +                              | +         | +         | Current approach seeks to guide development to existing settlements , whilst allowing for appropriate tourism development in the countryside and smaller scale Tourism Opportunity Zones. This will allow for more efficient patterns of movement.   | 0  | 0 6                             | Litely minimal effect although may depend on location, number, scale and viability of rourism development sites.   | 0<br>0                  | 0 2 2                 | Likely minimal effect although may depend on location, number, scale and viability of tourism development sites.   |

## Assessment of Alternatives - Tourism - Strategic Approach

|                     | Option 1.   |   | Option 2.   | Option 3.  |
|---------------------|---|---|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Retain existing policy<br>Tourism Opportunity<br>Plans. | tetain existing policy contained in PPS 16 'Tourism' together with the SPPS. Taking forward existing fourism Opportunity Zones and Tourism Conservation Zones designations contained in existing Area I lans. | Case by case approach – Each case considered based on defined criteria set out within planning policy, regardless of its location. In accordance with general planning principles and where need is demonstrated. | Consolidate and amalgamate existing plan policy contained in PPS 16 'Tourism' and SPSS. Review of existing Tourism Opportunity Zones and Tourism Conservation Zones. |
|                     | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term                       | Comment   | Short Med. Long Comment   | Short Med. Long Comment  |

KEY THE STATE OF T

| SA / SEA Objectives           | Retain existing policy contained in PPS 16 "Tourism" together with the SPPS. Taking forward existing Tourism Opportunity Zones and Tourism Conservation Zones designations contained in existing Area Plans.   | Case by case approach – Each case considered based on defined criteria set out within planning policy, regardless of its location. In accordance with general planning principles and where need is demonstrated.   | Consolidate and amalgamate existing plan policy contained in PPS 16 Tourism' and SPSS. Review of existing Tourism Opportunity Zones and Tourism Conservation Zones.  |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|
|                               | Short Med. Long Comment<br>Term Term Term Comment  | Short Med. Long Comment<br>Term Term Comment  | Short Med. Long Comment Term Term Term Comment   |
|                               |  |   |  |
|                               |  | Summary - Tourism Strategic Approach  |  |
| Social Effects                | All approaches are likely to have similar positive impacts on the social objectives as they promote tourism development that is likely to create jobs, improve incomes and improve accessibility to locally recognised tourism attractions   | ım development that is ilkely to create jobs, improve incomes and improve accessibility to locally  | recognised tourism attractions   |
| Environmental Effects         | Approach 1 is likely to have the most positive impacts on biodiversity, traffic, air quality and the landscape as tourism development is directed towards settleme considers tourism development on a case by case basis, offers less protection to nature conservation interests and therefore scores more negatively in terms of provides more flexibility in terms of facilitating major resort development, tourism accommodation and other outdoor tourism facilities within the countryside. | pe as tourism development is directed towards settlements. This approach also includes Tourisr terests and therefore scores more negatively in terms of its overall potential environmental effe other outdoor tourism facilities within the countryside. | Approach 1 is likely to have the most positive impacts on biodiversity, traffic, air quality and the landscape as tourism development is directed towards settlements. This approach also includes Tourism Conservation Zones that help protect tourism assets from inappropriate development. Approach 2, which considers tourism development on a case by case basis, offers less protection to nature conservation interests and therefore scores more negatively in terms of its overall potential environmental effects. Approach 3 has potential to have both positive and negative impacts on the environment. This option also provides more flexibility in terms of facilitating major resort development, tourism accommodation and other outdoor tourism facilities within the countryside. |
| Economic Effects              | The potential economic effects of all 3 approaches range from neutral to positive. It is considered that opportunity zones designated in LDPs, current policy is generally restrictive and does little to incentive  | approaches 2 and 3 are likely to be more positive than the current approach due to their greater ise tourism development within Mid Ulster.   | he potential economic effects of all 3 approaches range from neutral to positive. It is considered that approaches 2 and 3 are likely to be more positive than the current approach due to their greater flexibility (approach 2 in particular) and greater certainty (approach 3 in particular). Outside of tourism development within Mid Ulster.  |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Mitigation measures would be a Design Concept Statement for any major tourism developments and o   | other tourism applications would be subject to general planning policy principles of design, siting and integration in the countryside.   | and integration in the countryside.  |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 3 - Consolidating and amalgamating existing plan policy.  |   |  |
|                               |  |   |  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Policy TOU 1 - Protection of Tourism Assets and Tourist Accommodation

Position Negative Neutral Uncertain Major vivos Ro

| SA / SEA Objectives  | <b>Option 1.</b> Adopt exi TSM 2 an Tyrone Ar | existin<br>and TS                 | ig polic<br>SM 3 in<br>Plan 20 | Option 1.  Adopt existing policy contained in PPS 16 (Policy TSM 8 - Safeguarding of Tourism Assets) and Policy TSM 2 and TSM 3 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TSM 2 in Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 together with SPPS.   | Option 2<br>Reconfigu<br>PPS 16 ar<br>South Ty<br>Importan<br>sites com | 2.<br>gure an<br>and Pol<br>yrone A<br>int tour | d amalicy TSN rea Pla | Option 2.  Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy (Policy TSM 8 - Safeguarding of Tourism Assets) contained in PPS 16 and Policy TSM 2 and TSM 3 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TSM 2 in Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 together with SPPS with the following amendments.  Important tourism accommodation will be protected from re-development and changes to other uses. These sites comprise of; The Glenavon Hotel, Cookstown and The Greenvale Hotel, Cookstown. |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|---|-----------------------|--|
|  | Short   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Long                           | Comments   | Short Med.<br>Term Term   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term               | Long                  | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | 0   | 0                                 | 0                              | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and deprivation.   | 0   | 0   |                       | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and deprivation.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +   | +                                 | +                              | Likely to have a positive impact on improving health and well-being. Tourism assets such as Historic Parks and Gardens and Demsenes or Local Landscape Policy Areas may provide opportunities for Mid Ulster residents and visitors to undertake walking and cycling which contribute to healthier lifestyles. This may lead to improved physical and mental health. | +   | +   | +                     | Likely to have a positive impact on improving health and well-being. Tourism assets such as Historic Parks and Gardens and Demsenes or Local Landscape Policy Areas may provide opportunities for Mid Ulster residents and visitors to undertake walking and cycling which contribute to healthier lifestyles. This may lead to improved physical and mental health.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | 0   | 0                                 | 0                              | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving education and skills.   | 0   | 0   | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving education and skills.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                  | N/R   | N/R                               | N/R                            | No Relationship  | N/R   | N/R   | N/R                   | No Relationship  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | N/R   | N/R                               | N/R                            | No Relationship  | N/R   | N/R   | N/R                   | No Relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    | +   | +                                 | +                              | This option is likely to encourage a sense of shared pride in local tourism assets by protecting them from inappropriate development.  | +   | +   | +                     | This option is likely to encourage a sense of shared pride in local tourism assets by protecting them from inappropriate development.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                         | N/R   | N/R                               | N/R                            | No Relationship  | N/R   | N/R   | N/R                   | No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0   | 0                                 | 0                              | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing traffic.   | 0   | 0   | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing traffic.   |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0   | 0                                 | 0                              | Likely to have a minimal impact on water quality and water resources.  | 0   | 0   | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal impact on water quality and water resources.  |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 0   | 0                                 | 0                              | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality.  | 0   | 0   | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality.  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | ‡   | ‡                                 | ‡                              | This may offer protection to wildlife, flora and fauna which already may be protected through statutory and local plan designations.   | ‡   | ‡   | ‡                     | This may offer protection to wildlife, flora and fauna which already may be protected through statutory and local plan designations.   |

# Assessment of Alternatives – Policy TOU 1 - Protection of Tourism Assets and Tourist Accommodation

N/M No Relationship

|  | Option 1.               | 1.                |              |   | Option 2.                        |                              |                               |   |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt<br>TSM 2          | existin<br>and TS | g polic      | oolicy TSM 8 - Safeguarding of Tourism Assets) and Policy   | Reconfig<br>PPS 16 a<br>South Ty | ure and<br>nd Poli<br>rone A | d amalg<br>cy TSM<br>rea Plai | Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy (Policy TSM 8 - Safeguarding of Tourism Assets) contained in PPS 16 and Policy TSM 2 and TSM 3 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TSM 2 in Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 together with SPPS with the following amendments.  |
|  | ı yron                  | e Area            | Plan 20      | i yrone Area Pian zulu togetner with SPP's.   | Importa.<br>sites con            | nt touri<br>nprise c         | sm acc<br>if; The             | Important tourism accommodation will be protected from re-development and changes to other uses. These sites comprise of; The Glenavon Hotel, Cookstown and The Greenvale Hotel, Cookstown.   |
|  | Short Med.<br>Term Term |                   | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short Med.<br>Term Term          | Med. Lo                      | Long C                        | Comments  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                     | ‡                       |                   | ‡            | This option may provide protection to tourism assets with features associated with the built and natural environment.   | ‡                                | ‡                            |                               | This option may provide protection to tourism assets with features associated with the built and natural environment.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets           | ‡                       | ‡                 | ‡            | This may offer protection to historic assets which already may be protected through statutory and local plan designations. This may also support the vibrancy of Mid Ulster's culture and heritage and sustain communities.                               | ‡                                | ‡                            | ‡                             | This may offer protection to historic assets which already may be protected through statutory and local plan designations. This may also support the vibrancy of Mid Ulster's culture and heritage and sustain communities.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change               | 0                       | 0                 | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on climate change.  | 0                                | 0                            | 0                             | Likely to have a minimal impact on climate change.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                      | 0                       | 0                 | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on flooding.  | 0                                | 0                            | 0                             | Likely to have a minimal impact on flooding.  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production<br/>of waste and use of non-<br/>renewable materials</li> </ol>    | 0                       | 0                 | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on waste.   | 0                                | 0                            | 0                             | Likely to have a minimal impact on waste.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                        | 0                       | 0                 | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on soil quality.  | 0                                | 0                            | 0                             | Likely to have a minimal impact on soil quality.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                       | +                 | +            | This option may protect tourism assets which are important for attracting visitors to Mid Ulster. Tourism is an underdeveloped industry in Mid Ulster and may encourage associated new businesses such as cafes etc. which may promote economic growth.   | +                                | +                            | +                             | This option may protect tourism assets which are important for attracting visitors to Mid Ulster. Tourism is an underdeveloped industry in Mid Ulster and may encourage associated new businesses such as cafes etc. which will promote economic growth. This option also protects 2 key hotels from re-development. This may provide hotel accommodation to attract visitors to Mid Ulster, sustain jobs and contribute to the local economy. The hotels have locational advantages being in Cookstown so may support existing services such as retail, entertainment and leisure. |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | +                       | +                 | +            | This option may protect tourism assets which are important for attracting visitors to Mid Ulster. Tourism is an underdeveloped industry in Mid Ulster and may encourage associated new businesses such as cafes etc. which may provide job opportunities. | +                                | +                            | +                             | This option may protect tourism assets which are important for attracting visitors to Mid Ulster. Tourism is an underdeveloped industry in Mid Ulster and may encourage associated new businesses such as cafes etc. which may provide job opportunities.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 | +                       | +                 | +            | Likely positive effects as this option protects tourism assets many of which are<br>located in the countryside. This may contribute to promoting tourism in the rural<br>communities.   | +                                | +                            | +                             | Likely positive effects as this option protects tourism assets many of which are located in the countryside. This may contribute to promoting tourism in the rural communities.   |
|  |                         |                   |              |   |                                  |                              |                               |   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Policy TOU 1 - Protection of Tourism Assets and Tourist Accommodation

|  |                          |                                   | 6   |  | Key                               |   | Position Negation Neutral Uncertain Magnet when the Perfect Negation Relationship   |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|
|  | Option 1.                | 1.                                |   |  | Option 2.                         |   |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt<br>TSM 2<br>Tyrone | existing<br>and TSN<br>Area PI:   | policy contail<br>A 3 in Cookstc<br>an 2010 toget | Adopt existing policy contained in PPS 16 (Policy TSM 8 - Safeguarding of Tourism Assets) and Policy (TSM 2 and TSM 3 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TSM 2 in Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 together with SPPS.           |                                   | e and am<br>Policy T:<br>ne Area I:<br>ourism aise of; Tise of; Ti | Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy (Policy TSM 8 - Safeguarding of Tourism Assets) contained in PPS 16 and Policy TSM 2 and TSM 3 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TSM 2 in Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 together with SPPS with the following amendments.  Important tourism accommodation will be protected from re-development and changes to other uses. These sites comprise of; The Glenavon Hotel, Cookstown and The Greenvale Hotel, Cookstown.   |
|  | Short I                  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | ong Comments                                      |  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | l. Long<br>n Term   | Short Med. Long Comments  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment | +                        | +                                 | This opt visitors: may enc + promott              | This option may protect tourism assets which are important for attracting visitors to Mid Ulster. Tourism is an underdeveloped industry in Mid Ulster and may encourage associated new businesses such as cafes etc. which may promote investment. | +                                 | +   | This option may protect tourism assets which are important for attracting visitors to Mid Ulster. Tourism is an underdeveloped industry in Mid Ulster and may encourage associated new businesses such as cafes etc. which will promote economic growth. This option also protects 2 key hotels from re-development. This may provide hotel accommodation to attract visitors to Mid Ulster, sustain jobs and contribute to the local economy. The hotels have locational advantages being in Cookstown so may support existing services such as retail, entertainment and leisure. |
| patterns of movement in support of economic growth                     | 0                        | 0                                 | 0   | or read military of circon Birls directive parterns of movements   | 0 0                               | 0   |   |
|  |                          |                                   |   |  |                                   |   |   |



|                     | Option 1.  | Option 2.  |
|---------------------|--|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Policy TSM 8 - Safeguarding of Tourism Assets) and Policy<br>:010 and Plan Policy TSM 2 in Dungannon and South | Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy (Policy TSM 8 - Safeguarding of Tourism Assets) contained in PPS 16 and Policy TSM 2 and TSM 3 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TSM 2 in Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 together with SPPS with the following amendments. |
|                     | Tyrone Area Plan 2010 together with SPPS.  | Important tourism accommodation will be protected from re-development and changes to other uses. These sites comprise of; The Glenavon Hotel, Cookstown and The Greenvale Hotel, Cookstown.  |
|                     | Short Med. Long Comments<br>Term Term Term   | Short Med. Long Comments<br>Term Term Term   |

|                               | Summary - Protection of Tourism Assets and Tourist Accommodation (Policy TOU 1)   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | Both approaches are likely to have a minimal impact on social objectives such as reducing poverty and providing decent homes. However tourism assets such as Historic Parks and Gardens can provide places to walk and cycle which may contribute to improving health and well-being.   |
| Environmental Effects         | Both approaches are likely to have significant environmental benefits as may offer protection to historic and cultural assets and wildlife, flora and fauna within/adjacent to tourism assets. Or the built or natural environment may be a tourist asset in itself.  |
| <b>Economic Effects</b>       | Both approaches are likely to have positive economic benefits as they are protecting tourism assets from excessive and inappropriate which are important for attracting visitors to the Mid Ulster acenomy in terms of the revenues it generates, employment opportunities and facilitating economic growth. They are also important for sustainable tourism development.   |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Applications for tourism development will be assessed in accordance with general planning principles such as access arrangements, design, environmental and amenity impacts. There is potential for enhancement through consultation with key consultees (such as NIEA Natural and Built Heritage) at the planning application stage and application of related criterion based policies including Natural Heritage and Tourism Development policies. |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 2 - TOU 1 reconfiguring and amalgamating existing policy for the protection of tourism assets and tourist accommodation  |



|  | Option 1   | 1.  |                           |  |
|--|--|---|---------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | (i) Adop<br>facilities<br>benefit<br>econom<br>Concept | (i) Adopt new policy<br>facilities, such as a w<br>benefit to the regior<br>economy and in rela<br>Concept Statement. | olicy to a wate egional t | (i) Adopt new policy to allow Resort Destination Development (outside of SCA's and TCZ's) providing both accommodation and major leisure facilities, such as a waterpark, theme park and other similar leisure facilities where it has been demonstrated that it will be of exceptional benefit to the regional tourism industry and the economy and is on a site that is sustainable in terms of any benefits derived for the local economy and in relation to adverse impacts on the wider environment. All major tourist development must be accompanied by a Design Concept Statement. |
|  | Short<br>Term  | Med.<br>Term  | Long<br>Term              | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | 0  | 0   | 0                         | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and deprivation. Although there is the potential for more employment opportunities which may increase average incomes and reduce unemployment.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | 0  | 0   | 0                         | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving health and well-being.  |
| <ol><li>To improve the education<br/>and skills of the population</li></ol>                                  | 0  | 0   | 0                         | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving education and skills.   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody with<br/>the opportunity to live in a decent<br/>home</li> </ol>               | N/R  | N/R   | N/R                       | No Relationship  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | N/R  | N/R   | N/R                       | No Relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more<br/>equal and inclusive society</li> </ol> | 0  | 0   | 0                         | Likely to have a minimal impact on creating a sense of community.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                               | N/R  | N/R   | N/R                       | No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | I  | 1   | ı                         | Broadly negative effects as there is potential for increase in number of tourism developments / facilities within the countryside, resulting in a greater number of journeys by private car.   |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply    | 0  | 0   | 0                         | Likely neutral effect overall although will depend on type of tourism development and its location and its ability to connect to mains sewerage infrastructure.  |



|  | Option 1  | ٠   |  |  |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | (i) Adopi<br>facilities<br>benefit t<br>econom<br>Concept | (i) Adopt new policy<br>facilities, such as a w<br>benefit to the regior<br>economy and in rela<br>Concept Statement. | olicy to a sa wate sa wate agional to relation | (i) Adopt new policy to allow Resort Destination Development (outside of SCA's and TCZ's) providing both accommodation and major leisure facilities, such as a waterpark, theme park and other similar leisure facilities where it has been demonstrated that it will be of exceptional benefit to the regional tourism industry and the economy and is on a site that is sustainable in terms of any benefits derived for the local economy and in relation to adverse impacts on the wider environment. All major tourist development must be accompanied by a Design Concept Statement. |
|  | Short<br>Term   | Med.<br>Term  | Long<br>Term                                   | Comments   |
| 10. To improve air quality   |   |   |  | Broadly negative effects as there is potential for increase in number of tourism developments / facilities within the countryside, resulting in a greater number of journeys by private car and more air pollution.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   |   |   |  | Likely negative effects. Any new tourist development is likely to have an impact on wildlife and flora and fauna as their habitats may be affected in the construction. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and alleviated through appropriate mitigation measures and careful site selection.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                           |   |   |  | Likely negative effects. Any new tourist development is likely to have an impact on the landscape. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the design and integration into the landscape would be considered at the application process. Good design may enhance the landscape/townscape.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets</li> </ol> | <i>د</i> -  | <b>٠</b> -  | <b>٠</b> -                                     | Likely uncertain effects. Any new tourist development is likely to have an impact on historic and cultural assets. The impact is dependent on the nature of the development and its proximity to the asset. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                     | 0   | 0   | 0  | Likely to have a minimal impact on climate change.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0   | 0   | 0  | Likely to have a minimal impact on flooding.   |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production<br/>of waste and use of non-renewable<br/>materials</li> </ol>           |   |   |  | Likely negative impacts on waste. A major tourist development such as waterpark or resort hotel would lead to more waste due to increased consumption of materials and resources.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance<br>land quality and soil resources   |   | 1   | 1  | This approach is likely to have negative impacts on soil quality as there is the potential for more earthwork in the countryside to develop facilities and may lead to the loss of quality agricultural land.  |



|  | Option 1.  | <br>  |  |  |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | (i) Adop<br>facilities<br>benefit<br>econom<br>Concepi | (i) Adopt new policy<br>facilities, such as a w<br>benefit to the regior<br>economy and in rela<br>Concept Statement. | olicy to a s a wate agional trelation ent. | (i) Adopt new policy to allow Resort Destination Development (outside of SCA's and TCZ's) providing both accommodation and major leisure facilities, such as a waterpark, theme park and other similar leisure facilities where it has been demonstrated that it will be of exceptional benefit to the regional tourism industry and the economy and is on a site that is sustainable in terms of any benefits derived for the local economy and in relation to adverse impacts on the wider environment. All major tourist development must be accompanied by a Design Concept Statement. |
|  | Short<br>Term  | Med.<br>Term  | Long<br>Term                               | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable economic growth</li> </ol>                           | ‡  | ‡   | ‡  | Likely significant positive impacts as it allows for Resort Destination Development in the countryside subject to certain criteria being met.  |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | +  | +   | +  | Broadly positive impacts as it allows for Resort Destination Development in the countryside subject to certain criteria being met. This option also facilitates that the developer doesn't have to demonstrate why a countryside location is needed. If a major tourist development was built in Mid Ulster it would promote growth in the tourism industry.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +  | +   | +  | Broadly positive impacts as it allows for Resort Destination Development in the countryside subject to certain criteria being met. This option also facilitates that the developer doesn't have to demonstrate why a countryside location is needed. If a major tourist development was built in Mid Ulster it would promote growth in the tourism industry.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | ‡  | ‡   | ‡  | Likely significant positive impacts as it allows for Resort Destination Development in the countryside subject to certain criteria being met. This option also facilitates that the developer doesn't have to demonstrate why a countryside location is needed. If a major tourist development was built in Mid Ulster it would promote growth in the tourism industry.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | 0  | 0   | 0  | Likely minimal impact on this objective  |



|                     | Option 1.  |
|---------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | (i) Adopt new policy to allow Resort Destination Development (outside of SCA's and TCZ's) providing both accommodation and major leisure facilities, such as a waterpark, theme park and other similar leisure facilities where it has been demonstrated that it will be of exceptional benefit to the regional tourism industry and the economy and is on a site that is sustainable in terms of any benefits derived for the local economy and in relation to adverse impacts on the wider environment. All major tourist development must be accompanied by a Design Concept Statement. |
|                     | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term  |

|                               | Summary - Resort Destination Development (Policy TOU2)   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Social Effects                | Both approaches are likely to have minimal social impacts on objectives such as reducing poverty, education and skills and providing everyone with a decent home.  |
| Environmental Effects         | Both approaches are likely to have negative impacts on environmental objectives. Any new major tourist development in the countryside will have an impact on wildlife, flora, fauna, the landscape and historic assets. However the impacts will all be considered as part of the application process and in consultation with NED and HED. It would also depend on the size and location of the development.  |
| Economic Effects              | Both approaches are likely to have positive economic benefits as a major tourist resort in Mid Ulster would create jobs and promote growth in the tourism sector. It would also encourage more visitors from outside the District who would spend money on other business in the area such as shops, cafes etc. However the proposal has to demonstrate it is of exceptional benefit to the regional tourism industry and the economic impact would depend on the size and type of proposal. |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | There are no significant positive or negative environmental impacts. Mitigation measures include a Design Concept Statement that must be accompanied with all major tourist development.   |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 1 - Policy TOU2 - A new bespoke policy to deal with Resort Destination Development.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Tourism Policy TOU 3 - Tourism Accomodation

| Policy TOU 3 - Tourism Accomodation   | nodatio                    |                                 |                                   |   | Key  |   | Positive   | MyR Neutral Literatus (Major Maio No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No  |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|
|   | Option                     | 1.                              |                                   |   | Option 2.  | 2.  |  |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt<br>and TN<br>Area Pl | existing<br>13 in Co<br>an 2010 | policy α<br>ookstowr<br>) togethe | Adopt existing policy contained in PPS 16 (Policy TSM 1, TSM 3, TSM 5 and TSM 6) and Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 3 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 2 in Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 together with SPPS. | Reconfigure<br>Plan Policy T<br>South Tyron<br>(i) Within To<br>units will acc<br>(ii) Provision<br>(iii) A motel:<br>interchanges<br>Ballygawley. | gure and licy TM. Yrone A in Touris II accord ision for otel situ anges buyley. | Reconfigure and Amalgamate e<br>Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 3 in C<br>South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 a<br>(i) Within Tourism Opportunity<br>units will accord with the plan.<br>(ii) Provision for hotels and self<br>(iii) A motel situated at or easil<br>interchanges but avoiding direc<br>Ballygawley. | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy contained in PPS 16 (Policy TSM 1, TSM 3, TSM 5 and TSM 6) and Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 2 in Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 and SPPS with the following amendments.  (i) Within Tourism Opportunity Zonings the development of hotels and self catering accommodation of at least 3 units will accord with the plan.  (ii) Provision for hotels and self-catering accommodation on unzoned land within Dispersed Rural Communities.  (iii) A motel situated at or easily accessible to a key transport corridor, link corridor or trunk roads and at key interchanges but avoiding direct access onto the key transport corridors; Castledawson, Dungannon, Ballygawley. |
|   | Short                      | Med.<br>Term                    | Long<br>Term                      | Comments  | Short  | Med. I  | Long   | Comments  |
| To reduce poverty     and social exclusion  | 0                          | 0                               | 0                                 | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and deprivation   | 0  | 0   | 0  | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and deprivation   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | 0                          | 0                               | 0                                 | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving health and well-being.   | 0  | 0   | 0  | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving health and well-being.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population  | 0                          | 0                               | 0                                 | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving education and skills.  | 0  | 0   | 0  | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving education and skills.  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                     | N/R                        | N/R                             | N/R                               | No Relationship   | N/R  | N/R   | N/R  | No Relationship   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | N/R                        | N/R                             | N/R                               | No Relationship   | N/R  | N/R   | N/R  | No Relationship   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                       | 0                          | 0                               | 0                                 | Likely to have a minimal impact on creating a sense of community.   | 0  | 0   | 0  | Likely to have a minimal impact on creating a sense of community.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                            | N/R                        | N/R                             | N/R                               | No Relationship   | N/R  | N/R   | N/R  | No Relationship   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   |                            |                                 |                                   | Likely negative effect as any new tourist development may lead to more car journeys in the countryside.   |  |   | ,  | Likely negative effect on traffic as this option facilitates more tourism accommodation in the countryside so there will be more car journeys.  |
| 9. To improve water quality, conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0                          | 0                               | 0                                 | Likely neutral effect overall although will depend on type of tourism<br>development and its location and its ability to connect to mains sewerage<br>infrastructure.   | 0  | 0   | 0  | Likely neutral effect overall although will depend on type of tourism development and its location and its ability to connect to mains sewerage infrastructure.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Tourism Policy TOU 3 - Tourism Accomodation

|  | Option 1.             | n 1.                               |                  |  | Option 2.  |   |  |   |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--|--|---|--|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Ador<br>and 1<br>Area | t existinĘ<br>™ 3 in C<br>Plan 201 | g policy ookstov | Adopt existing policy contained in PPS 16 (Policy TSM 1, TSM 3, TSM 5 and TSM 6) and Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 3 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 2 in Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 together with SPPS.  | Reconfigure and Amalgamate e Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 3 in C South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 Within Tourism Opportunity units will accord with the plan. (ii) Provision for hotels and self (iii) A motel situated at or easilinterchanges but avoiding direct Ballygawley. | re and / TM 1 / TM 1 / TM 1 / TM 2 / TM 2 / TM 2 / TM 2 / TM 3 / TM 2 / TM 3 / | Amalgar and TM : sa Plan 2 in Opport with the lotels an ted at or avoiding | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy contained in PPS 16 (Policy TSM 1, TSM 3, TSM 5 and TSM 6) and Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 2 in Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 and SPPS with the following amendments.  (i) Within Tourism Opportunity Zonings the development of hotels and self catering accommodation of at least 3 units will accord with the plan.  (ii) Provision for hotels and self-catering accommodation on unzoned land within Dispersed Rural Communities.  (iii) A motel situated at or easily accessible to a key transport corridor, link corridor or trunk roads and at key interchanges but avoiding direct access onto the key transport corridors; Castledawson, Dungannon, Ballygawley. |
|  | Short                 | Med.                               | Long             | Comments   | Short Med.<br>Term Term  |   | Long Cc<br>Term  | Comments  |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 1                     |                                    | 1                | Likely negative effect as any new tourist development may lead to more car journeys in the countryside and hence more air pollution.   |  |   | ∃ ₽  | Likely negative effect as any new tourist development may lead to more car journeys in the countryside and hence more air pollution.  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | 1                     |                                    |                  | Likely uncertain effects. Any new tourist accommodation is likely to have an impact on wildlife and flora and fauna as their habitats may be affected in the construction. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place. This option promotes retaining tourism accommodation within settlements so it is unlikely to affect biodiversity in the countryside. |  |   | ,<br>S X C X Y Y Y   | Any new tourist accommodation is likely to have a negative impact on wildlife and flora and fauna as their habitats may be affected in the construction. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place. This option promotes retaining tourism accommodation within settlements. However this option facilitates hotel and self-catering accommodation within Dispersed Rural Communities and Tourism Opportunity Zonings which is more flexible. There is the potential for negative impacts on biodiversity in these areas.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes           |                       |                                    |                  | Likely uncertain effects. Any new tourist accommodation is likely to have an impact on the landscape. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the design and integration into the landscape would be considered at the application process. Mitigation measures would be put in place.  |  |   | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,                                      | Likely uncertain effects. Any new tourist accommodation is likely to have an impact on the landscape. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the design and integration into the landscape would be considered at the application process. Mitigation measures would be put in place. This option promotes retaining tourism accommodation within settlements. However this option facilitates hotel and self-catering accommodation within Dispersed Rural Communities and Tourism Opportunity Zonings which is more flexible. There is the potential for negative impacts on the landscape in these areas.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | ر                     | <i>د</i> -                         | <i>د.</i>        | Likely uncertain effects. Any new tourist accommodation is likely to have an impact on historic and cultural assets. The impact is dependent on the nature of the development and its proximity to the asset. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place.  | ٥.   | <i>ر</i>  | S ac ar hill   | Likely uncertain effects. Any new tourist accommodation is likely to have an impact on historic and cultural assets. The impact is dependent on the nature of the development and its proximity to the asset. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place. This option promotes retaining tourism accommodation within settlements. However this option facilitates hotel and self-catering accommodation within Dispersed Rural Communities and Tourism Opportunity Zonings which is more flexible. There is the potential for negative impacts on historic and cultural assets in these areas.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change     |                       |                                    |                  | Likely negative effect as any new tourist development may lead to more car<br>journeys in the countryside and hence more air pollution.  |  |   | ,<br>= ===================================                                 | Likely negative effect as any new tourist development may lead to more car journeys in the countryside and hence more air pollution.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Tourism Policy TOU 3 - Tourism Accomodation

|  |  |  |                                   |   |   | 1  |  |   |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Option 1. Adopt exi and TM 3 Area Plan | n 1.<br>t existing<br>M 3 in Co<br>Plan 201( | ; policy o<br>ookstow<br>0 togeth | Adopt existing policy contained in PPS 16 (Policy TSM 1, TSM 3, TSM 5 and TSM 6) and Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 3 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 2 in Dungannon and South Tyrone threa Plan 2010 together with SPPS.  | Upton £. Reconfigure and Amalgamate e Reconfigure and Amalgamate of Plan Policy TW 1 and TW 3 in C South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 at [Within Tourism Opportunity units will accord with the plan. (ii) Provision for hotels and self (iii) A motel situated at or easily interchanges but avoiding direct Ballygawley. | ure and 1.4 TM 1.7 TM 1 | Amalga and TM and TM can Dppor with the notels all avoidin avoidin | Option 2.  Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy contained in PPS 16 (Policy TSM 1, TSM 3, TSM 5 and TSM 6) and Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy contained in PPS 16 (Policy TM 1 and TM 2 in Dungannon and Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 3 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 and SPPS with the following amendments.  (i) Within Tourism Opportunity Zonings the development of hotels and self catering accommodation of at least 3 units will accord with the plan.  (ii) Provision for hotels and self-catering accommodation on unzoned land within Dispersed Rural Communities.  (iii) A motel situated at or easily accessible to a key transport corridor; link corridor or trunk roads and at key interchanges but avoiding direct access onto the key transport corridors; Castledawson, Dungannon, Ballygawley. |
|  | Short<br>Term                          | Med.<br>Term                                 | Long<br>Term                      | Comments  | Short M<br>Term Te  | Med. Lo<br>Term Te   | Long C   | Comments  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                      | 0                                      | 0  | 0                                 | Likely to have a minimal impact on flooding.  | 0   | 0  | 0  | Likely to have a minimal impact on flooding.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                             |  |  |                                   | Likely to have negative impacts as any new tourism development may create more waste.   |   |  | ,  | Likely to have negative impacts as any new tourism development may create more waste.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  |  |  |                                   | Likely to have negative impacts on land and soil resources as most tourist accommodation is aimed towards settlements.  |   |  |  | Within Dispersed Rural Communities and Tourism Opportunity Zonings there is the potential for more earthwork in the countryside and a negative impact on soil resources.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                                      | +  | +                                 | Likely positive effects as this option encourages a variety of tourist accommodation within/periphery of the settlement. By providing a variety of accommodation this is facilitating growing the tourism sector in Mid Ulster. While protecting the open countryside from inappropriate development.                                 | +   | +  | +  | Likely positive effects as this option encourages a variety of tourist accommodation within/periphery of the settlement. By providing a variety of accommodation this is facilitating growing the tourism sector in Mid Ulster. This option also provides opportunities within Dispersed Rural Communities and Tourism Opportunity Zonings to start up tourist accommodation and create jobs in this sector. This option facilitates motel accommodation accessible to a key transport corridor which may provide more affordable accommodation and encourage more visitors to stay in the District.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding<br/>and satisfying employment</li> </ol> | +                                      | +  | +                                 | Likely positive effects as this option encourages a variety of tourist accommodation within/periphery of the settlement. By providing a variety of accommodation this is facilitating growing the tourism sector in Mid Ulster and providing job opportunities. While protecting the open countryside from inappropriate development. | +   | +  | +  | Likely positive effects as this option encourages a variety of tourist accommodation within/periphery of the settlement. By providing a variety of accommodation this is facilitating growing the tourism sector in Mid Ulster. This option also provides opportunities within Dispersed Rural Communities and Tourism Opportunity Zonings to start up tourist accommodation and create jobs in this sector.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 | +                                      | +  | +                                 | Likely to have uncertain impacts on regeneration. This option is aimed at driving tourist accommodation towards settlements or their periphery but may not encourage regeneration through tourism in the countryside.   | ‡   | ‡  | +  | Likely to have significant positive impacts on regeneration. This option is aimed at driving tourist accommodation towards settlements. But also recognising the need for more accommodation in the countryside by facilitating tourist accommodation in Dispersed Rural Communities and Tourist Opportunity Zonings. As Mid Ulster is a rural district this is providing opportunities to regenerate these rural communities and sustain vibrant rural communities.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Tourism Policy TOU 3 - Tourism Accomodation

|   | Option 1.                   | 1.                                |                                 |  | Option 2.  |   |   |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt or and TIV<br>Area Pl | existing  <br>13 in Co<br>an 2010 | policy cc<br>okstown<br>togethe | Adopt existing policy contained in PPS 16 (Policy TSM 1, TSM 3, TSM 5 and TSM 6) and Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 3 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 2 in Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 together with SPPS.                | Reconfigure<br>Plan Policy T<br>South Tyron<br>(i) Within To<br>units will acc<br>(ii) Provision<br>(iii) A motel:<br>interchange:<br>Ballygawley. | Reconfigure and Amalgamate e<br>Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 3 in C.<br>South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 a<br>(i) Wuthin Tourism Opportunity<br>units will accord with the plan.<br>(ii) Provision for hotels and self<br>(iii) A motel situated at or easil,<br>interchanges but avoiding direct<br>Ballygawley. | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy contained in PPS 16 (Policy TSM 1, TSM 3, TSM 5 and TSM 6) and Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 2 in Dungamon and South Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 2 in Dungamon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 and SPPS with the following amendments.  (i) Within Tourism Opportunity Zonings the development of hotels and self catering accommodation of at least 3 units will accord with the plan.  (ii) Provision for hotels and self-catering accommodation on unzoned land within Dispersed Rural Communities. (iii) A motel situated at or easily accessible to a key transport corridor, link corridor or trunk roads and at key interchanges but avoiding direct access onto the key transport corridors; Castledawson, Dungannon, Ballygawley. |
|   | Short<br>Term               | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Long<br>Term                    | Comments   | Short Med.<br>Term Term  | ed. Long<br>rm Term   | Comments  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment        | +                           | +                                 | +                               | Likely to have uncertain impacts on encouraging investment. This option is aimed at driving tourist accommodation towards settlements or their periphery but may not encourage tourist investment in the countryside.                                    | +  | +   | Likely to have positive impacts on encouraging investment. This option is aimed at driving tourist accommodation towards settlements or their periphery. But also recognising the need for more accommodation in the countryside by facilitating tourist accommodation in Dispersed Rural Communities and Tourist Opportunity Zonings.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth | 0                           | 0                                 | 0                               | Likely minimal effect although may depend on location, number, scale and viability of tourism development sites. This option encourages accommodation towards the settlements so tourists can make greater use of walking, cycling and public transport. | 0  | 0   | Likely minimal effect although may depend on location, number, scale and viability of tourism development sites.  |



|                     | Option 1.   | Option 2.  |
|---------------------|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt existing policy contained in PPS 16 (Policy TSM 1, TSM 3, TSM 5 and TSM 6) and Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 3 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 2 in Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 together with SPPS. | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy contained in PPS 16 (Policy TSM 1, TSM 3, TSM 5 and TSM 6) and Plan Policy TM 1 and TM 2 in Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 and SPDS with the following amendments.  (i) Within Tourism Opportunity Zonings the development of hotels and self catering accommodation of at least 3 units will accord with the plan.  (ii) Provision for hotels and self-catering accommodation on unzoned land within Dispersed Rural Communities. (iii) A motel situated at or easily accessible to a key transport corridor, link corridor or trunk roads and at key interchanges but avoiding direct access onto the key transport corridors; Castledawson, Dungannon, Ballygawley. |
|                     | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term   | Short Med. Long Comments   |

|                               | Summary - Tourism Accommodation (Policy TOU3)  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Social Effects                | Both approaches are likely to have minimal social impacts on objectives such as reducing poverty, education and skills and providing everyone with a decent home.  |
| Environmental Effects         | Both approaches are likely to negative impacts on the environment. Any new tourist accommodation would have a negative impact on biodiversity, landscape, soil quality and air quality but this would all be considered in the assessment of the planning application and any mitigation measures included. There is likely to be uncertain impacts on the historic environment but again this would depend on the type of development.  |
| Economic Effects              | Both approaches are likely to have positive impacts as they are facilitating a variety of tourist accommodation within/periphery of the settlements in Mid Ulster. This will encourage more visitors to come to the area and stay overnight and spend money within the Mid Ulster District, hence growing the Mid Ulster tourist industry and creating jobs. Approach 2 is likely to have significant positive impacts on regeneration as this option facilitates greater opportunities for tourism accommodation in Dispersed Rural Communities, Tourism Opportunity Zonings and the countryside. |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Applications for tourism development will be assessed in accordance with general planning principles such as access arrangements, design, environmental and amenity impacts.   |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 2 - TOU3 Tourism Accomodation - Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Tourism Policy TOU 4 - Other Tourism Facilities/Amenities and Attractions

|  |                           |                                   |              |   |                   | 1   |  |   |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|-------------------|---|--|---|
|  | Option 1.                 | 걸                                 |              | )   | Option 2.         |   |  |   |
|  | 1                         |                                   | <u>.</u>     |   |                   | ure and<br>I Plan Pα                      | Amalga<br>Olicy TN                         | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy contained in PPS 16 and Plan Policy TM 1 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TM 1 Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 and the SPPS with the following  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt<br>Area Pl<br>SPPS. | existin                           | ig polic)    | Adopt existing policy contained in PPS 16 (Policy TSM 1 and TSM 2) and Plan Policy TM 1 in Cookstown a Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TM 1 Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 together with the ASPPS.                     |                   | nents.<br>al Oppo<br>n the op<br>oor tour | rtunitie<br>oen cou<br>ism fac<br>ılar tou | amendments. Additional Opportunities for outdoor facilities, amenities or attractions within a settlement, Tourist Opportunity Zone or in the open countryside. Only indoor tourism facilities need to demonstrate that it requires a countryside location or it requires a site close to a particular tourism asset. |
|  | Short                     | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short N<br>Term T | Med. Lo<br>Term Te                        | Long C                                     | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | 0                         | 0                                 | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and deprivation   | 0                 | 0   | 0  | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and deprivation   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +                         | +                                 | +            | Likely to have a positive impact on improving health and well-being. Tourist amenities can provide opportunities to undertake outdoor sport and recreation contributing to healthy lifestyles.                                    | +                 | +   | +  | Likely to have a positive impact on improving health and well-being. Tourist amenities can provide opportunities to undertake outdoor sport and recreation contributing to healthy lifestyles.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education and skills of the population</li> </ol>  | 0                         | 0                                 | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving education and skills.  | 0                 | 0   | 0  | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving education and skills.  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | N/R                       | N/R                               | N/R          | No Relationship   | N/R               | N/R                                       | N/R  | No Relationship   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | N/R                       | N/R                               | N/R          | No Relationship   | N/R               | N/R                                       | N/R  | No Relationship   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society  | 0                         | 0                                 | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on creating a sense of community.   | 0                 | 0   | 0  | Likely to have a minimal impact on creating a sense of community.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   | N/R                       | N/R                               | N/R          | No Relationship   | N/R               | N/R                                       | N/R  | No Relationship   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  |                           | 1                                 |              | Likely to have a negative impact on traffic. Most of the tourist amenity/attractions are located within the countryside. Thus there will be an increase in car journeys and less use of public transport and walking and cycling. |                   |   | ,<br>,                                     | Likely to have a negative impact on traffic. Most of the tourist amenity/attractions are located within the countryside. Thus there will be an increase in car journeys and less use of public transport and walking and cycling.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve water<br/>quality; conserve water<br/>resources and provide for<br/>sustainable sources of water<br/>supply</li> </ol> | 0                         | 0                                 | 0            | Likely neutral effect overall although will depend on type of tourism development and its location and its ability to connect to mains sewerage infrastructure.   | 0                 | 0   | 0 0  | Likely neutral effect overall although will depend on type of tourism development and its location and its ability to connect to mains sewerage infrastructure.   |
| 10. To improve air quality   |                           |                                   |              | Likely to have a negative impact on traffic. Most of the tourist amenity/attractions are located within the countryside. Thus there will be an increase in car journeys and more air pollution.                                   |                   |   | , a c L                                    | Likely to have a negative impact on traffic. Most of the tourist amenity/attractions are located within the countryside. Thus there will be an increase in car journeys and more air pollution.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Tourism Policy TOU 4 - Other Tourism Facilities/Amenities and Attractions

|  | Option 1.                 | ij                               |                      |   | Option 2.  |  |  |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|--|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt<br>Area Pl<br>SPPS. | existing <sub>i</sub><br>an 2010 | g policy<br>.0 and P | Adopt existing policy contained in PPS 16 (Policy TSM 1 and TSM 2) and Plan Policy TM 1 in Cookstown a Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TM 1 Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 together with the ASPPS.   | Reconfigure a 2010 and Plan amendments Additional Op Zone or in the Only indoor t close to a par | ire and An<br>Plan Policy<br>ents.<br>I Opportur<br>I the open<br>or tourism<br>particular | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy contained in PPS 16 and Plan Policy TM 1 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TM 1 Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 and the SPPS with the following amendments.  Additional Opportunities for outdoor facilities, amenities or attractions within a settlement, Tourist Opportunity Zone or in the open countryside.  Only indoor tourism facilities need to demonstrate that it requires a countryside location or it requires a site close to a particular tourism asset. |
|  | Short<br>Term             | Med. Long<br>Term Term           | Long                 | Comments  | Short Me<br>Term Te  | Med. Long<br>Term Term   | Comments   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   |                           |                                  |                      | Likely negative effects. Any new tourist facility is likely to have an impact on wildlife and flora and fauna. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place.   |  | 1  | Likely negative effects. Any new tourist facility is likely to have an impact on wildlife and flora and fauna. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance<br>the character and quality of<br>landscapes and townscapes               |                           |                                  |                      | Likely negative effects. Any new tourist facility is likely to have an impact on the landscape. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place.  |  | 1  | Likely negative effects. Any new tourist facility is likely to have an impact on the landscape. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets           | <i>۸</i> ۰۰               | <i>د-</i>                        | <i>د.</i>            | Likely uncertain effects. Any new tourist facility is likely to have an impact on historic and cultural assets. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place.  | <i>۸</i> ۰۰  | <i>د.</i><br>د.  | Likely uncertain effects. Any new tourist facility is likely to have an impact on historic and cultural assets. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change               |                           |                                  |                      | Likely to have a negative impact on traffic. Most of the tourist amenity/attractions are located within the countryside. Thus there will be an increase in car journeys and more air pollution.   |  | 1  | Likely to have a negative impact on traffic. Most of the tourist amenity/attractions are located within the countryside. Thus there will be an increase in car journeys and more air pollution.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                      | 0                         | 0                                | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal impact on flooding.  | 0  | 0  | Likely to have a minimal impact on flooding.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                             | 0                         | 0                                | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal impact on waste.   | 0  | 0 0  | Likely to have a minimal impact on waste.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  |                           |                                  |                      | Likely negative effects. A large proportion of the tourist amenities and attractions are within the countryside so there may be more earthwork, thus impacting on land quality and soil resources.  |  | 1  | Likely negative effects. A large proportion of the tourist amenities and attractions are within the countryside so there may be more earthwork, thus impacting on land quality and soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage<br>sustainable economic growth  | +                         | +                                | +                    | Likely positive impacts. This option facilitates a variety of tourist amenities and facilities in the countryside. This will provide opportunities for new businesses to start up and existing businesses further grow. This will benefit the Mid Ulster economy as it will encourage more visitors to the District and develop the tourism industry. | +  | +  | Likely significant positive impacts. Provides additional opportunities for outdoor recreation facilities and attractions with settlements, TOZs or in the open countryside. Outdoor facilities now do not have to demonstrate that they need to be close a tourism asset. This may encourage more growth in the tourism industry.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | +                         | +                                | +                    | Likely positive impacts. This option facilitates a variety of tourist amenities and facilities in the countryside and this will provide employment opportunities. This will benefit the Mid Ulster economy as it will encourage more visitors to the District and develop the tourism industry.   | +  | +  | Likely significant positive impacts. Provides additional opportunities for outdoor recreation facilities and attractions with settlements, TOZs or in the open countryside.Outdoor facilities now do not have to demonstrate that they need to be close a tourism asset. This may encourage more growth in the tourism industry.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Tourism Policy TOU 4 - Other Tourism Facilities/Amenities and Attractions

| 3  | Option 1.                      |                                   |  | Option 2.  |  |  |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives S  | Adopt ex<br>Area Plar<br>SPPS. | kisting pc<br>n 2010 ar           | Adopt existing policy contained in PPS 16 (Policy TSM 1 and TSM 2) and Plan Policy TM 1 in Cookstown amendments.  Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TM 1 Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 together with the Additional Op SPPS.  Only indoor to a part   | Reconfigu<br>2010 and<br>amendme<br>Additiona<br>Zone or in<br>Only indo<br>close to a | Plan Pc<br>Plan Pc<br>Pnts.<br>I Oppor<br>I the op<br>or touri | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy contained in PPS 16 and Plan Policy TM 1 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TM 1 Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 and the SPPS with the following amendments.  Additional Opportunities for outdoor facilities, amenities or attractions within a settlement, Tourist Opportunity Zone or in the open countryside.  Only indoor tourism facilities need to demonstrate that it requires a countryside location or it requires a site close to a particular tourism asset. |
| <b>Ο</b> Ι Ε   | Short N<br>Ferm T              | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Comments   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term  | Med. Long<br>Term Term   | Comments   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +                              | +                                 | Likely positive impacts. This option facilitates a variety of tourist amenities and facilities in the countryside and this may provide opportunities for those living in communities in the surrounding areas.   | +  | +  | Likely positive impacts. This option facilitates a variety of tourist amenities and facilities in the countryside and this may provide opportunities for those living in communities in the surrounding areas.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +                              | +                                 | Likely positive impacts. Likely positive impacts. This option facilitates a variety of tourist amenities and facilities in the countryside. This will provide opportunities for new businesses to start up and existing businesses further grow. This will benefit the Mid Ulster economy as it will encourage more visitors to the District and develop the tourism industry. | +  | +  | Likely positive impacts. Likely positive impacts. This option facilitates a variety of tourist amenities and facilities in the countryside. This will provide opportunities for new businesses to start up and existing businesses further grow. This will benefit the Mid Ulster economy as it will encourage more visitors to the District and develop the tourism industry.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | 0                              | 0                                 | Likely minimal effect although may depend on location, number, scale and oriability of tourism development sites.  | 0  | 0  | Likely minimal effect although may depend on location, number, scale and viability of tourism development sites.   |

### Assessment of Alternatives – Tourism Policy TOU 4 - Other Tourism Facilities/Amenities and Attractions

|                     | Option 1.   | Option 2.   |
|---------------------|---|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt existing policy contained in PPS 16 (Policy TSM 1 and TSM 2) and Plan Policy TM 1 in Cookstown amendments.  Additional Opl SPPS.  SPPS.  Only indoor to close to a part | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy contained in PPS 16 and Plan Policy TM 1 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010 and Plan Policy TM 1 Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 and the SPPS with the following and Plan Policy TM 1 in Cookstown amendments.  Area Plan 2010 together with the Additional Opportunities for outdoor facilities, amenities or attractions within a settlement, Tourist Opportunity Zone or in the open countryside.  Only indoor tourism facilities need to demonstrate that it requires a countryside location or it requires a site close to a particular tourism asset. |
|                     | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term   | Short Med. Long Comments<br>Term Term Term  |

|                               | Summary - Other Tourism Facilities / Amenities and Attractions (Policy TOU 4 )   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Social Effects                | Both approaches are likely to have minimal social impacts on objectives such as reducing poverty and providing a decent home. However outdoor tourism facilities such as picnic sites, outdoor activity centres, golf courses may provide opportunities for exercise and improve health and well-being.  |
| Environmental Effects         | Both approaches may have a negative impact on traffic as most facilities are located on the edge of a settlement or in the countryside which may increase car journeys and limit use of public transport, walking and cycling. There may be negative effects on biodiversity, landscape and historic and cultural assets as it will depend on the size, scale and type of development. |
| Economic Effects              | Both approaches are likely to have positive impacts as they are facilitating indoor and outdoor tourism facilities in the countryside. This will encourage economic growth, investment and employment opportunities within the Mid Ulster District.  |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Mitigation measures would include restrictions on opening hours, types of activity etc. Applications for tourism development will be assessed in accordance with general planning principles such as access arrangements, design, environmental and amenity impacts.   |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 2 - Policy TOU4 - Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy for other tourism facilities/amenities and attractions.  |

**Tourism Conservation Zones** 

N/M No Relationship

|  | Option 1.         | r 1.         |                       | Oncorvation Zonac  |
|--|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|
|  | Adopt             | existing     | Iourism               | Adopt existing Tourism Conservation Zones  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Areas v<br>improv | where the    | າe qualit<br>to infra | Areas where the quality and character of the landscape is considered special, and the conservation interests significant. Tourism Development restricted to minor improvements to infrastructure and re-use of existing vernacular buildings.  |
|  | Short             | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term          | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | 0                 | 0            | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal impact on poverty and social exclusion.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +                 | +            | +                     | Likely positive impacts. Areas that are protected by TCZs provide opportunities for Mid Ulster residents and visitors to participate in a variety of activities such as walking and birdwatching. This facilitates improving physical and mental wellbeing and healthier lifestyles. |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | 0                 | 0            | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving education and skills. Although TCZs are areas that have the potential to be used as an educational resource for schools.  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                  | N/R               | N/R          | N/R                   | No Relationship  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | N/R               | N/R          | N/R                   | No Relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    | +                 | +            | +                     | Likely positive impacts as it safeguards Mid Ulster's most sensitive landscapes from inappropriate development. This may encourage a sense of pride in their local community.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                         | N/R               | N/R          | N/R                   | No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0                 | 0            | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing the effect of traffic.   |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0                 | 0            | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal impact on water quality. Although it may protect rivers and streams from inappropriate development and water pollution.   |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 0                 | 0            | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality.  |

**Tourism Conservation Zones** 

N/N No Relationship

|  | Option 1.<br>Adopt exi | existing            | ; Tourism               | Option 1. Adopt existing Tourism Conservation Zones  |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Areas v<br>improv      | where ti<br>rements | he qualit<br>s to infra | Areas where the quality and character of the landscape is considered special, and the conservation interests significant. Tourism Development restricted to minor improvements to infrastructure and re-use of existing vernacular buildings.  |
|  | Short<br>Term          | Med.<br>Term        | Long<br>Term            | Comments   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | ‡                      | ‡                   | ‡                       | TCZs may provide protection to wildlife, flora and fauna within them as there is to be no new development and only minor improvements to infrastructure. This may protect important natural heritage that can be regarded as tourism assets.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                     | ‡                      | ‡                   | ‡                       | TCZs may provide rotection to the landscape as there is to be no new development and only minor improvements to infrastructure. This may protect important landscapes that can be regarded as tourism assets.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets           | ‡                      | ‡                   | ‡                       | TCZs may provide protection to built heritage within them as there is to be no new development and only minor improvements to infrastructure. This may protect important historic and cultural assets within TCZs that can be regarded as tourism assets.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change               | 0                      | 0                   | 0                       | Likely to have a minimal impact on climate change.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                      | 0                      | 0                   | 0                       | Likely to have a minimal impact on flooding.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                             | 0                      | 0                   | 0                       | Likely minimal impact on waste.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | +                      | +                   | +                       | Likely to minimise the loss of good quality agricultural land to development.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                      | +                   | +                       | Tourism is recognised as a key element underpinning sustainable economic growth in Northern Ireland and protecting tourism assets using TCZs will contribute to this objective. Protecting Mid Ulster's key assets such as The Sperrins may encourage more visitors to the Mid Ulster District and increase revenues while still allowing for the provision of tourist accommodation.                                    |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | +                      | +                   | +                       | Tourism is recognised as a key element underpinning sustainable economic growth in Northern Ireland and protecting tourism assets using TCZs will contribute to this objective. Protecting Mid Ulster's key assets such as The Sperrins may encourage more visitors to these areas and increase revenues while still allowing for the provision of tourist accommodation. Thus providing a variety of job opportunities. |
|  |                        |                     |                         |  |

**Tourism Conservation Zones** 

| Tourism Conservation Zones   |                   |                                   |                         | Key Powiling Magathy Meutral Uncertain Maga  |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
|  | Option 1.         | <u>.</u>                          |                         |  |
|  | Adopt (           | existing                          | Tourism                 | Adopt existing Tourism Conservation Zones  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Areas v<br>improv | where the ements                  | ne qualiti<br>to infras | Areas where the quality and character of the landscape is considered special, and the conservation interests significant. Tourism Development restricted to minor improvements to infrastructure and re-use of existing vernacular buildings.  |
|  | Short             | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Long<br>Term            | Comments   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +                 | +                                 | +                       | Tourism can contribute to sustainable rural communities and a healthy rural economy. Rural communities are supported as the provision of tourism accommodation in a TCZ is facilitated through the re-use of existing vernacular buildings. This is providing opportunities for local residents to start up businesses.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +                 | +                                 | +                       | Tourism is recognised as a key element underpinning sustainable economic growth in Northern Ireland and protecting tourism assets using TCZs will contribute to this objective. Protecting Mid Ulster's key assets such as The Sperrins may encourage more visitors to these areas and increase revenues while still allowing for the provision of tourist accommodation. However tourism accommodation within a TCZ can only be developed using existing buildings. |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | 0                 | 0                                 | 0                       | Likely minimal impact on sustainable patterns of movement.   |

**Tourism Conservation Zones** 

| NON | No           |
|-----|--------------|
| -   | Major Magain |
|     | Uncentain    |
| 0   | Meutral      |
|     | Negative     |
|     | Promittee    |
| Key |              |

|                     | Option 1.   |
|---------------------|---|
|                     | Adopt existing Tourism Conservation Zones   |
| SA / SEA Objectives | Areas where the quality and character of the landscape is considered special, and the conservation interests significant. Tourism Development restricted to minor |
|                     | improvements to infrastructure and re-use of existing vernacular buildings.   |
|                     | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term  |

|                               | Summary - Tourism Conservation Zones   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Social Effects                | The designation of Tourism Conservation Zones is likely to have positive impacts on health and wellbeing and creating a sense of community. Assets such as the Sperrins provide places for Mid Ulster residents and visitors to participate in exercise such as walking and this contributes to improved physical and mental health. These areas also contain important built and natural heritage and protecting these can create a sense of pride in an area.  |
| Environmental Effects         | This option is likely to have significant positive impacts on environmental objectives. No new development is allowed within a TCZ so there will be enhanced protection for wildlife, biodiversity, historic assets and the landscape.   |
| Economic Effects              | The principle focus in Northern Ireland is on sustainable tourism development. This option facilitates protection from inappropriate development to Mid Ulster's sensitive landscapes such as the Sperrins. This may encourage more visitors to come to the area and enjoy walking and birdwatching and provision is made for tourist accommodation so they can stay overnight. This has the potential to create jobs, increase revenue in the tourism industry and encourage investment in local businesses. The aim is also to grow a sustainable rural economy. |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | There are significant environmental benefits and there is potential for enhancement through consultation with key consultees (such as NIEA Natural and Built Heritage) at the planning application stage. Applications for tourism development will be assessed in accordance with general planning principles such as access arrangements, design, environmental and amenity impacts.   |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 1 - Adopt existing Tourism Conservation Zones.  |

## Assessment of Alternatives – Tourism Sperrins Tourism Conservation Zones (TCZs)

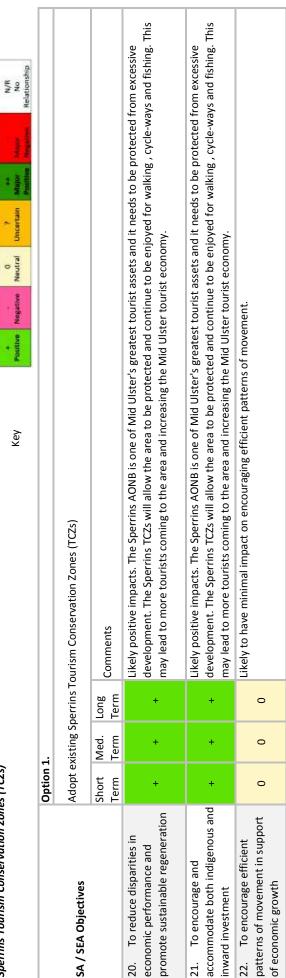


| SA / SEA Objectives Short Term   | Option T. |          |           |  |
|--|-----------|----------|-----------|--|
|  | opt exis  | ting Spe | errins To | Adopt existing Sperrins Tourism Conservation Zones (TCZs)  |
|  |           | Med. L   | Long      | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | 0         | 0        | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +         | +        | +         | Likely to have a positive impact on improving health and well-being. The Sperrins AONB may provide opportunities for Mid Ulster residents and visitors to do walking and cycling which contribute to healthier lifestyles. |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | 0         | 0        | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving education and skills.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent N/home                                | N/R       | N/R      | N/R       | No Relationship  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | N/R       | N/R      | N/R       | No Relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    | +         | +        | +         | This option may encourage a sense of shared pride in local tourism assets by protecting them from inappropriate development.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those N/most in need                       | N/R       | N/R      | N/R       | No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0         | 0        | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing traffic.   |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0         | 0        | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on water quality and water resources.  |
| 10. To improve air quality 0   | 0         | 0        | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality.  |

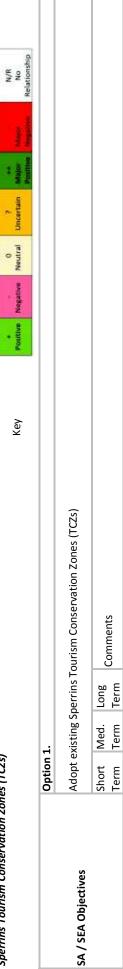
#### Assessment of Alternatives – Tourism Sperrins Tourism Conservation Zones (TCZs)

| Sperrins Tourism Conservation Zones (TCZs)   | es (TCZs <sub>,</sub> | _            |              | Key Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain Major Negative No   |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|---|
|  | Option 1.             | i.           |              |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt 6               | existing     | Sperrins     | Adopt existing Sperrins Tourism Conservation Zones (TCZs)   |
|  | Short<br>Term         | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>                                 | ‡                     | ‡            | ‡            | This option may provide greater protection to the Sperrins Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty which contains important designations such as SACs, SPAs and SLNCIs. There is no new tourist development allowed within this TOZ only minor improvements to walking and cycling routes. Any buildings are to be a re-use of existing buildings. This will allow wildlife, flora and fauna to thrive.    |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes           | ‡                     | ‡            | ‡            | This option may provide greater protection to the Sperrins Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. There is no new tourist development allowed within this TOZ only minor improvements to walking and cycling routes. This may protect this sensitive landscape from excessive development so it can be enjoyed by tourists.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | ‡                     | ‡            | ‡            | This option may provide greater protection to the Sperrins Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. There is no new tourist development allowed within this TOZ only minor improvements to walking and cyding routes. This may help to preserve any cultural assets which may be in this TOZ so they can be enjoyed by tourists.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change     | 0                     | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on climate change.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                            | 0                     | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on flooding.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                   | 0                     | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on waste.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                                  | +                     | +            | +            | Likely to have positive effects as it minimise the loss of sensitive landscape within the Sperrins AONB to development.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                     | +            | +            | Likely positive impacts. The Sperrins AONB is one of Mid Ulster's greatest tourist assets and it needs to be protected from excessive development. The Sperrins TCZs will allow the area to be protected and continue to be enjoyed for walking , cycle-ways and fishing. This may lead to more tourists coming to the area and increasing the Mid Ulster tourist economy.                            |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment               | +                     | +            | +            | Likely positive impacts. The Sperrins AONB is one of Mid Ulster's greatest tourist assets and it needs to be protected from excessive development. The Sperrins TCZs will allow the area to be protected and continue to be enjoyed for walking, cycle-ways and fishing. This may lead to more tourists coming to the area and increasing the Mid Ulster tourist economy providing job opportunities. |

Assessment of Alternatives – Tourism Sperrins Tourism Conservation Zones (TCZs)



## Assessment of Alternatives – Tourism Sperrins Tourism Conservation Zones (TCZs)



|                               | Summary - Sperrins Tourism Conservation Zones  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Social Effects                | This option is likely to have a minimal impact on social objectives such as reducing poverty and providing decent homes. However it does facilitate outdoor tourism facilities for fishing and water sports which may provide opportunities for local residents to improve their physical and mental well-being.   |
| Environmental Effects         | This option is likely to have significant benefit on environmental objectives such as biodiversity, landscape and historical assets. Within TCZs there is no new development allowed only minor improvements to infrastructure for walking and cycling etc. This will provide additional protection to the built and natural environment.  |
| Economic Effects              | This option is likely to have positive benefits in encouraging economic growth and more job opportunities. The Sperrins AONB is one of Mid Ulster's tourist assets and protecting it may encourage more tourists to the area for walking and birdwatching etc.   |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | There are significant environmental benefits and there is potential for enhancement through consultation with key consultees (such as NIEA Natural and Built Heritage) at the planning application stage. Applications for tourism development will be assessed in accordance with general planning principles such as access arrangements, design, environmental and amenity impacts. |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 1 - Adopt existing Sperrins Tourism Conservation Zones.   |

#### Assessment of Alternatives – Tourism Tourism Opportunity Zones (TOZs)



|  | :                 |            |                      |  |
|--|-------------------|------------|----------------------|--|
|  | Option T          | -i         |                      |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt I<br>TOZs w | Existing a | and Desi<br>erbalanc | Adopt Existing and Designation of new Tourism Opportunity Zones (TOZs)  TOZs will counterbalance where constraint on development exists and recognise the areas that have the most to offer, either by way of existing outdoor activities, |
|  | facilitie         | s or loca  | ition anc            | acilities or location and promotes tourism development within them.  |
|  | Short             | Med.       | Long                 | Comments   |
| 1. To reduce poverty and                                     | ם<br>פ            |            | ָם<br>ע              |  |
| social exclusion   | 0                 | 0          | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal impact on poverty and social exclusion.   |
| 2. To improve the health and                                 |                   |            |                      | TOZs are areas that have the most to offer by way of existing outdoor activities or facilities but are located in areas of constraint such as Special  |
| wellbeing of the population                                  | +                 | +          | +                    | Countryside Area. This may provide opportunities for local people and visitors to undertake walking, cycling, mountain biking, water sports etc. This facilitates improving physical and mental wellbeing and healthier lifestyles.        |
| 3. To improve the education                                  | (                 | (          | (                    |  |
| and skills of the population                                 | 0                 | 0          | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving education and skills.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with                                 | ,                 |            |                      |  |
| the opportunity to live in a<br>decent home                  | N/R               | N<br>N     | N<br>N               | No Relationship  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-                                 | -, :-             |            |                      |  |
| social activity  | N/R               | N/R        | N/R                  | No Relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more      | Ó                 | (          | (                    |  |
| equal and inclusive society                                  | 0                 | 0          | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal impact on creating a sense of community.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to                               |                   |            |                      |  |
| most in need   | N/R               | N/R        | N/R                  | No Relationship  |
| 8 To reduce the effect of                                    |                   |            |                      | This ontion may increase the amount of tourist accommodation and outdoor facilities in the countryside so there may he more car iourneys   |
| affic (  | 1                 |            | ,                    | בייני ספונים ווומץ וויניבמסר נווב מווסמור כו נסמוסג מכנים וווינים מנימסט מכניינים זו נווב כסמונו לסמב סט נווכוב נוומן על וויניב כמו זסמונים.   |
| 9. To improve water quality;                                 |                   |            |                      |  |
| conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources | 0                 | 0          | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal impact on water quality.  |
| of water supply  |                   |            |                      |  |
|  |                   |            |                      | T  |

| Tourism Opportunity Zones (TOZs)   |                                  |   |                                  | Key Footitive Negative Outral Uncertain Millor Macro Relationship  |
|--|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
|  | Option 1                         | 1.                                      |                                  |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt E<br>TOZs wi<br>facilities | Existing a substantial country or locar | and Desi<br>erbalanc<br>tion and | Adopt Existing and Designation of new Tourism Opportunity Zones (TOZs)  TOZs will counterbalance where constraint on development exists and recognise the areas that have the most to offer, either by way of existing outdoor activities, facilities or location and promotes tourism development within them.  |
|  | Short                            | Med.<br>Term                            | Long                             | Comments   |
| 10. To improve air quality   |                                  | 1                                       | 1                                | This option may increase the amount of tourist accommodation and outdoor facilities in the countryside so there may be more car journeys and more pollution.   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | 1                                | 1                                       | 1                                | Likely negative effects. Any new tourist facility or accommodation is likely to have an impact on wildlife and flora and fauna. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                                   | ı                                | 1                                       | 1                                | Likely negative effects. Any new tourist facility or accommodation is likely to have an impact on the landscape. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where<br/>appropriate, enhance the historic<br/>environment and cultural assets</li> </ol> | <i>۰</i> ۰                       | ۲۰.                                     | <i>۰</i> ۰                       | Likely uncertain effects. Impact will depend on the nature scale and location of development.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                             | 1                                | 1                                       | 1                                | This option may increase the amount of tourist accommodation and outdoor facilities in the countryside so there may be more car journeys and more pollution.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk and<br/>the adverse consequences of<br/>flooding</li> </ol>                            | 0                                | 0                                       | 0                                | Likely to have a minimal impact on flooding.   |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the<br/>production of waste and use of<br/>non-renewable materials</li> </ol>                   |                                  |   | 1                                | Likely negative impacts on waste. More tourist accommodation and amenities may increase consumption of materials and resources. Mitigation measures such as encouraging recycling and reducing waste may act as a counterbalance to this.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>  |                                  | 1                                       |                                  | There is the potential for more development in the countryside through tourist accommodation and outdoor recreation facilities which may lead to the loss of quality soil.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                                | +                                       | +                                | Likely positive effects. Mid Ulster has a lack of variety in tourist accommodation and the TOZs allow for the development of at least 3 units. This may encourage more visitors to stay overnight within the District and be in close proximity to facilities they want to use. TOZs are also areas with the most to offer in terms of existing outdoor activities so there is potential to develop these facilities further. This will contribute to economic growth in Mid Ulster and developing the tourist industry. |

#### Assessment of Alternatives – Tourism Tourism Opportunity Zones (TOZs)



|  | Option 1.                      | 1.  |                                  |  |
|--|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt F<br>TOZs w<br>facilitie | Existing and country of the country | and Desi<br>erbalanc<br>tion and | Adopt Existing and Designation of new Tourism Opportunity Zones (TOZs)  TOZs will counterbalance where constraint on development exists and recognise the areas that have the most to offer, either by way of existing outdoor activities, facilities or location and promotes tourism development within them.  |
|  | Short                          | Short Med.<br>Term Term   | Long                             | Comments   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | +                              | +   |                                  | Likely positive effects. Mid Ulster has a lack of variety in tourist accommodation and the TOZs allow for the development of at least 3 units. This may encourage more visitors to stay overnight within the District and be in close proximity to facilities they want to use. TOZs are also areas with the most to offer in terms of existing outdoor activities so there is potential to develop these facilities further. This will contribute to the creation of more jobs in Mid Ulster and developing the tourist industry. |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +                              | +   | +                                | Likely positive effects. This option may encourage regeneration in rural communities through providing jobs and investment in the tourism industry.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +                              | +   | +                                | TOZs may encourage more visitors to stay overnight within the District and be in close proximity to facilities they want to use. This will contribute to economic growth in Mid Ulster and developing the tourist industry.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | 0                              | 0   | 0                                | Likely minimal impact on sustainable patterns of movement.   |

N/R No Relationship

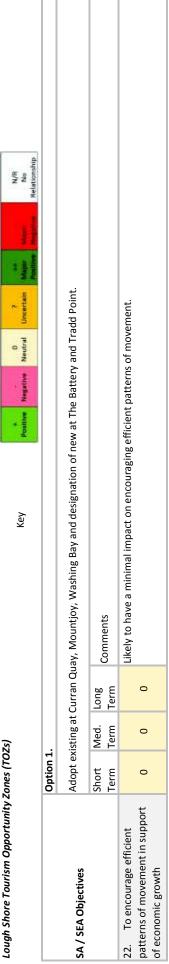
|                               | Option 1.  |                                      |   |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives           | Adopt Existin<br>TOZs will cou<br>facilities or Ic                   | ng and De<br>Interbala<br>ocation ar | Adopt Existing and Designation of new Tourism Opportunity Zones (TOZs)  TOZs will counterbalance where constraint on development exists and recognise the areas that have the most to offer, either by way of existing outdoor activities, facilities or location and promotes tourism development within them.   |
|                               | Short Med.<br>Term Term  | d. Long<br>n Term                    | Comments  |
|                               |  |                                      |   |
|                               |  |                                      | Summary - Tourism Opportunity Zones (TOZ)   |
| Social Effects                | This option is likely<br>facilities for walkin<br>mental well-being. | s likely to<br>walking, k<br>being.  | This option is likely to have a minimal impact on social objectives such as reducing poverty and providing decent homes. However it does facilitate outdoor tourism facilities for walking, birdwatching, water sports and outdoor activity centres etc. which may provide opportunities for local residents to improve their physical and mental well-being. |
| Environmental Effects         | This option is<br>size, type and                                     | s likely to<br>d location            | This option is likely to have negative impacts on environmental objectives such as biodiversity, landscape and historic and cultural assets. The impact depends on the size, type and location of the development and there would be consultation with NED and HED and any mitigation measures would be put in place.   |
| Economic Effects              | This option is increasing the  | s likely ha<br>e numbe               | This option is likely have positive effects on economic growth as it allows for tourist accommodation of more than 3 units within the TOZ. This would facilitate increasing the number and variety of accommodation in Mid Ulster proving more jobs, investment and regenerating the Sperrins and Lough Shore areas.  |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Applications i<br>impacts.   | for touris                           | Applications for tourism development will be assessed in accordance with general planning principles such as access arrangements, design, environmental and amenity impacts.  |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Optior   | n 1 - Adoş                           | Adopt Option $1$ - Adoption of existing and identifing new Tourism Opportunity Zones.   |



|   | Option 1.     |              |              |  |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt ex      | isting at (  | Surran Qu    | Adopt existing at Curran Quay, Mountjoy, Washing Bay and designation of new at The Battery and Tradd Point.  |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effects. The Lough Shore TOZs provide opportunities to participate in outdoor activities such as fishing, water sports, etc. This contributes to improving physical and mental well-being and a healthy lifestyle.   |
| <ol><li>To improve the education<br/>and skills of the population</li></ol>   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving education and skills.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home   | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity   | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more<br/>equal and inclusive society</li> </ol>                                | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on creating a sense of community. Although it may ensure that the Lough Shore area remains vibrant by facilitating outdoor amenities that can be used by local residents and visitors.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   |               |              |              | Likely negative impacts on traffic. This option is more flexible for allowing tourist accommodation within the TOZ which may lead to an increase in traffic volumes and car journeys.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;</li> <li>conserve water resources and<br/>provide for sustainable sources of<br/>water supply</li> </ol> | 0             | 0            | 0            | lkely to have a minimal impact on water quality.   |
| 10. To improve air quality  |               |              |              | Likely negative impacts on traffic. This option is more flexible for allowing tourist accommodation within the TOZ which may lead to an increase in traffic volumes and car journeys and air pollution.  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity  |               |              |              | Likely negative effects. Any new tourist facility or accommodation is likely to have an impact on wildlife and flora and fauna. There are a number of designations such as Ramsars, SACs etc. and the Proposed Special Countryside Area within this area. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place. |



|  |               |              |              | Professional   |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
|  | Option 1.     | :   <u>.</u> |              |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e       | xisting at   | Curran Q     | Adopt existing at Curran Quay, Mountjoy, Washing Bay and designation of new at The Battery and Tradd Point.  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                     |               | ,            |              | Likely negative effects. Any new tourist facility or accommodation is likely to have an impact on the landscape. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets           | <i>د</i> ٠    | <i>~</i> .   | <i>د</i> ٠   | Likely uncertain effects. Impact will depend on the nature scale and location of development.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change               | ,             |              |              | Likely negative impacts on traffic. This option is more flexible for allowing tourist accommodation within the TOZ which may lead to an increase in traffic volumes and car journeys and air pollution.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                      | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on flooding.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                             | ,             |              |              | Likely negative impacts. There may be more tourist development in the Lough Shore area which may increase consumption of materials and resources. Mitigation measures such as encouraging recycling and reducing waste may act as a counterbalance to this.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                        | ,             |              |              | Likely negative impacts. There may be more development in the Lough Shore area and the Six Towns Valley which could lead to the loss of quality agricultural land.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effects. Mid Ulster has a lack of variety in tourist accommodation and the Lough Shore TOZs allows for the development of hotels and self catering accommodation of at least 3 units. This may encourage more visitors to stay overnight within the District and be in close proximity to facilities they want to use. This may contribute to improving revenues and economic growth in Mid Ulster.                                      |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effects. Mid Ulster has a lack of variety in tourist accommodation and the Lough Shore TOZs allows for the development of hotels and self catering accommodation of at least 3 units. This may encourage more visitors to stay overnight within the District and be in close proximity to facilities they want to use. This may contribute to creating a variety of job opportunities in Mid Ulster and developing the tourist industry. |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 | +             | +            | +            | Likely uncertain effects. This option facilitates tourist accommodation within the TOZs which would encourage regeneration in the Lough Shore area. Also ensuring this area remains a vibrant community.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                 | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effects. Mid Ulster has a lack of variety in tourist accommodation and the Lough Shore TOZs allows for the development of hotels and self catering accommodation of at least 3 units. This may encourage more visitors to stay overnight within the District and be in close proximity to facilities they want to use. This may contribute to economic growth in Mid Ulster and developing the tourist industry.                         |





|                     |                 |           |          | Maintain Melationship   |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|---|
|                     | Option 1.       |           |          |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt exis      | ting at C | urran Qu | Adopt existing at Curran Quay, Mountjoy, Washing Bay and designation of new at The Battery and Tradd Point. |
|                     | Short Med. Long | /led.     |          | a processor of  |
|                     | Term Term Term  | erm       |          | CONTINENTS  |

|                               | Summary - Loughshore Tourism Opportunity Zones  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | This option is likely to have a minimal impact on social objectives such as reducing poverty and providing decent homes. However it does facilitate outdoor tourism facilities for fishing and water sports which may provide opportunities for local residents to improve their physical and mental well-being.  |
| Environmental Effects         | This option is likely to have negative impacts on environmental objectives such as biodiversity, landscape and historic and cultural assets. The impact depends on the size, type and location of the development and there would be consultation with NED and HED and any mitigation measures would be put in place. These TOZs are adjacent to the Lough Shore Special Countryside Area and are a counterbalance to the areas where constraints on development exist. |
| Economic Effects              | This option is likely have positive effects on economic growth as it allows for tourist accommodation of more than 3 units within the TOZ. This would increase the number and variety of accommodation in Mid Ulster proving more jobs, investment and regenerating Lough Shore areas.  |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | There are no significant impacts however applications for tourism development will be assessed in accordance with general planning principles such as access arrangements, design, environmental and amenity impacts.   |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 1- Adopt existing TOZs at Mountjoy and Washing Bay and Designation of new TOZs at The Battery and Tradd Point.   |



|   | Option 1      | 1            |              |  |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt 6       | existing     | at Davag     | Adopt existing at Davagh Forest and Designation of new at Six Towns Road Valley.   |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.  |
| <ol><li>To improve the health and<br/>wellbeing of the population</li></ol>                               | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effects. The Sperrins TOZs provide opportunities to participate in outdoor activities such as walking, birdwatching, and mountain biking particularly at Davagh Forest. These facilities contribute to improving physical and mental well-being and a healthy lifestyle. |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on improving education and skills.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                     | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                       | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on creating a sense of community. Although it may ensure that the Sperrins area remains vibrant by facilitating outdoor amenities that can be used by local residents and visitors.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                            | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   |               |              |              | Likely negative impacts on traffic. This option is more flexible for allowing tourist accommodation within the TOZs which may lead to an increase in traffic volumes and car journeys.   |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on water quality.  |

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## Assessment of Alternatives – Tourism Sperrins Tourism Opportunity Zones (TOZs)



|  | Option 1      | 1            |              |   |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt (       | existing     | at Davag     | Adopt existing at Davagh Forest and Designation of new at Six Towns Road Valley.  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 10. To improve air quality   | ,             |              |              | This option may increase the amount of tourist accommodation and outdoor facilities in the countryside so there may be more car journeys and more pollution.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>                                 |               |              |              | Likely negative effects. Any new tourist facility or accommodation is likely to have an impact on wildlife and flora and fauna. The level of impact is important as the TOZ is located within the Sperrins AONB. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place. |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes           |               |              |              | Likely negative effects. Any new tourist facility or accommodation is likely to have an impact on the landscape. The level of impact is important as the TOZ is located within the Sperrins AONB. It would depend on the size and type of development. However the impact would be assessed in the application process and mitigation measures put in place.                |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | <i>د</i> -    | ۲۰           | <i>د</i> -   | Likely uncertain effects. Impact will depend on the nature scale and location of development.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change     | ,             |              |              | This option may increase the amount of tourist accommodation and outdoor facilities in the countryside so there may be more car journeys and more pollution.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                            | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on flooding.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                   |               |              | ,            | Likely negative impacts. There may be more tourist development in the Davagh Forest area and the Six Towns Valley which may increase consumption of materials and resources. Mitigation measures such as encouraging recycling and reducing waste may act as a counterbalance to this.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>              |               | 1            |              | Likely negative impacts. There may be more development in the Davagh Forest area and the Six Towns Valley which could lead to the loss of quality agricultural land.  |



|  | Ontion 1      | _                                 |              |   |
|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt 6       | -<br>existing                     | at Davag     | Adopt existing at Davagh Forest and Designation of new at Six Towns Road Valley.  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +             | +                                 | +            | Likely positive effects. Mid Ulster has a lack of variety in tourist accommodation and the Sperrins TOZs allow for the development of at least 3 units. This may encourage more visitors to stay overnight within the District and be in close proximity to facilities they want to use. For example visitors may want to use the mountain bike trails at Davagh Forest and stay overnight with accommodation nearby. This may contribute to economic growth in Mid Ulster and developing the tourist industry. |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | +             | +                                 | +            | Likely positive effects. Mid Ulster has a lack of variety in tourist accommodation and the Sperrins TOZ allows for the development of at least 3 units. This may encourage more visitors to stay overnight within the District and be in close proximity to facilities they want to use. This may contribute to creating a variety of job opportunities in Mid Ulster and developing the tourist industry.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 | +             | +                                 | +            | Likely uncertain effects. This option facilitates tourist accommodation within the TOZs which would encourage regeneration in the Sperrins area. This may provide opportunities for local residents to start up businesses providing tourist accommodation and helping Mid Ulster rural communities to remain vibrant.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                 | +             | +                                 | +            | Likely positive effects. Mid Ulster has a lack of variety in tourist accommodation and the Sperrins TOZs allows for the development of at least 3 units. This may encourage more visitors to stay overnight within the District and be in close proximity to facilities they want to use. This may contribute to economic growth in Mid Ulster and developing the tourist industry.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                          | 0             | 0                                 | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on encouraging efficient patterns of movement.  |



|          | lley.   |                                   |
|----------|---|-----------------------------------|
|          | Adopt existing at Davagh Forest and Designation of new at Six Towns Road Valley | Comments                          |
|          | g at Dava   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term |
| on 1     | ot existin  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term |
| Option 1 | Adok  | Shor                              |
|          | SA / SEA Objectives   |                                   |

|                       | Summary - Sperrins Tourism Opportunity Zone   |
|-----------------------|---|
|                       | This option is likely to have a minimal impact on social objectives such as reducing poverty and providing decent homes. However it does facilitate outdoor       |
| Social Effects        | tourism facilities for walking, birdwatching and outdoor activity centres etc. which may present opportunities for local residents to improve their physical and  |
|                       | mental well-being.  |
|                       | This option is likely to have negative impacts on environmental objectives such as biodiversity, landscape and historic and cultural assets. TOZs allow for a     |
| Environmental Effects | variety of tourist accommodation and indoor and outdoor amenity/facilities so the impact depends on the size, type and location of the development. There         |
|                       | would be consultation with NED and HED and any mitigation measures would be put in place.   |
| 991                   | This option is likely have positive effects on economic growth as it facilitates tourist accommodation of more than 3 units within the TOZ. This would facilitate |
| ECONOMIC ELIECTS      | increasing the number and variety of accommodation in Mid Ulster proving more jobs, investment and regenerating the Sperrins area.                                |
| Mitigation and        | There are no significant impacts however applications for tourism development will be assessed in accordance with general planning principles such as access      |
| Enhancement           | arrangements, design, environmental and amenity impacts.  |
| Preferred Option      | Adopt Option 1 - Adopt existing TOZ's at Davagh Forest and Designation of new TOZ at Six Towns Road Valley.   |
|                       |   |

#### Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

# Assessment of Alternatives - Policy AFR 1 - Agriculture, Forestry and Development Ancillary to Commercial Fishing

|   |               |              |              |   |   |   | Key Penthen Negative Neutral Instantion Mayor Ma |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|---|--|
|   | Option 1.     | <u>.</u>     |              |   | Option 2.   |   |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt         | existing     | g policy     | contained in CTY 12 in PPS 21 together with the SPPS.   | Reconfigura<br>(1) Remova<br>enterprise.<br>(2) Where a<br>holding or a<br>(3) New cris<br>(4) Intensiv<br>(5) New cris<br>is located w<br>applicant m<br>applicant m | e existi<br>al of the<br>a new t<br>enterpu<br>teria all<br>e farmi<br>teria w.<br>vithin th<br>ust hol | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 12 in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments.  (1) Removal of the need to demonstrate the development is necessary for the efficient use of the agricultural holding or forestry enterprise.  (2) Where a new building is proposed removal of requirement to demonstrate that there are no suitable existing buildings on the holding or enterprise that could be used.  (3) New criteria allowing provision for buildings on new farm enterprises.  (4) Intervisive farming and animal husbandry are required to demonstrate no significant adverse environmental impact.  (5) New criteria where the development of a building ancillary to commercial fishing will conform with the plan where the building is located within the area identified as 'Area for holder of commercial fishing licence' on associated Map in Plan Strategy. The applicant must hold a valid commercial fishing licence, either a boat owners licence to fish for scale fish and at the time of the submission of the planning application must have been living and conducting their fishing operations from Mid Ulster for a minimum of the last 6 years.   |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short Med.<br>Term Term   |   | Long Comments Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty<br/>and social exclusion</li> </ol>                      | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effects, particularly on farmers and rural dwellers, by facilitating agricultural and forestry development.   | +   | +   | Likely positive effects, particularly on farmers and rural dwellers, by facilitating agricultural and forestry development. This policy will help those involved in the commercial fishing industry who may want to expand their business through having the potential to construct a building. This can bring increased wages and an improved living standards for those living and working in the countryside.   |
| To improve the health and wellbeing of the population                               | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effects, particularly on farmers and rural dwellers, by facilitating appropriate agricultural and forestry development. Potential adverse impacts on amenity of neighbouring dwellings by way of for e.g. noise and smells, may vary on a case by case basis. | +   | +   | Likely positive effects, particularly on farmers, those involved in the commercial fishing industry and rural dwellers, by facilitating appropriate agricultural, forestry and commercial fishing development. Potential adverse impacts on amenity of neighbouring dwellings by way of for e.g. noise and smells, may vary on a case by case basis.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population                            | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a neutral impact on education and skills.  | +   | +   | Likely positive impact. Provision of buildings for those directly involved in commercial fishing on Lough Neagh  will likely allow for these traditional skills to be passed down to successive generations within families and assist in the survival of this local industry.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home               | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on this objective.  | 0 0   |   | 0 Likely minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | . No relationship   | N/R N/  | N/R N/  | N/R No relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effect as this option is facilitating appropriate agricultural and forestry development. This recognises the importance of agriculture in Mid Ulster and sustaining vibrant rural communities.  | +   | +   | Likely positive effect as this option is facilitating appropriate agricultural, forestry and commercial fishing development. This recognises the importance of the afore-mentioned industries in Mid Ulster and sustaining vibrant rural communities.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need      | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | . No Relationship   | N/R N/  | N/R N/  | N/R No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment                               | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely minimal impact on this objective.  | 0 0   |   | O Likely minimal impact on this objective.   |



|   | Option 1. | 11.        |            | 0  | Option 2.  |  |   |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|--|--|--|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt     | existing   | g policy   | contained in CTV 12 in PPS 21 together with the SPPS.  Comments  | Reconfigure ex (1) Removal of (1) Removal of (1) Removal of or enterprise.  (2) Where a ne holding or enter (3) New criterii (3) New criterii (5) New criterii is located with applicant must scale fish and a sca | existing of the new buil new buil allow farming farming farming sist hold a sist hold a sist hold a sut the Long | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 12 in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments.  (1) Removal of the need to demonstrate the development is necessary for the efficient use of the agricultural holding or forestry enterprise.  (2) Where a new building is proposed removal of requirement to demonstrate that there are no suitable existing buildings on the holding or enterprise that could be used.  (3) New criteria allowing provision for buildings on new farm enterprises.  (4) Intensive farming and animal husbandry are required to demonstrate no significant adverse environmental impact.  (5) New criteria where the development of a building ancillary to commercial fishing will conform with the plan where the building is located within the areal identified as 'Area for holder of commercial fishing licence' on associated Map in Plan Strategy. The applicant must hold a valid commercial fishing licence, either a boat owners licence to fish for scale fish and at the time of the submission of the planning application must have been living and conducting their fishing operations from Mid Ulster for a minimum of the last 6 years.  Comments |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | '         |            |            | Likely negative effect. Increased farm development will lead to more water consumption and higher risk of water pollution incidents.   | '  | '  | Likely negative effect. Increased development in the countryside can lead to more water consumption and higher risk of water pollution incidents.   |
| 10. To improve air<br>quality   | ı         | ı          | 1          | Potential negative impact by facilitating the development of intensive agricultural operations such as poultry production and associated adverse impacts of ammonia production, particularly on peatland areas. Mitigation can be found in criterion based policy. |  | ı  | Potential negative impact by facilitating the development of intensive agricultural operations, such as poultry production and associated adverse impacts of ammonia production, particularly on peatland areas. Mitigation can be found in criterion based policy.   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity  | 1         | 1          | 1          | However potential negative effects through loss of natural habitats from new development. Mitigation can be found in related criteria based policy which requires consideration of natural heritage issues.  | + .  | + '  | Potentially positive and negative effects. There are potential positive impacts by allowing for retention of existing farm buildings that may contain rare/protected species such as bats and swifts.  Potential negative effect through loss of natural habitats from new development. Mitigation can be found in  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                        |           |            |            | Introduction of any new building is likely to have a negative landscape impact. Mitigation can be found in criteria based policy including scale and siting requirements.  |  |  | related criteria based policy which requires consideration of natural heritage issues.  Introduction of any new building is likely to have a negative landscape impact. A more relaxed policy that does not require the applicant to demonstrate that there are no existing suitable buildings within existing farm holdings, may lead to additional, unnecessary build up of farm/forestry building clusters. Mitigation can be found in criteria based policy including scale and siting requirements.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets              | <i>د-</i> | <i>٠</i> ٠ | <i>د</i> - | Likely uncertain effect on this objective although will largely depend on how policy is applied on a case by case basis. Policy stipulates that development should not adversely impact on built heritage.   | ۲۰   | <i>۸</i> ۰   | Likely uncertain effect on this objective although will largely depend on how policy is applied on a case by case basis. Policy stipulates that development should not adversely impact on built heritage.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                  | 0         | 0          | 0          | Likely minimal impact on this objective.   | 0 0  | 0  | Likely minimal impact on this objective.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk<br/>and the adverse<br/>consequences of flooding</li> </ol>                 | 1         | 1          |            | The development of new buildings is likely to lead to the creation of more hard surfaces and an increased risk of flooding. This may be offset by SUDS systems and semi-permeable services.  |  | 1  | The development of new buildings is likely to lead to the creation of more hard surfaces and an increased risk of flooding. This may be offset by SUDS systems and semi-permeable services.   |

|  |           |              |          |   |   |   |  | Key Pauline Recting Dispersion Mayor |
|--|-----------|--------------|----------|---|---|---|--|--|
|  | Option 1. | 1.1          |          |   | Option 2.   |   |  |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt     | existin      | g policy | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 12 in PPS 21 together with the SPPS.   | Reconfigur<br>(1) Remove<br>enterprise.<br>(2) Where<br>holding or<br>(3) New cri<br>(4) Intensiv<br>(5) New cri<br>is located v<br>applicant n<br>applicant operations | gure exigoral of oval of oval of se.  re a ner or enter criteria sive far criteria di withi tri must tri must hand a ons fror ons fror ons fror oval oval oval oval oval oval oval oval | isting F<br>the ne<br>w build<br>reprise<br>a allow<br>rming a<br>where<br>n the a<br>hold a | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 12 in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments.  (1) Removal of the need to demonstrate the development is necessary for the efficient use of the agricultural holding or forestry enterprise.  (2) Where a new building is proposed removal of requirement to demonstrate that there are no suitable existing buildings on the holding or enterprise that could be used.  (3) New criteria allowing provision for buildings on new farm enterprises.  (4) Intensive farming and animal husbandry are required to demonstrate no significant adverse environmental impact.  (5) New criteria where the development of a building ancillary to commercial fishing will conform with the plan where the building is located within the area identified as 'Area for holder of commercial fishing licence' on associated Map in Plan Strategy. The applicant must hold a valid commercial fishing licence, either a boat owners licence to fish eels or a boat owners licence to fish for scale fish and at the time of the submission of the planning application must have been living and conducting their fishing operations from Mid Ulster for a minimum of the last 6 years.   |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long     | Comments  | Short   | Med.<br>Term  | Long<br>Term   | Comments   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials             | ı         |              |          | Potential negative effects as any new development in the countryside may lead to more waste generated.  |   |   |  | Potential negative effects as any new development in the countryside may lead to more waste generated.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                            | 0         | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a neutral impact on land quality and soil resources as the approach involves the reuse of existing buildings. Also new buildings are likely to be constructed within the farm holding so there is unlikely to be the loss of good quality agricultural land.   | 0   | 0   | 0  | Likely to have a neutral impact on land quality and soil resources as the approach involves the reuse of existing buildings. Also new buildings are likely to be constructed within the farm holding so there is unlikely to be the loss of good quality agricultural land.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +         | +            | +        | Potentially positive as this policy still allows for new buildings on a farm holding providing it has been shown there are no other suitable buildings that can be reused. This reflects the importance of agriculture to the Mid Ulster District and the need to develop these businesses to sustain a strong rural economy.     | +   | +   | +  | Potentially positive as it is less prescriptive for a farmer to gain a new building on an existing farm holding. There is also the new criteria allowing new buildings on new farm enterprises which is important for the sustained growth of agriculture and bringing forward more younger farmers into the business. The new criteria on commercial fishing recognises the need to develop the commercial eel/scale fish fishing industries in Mid Ulster. Overall this reflects the importance of agriculture, forestry and commercial fishing to the Mid Ulster District and the need to develop these businesses to sustain a strong rural economy.   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | +         | +            | +        | Potentially positive as this policy still allows for new new buildings on a farm holding providing it has been shown there are no other suitable buildings that can be reused. This reflects the importance of agriculture to the Mid Ulster District and the need to develop these businesses to sustain a strong rural economy. | ‡   | ‡   | ‡  | Potentially positive as it is less prescriptive for a farmer to gain a new building on an existing farm holding. There is also the new criteria allowing new buildings on new farm enterprises which is important for the sustained growth of agriculture and bringing forward more younger farmers into the business. The new criteria on commercial fishing recognises the need to develop the commercial eel/scale fish fishing industries in Mid Ulster. Overall this reflects the importance of agriculture, forestry and commercial fishing to the Mid Ulster District and the need to develop these businesses to sustain a strong rural economy.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +         | +            | +        | Likely positive effect. Facilitating development of rural businesses is likely to contribute to regenerating the rural economy.   | ‡   | ‡   | ‡  | Potentially positive as it is less prescriptive for a farmer to gain a new building on an existing farm holding. There is also the new criteria allowing new buildings on new farm enterprises which is important for the sustained growth of agriculture and bringing forward more younger farmers into the business. The new criteria on commercial fishing recognises the need to develop the commercial eel/scale fish fishing industries in Mid Ulster. Overall this reflects the importance of agriculture, forestry and commercial fishing to the Mid Ulster District and the need to develop these businesses to sustain a strong rural economy.   |

|   | Option 1.     | 1.                                |   | Option 2.  |   |  |
|---|---------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt c       | visting $\mathfrak k$             | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 12 in PPS 21 together with the SPPS.   | (1) Remova enterprise. (2) Where a holding or (3) New crid) New crid) New crid; is located w applicant in scale fish an operations | e existir<br>al of the<br>a new b<br>enterpri<br>iteria alli<br>re farmii<br>teria wh<br>within th<br>within th<br>nust hol | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 12 in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments.  (1) Removal of the need to demonstrate the development is necessary for the efficient use of the agricultural holding or forestry enterprise.  (2) Where a new building is proposed removal of requirement to demonstrate that there are no suitable existing buildings on the holding or enterprise that could be used.  (3) New criteria allowing provision for buildings on new farm enterprises.  (4) Intensive farming and animal husbandry are required to demonstrate no significant adverse environmental impact.  (5) New criteria where the development of a building ancillary to commercial fishing will conform with the plan where the building is located within the area identified as 'Area for holder of commercial fishing licence' on associated Map in Plan Strategy. The applicant must hold a valid commercial fishing licence, either a boat owners licence to fish for scale fish and at the time of the submission of the planning application must have been living and conducting their fishing operations from Mid Ulster for a minimum of the last 6 years. |
|   | Short<br>Term | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | ong Comments Comments   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term  | ed. Lon<br>rm Ter   | Comments   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment        | +             | +                                 | Potentially positive as this policy still allows for new new buildings on a farm holding providing it has been shown there are no other suitable buildings that can be reused. This reflects the importance of agriculture to the Mid Ulster District and the need to develop these businesses to sustain a strong rural economy. | ‡  | ‡   | Potentially positive as it is less prescriptive for a farmer to gain a new building on an existing farm holding. There is also the new criteria allowing new buildings on new farm enterprises which is important for the sustained growth of agriculture and bringing forward more younger farmers into the business. The new criteria on commercial fishing recognises the need to develop the commercial eal/scale fish fishing industries in Mid Ulster. Overall this reflects the importance of agriculture, forestry and commercial fishing to the Mid Ulster District and the need to develop these businesses to sustain a strong rural economy.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth | 0             | 0                                 | 0 Likely neutral impacts on efficient patterns of movement.   | 0  | 0 0   | 0 Likely neutral impacts on efficient patterns of movement.  |



|                     | Option 1.  | Opt           | Option 2.  |   |
|---------------------|--|---------------|--|---|
|                     | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 12 in PPS 21 together with the SPPS |               | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 12 in PPS 21 and SPPS with the following amendments.<br>(1) Removal of the need to demonstrate the development is necessary for the efficient use of the agricultural holding or forestry |   |
|                     |  | ent.<br>(2) 1 | enterprise.<br>(2) Where a new building is proposed removal of requirement to demonstrate that there are no suitable existing buildings on the   |   |
|                     |  | you           | holding or enterprise that could be used.  |   |
|                     |  | (8)           | 3) New criteria allowing provision for buildings on new farm enterprises.  |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives |  | (4)           | 4) Intensive farming and animal husbandry are required to demonstrate no significant adverse environmental impact.   |   |
|                     |  | (2)           | 5) New criteria where the development of a building ancillary to commercial fishing will conform with the plan where the building  |   |
|                     |  | ol si         | s located within the area identified as 'Area for holder of commercial fishing licence' on associated Map in Plan Strategy. The  |   |
|                     |  | dde           | applicant must hold a valid commercial fishing licence, either a boat owners licence to fish eels or a boat owners licence to fish for   |   |
|                     |  | scal          | scale fish and at the time of the submission of the planning application must have been living and conducting their fishing  |   |
|                     |  | obe           | operations from Mid Ulster for a minimum of the last 6 years.  |   |
|                     | Short Med. Long  |               | Short Med. Long  | _ |
|                     | Term Term Term   |               | Term Term Term   | _ |
|                     |  |               |  |   |

|                               | Summary - Agriculture, Forestry and Development (Policy AFR 1)  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | Both approaches can have positive social impacts by facilitating development on farms, forestry and commercial fishing businesses. It is also acknowledged that there is potential for adverse impacts on amenity of neighbouring dwellings by way of noise and smells. This may vary on a case by case basis, and would be addressed through criteria based policy.  |
| Environmental Effects         | Both approaches are likely to have broadly negative environmental effects, although it is considered these are not likely to be significant. Given the nature of agriculture, forestry and commercial fishing development it has potential to adversely impact on water quality, air quality, biodiversity and built heritage. The removal of this requirement to demonstrate that there are no other suitable existing buildings, may safeguard those existing farm buildings that contain rare/protected species such as bats and swifts, from further development works. |
| Economic Effects              | There are potentially significant positive economic outcomes from approach 2 by a more flexible approach to facilitating development at existing and new farm holdings. This can help to sustain the agricultural, forestry and fishing sectors which is an important employer for the predominantly rural Mid Ulster area. Approach 2 can be particularly beneficial due to its less prescriptive nature which may make it easier for farmers to obtain planning permission for a new building and help develop their businesses.  |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Mitigation for approach 2 can be in the general planning principles i.e. design, siting and integration of the building and consideration of natural heritage issues. Also in terms of intensive farming there is a need to demonstrate the environmental impacts.  |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 2 - Policy AFR 1 - Reconfigure existing policy with amendments.  |



|  | Ontion 1.         |                  |           |  | Ontion 2.                           |                                    |  |  |
|--|-------------------|------------------|-----------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt ex          | isting po        | olicy con | Hadopt existing policy contained in CTY 11 in PPS 21 together with the SPPS.   | Reconfigu<br>New builc<br>or amenit | rre exist<br>dings clı<br>:y reaso | ting polik<br>ustered v<br>ins or it v | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 11 in PPS 21 together with the SPPS with the following amendment:  New buildings clustered where possible but may be sited away from the farm group where there is environmental or amenity reasons or it would be prejudicial to the operation on the farm.  |
| S F  | Short N<br>Term T | Med. L<br>Term T | Long (    | Comments   | Short N<br>Term T                   | Med.                               | Long                                   | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | +                 | +                | +         | Likely positive effects by facilitating alternative employment opportunities on existing farm enterprises, and helping sustain vibrant rural communities.  | +                                   | +                                  | +                                      | Likely positive effects by facilitating alternative employment opportunities on existing farm enterprises, and helping sustain vibrant rural communities.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +                 | +                | +         | Likely positive effects linked to increased employment opportunities and improved family incomes.  | +                                   | +                                  | +                                      | Likely positive effects linked to increased employment opportunities and improved family incomes.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education<br/>and skills of the population</li> </ol>  | +                 | +                | +         | Likely positive effect by aiding the development of skills within other industries outside of typical farming activities, such as tourism or farm retailing.   | +                                   | +                                  | +                                      | Likely positive effect by aiding the development of skills within other industries outside of typical farming activities, such as tourism or farm retailing.   |
| To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home   | 0                 | 0                | 0         | Likely minimal impact on opportunities to get a decent home  | 0                                   | 0                                  | 0                                      | Likely minimal impact on opportunities to get a decent home  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | N/R               | N/R              | N/R       | No Relationship  | N/R                                 | N/R                                | N/R                                    | No Relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more<br/>equal and inclusive society</li> </ol>                           | +                 | +                | +         | Likely positive effect by facilitating creation of job opportunities that help sustain vibrant rural communities within Mid Ulster.  | +                                   | +                                  | +                                      | Likely positive effect by facilitating creation of job opportunities that help sustain vibrant rural communities within Mid Ulster.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   | N/R               | N/R              | N/R       | No Relationship  | N/R                                 | N/R                                | N/R                                    | No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | د                 | د                | L s       | The potential effect on this objective may vary from case to case. For example, a successful agri-tourism initiative may generate additional traffic from longer distances, whereas a local farm shop in the right location may shorten typical journey times for visitors. Therefore it is considered that the overall effect is likely to be minimal.  | <i>د</i> ،                          | خ                                  | خ                                      | The potential effect on this objective may vary from case to case. For example, a successful agri-tourism initiative may generate additional traffic from longer distances, whereas a local farm shop in the right location may shorten typical journey times for visitors. Therefore it is considered that the overall effect is likely to be minimal.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;<br/>conserve water resources and<br/>provide for sustainable sources of<br/>water supply</li> </ol> |                   |                  |           | Likely to have a negative impact on this objective as increased development on a farm is likely to lead to increased water consumption and increased risk of pollution. Criterion based policy and other legislative requirements should ensure possible effects are adequately mitigated.   |                                     |                                    | •                                      | Likely to have a negative impact on this objective as increased development on a farm is likely to lead to increased water consumption and increased risk of pollution. Criterion based policy and other legislative requirements should ensure possible effects are adequately mitigated.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | <i>د</i> -        | <i>-</i> -       | ۶ د د     | The potential effect on this objective may vary from case to case. For example, a successful agri-tourism initiative may generate additional traffic from longer distances resulting in more traffic emissions, whereas a local farm shop in the right location may shorten typical journey times for visitors. In any case, it is considered that the overall effect is likely to be minimal. | <i>د</i> .                          | <i>د-</i>                          | <i>د</i> .                             | The potential effect on this objective may vary from case to case. For example, a successful agri-tourism initiative may generate additional traffic from longer distances resulting in more traffic emissions, whereas a local farm shop in the right location may shorten typical journey times for visitors. In any case, it is considered that the overall effect is likely to be minimal. |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   |                   | 1                |           | Potential negative effect on biodiversity through re-use of existing buildings and impact on for example, nesting birds. Mitigation through criterion based policy which requires natural heritage interests to be respected.  |                                     |                                    |  | Potential negative effect on biodiversity through re-use of existing buildings and impact on for example, nesting birds. Mitigation through criterion based policy which requires natural heritage interests to be respected.  |



|  | Ontion 1     | -            |              |  | Ontion 2                       |                                    |                                    |  |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopte       | xisting p    | oolicy co    | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 11 in PPS 21 together with the SPPS.  | Reconfig<br>New bui<br>or amen | gure exi:<br>Idings c<br>ity reas: | sting pol<br>lustered<br>ons or it | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 11 in PPS 21 together with the SPPS with the following amendment: New buildings clustered where possible but may be sited away from the farm group where there is environmental or amenity reasons or it would be prejudicial to the operation on the farm.   |
| ·  | Short Term T | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short<br>Term                  | Med.<br>Term                       | Long<br>Term                       | Comments   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance<br>the character and quality of<br>landscapes and townscapes                         | +            | +            | +            | There is potential for positive impacts on rural landscapes by securing the upkeep of existing farm buildings which might otherwise become dilapidated or fall into a state of disrepair. New builds, which are only allowed in exceptional circumstances, should be satisfactorily integrated with existing group of farm buildings.  | +                              | +                                  | +                                  | There is potential for positive impacts on rural landscapes by securing the upkeep of existing farm buildings which might otherwise become dilapidated or fall into a state of disrepair. New builds, which are only allowed in exceptional circumstances, should be satisfactorily integrated with existing group of farm buildings.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                     | +            | +            | +            | There is potential for positive impacts by securing the upkeep and retention of existing traditional vernacular farm buildings which might otherwise be demolished or become dilapidated.  | +                              | +                                  | +                                  | There is potential for positive impacts by securing the upkeep and retention of existing traditional vernacular farm buildings which might otherwise be demolished or become dilapidated.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce contributions to<br/>climate change and reduce<br/>vulnerability to climate change</li> </ol> | خ            | خ            | خ            | The potential effect on this objective may vary from case to case. For example, a successful agri-tourism initiative may generate additional traffic from longer distances resulting in more traffic emissions, whereas a local farm shop in the right location may shorten typical journey times for visitors. In any case, it is considered that the overall effect is likely to be minimal. | خ                              | خ                                  | <i>د</i> .                         | The potential effect on this objective may vary from case to case. For example, a successful agri-tourism initiative may generate additional traffic from longer distances resulting in more traffic emissions, whereas a local farm shop in the right location may shorten typical journey times for visitors. In any case, it is considered that the overall effect is likely to be minimal.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0            | 0            | 0            | Although there may be some minor benefits through re-use of existing buildings rather than erection of new buildings and associated hard surfaces, the overall impact on this objective is likely to be minimal.   | 0                              | 0                                  | 0                                  | Although there may be some minor benefits through re-use of existing buildings rather than erection of new buildings and associated hard surfaces, the overall impact on this objective is likely to be minimal.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                       | 1            | -            |              | Potential negative effects as any new development in the countryside may lead to more waste generated.   | ,                              |                                    |                                    | Potential negative effects as any new development in the countryside may lead to more waste generated.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance<br>land quality and soil resources   | 0            | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a neutral impact on land quality and soil resources as the approach involves the reuse of existing buildings. Also new buildings are likely to be constructed within the farm holding so there is unlikely to be the loss of good quality agricultural land.  | 0                              | 0                                  | 0                                  | Likely to have a neutral impact on land quality and soil resources as the approach involves the reuse of existing buildings. Also new buildings are likely to be constructed within the farm holding so there is unlikely to be the loss of good quality agricultural land.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | ‡            | ‡            | ‡            | Likely positive effect. Agriculture is a major employer in the rural economy and helping farms to diversify will help to sustain this sector. It may encourage business start ups within existing farm or forestry holdings and keep people working and living in rural areas.   | ‡                              | ‡                                  | ‡                                  | Likely positive effect. Agriculture is a major employer in the rural economy and helping farms to diversify will help to sustain this sector. It may encourage business start ups within existing farm or forestry holdings and keep people working and living in rural areas. This approach also facilitates new buildings for farm diversification away from the farm group which provides further opportunities for farmers to develop accompanying businesses. This is important as farm incomes may be reducing and there is a need to diversify.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol>           | ‡            | ‡            | ‡            | Likely positive effect by helping to provide employment for those in rural areas where there may be limited job opportunities and help improve earnings of current farms. This approach may also provide employment in a variety of sectors from leisure, tourism and agri-food  | ‡                              | ‡                                  | ‡                                  | Likely positive effect by helping to provide employment for those in rural areas where there may be limited job opportunities and help improve earnings of current farms. This approach may also provide employment in a variety of sectors from leisure, tourism and agri-food. This approach also facilitates new buildings for farm diversification away from the farm group which provides further opportunities for farmers to develop accompanying businesses. This is important as farm incomes may be reducing and there is a need to diversify. |

# Assessment of Alternatives - Policy AFR 2 - Farm Diversification

Funitive Hegation Anadaral Orientian Major ways Rejectority

|  | Option 1. | +            |           |   | Option 2.                           |                                    |                                    |   |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt 6   | existing p   | olicy cor | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 11 in PPS 21 together with the SPPS.   | Reconfigu<br>New build<br>or amenit | re existi<br>ings clus<br>y reason | ng polic<br>stered w<br>is or it w | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 11 in PPS 21 together with the SPPS with the following amendment: New buildings clustered where possible but may be sited away from the farm group where there is environmental or amenity reasons or it would be prejudicial to the operation on the farm.  |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term |           | Comments  | Short IV<br>Term To                 | Med. L<br>Term T                   | Long<br>Term                       | Comments  |
| To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | ‡         | ‡            | ‡         | Likely positive effect by facilitating the regeneration of rural businesses.  | ‡                                   | ‡                                  | ‡                                  | Likely positive effect by facilitating the regeneration of rural businesses. This approach also facilitates new buildings for farm diversification away from the farm group which provides further opportunities for farmers to develop accompanying businesses. This is important as farm incomes may be reducing and there is a need to diversify.  |
| To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | ‡         | ‡            | ‡         | Likely positive effect by facilitating the development of home grown indigenous businesses which is a key feature of the Mid Ulster District.   | ‡                                   | ‡                                  | ‡                                  | Likely positive effect by facilitating the development of home grown indigenous businesses which is a key feature of the Mid Ulster District. This approach also facilitates new buildings for farm diversification away from the farm group which provides further opportunities for farmers to develop accompanying businesses. This is important as farm incomes may be reducing and there is a need to diversify. |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth      | <i>د</i>  | خ            | خ         | The potential effect on this objective may vary from case to case. For example, a successful agri-tourism initiative may generate additional traffic from further distances, whereas a local farm shop may shorten typical journey times for visitors. In any case, it is considered that the overall effect is likely to be minimal. | ć                                   | خ                                  | ۲.                                 | The potential effect on this objective may vary from case to case. For example, a successful agri-tourism initiative may generate additional traffic from further distances, whereas a local farm shop may shorten typical journey times for visitors. In any case, it is considered that the overall effect is likely to be minimal.   |

# Assessment of Alternatives - Policy AFR 2 - Farm Diversification

|                     | Option 1.   | Option 2.  |
|---------------------|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt existing policy contained in CTY 11 in PPS 21 together with the SPPS. | Reconfigure existing policy contained in CTY 11 in PPS 21 together with the SPPS with the following amendment:<br>New buildings clustered where possible but may be sited away from the farm group where there is environmental<br>or amenity reasons or it would be prejudicial to the operation on the farm. |
|                     | Short Med. Long Comments  | Short Med. Long Comments<br>Term Term Term   |

|                            | Summary - Farm Diversification (Policy AFR 2)  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | Broadly positive social effects anticipated from this approach. A policy that facilitates farm diversification can bring benefits in terms of skill development and employment creation. It can also assist in sustaining the vibrancy of rural communities, as agriculture is a major employer in Mid Ulster and this approach facilitates the development of agriculture and assisting farm families to continue to live in the countryside. |
| Environmental Effects      | Although some adverse impacts on water quality and biodiversity are anticipated it is considered that these can be adequately controlled through policy mitigation. There may be positive effects on biodiversity and historic assets as both approaches are ensuring the enhancement of traditional vernacular buildings.   |
| Economic Effects           | These approaches has potential to have major positive impacts on economic growth and regeneration in rural areas. The agricultural sector is an important employer within the Mid Ulster District but is constantly faced with challenges and uncertainty. Facilitating other sustainable forms of employment in appropriate rural locations can help subsidise existing farm incomes and aid regeneration of rural communities.               |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation for both approaches can be in the general planning principles i.e. scale and character of the building, natural heritage interests and that the enterprise is run in conjunction with the working farm.   |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy AFR 2 reconfigure existing policy for Farm Diversification with amendments.  |

#### **Historic Environment**

# Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment

# Policy HE 1 Beaghmore Stone Circles Area of Significant Archaeological Interest ASAI

| Policy HE 1 Beaghmore Stone Circles Area of Significant Archaeological Interest ASAI | cles Area | of Signif | icant Arch  | neological Interest ASAI Key Rey Restrict Manufactural Uncertain Manufactural Key  |
|--|-----------|-----------|-------------|--|
|  | Option 1. | •         |             |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt ne  | ew strate | gic plannir | Adopt new strategic planning policy for Beaghmore Stone Circles ASAI   |
|  | Short     | Med.      | Long        | Comments   |
|  | Term      | Term      | Term        |  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and<br/>social exclusion</li> </ol>                       | +         | +         | +           | Beaghmore Stone Circles is an important tourist attraction within Mid Ulster and one of the best dark sky environments in Northern Ireland. Therefore Beaghmore has the potential to create jobs and also gives local residents a sense of pride in the community. This can bring local residents together and alleviate social exclusion. |
| <ol><li>To improve the health and<br/>wellbeing of the population</li></ol>          | +         | +         | +           | This approach facilitates the specific protection and safeguarding of the Beaghmore Stone Circles. Therefore Beaghmore has the potential to create jobs and also gives local residents a sense of pride in the community. Thus bringing local residents together and alleviating social exclusion.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population                             | +         | +         | +           | The bespoke planning policy for Beaghmore has the potential to promote and encourage practical skills needed to repair and maintain such heritage assets; sustainable management of these tangible heritage assets as part of a Heritage - Led Education and Skills Toolkit.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                | N/R       | N/R       | N/R         | No Relationship  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | N/R       | N/R       | N/R         | No Relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society  | +         | +         | +           | Beaghmore Stone Circles can be used as part of a toolkit for heritage - led community development, planning and regeneration to encourage cooperation, communication and understanding of local cultural traditions and the past.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need       | N/R       | N/R       | N/R         | No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment                                | 0         | 0         | 0           | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing the effect of traffic but protecting archaeological remains at Beaghmore may lead to<br>more visitors which could increase traffic.  |
|  |           |           |             |  |

# Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment

| Policy HE 1 Beaghmore Stone Circles Area of Significant Archaeological Interest ASAI                      | cles Area | of Signifi   | icant Arch  | aeological Interest ASAI Rey Raysthe Magazine Magazine Magazine Median Modern Republication Republic |
|---|-----------|--------------|-------------|--|
|   | Option 1. |              |             |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt ne  | ew strateg   | χic plannir | Adopt new strategic planning policy for Beaghmore Stone Circles ASAI   |
|   | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long        | Comments   |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0         | 0            |             | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on the natural environment including water quality is minimal, however it is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of Beaghmore and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>  | 0         | 0            | 0           | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on the natural environment including air quality is minimal, however, it is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of Beaghmore and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development.  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity  | +         | +            | +           | It is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of Beaghmore Stone Circles and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development. This has the potential to allow wildlife and other flora and fauna within/around Beaghmore to thrive.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                        | ‡         | ‡            | ‡           | This approach is likely to have significant positive benefits. It is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of archaeological remains within such areas, and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development therefore improving and enhancing the character and quality of the historic landscape through natural regeneration.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets              | ‡         | ‡            | ‡           | This approach is likely to offer a greater level of protection to Beaghmore Stone Circles and therefore will reduce pressure for further development therefore enhancing, protecting and conserving the extensive stone circle and alignment complex within this area.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                  | 0         | 0            | 0           | Likely to have a minimal impact on climate change.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk and<br/>the adverse consequences of<br/>flooding</li> </ol>                 | 0         | 0            | 0           | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing flood risk.  |

Policy HE 1 Beaghmore Stone Circles Area of Significant Archaeological Interest ASAI

|  |               |              |              | Key Restrict Americal Magnetical No.  |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
|  | Option 1.     | 1.           |              |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt ne      | ew strate    | gic planniı  | Adopt new strategic planning policy for Beaghmore Stone Circles ASAI  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                             | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | +             | +            | +            | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on the natural environment including land quality and soil resources is positive and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development therefore allowing for the conservation and enhancement of land quality and soil resources.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +             | +            | +            | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on economic growth is unknown, however it is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.   |
|  | ı             | ı            | -            | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth within/around Beaghmore. Renewable energy development i.e. turbines, masts and pylons and large scale sheds from agriculture from industry or agriculture is not allowed as it is deemed to have an adverse impact on Beaghmore. This will have economic impacts on businesses or homeowners in this area who may want to grow their businesses.    |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +            | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.   |
|  | ı             | ı            | -            | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth within/around Beaghmore. Renewable energy development i.e. turbines, masts and pylons and large scale sheds from agriculture from industry or agriculture is not allowed as it is deemed to have an adverse impact on Beaghmore. This will have economic impacts on businesses or homeowners in this area who may want to grow their businesses.    |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 | +             | +            | +            | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on economic growth is unknown, however it is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and promote sustainable management of the heritage values of the area and create a catalyst for regeneration of local villages and small settlements. |

# Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment

# Policy HE 1 Beaghmore Stone Circles Area of Significant Archaeological Interest ASAI

| Policy HE 1 Beaghmore Stone Circles Area of Significant Archaeological Interest ASAI | cles Arec | ı of Signij  | ficant Arcł | eological Interest ASAI Key Resident Magazine Ma |
|--|-----------|--------------|-------------|--|
|  | Option 1. | 1.           |             |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt n   | ew strate    | gic plannir | Adopt new strategic planning policy for Beaghmore Stone Circles ASAI   |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long        | Comments   |
|  | ı         | -            | ı           | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth within/around Beaghmore. Renewable energy development i.e. turbines, masts and pylons and large scale sheds from agriculture from industry or agriculture is not allowed as it is deemed to have an adverse impact on Beaghmore. This will have economic impacts on businesses or homeowners in this area who may want to grow their businesses.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment               | +         | +            | +           | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.  |
|  | ı         | ı            | ı           | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth within/around Beaghmore. Renewable energy development i.e. turbines, masts and pylons and large scale sheds from agriculture from industry or agriculture is not allowed as it is deemed to have an adverse impact on Beaghmore. This will have economic impacts on businesses or homeowners in this area who may want to grow their businesses.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth        | 0         | 0            | 0           | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient movement patterns within/around Beaghmore Stone Circles.  |

# Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment

# Policy HE 1 Beaghmore Stone Circles Area of Significant Archaeological Interest ASAI



|           | Adopt new strategic planning policy for Beaghmore Stone Circles ASAI | Comments                          |
|-----------|--|-----------------------------------|
|           | planning po  | ong<br>erm                        |
|           | v strategic  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term |
| Option 1. | Adopt nev  | Short                             |
|           | SA / SEA Objectives  |                                   |

|                            | Summary - Beaghmore Stone Circles Area of Significant Archaeological Interest (Policy HE 1)   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | This approach can bring minor positive effects on the majority of the social objectives. Therefore protecting Beaghmore stone circles has the potential to create jobs and also gives local residents a sense of pride in the community. Thus bringing local residents together and alleviating social exclusion.   |
| Environmental Effects      | This approach can bring minor positive effects on the majority of the environmental objectives. Development such as turbines, masts, pylons and large scale development (height and area) are not permitted within this area where they would adversely impact on its distinctive heritage values. Therefore this is reflected in the significant positive scoring for historic environment and landscapes, as it will protect the stone circles and allow wildlife, flora and fauna to thrive.   |
| Economic Effects           | This approach is likely to have both minor positive and negative effects. Negatively this approach has the potential to hinder economic growth within/around Beaghmore. Renewable energy development i.e. turbines, masts and pylons and large scale sheds from agriculture from industry or agriculture is not allowed as it is deemed to have an adverse impact on Beaghmore. This will have economic impacts on businesses or homeowners in this area who may want to grow their businesses. On the flip side protecting the stone circles at Beaghmore will encourage heritage-led tourism and regeneration within this area. |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation measures would include the use of planning conditions  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 1 - Policy HE 1 Adopt new strategic planning policy for Beaghmore Stone Circles ASAI   |



|   | Option 1.     |              |            |   |
|---|---------------|--------------|------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt nev     | v strategi   | ic plannin | Adopt new strategic planning policy for Creggandevesky ASAI   |
|   |               | -            |            |   |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long       | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and<br/>social exclusion</li> </ol>  | +             | +            | +          | Creggandevesky is an important tourist attraction within Mid Ulster and is one of Northern Irelands best example of a Court<br>Tomb. Therefore Creggandevesky has the potential to create jobs and also gives local residents a sense of pride in the<br>community. This can bring local residents together and alleviate social exclusion. |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +             | +            | +          | This approach facilitates the specific protection and safeguarding of the Creggandevesky. Therefore Creggandevesky has the potential to create jobs and also gives local residents a sense of pride in the community. Thus bringing local residents together and alleviating social exclusion.  |
| <ol><li>To improve the education<br/>and skills of the population</li></ol>                                   | +             | +            | +          | The bespoke planning policy for Creggandevesky has the potential to promote and encourage practical skills needed to repair and maintain such heritage assets; sustainable management of these tangible heritage assets as part of a Heritage - Led Education and Skills Toolkit.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home   | N/R           | N/R          | N/R        | No Relationship   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity   | N/R           | N/R          | N/R        | No Relationship   |
| <ul><li>f. To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more<br/>equal and inclusive society</li></ul> | +             | +            | +          | Creggandevesky can be used as part of a toolkit for heritage - led community development, planning and regeneration to<br>encourage cooperation, communication and understanding of local cultural traditions and the past.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                                | N/R           | N/R          | N/R        | No Relationship   |

| W/M | No         | Relationship       |
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|     | POSITION   |                    |

|  | Option 1. |              |            |  |
|--|-----------|--------------|------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt ne  | w strateg    | ic plannir | Adopt new strategic planning policy for Creggandevesky ASAI  |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long       | Comments   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0         | 0            | 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing the effect of traffic but protecting archaeological remains at Creggandevesky may lead to more visitors which could increase traffic.  |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply     | 0         | 0            | 0          | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on the natural environment including water quality is minimal, however it is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of Creggandevesky and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | 0         | 0            | 0          | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on the natural environment including air quality is minimal, however, it is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of Creggandevesky and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development.   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance<br>biodiversity  | +         | +            | +          | It is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of Creggandevesky and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development. This has the potential to allow wildlife and other flora and fauna within/around Creggandevesky to thrive.   |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance<br/>the character and quality of<br/>landscapes and townscapes</li> </ol> | ‡         | ‡            | ‡          | This approach is likely to have significant positive benefits. It is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of archaeological remains within such areas, and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development therefore improving and enhancing the character and quality of the historic landscape through natural regeneration. |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets               | ‡         | ‡            | ‡          | This approach is likely to offer a greater level of protection to Creggandevesky and therefore will reduce pressure for further development therefore enhancing, protecting and conserving the important Court Tomb and alignment complex within this area.  |



|   | Option 1.     |                  |            |  |
|---|---------------|------------------|------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt nev     | <i>N</i> strateg | ic plannir | Adopt new strategic planning policy for Creggandevesky ASAI  |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term     | Long       | Comments   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change            | 0             | 0                | 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact on Climate Change.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                   | 0             | 0                | 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing flood risk.  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production<br/>of waste and use of non-<br/>renewable materials</li> </ol> | 0             | 0                | 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact on minimising the production of waste.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                     | +             | +                | +          | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on the natural environment including land quality and soil resources is positive and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development therefore allowing for the conservation and enhancement of land quality and soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth  | +             | +                | +          | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on economic growth is unknown, however it is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.  |
|   | -             | ı                | 1          | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth within/around Creggandevesky. Renewable energy development i.e. turbines, masts and pylons and large scale sheds from agriculture from industry or agriculture is not allowed as it is deemed to have an adverse impact on Creggandevesky. This will have economic impacts on businesses or homeowners in this area who may want to grow their businesses. |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment                      | +             | +                | +          | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.  |

| M/M | No        | Relationship                         |
|-----|-----------|--------------------------------------|
|     | Mann      | Name and Address of the Owner, where |
| *   | Maga      | į                                    |
| -   | Undertain | The second second                    |
| 0   | Meutinal  | CHARLES AND                          |
| 4   | Megative  |                                      |
|     | POSITION  |                                      |

|  | Option 1. |                   |            |  |
|--|-----------|-------------------|------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt nev | <i>N</i> strategi | ic plannin | Adopt new strategic planning policy for Creggandevesky ASAI  |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term      | Long       | Comments   |
|  | -         | -                 | 1          | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth within/around Creggandevesky. Renewable energy development i.e. turbines, masts and pylons and large scale sheds from agriculture from industry or agriculture is not allowed as it is deemed to have an adverse impact on Creggandevesky. This will have economic impacts on businesses or homeowners in this area who may want to grow their businesses. |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +         | +                 | +          | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on economic growth is unknown, however it is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and promote sustainable management of the heritage values of the area and create a catalyst for regeneration of local villages and small settlements.        |
|  | -         | -                 | 1          | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth within/around Creggandevesky. Renewable energy development i.e. turbines, masts and pylons and large scale sheds from agriculture from industry or agriculture is not allowed as it is deemed to have an adverse impact on Creggandevesky. This will have economic impacts on businesses or homeowners in this area who may want to grow their businesses. |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +         | +                 | +          | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.  |
|  | -         | - 1               | 1          | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth within/around Beaghmore. Renewable energy development i.e. turbines, masts and pylons and large scale sheds from agriculture from industry or agriculture is not allowed as it is deemed to have an adverse impact on Beaghmore. This will have economic impacts on businesses or homeowners in this area who may want to grow their businesses.           |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | 0         | 0                 | 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient movement patterns within/around Creggandevesky.   |



|                     | Option 1. |                 |            |   |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt nev | v strateg       | ic plannin | adopt new strategic planning policy for Creggandevesky ASAI |
|                     | Short     | Short Med. Long | Long       | Comments  |
|                     | Term      | Term Term Term  | Term       |   |

|                            | Summary - Creggandevesky Area of Significant Archaeological Interest (Policy HE 2)  |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | This approach can bring minor positive effects on the majority of the social objectives. Therefore protecting Creggandevesky has the potential to create jobs and also gives local residents a sense of pride in the community. Thus bringing local residents together and alleviating social exclusion.  |
| Environmental Effects      | This approach can bring minor positive effects on the majority of the environmental objectives. Development such as turbines, masts, pylons and large scale development (height and area) is not allowed within this area. Therefore this is reflected in the significant positive scoring for historic environment and landscapes, as it will protect the court tomb and allow wildlife, flora and fauna to thrive.  |
| Economic Effects           | This approach is likely to have both minor positive and negative effects. Negatively this approach has the potential to hinder economic growth within/around Creggandevesky. Renewable energy development i.e. turbines, masts and pylons and large scale sheds from agriculture from industry or agriculture is not allowed as it is deemed to have an adverse impact on Creggandevesky. This will have economic impacts on businesses or homeowners in this area who may want to grow their businesses. On the flip side protecting the Creggandevesky will encourage heritage-led tourism and regeneration within this area. |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation measures would include the use of planning conditions  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 1 - Policy HE 2 -Adopt new strategic planning policy for Creggandevesky ASAI   |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 3 - Tullahogue Area of Significant Archaeological Interest ASAI

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|   | Option 1. |              |           |   |
|---|-----------|--------------|-----------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt ne  | w strateg    | ic planni | Adopt new strategic planning policy for Tullahogue ASAI   |
|   | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>                          | +         | +            | +         | Tullahogue is an important tourist attraction within Mid Ulster and is the inauguration place for the northern branch of the O'Neills. Therefore Tullaghogue has the potential to create jobs and also gives local residents a sense of pride in the community. This can bring local residents together and alleviate social exclusion. |
| <ol><li>To improve the health and<br/>wellbeing of the population</li></ol>         | +         | +            | +         | This approach facilitates the specific protection and safeguarding of the Tullahogue Fort and other archeaological remains. Therefore Tullahogue has the potential to create jobs and also gives local residents a sense of pride in the community. Thus bringing local residents together and alleviating social exclusion.            |
| <ol><li>To improve the education<br/>and skills of the population</li></ol>         | +         | +            | +         | The bespoke planning policy for Tullahogue has the potential to promote and encourage practical skills needed to repair and maintain such heritage assets; sustainable management of these tangible heritage assets as part of a Heritage - Led Education and Skills Toolkit.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home               | N/R       | N/R          | N/R       | No Relationship   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | N/R       | N/R          | N/R       | No Relationship   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society | +         | +            | +         | Tullahogue can be used as part of a toolkit for heritage - led community development, planning and regeneration to encourage cooperation, communication and understanding of local cultural traditions and the past.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need      | N/R       | N/R          | N/R       | No Relationship   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment                               | 0         | 0            | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing the effect of traffic but protecting archaeological remains at Tullahogue may lead to<br>more visitors which could increase traffic.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 3 - Tullahogue Area of Significant Archaeological Interest ASAI

|   | Option 1. |              |            |  |
|---|-----------|--------------|------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt ne  | w strate§    | gic planni | Adopt new strategic planning policy for Tullahogue ASAI  |
|   | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long       | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;</li> <li>conserve water resources and</li> <li>provide for sustainable sources</li> <li>of water supply</li> </ol> | 0         | 0            | 0          | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on the natural environment including water quality is minimal, however it is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of Tullahogue and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development.  |
| 10. To improve air quality  | 0         | 0            | 0          | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on the natural environment including air quality is minimal, however, it is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of Tullahogue and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>  | +         | +            | +          | It is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of Tullahogue and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development. This has the potential to allow wildlife and other flora and fauna within/around Tullahogue to thrive.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance<br>the character and quality of<br>landscapes and townscapes  | ‡         | ‡            | ‡          | This approach is likely to have significant positive benefits. It is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of archaeological remains within Tullahogue, and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development therefore improving and enhancing the character and quality of the historic landscape through natural regeneration. |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets</li> </ol>  | ‡         | ‡            | ‡          | This approach is likely to offer a greater level of protection to Beaghmore Stone Circles and therefore will reduce pressure for further development therefore enhancing, protecting and conserving the fort and alignment complex within this area.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change  | +         | +            | +          | Likely to have a minimal impact on Climate Change.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding   | +         | +            | +          | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing Flood Risk.  |

Assessment of Alternatives — The Historic Environment Policy HE 3 - Tullahogue Area of Significant Archaeological Interest ASAI

|  | Option 1. |              |             |   |
|--|-----------|--------------|-------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt ne  | w strate     | gic plannii | Adopt new strategic planning policy for Tullahogue ASAI   |
| ,  | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long        | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production<br/>of waste and use of non-<br/>renewable materials</li> </ol>    | +         | +            | +           | Likely to have a minimal impact on the production of waste.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                        | +         | +            | +           | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on the natural environment including land quality and soil resources is positive and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development therefore allowing for the conservation and enhancement of land quality and soil resources.  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable economic growth</li> </ol>   | +         | +            | +           | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on economic growth is unknown, however it is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.   |
|  | 1         | -            | -           | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth within/around Tullahogue. Renewable energy development i.e. turbines, masts and pylons and large scale sheds from agriculture from industry or agriculture is not allowed as it is deemed to have an adverse impact on Tullahogue. This will have economic impacts on businesses or homeowners in this area who may want to grow their businesses.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | +         | +            | +           | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.   |
|  | ı         | ı            | ı           | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth within/around Tullahogue. Renewable energy development i.e. turbines, masts and pylons and large scale sheds from agriculture from industry or agriculture is not allowed as it is deemed to have an adverse impact on Tullahogue. This will have economic impacts on businesses or homeowners in this area who may want to grow their businesses.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 | +         | +            | +           | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on economic growth is unknown, however it is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and promote sustainable management of the heritage values of the area and create a catalyst for regeneration of local villages and small settlements. |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 3 - Tullahogue Area of Significant Archaeological Interest ASAI

|   | Option 1. |              |            |  |
|---|-----------|--------------|------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt ne  | w strateg    | ic plannir | Adopt new strategic planning policy for Tullahogue ASAI  |
|   | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long       | Comments   |
|   | -         | ı            | 1          | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth within/around Tullahogue. Renewable energy development i.e. turbines, masts and pylons and large scale sheds from agriculture from industry or agriculture is not allowed as it is deemed to have an adverse impact on Tullahogue. This will have economic impacts on businesses or homeowners in this area who may want to grow their businesses. |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment        | +         | +            | +          | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.  |
|   | 1         | ı            | ı          | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth within/around Tullahogue. Renewable energy development i.e. turbines, masts and pylons and large scale sheds from agriculture from industry or agriculture is not allowed as it is deemed to have an adverse impact on Tullahogue. This will have economic impacts on businesses or homeowners in this area who may want to grow their businesses. |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth | 0         | 0            | 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient movement patterns within/around Tullahogue.   |



|                     | Option 1. |           |   |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt ne  | w strateg | Adopt new strategic planning policy for Tullahogue ASAI |
|                     | Short     | Med.      | Short Med. Long   |
|                     | Term      | Term      | Term Term Term  |

|                            | Summary - Tullahogue Area of Significant Archaeological Interest ASAI (Policy HE 3)   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | This approach can bring minor positive effects on the majority of the social objectives. Therefore protecting Tullahogue has the potential to create jobs and also gives local residents a sense of pride in the community. Thus bringing local residents together and alleviating social exclusion.  |
| Environmental Effects      | This approach can bring minor positive effects on the majority of the environmental objectives. Development such as turbines, masts, pylons and large scale development (height and area) is not allowed within this area. Therefore this is reflected in the significant positive scoring for historic environment and landscapes, as it will protect the fort and allow wildlife, flora and fauna to thrive.  |
| Economic Effects           | This approach is likely to have both minor positive and negative effects. Negatively this approach has the potential to hinder economic growth within/around Tullahogue. Renewable energy development i.e. turbines, masts and pylons and large scale sheds from agriculture from industry or agriculture is not allowed as it is deemed to have an adverse impact on Tullahogue. This will have economic impacts on businesses or homeowners in this area who may want to grow their businesses. On the flip side protecting the fort at Tullahogue will encourage heritage-led tourism and regeneration within this area. |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation measures would include the use of planning conditions  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 1 - Policy HE 3 - Adopt new strategic planning policy for Tullahogue ASAI  |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 4 Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Settings

| 9                         |
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| N/K<br>No<br>relationship |
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| Key                       |

|  | Option 1 |              |           |   | Option 2.                |                                    |                           |  |
|--|----------|--------------|-----------|---|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt ex | isting po    | olicy cor | Adopt existing policy contained in the SPPS (Paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11) and PPS 6 (Policy BH1)  | Reconfigui<br>account pa | e existin <sub>i</sub><br>ragraphs | g strategi<br>s 6.8 - 6.1 | Reconfigure existing strategic planning policy for Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Settings, taking into account paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11 of SPPS, PPS6 BH1 and local heritage context. There are no amendments to the policy. Policy HE 4  |
|  | Short    | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments  | Short                    | Med.<br>Term                       | Long                      | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and<br/>social exclusion</li> </ol>   | +        | +            | +         | The planning policy has the potential to promote and encourage community development, community planning and regeneration - it is part of a toolkit for improving and encouraging social interaction and activities leading to social inclusion and potentially help reduce poverty.  | +                        | +                                  | +                         | The planning policy has the potential to promote and encourage community development, community planning and regeneration - it is part of a toolkit for improving and encouraging social interaction and activities leading to social inclusion and potentially help reduce poverty.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve the health and<br/>wellbeing of the population</li> </ol>                                | +        | +            | +         | The planning policy has the potential to promote and encourage physical and recreational activities within the defined areas and increase access to the historic landscape through protection, preservation and conservation - access to and enjoyment of the historic landscapes has the potential to improve inhabitants and visitors health and wellbeine. | +                        | +                                  | +                         | The planning policy has the potential to promote and encourage physical and recreational activities within the defined areas and increase access to the historic landscape through protection, preservation and conservation - access to and enjoyment of the historic landscapes has the potential to improve inhabitants and visitors health and wellbeing.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education<br/>and skills of the population</li> </ol>                                | +        | +            | +         | The planning policy has the potential to promote and encourage practical skills needed to repair and maintain such heritage assets; sustainable management of these tangible heritage assets as part of a Heritage - Led Education and Skills Toolkit.  | +                        | +                                  | +                         | The planning policy has the potential to promote and encourage practical skills needed to repair and maintain such heritage assets; sustainable management of these tangible heritage assets as part of a Heritage - Led Education and Skills Toolkit.   |
| To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home   | N/R      | N/R          | N/R       | No Relationship   | N/R                      | N/R                                | N/R                       | No Relationship  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | N/R      | N/R          | N/R       | No Relationship   | N/R                      | N/R                                | N/R                       | No Relationship  |
| <ul> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more<br/>equal and inclusive society</li> </ul> | +        | +            | +         | Historic environment provides a tangible link to the past and a sense of identity, place and belonging. The existing policy approach does not take full account of paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11 of SPPS nor the Local Importance of these designated areas.  | +                        | +                                  | +                         | Historic Environment provides a tangible link to the past which facilitates a sense of identity, place and belonging. Formal protection by designation through LDP planning policy for AAPs will facilitate a greater understanding, access to and enjoyment of these important heritage assets in the public interest. It facilitates specific protection and safeguarding of the archaeological remains within the defined areas. Furthermore, such important archaeological areas can be used as part of a toolkit for heritage - led community development, planning and regeneration to encourage cooperation, communication and understanding of local cultural traditions and the past. |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                               | N/R      | N/R          | N/R       | No Relationship   | N/R                      | N/R                                | N/R                       | No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0        | 0            | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing the effect of traffic but protecting archaeological remains may lead to more visitors which could increase traffic.   | 0                        | 0                                  | 0                         | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing the effect of traffic but protecting archaeological remains may lead to more visitors which could increase traffic.  |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply       | 0        | 0            | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on water quality and water resources.   | 0                        | 0                                  | 0                         | Likely to have a minimal impact on water quality and water resources.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 4 Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Settings

|  |           |                |          |  |                          |                        |                            | The state of the s |
|--|-----------|----------------|----------|--|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--|
|  | Option 1. | <del>.</del> i |          |  | Option 2.                |                        |                            |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e   | xisting p      | olicy co | Adopt existing policy contained in the SPPS (Paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11) and PPS 6 (Policy BH1)   | Reconfigur<br>account pa | e existin<br>ıragraph. | ig strategi<br>s 6.8 - 6.1 | Reconfigure existing strategic planning policy for Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Settings, taking into account paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11 of SPPS, PPS6 BH1 and local heritage context. There are no amendments to the policy. Policy HE 4  |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term   | Long     | Comments   | Short<br>Term            | Med.<br>Term           | Long                       | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | 0         | 0              | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing the effect of traffic but protecting archaeological remains may lead to more visitors which could increase traffic and air pollution.  | 0                        | 0                      | 0                          | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing the effect of traffic but protecting archaeological remains may lead to more visitors which could increase traffic and air pollution.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | +         | +              | +        | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on the urban and natural environment including biodiversity is unknown, however, it is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of archaeological remains within such areas, and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development. | +                        | +                      | +                          | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on the urban and natural environment including biodiversity is unknown, however, it is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of archaeological remains within such areas, and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development.   |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance<br/>the character and quality of<br/>landscapes and townscapes</li> </ol>               | +         | +              | +        | Existing policy will continue to protect the archaeological remains of regional importance and their surrounding landscape.  | +                        | +                      | +                          | It is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of archaeological remains within such areas, and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where<br/>appropriate, enhance the<br/>historic environment and<br/>cultural assets</li> </ol> | +         | +              | +        | Existing policy will continue to protect the archaeological remains of regional importance and their surrounding landscape.  | +                        | +                      | +                          | It facilitates specific protection and safeguarding of the archaeological remains within the defined areas. It is expected that the protection, preservation and conservation of archaeological remains within such areas will reduce pressure for further development.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce contributions to<br/>climate change and reduce<br/>vulnerability to climate change</li> </ol>         | 0         | 0              | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on Climate Change.   | 0                        | 0                      | 0                          | Likely to have a minimal impact on Climate Change.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0         | 0              | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing flood risk.  | 0                        | 0                      | 0                          | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing flood risk.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials   | 0         | 0              | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on the production of waste.  | 0                        | 0                      | 0                          | Likely to have a minimal impact on the production of waste.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>  | +         | +              | +        | Restriction of development in designated areas will restrict development and lead to the conservation and enhancing land quality and soil resources.   | +                        | +                      | +                          | Restriction of development in designated areas will restrict development and lead to the conservation and enhancing land quality and soil resources.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable economic growth</li> </ol>   | +         | +              | +        | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.  | +                        | +                      | +                          | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.  |
|  |           |                | 1        | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth in renewable energy and other sectors as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.   |                          |                        |                            | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth in renewable energy and other sectors as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 4 Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Settings

|  | Option 1. |              |           |   | Option 2.                |                       |                           | Wardenschaft.   |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt ex  | isting po    | olicy cor | Adopt existing policy contained in the SPPS (Paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11) and PPS 6 (Policy BH1)  | Reconfigui<br>account pa | e existin<br>ıragraph | g strategi<br>s 6.8 - 6.1 | Reconfigure existing strategic planning policy for Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Settings, taking into account paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11 of SPPS, PPS6 BH1 and local heritage context. There are no amendments to the policy. Policy HE 4   |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments  | Short                    | Med.<br>Term          | Long                      | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol>             |           |              |           | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.   |                          |                       |                           | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.   |
|  |           |              |           | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth and employment in renewable energy and other sectors as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.   |                          |                       | ,- 5                      | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth and employment in renewable energy and other sectors as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in<br/>economic performance and<br/>promote sustainable<br/>regeneration</li> </ol> | +         | +            | +         | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and promote sustainable management of the heritage values of the area and create a catalyst for regeneration of local villages and small settlements. | +                        | +                     | +                         | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and promote sustainable management of the heritage values of the area and create a catalyst for regeneration of local villages and small settlements. |
|  | 1         |              |           | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth and employment in renewable energy and other sectors as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.   |                          |                       | , ,                       | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth and employment in renewable energy and other sectors as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | +         | +            | +         | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.   | +                        | +                     | +                         | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.   |
|  |           |              | ı         | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth and employment in renewable energy and other sectors as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.   |                          |                       | '                         | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth and employment in renewable energy and other sectors as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                                      | 0         | 0            | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient movement patterns.   | 0                        | 0                     | 0                         | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient movement patterns.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 4 Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Settings

| Policy HE 4 Archaeological Remains of Regional Import | Assessment of Attentiones – The Instance Invitation<br>Policy HE 4 Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Settings |                                    | Key   | Provides Neg                            | No.                    | Neutral Uncerta       | 111                  | 1                            | N/R<br>No<br>Relationship |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
|   | Option 1.   | Option 2.                          |   |   |                        |                       |                      |                              |                           |
| SA / SEA Objectives                                   | Adopt existing policy contained in the SPPS (Paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11) and PPS 6 (Policy BH1)  | Reconfigure exist account paragrap | Reconfigure existing strategic planning policy for Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Settings, taking into account paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11 of SPPS, PPS6 BH1 and local heritage context. There are no amendments to the policy. Policy HE 4 | ical Remains of R<br>rritage context. T | tegional I<br>here are | mportance<br>no amend | and thei<br>ments to | r Settings, t<br>the policy. | aking into<br>Policy HE 4 |
|   | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term  | Long<br>Term  | 8                                       | Comments               |                       |                      |                              |                           |

|                            | Summary - Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Setting (Policy HE 4)   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Background                 | It is noted that at this time (2018) central government are considering a number of fundamental changes to NI's legislative context with regard to Archaeology including procedures, processes, standards and governance. It is anticipated that any new legislation can be incorporated into the LDP via annual monitoring reports and 5 year review procedures under the Planning Act 2011 and associated Regulations 2015.   |
| Social Effects             | Both approaches are similar and therefore will have similar effects on the social objectives. Both are likely to have minor positive impacts on the social objectives such as sense of community, health and wellbeing and reducing poverty and therefore will have similar effects on the social objectives. Both are likely to have meet up and brings the community together. It can also provide jobs, thus reducing poverty and places for people to meet up and visit.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Formal protection for archaeological remains and their setting will facilitate a greater understanding and appreciation of the areas natural landscape features, improve access to and the enjoyment of the archaeological remains. Furthermore, although there is as yet no specific data on the environmental impacts of such new strategic planning policy it is likely that water, air, soil and land quality will improve over time as should the diversity of biodiversity. In addition, as such natural elements improve so shall the areas resilience to flooding and climate change. |
| Economic Effects           | Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on economic growth, regeneration, investment as they have the potential for heritage led tourism and recreation. However there are also potential minor negative effects on certain development typologies which would adversely impact on archaeological remains of regional importance and their settings.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation measures would be through the use of planning conditions to control development that may affect archaeological remains of regional importance and their setting.   |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy HE 4 - Reconfigure existing policy for Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Setting  |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE S - Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their Settings

|   | Option 1. |            |             | 3   | Option 2.                |                         |                           |  |
|---|-----------|------------|-------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt e   | xisting po | ilicy cont: | Rdopt existing policy contained in the SPPS (Paragraphs 6.9 - 6.11) and PPS 6 (Policy BH2)  | Reconfiguı<br>account põ | re existin<br>ıragraph: | ıg strateg<br>s 6.9 - 6.í | Reconfigure existing strategic planning policy for Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their Settings, taking into account paragraphs 6.9 - 6.11 of SPPS, PPS6 BH1 and local heritage context. There are no amendments to the policy.   |
|   | Short     | Med.       | Long        | Comments  | Short                    | Med.                    | Long                      | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion  | +         | +          | +           | The planning policy has the potential to promote and encourage community development, community planning and regeneration - it is part of a toolkit for improving and encouraging social interaction and activities leading to social inclusion and potentially help reduce poverty.  | +                        | +                       | +                         | The planning policy has the potential to promote and encourage community development, community planning and regeneration - it is part of a toolkit for improving and encouraging social interaction and activities leading to social inclusion and potentially help reduce poverty.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population                            | +         | +          | +           | The planning policy has the potential to promote and encourage physical and recreational activities within the defined areas and increase access to the historic landscape through protection, preservation and conservation - access to and enjoyment of the historic landscapes has the potential to improve inhabitants and visitors health and wellbeing. | +                        | +                       | +                         | The planning policy has the potential to promote and encourage physical and recreational activities within the defined areas and increase access to the historic landscape through protection, preservation and conservation - access to and enjoyment of the historic landscapes has the potential to improve inhabitants and visitors health and wellbeing.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population                            | +         | +          | +           | The planning policy has the potential to promote and encourage practical skills needed to repair and maintain such heritage assets; sustainable management of these tangible heritage assets as part of a Heritage - Led Education and Skills Toolkit.  | +                        | +                       | +                         | The planning policy has the potential to promote and encourage practical skills needed to repair and maintain such heritage assets; sustainable management of these tangible heritage assets as part of a Heritage - Led Education and Skills Toolkit.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home               | N/R       | N/R        | N/R         | No Relationship   | N/R                      | N/R                     | N/R                       | No Relationship  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | N/R       | N/R        | N/R         | No Relationship   | N/R                      | N/R                     | N/R                       | No Relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society | +         | +          | +           | Historic environment provides a tangible link to the past and a sense of identity, place and belonging. The existing policy approach does not take full account of paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11 of SPPS nor the Local Importance of these designated areas.  | +                        | +                       | +                         | Historic Environment provides a tangible link to the past which facilitates a sense of identity, place and belonging. Formal protection by designation through LDP planning policy for AAPs will facilitate a greater understanding, access to and enjoyment of these important heritage assets in the public interest. It facilitates specific protection and safeguarding of the archaeological remains within the defined areas. Furthermore, such important archaeological areas can be used as part of a toolkit for heritage - led community development, planning and regeneration to encourage cooperation, communication and understanding of local cultural traditions and the past. |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 5 - Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their Settings

|  | Option 1. |             |            |  | Option 2.              |                         |                           |  |
|--|-----------|-------------|------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e>  | kisting pol | licy conta | Adopt existing policy contained in the SPPS (Paragraphs 6.9 - 6.11) and PPS 6 (Policy BH2)   | Reconfigu<br>account p | ıre existir<br>aragraph | ng strateg<br>s 6.9 - 6.1 | Reconfigure existing strategic planning policy for Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their Settings, taking into account paragraphs 6.9 - 6.11 of SPPS, PPS6 BH1 and local heritage context. There are no amendments to the policy.   |
|  | Short     | Med.        | Long       | Comments   | Short                  | Med.<br>Term            | Long                      | Comments   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   | N/R       | N/R         | N/R        | No Relationship  | N/R                    | N/R                     | N<br>R                    | No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0         | 0           | 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing the effect of traffic but protecting archaeological remains may lead to more visitors which could increase traffic.  | 0                      | 0                       | 0                         | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing the effect of traffic but protecting archaeological remains may lead to more visitors which could increase traffic.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve water<br/>quality; conserve water<br/>resources and provide for<br/>sustainable sources of water<br/>supply</li> </ol> | 0         | 0           | 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact on water quality and water<br>resources.   | 0                      | 0                       | 0                         | Likely to have a minimal impact on water quality and water resources.  |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 0         | 0           | 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing the effect of traffic but protecting archaeological remains may lead to more visitors which could increase traffic and air pollution.  | 0                      | 0                       | 0                         | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing the effect of traffic but protecting archaeological remains may lead to more visitors which could increase traffic and air pollution.  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | +         | +           | +          | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on the urban and natural environment including biodiversity is unknown, however, it is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of archaeological remains within such areas, and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development. | +                      | +                       | +                         | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on the urban and natural environment including biodiversity is unknown, however, it is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of archaeological remains within such areas, and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development. |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes   | +         | +           | +          | Existing policy will continue to protect the archaeological remains of regional importance and their surrounding landscape.  | +                      | +                       | +                         | It is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of archaeological remains within such areas, and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets   | +         | +           | +          | Existing policy will continue to protect the archaeological remains of regional importance and their surrounding landscape.  | +                      | +                       | +                         | It facilitates specific protection and safeguarding of the archaeological remains within the defined areas. It is expected that the protection, preservation and conservation of archaeological remains within such areas will reduce pressure for further development.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 5 - Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their Settings

| 5  | Option 1. |             |            | 0   | Option 2.                |                     |                         |  |
|--|-----------|-------------|------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e>  | kisting pol | licy conta | Redopt existing policy contained in the SPPS (Paragraphs 6.9 - 6.11) and PPS 6 (Policy BH2)   | econfigure<br>ccount par | existing<br>agraphs | g strategi<br>6.9 - 6.1 | Reconfigure existing strategic planning policy for Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their Settings, taking into account paragraphs 6.9 - 6.11 of SPPS, PPS6 BH1 and local heritage context. There are no amendments to the policy. |
|  | Short     | Med.        | Long       | Comments  | Short                    | Med.                | Long                    | Comments   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                   | 0         | 0           | 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact on Climate Change.  | 0                        | 0                   | 0                       | Likely to have a minimal impact on Climate Change.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0         | 0           | 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing flood risk.   | 0                        | 0                   | 0                       | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing flood risk.  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the<br/>production of waste and use<br/>of non-renewable materials</li> </ol>         | 0         | 0           | 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact on the production of waste.   | 0                        | 0                   | 0                       | Likely to have a minimal impact on the production of waste.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance land quality and<br/>soil resources</li> </ol>                        | +         | +           | +          | Restriction of development in designated areas will restrict development and lead to the conservation and enhancing land quality and soil resources.  | +                        | +                   | +                       | Restriction of development in designated areas will restrict development and lead to the conservation and enhancing land quality and soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage<br>sustainable economic<br>growth   | +         | +           | +          | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements. | +                        | +                   | +                       | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.                            |
|  |           |             |            | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth in renewable energy and other sectors as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.  | ı                        | ı                   | ı                       | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth in renewable energy and other sectors as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody<br/>the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and satisfying<br/>employment</li> </ol> | +         | +           | +          | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements. | +                        | +                   | +                       | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.                            |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 5 - Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their Settings

|  | Option 1.     |              |              |   | Option 2.              |                          |                            |   |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e>      | dsting pol   | icy conta    | Adopt existing policy contained in the SPPS (Paragraphs 6.9 - 6.11) and PPS 6 (Policy BH2)  | Reconfigu<br>account p | ure existir<br>aaragraph | ng strateg<br>is 6.9 - 6.1 | Reconfigure existing strategic planning policy for Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their Settings, taking into account paragraphs 6.9 - 6.11 of SPPS, PPS6 BH1 and local heritage context. There are no amendments to the policy.  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short<br>Term          | Med.<br>Term             | Long                       | Comments  |
|  |               |              |              | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth and employment in renewable energy and other sectors as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.   | 1                      |                          | 1                          | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth and employment in renewable energy and other sectors as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities<br/>in economic performance<br/>and promote sustainable<br/>regeneration</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +            | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and promote sustainable management of the heritage values of the area and create a catalyst for regeneration of local villages and small settlements. | +                      | +                        | +                          | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and promote sustainable management of the heritage values of the area and create a catalyst for regeneration of local villages and small settlements. |
|  |               |              | ı            | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth and employment in renewable energy and other sectors as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.   |                        | ı                        | 1                          | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth and employment in renewable energy and other sectors as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | +             | +            | +            | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.   | +                      | +                        | +                          | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.   |
|  |               |              |              | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth and employment in renewable energy and other sectors as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.   | ı                      | ı                        | 1                          | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth and employment in renewable energy and other sectors as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                                      | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient movement patterns.   | 0                      | 0                        | 0                          | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient movement patterns.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 5 - Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their Settings

| SA / SEA Objectives | Option 1. Adopt exi | isting poli                       | ·cy contair | Option 1.<br>Adopt existing policy contained in the SPPS (Paragraphs 6.9 - 6.11) and PPS 6 (Policy BH2) | Option 2.  Reconfigure existin account paragraph | g strategi | Option 2. Reconfigure existing strategic planning policy for Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their Settings, taking into account paragraphs 6.9 - 6.11 of SPPS, PPS6 BH1 and local heritage context. There are no amendments to the policy. |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|--|------------|--|
|                     | Short               | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Long        | Comments  | Short Med.<br>Term Term                          | Long       | Comments   |

No.

| Both approaches are simila Social Effects poverty and social exclusio visit.                                      |  |
|---|--|
|   | Both approaches are similar and therefore will have similar effects on the social objectives. Both are likely to have minor positive impacts on the social objectives such as sense of community, health and wellbeing and reducing poverty and social exclusion. Heritage provides a link to the past which gives people a sense of place and brings the community together. It can also provide jobs, thus reducing poverty and places for people to meet up and visit.  |
| Formal protection for arch remyironmental Effects remains. Furthermore, although the protection for arch remains. | Formal protection for archaeological remains and their setting will facilitate a greater understanding and appreciation of the areas natural landscape features, improve access to and the enjoyment of the archaeological remains. Furthermore, although there is as yet no specific data on the environmental impacts of such new strategic planning policy it is likely that water, air, soil and quality will improve over time as should the diversity of biodiversity. In addition, as such natural elements improve so shall the areas resilience to flooding and climate change. |
| Both approaches are likely effects to the renewable er  | Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on economic growth, regeneration, investment as they have the potential for heritage led tourism and recreation. However there are also potential minor negative effects to the renewable energy sector in Mid Ulster.   |
| Mitigation and Mitigation measures would  | Mitigation measures would be through the use of planning conditions to control development that may affect archaeological remains of regional importance and their setting.  |
| Preferred Option 2 - Policy HE  | Adopt Option 2 - Policy HE 5 reconfigure existing policy for Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their Setting  |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 6 - Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAPs)

| SA / SEA Objectives   | <b>Option 1.</b> Adopt exis Area Plan Plan 2010. | 1.<br>xisting pc<br>in 2010, p | olicy cont | <b>Option 1.</b> Adopt existing policy contained in the SPPS (Paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11) and Plan Policy CON 5 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010, page 34 in Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 and CON 3 in Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010.                | Option 2. Specific pla | nning polic<br>al towns, l | cy for Area | Option 2. Specific planning policy for Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP), such areas by their nature are urban historic cores of existing local towns, local villages and small settlements.   |
|---|--|--------------------------------|------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--|
|   | Short  | Med.<br>Term                   | Long       | Comments   | Short                  | Med.<br>Term               | Long        | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty<br/>and social exclusion</li> </ol>                      | +  | +                              | +          | Historic environment provides a tangible link to our past and a sense of identity, place and belonging. The existing policy approach does not take full account of paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11 of SPPS nor the Local Importance of these identified areas. | +                      | +                          | +           | Historic Environment has positive relationship with the education of people on the heritage values and importance of archaeological remains, as it provides tangible link to past. Formal protection by identification through LDP planning policy for AAPs will facilitate a greater understanding, access to and enjoyment of these important heritage assets in the public interest. It facilitates specific protection and safeguarding of the archaeological remains within the defined areas. Furthermore, the new planning policy has the potential to promote and encourage community development, community planning and regeneration - it is part of a toolkit for improving and encouraging social interaction and activities leading to social inclusion and potentially help reduce poverty.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population                            | +  | +                              | +          | Historic environment provides a tangible link to our past and a sense of identity, place and belonging. The existing policy approach does not take full account of paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11 of SPPS nor the Local Importance of these identified areas. | +                      | +                          | +           | Historic Environment has positive relationship with the education of people on the heritage values and importance of archaeological remains, as it provides tangible link to past. Formal protection by identification through LDP planning policy for AAPs will past. Formal protection by identification through LDP planning policy for AAPs will accilitate a greater understanding, access to and enjoyment of these important heritage assets in the public interest. It facilitates specific protection and safeguarding of the archaeological remains within the defined areas. Furthermore, the new planning policy has the potential to promote and encourage physical and recreational activities within the defined areas and increase access to the historic landscape through protection, preservation and conservation - access to and enjoyment of the historic landscapes has the potential to improve inhabitants and visitors health and wellbeing. |
| <ol> <li>To improve the<br/>education and skills of the<br/>population</li> </ol>   | +  | +                              | +          | Historic environment provides a tangible link to our past and a sense of identity, place and belonging. The existing policy approach does not take full account of paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11 of SPPS nor the Local Importance of these identified areas. | +                      | +                          | +           | Historic Environment has positive relationship with the education of people on the heritage values and importance of archaeological remains, as it provides tangible link to past. Formal protection by identification through the LDP planning Policy for AAPs will facilitate a greater understanding, access to and enjoyment of these important heritage assets in the public interest. It facilitates specific protection and safeguarding of the archaeological remains within the defined areas.  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home               | N/R  | N/R                            | N/R        | No relationship  | N/R                    | N/R                        | N/R         | No relationship  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | N/R  | N/R                            | N/R        | No relationship  | N/R                    | N/R                        | N/R         | No relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society | +  | +                              | +          | Historic environment can be used as part of a toolkit for heritage - led community development, planning and regeneration to encourage cooperation, communication and understanding of local cultural traditions and the past.                       | +                      | +                          | +           | Historic Environment has positive relationship with the education of people on the heritage values and importance of archaeological remains, as it provides tangible link to past. Formal protection by identification through the LDP planning Policy for AAPs will facilitate a greater understanding, access to and enjoyment of these important heritage assets in the public interest. It facilitates specific protection and safeguarding of the archaeological remains within the defined areas.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 6 - Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAPs)

|  | Option 1                              | ]                               |                          | 2   | Option 2.                     |                             |                             |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt exis<br>Area Plan<br>Plan 2010. | xisting pc<br>ın 2010, f<br>IO. | olicy cont<br>bage 34 ir | Adopt existing policy contained in the SPPS (Paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11) and Plan Policy CON 5 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010, page 34 in Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 and CON 3 in Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010.  | Specific pla<br>existing loca | nning polic<br>al towns, lc | :y for Areຂ<br>ງcal village | Specific planning policy for Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP), such areas by their nature are urban historic cores of existing local towns, local villages and small settlements.   |
|  | Short                                 | Med.<br>Term                    | Long                     | Comments  | Short                         | Med.<br>Term                | Long                        | Comments   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   | N/R                                   | N/R                             | N/R                      | No relationship   | N/R                           | N/R                         | N/R                         | No relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0                                     | 0                               | 0                        | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing the effect of traffic but protecting archaeological remains may lead to more visitors which could increase traffic.   | 0                             | 0                           | 0                           | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing the effect of traffic but protecting archaeological remains may lead to more visitors which could increase traffic.  |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply                | 0                                     | 0                               | 0                        | Likely to have a minimal impact on water quality as such areas by their nature are urban historic cores of local towns, local willages and small settlements.   | 0                             | 0                           | 0                           | Likely to have a minimal impact on water quality as such areas by their nature are urban historic cores of local towns, local villages and small settlements.  |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 0                                     | 0                               | 0                        | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality as such areas by their nature are urban historic cores of local towns, local villages and small settlements.   | 0                             | 0                           | 0                           | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality as such areas by their nature are urban<br>historic cores of local towns, local villages and small settlements.   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | 0                                     | 0                               | 0                        | Likely to have a minimal impact on biodiversity as such areas by their nature are urban historic cores of local towns, local villages and small settlements.  | 0                             | 0                           | 0                           | Likely to have a minimal impact on biodiversity as such areas by their nature are urban historic cores of local towns, local villages and small settlements.   |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and<br/>enhance the character and<br/>quality of landscapes and<br/>townscapes</li> </ol>           | +                                     | +                               | +                        | This approach is likely to have significant positive benefits. It is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of archaeological remains within such areas, and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development therefore improving and enhancing the character and quality of the historic townscape. | +                             | +                           | +                           | This approach is likely to have significant positive benefits. It is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of archaeological remains within such areas, and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development therefore improving and enhancing the character and quality of the historic townscapes. |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and,<br/>where appropriate, enhance<br/>the historic environment<br/>and cultural assets</li> </ol> | +                                     | +                               | +                        | This approach is likely to offer a greater level of protection to Beaghmore Stone Circles and therefore will reduce pressure for further development therefore enhancing, protecting and conserving the extensive stone circle and alignment complex within this area.  | +                             | +                           | +                           | This approach is likely to have significant positive benefits. It is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of archaeological remains within such areas, and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development therefore improving and enhancing the character and quality of the historic townscapes. |
| <ol> <li>To reduce<br/>contributions to climate<br/>change and reduce<br/>vulnerability to climate<br/>change</li> </ol> | 0                                     | 0                               | 0                        | Likely to have a minimal impact on climate change as such areas by their<br>nature are urban historic cores of local towns, local villages and small<br>settlements.  | 0                             | 0                           | 0                           | Likely to have a minimal impact on climate change as such areas by their nature are urban historic cores of local towns, local villages and small settlements.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0                                     | 0                               | 0                        | Likely to have a minimal impact on flood risk as such areas by their nature are urban historic cores of local towns, local villages and small settlements.  | 0                             | 0                           | 0                           | Likely to have a minimal impact on flood risk as such areas by their nature are urban historic cores of local towns, local villages and small settlements.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 6 - Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAPs)

| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt exis<br>Area Plan<br>Plan 2010. | xisting pc<br>n 2010, p<br>0. | licy cont | Adopt existing policy contained in the SPPS (Paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11) and Plan Policy CON 5 in Cookstown Area Plan 2010, page 34 in Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 and CON 3 in Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010.  | Specific pla | anning poli<br>cal towns, | cy for Area<br>ocal villag | Specific planning policy for Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP), such areas by their nature are urban historic cores of existing local towns, local villages and small settlements.  |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|
|  | Short                                 | Med.<br>Term                  | Long      | Comments  | Short        | Med.<br>Term              | Long                       | Comments  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                 | 0                                     | 0                             | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on waste and non-renewable resources as such areas by their nature are urban historic cores of local towns, local villages and small settlements.   |              | 0                         | 0                          | Likely to have a minimal impact on waste and non-renewable resources as such areas by their nature are urban historic cores of local towns, local villages and small settlements.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | 0                                     | 0                             | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on land and soil resources as such areas by their nature are urban historic cores of local towns, local villages and small settlements.   | 0            | 0                         | 0                          | Likely to have a minimal impact on land and soil resources as such areas by their nature are urban historic cores of local towns, local villages and small settlements.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                                     | +                             | +         | The impact of the existing planning policy on economic growth is unknown, however it is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.   | +            | +                         | +                          | The impact of this new strategic planning policy on economic growth is unknown, however it is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody<br/>the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and satisfying<br/>employment</li> </ol> | +                                     | +                             | +         | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.   | +            | +                         | +                          | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     | +                                     | +                             | +         | The impact of the existing planning policy on economic growth is unknown, however it is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and promote sustainable management of the heritage values of the area and create a catalyst for regeneration of local villages and small settlements. | +            | +                         | +                          | The impact of this new strategic planning policy on economic growth is unknown, however it is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and promote sustainable management of the heritage values of the area and create a catalyst for regeneration of local villages and small settlements. |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                     | +                                     | +                             | +         | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.   | +            | +                         | +                          | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                              | 0                                     | 0                             | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient movement patterns within/around each AAP.  | 0            | 0                         | 0                          | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient movement patterns within/around each AAP.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 6 - Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAPs)

|                     |  |  |           |                         | Market Assets Assets   | d.    |
|---------------------|--|--|-----------|-------------------------|--|-------|
|                     | Option 1.  |  | Option 2. |                         |  |       |
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt existing po<br>Area Plan 2010, p<br>Plan 2010. | Adopt existing policy contained in the SPPS (Paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11) and Plan Policy CON 5 in Cookstown<br>Area Plan 2010, page 34 in Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 and CON 3 in Dungannon and South Tyrone Area<br>Plan 2010. |           | ocal towns, l           | Specific planning policy for Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP), such areas by their nature are urban historic cores of existing local towns, local villages and small settlements. | es of |
|                     | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term                         | Long Comments  | Short     | Short Med.<br>Term Term | Long Comments  |       |

No.

|                            | Summary - Areas of Archaeological Potential (Policy HE 6)  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | This approach can bring minor positive effects on the majority of the social objectives. Therefore protecting known and likely archaeological remains has the potential to create jobs and also gives local residents a sense of pride in the community. Thus bringing local residents together and alleviating social exclusion.  |
| Environmental Effects      | This approach is likely to have a neutral effect on the majority of the environmental objectives. The identification of such areas will facilate opportunities for further investigation and assessment of the historic core of urban settlements while protecting, conserving and where possible enhancing such archaeological remains for future generations. The historic character and appearance of such historic townscapes will be protected, conserved and enhanced through the precautionary principle. |
| Economic Effects           | This approach is likely to have a minor positive effect on the majority of the economic objectives. The identification of such areas will facilate opportunities for further investigation and assessment of the historic core of urban settlements while protecting, conserving and where possible enhancing local knowledge and will encourage heritage-led tourism and regeneration within this area.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation could include the requirement for the submission of a licenced exacavation, recording examination and archiving of archaeology by way of planning conditions.   |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy HE 6 - reconfigure existing policy for Areas of Archaeological Potential.  |
|                            |  |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 7 Archaeological Assessment, Evaluation and Mitigation



|  | Option 1.     |              |           |   | Option 2.   |                      |   |  |
|--|---------------|--------------|-----------|---|---|----------------------|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e       | xisting      | policy co | Adopt existing policy contained in the PPS 6 BH 3 and BH 4 and SPPS (Paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11).  | Reconfigure and amalgamate e<br>known archaeological remains. | and ama<br>seologica | algamate<br>al remair                   | Reconfigure and amalgamate existing archaeological assets. Combine existing Policies BH3 and BH 4 of PPS 6 to streamline policy for all identified / known archaeological remains.   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments  | Short M<br>Term Te  | Med. Lo              | Long                                    | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +             | +            | +         | The planning policy has the potential to have a positive impact on this objective by promoting and encourage community development, community planning and regeneration - it is part of a toolkit for improving and encouraging social interaction and activities leading to social inclusion and potentially help reduce poverty.                                  | +   | +                    | +<br>ac<br>+                            | The planning policy has the potential to have a positive impact on this objective by promoting and encourage community development, community planning and regeneration - it is part of a toolkit for improving and encouraging social interaction and activities leading to social indusion and potentially help reduce poverty.  |
| To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +             | +            | +         | The planning policy has the potential to promote and encourage physical and recreational activities related to our historic assets and increase access to the historic landscape through protection, preservation and conservation - access to and enjoyment of the historic landscapes has the potential to improve inhabitants and visitors health and wellbeing. | +   | +                    | +<br>hir                                | The planning policy has the potential to promote and encourage physical and recreational activities related to our historic assets and increase access to the historic landscape through protection, preservation and conservation - access to and enjoyment of the historic landscapes has the potential to improve inhabitants and visitors health and wellbeing.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the<br/>education and skills of the<br/>population</li> </ol>                      | +             | +            | +         | The planning policy has the potential to promote and encourage practical skills needed to repair and maintain such heritage assets; sustainable management of these tangible heritage assets as part of a Heritage - Led Education and Skills Toolkit.  | +   | +                    | +<br>Sus                                | The planning policy has the potential to promote and encourage practical skills needed to repair and maintain such heritage assets; sustainable management of these tangible heritage assets as part of a Heritage - Led Education and Skills Toolkit.   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live in<br/>a decent home</li> </ol>         | N/R           | N/R          | N/R       | No relationship   | N/R   | N/R                  | N/R NG                                  | No relationship  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R       | No relationship   | N/R   | N/R<br>N             | N/R NG                                  | No relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    | +             | +            | +         | Historic environment provides a tangible link to the past and a sense of identity, place and belonging. The existing policy approach does not take full account of paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11 of SPPS nor the Local Importance of these designated areas.  | +   | +                    | + = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = | Historic Environment provides a tangible link to the past which facilitates a sense of identity, place and belonging. Formal protection by designation through LDP planning policy for AAPs will facilitate a greater understanding, access to and enjoyment of these important heritage assets in the public interest, it facilitates specific protection and safeguarding of the archaeological remains within the defined areas. Furthermore, such important archaeological areas can be used as part of a toolkit for heritage-led community development, planning and regeneration to encourage cooperation, communication and understanding of local cultural traditions and the past. |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                         | N/R           | N/R          | N/R       | No Relationship   | N/R   | N/R                  | N/R NG                                  | No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0             | 0            | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing the effect of traffic but protecting archaeological remains may lead to more visitors which could increase traffic.   | 0   | 0                    | 0 wł                                    | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing the effect of traffic but protecting archaeological remains may lead to more visitors which could increase traffic.  |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0             | 0            | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on water quality and water resources.   | 0   | 0                    | 0 Lik                                   | LIKely to have a minimal impact on water quality and water resources.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | 0             | 0            | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing the effect of traffic   | 0   | 0                    | O Lii                                   | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing the effect of traffic  |



|  | Option 1      | _            |           |  | Option 2.   |                      |                      |  |
|--|---------------|--------------|-----------|--|---|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e       | xisting      | policy co | Adopt existing policy contained in the PPS 6 BH 3 and BH 4 and SPPS (Paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11).   | Reconfigure and amalgamate e<br>known archaeological remains. | and ama<br>eological | ılgamate<br>I remain | Reconfigure and amalgamate existing archaeological assets. Combine existing Policies BH3 and BH 4 of PPS 6 to streamline policy for all identified /<br>known archaeological remains.  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments   | Short Med.<br>Term Term                                       |                      | Long                 | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>                                       | +             | +            | +         | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on the urban and natural environment including biodiversity is unknown, however, it is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of archaeological remains within such areas, and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development. | +   |                      | + hc                 | The impact of this bespoke strategic planning policy on the urban and natural environment including biodiversity is unknown, however, it is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of archaeological remains within such areas, and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development. |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                 | +             | +            | +         | Existing policy will continue to protect the archaeological remains of regional importance and their surrounding landscape.  | +   |                      | +                    | It is likely that the protection, preservation and conservation of archaeological remains within such areas, and the application of the precautionary principle, will reduce pressure for further adverse development.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets       | +             | +            | +         | Existing policy will continue to protect the archaeological remains of regional importance and their surrounding landscape.  | +   |                      | +<br>de              | It facilitates specific protection and safeguarding of the archaeological remains within the defined areas. It is expected that the protection, preservation and conservation of archaeological remains within such areas will reduce pressure for further development.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change           | 0             | 0            | 0         | Likely minimal impact on climate change.   | 0   |                      | 0                    | Likely minimal impact on climate change.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                  | 0             | 0            | 0         | Likely minimal impact on reducing flood risk.  | 0 0   |                      | 0 [[k                | Likely minimal impact on reducing flood risk.  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the<br/>production of waste and use of<br/>non-renewable materials</li> </ol> | 0             | 0            | 0         | Likely minimal impact on production of waste.  | 0   |                      | 0 Lik                | Likely minimal impact on production of waste.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance<br>land quality and soil resources                                     | +             | +            | +         | Restriction of development in designated areas will restrict development and lead to the conservation and enhancing land quality and soil resources.   | +   |                      | + Re                 | Restriction of development in designated areas will restrict development and lead to the conservation and enhancing land quality and soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +             | +            | +         | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.  | +   |                      | +<br>to              | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment</li> </ol>     | +             | +            | +         | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.  | +   |                      | + Iti                | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements.  |
|  | -             | - 1          | 1         | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.   | 1   |                      | Th<br>reı            | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration             | +             | +            | +         | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led fourism, recreation, leisure and promote sustainable management of the heritage values of the area and create a catalyst for regeneration of local villages and small settlements.  | +   |                      | lt i<br>+ too        | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and promote sustainable management of the heritage values of the area and create a catalyst for regeneration of local villages and small settlements.  |
|  | 1             | 1            | 1         | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.   | 1   |                      | - The                | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 7 Archaeological Assessment, Evaluation and N

| Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment<br>Policy HE 7 Archaeological Assessment, Evaluation and Mitigation | The Histo<br>sessment, | ric Envi<br>, Evalua              | ronment<br>tion anc | t<br>d Mitigation   |  |                          | Key   |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|--|--------------------------|---|
|   | Option 1.              | 1.                                |                     | )   | Option 2.  |                          |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt e                | xisting p                         | olicy co            | Adopt existing policy contained in the PPS 6 BH 3 and BH 4 and SPPS (Paragraphs $6.8 \cdot 6.11$ ).   | Reconfigure and amalgamate ex<br>known archaeological remains. | nd amalga<br>ological re | Reconfigure and amalgamate existing archaeological assets. Combine existing Policies BH3 and BH 4 of PPS 6 to streamline policy for all identified /<br>known archaeological remains.                                 |
|   | Short<br>Term          | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Long<br>Term        | Comments  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term                              | d. Long<br>m Term        | Comments  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment  | +                      | +                                 | +                   | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements. | +  | +                        | It is likely to facilitate and improve preservation and conservation of existing known archaeological remains for heritage-led tourism, recreation, leisure and regeneration of local villages and small settlements. |
|   | ı                      | 1                                 | 1                   | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.  | '  | 1                        | This approach has the potential to hinder economic growth as minimal development is allowed in the vicinity of archaeological remains.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth   | 0                      | 0                                 | 0                   | O Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient movement patterns.   | 0 0  | 0                        | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient movement patterns.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 7 Archaeological Assessment, Evaluation and Mitigation



|                     | Option 1.  | Option 2.  |  |
|---------------------|--|--|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt existing policy contained in the PPS 6 BH 3 and BH 4 and SPPS (Paragraphs 6.8 - 6.11). | Reconfigure and amalgamate existing archaeological assets. Combine existing Policies BH3 and BH 4 of PPS 6 to streamline policy for all identified known archaeological remains. | cies BH3 and BH 4 of PPS 6 to streamline policy for all identified / |
|                     | Short Med. Long Comments   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term  | Comments   |

|                            | Summary - Architectural Assessment, Evaluation and Mitigation (Policy HE 7)  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | Both approaches are similar and therefore will have similar effects on the social objectives. Both are likely to have minor positive impacts on the social objectives such as sense of community, health and wellbeing and reducing poverty and social exclusion. Heritage provides a link to the past which gives people a sense of place and brings the community together. It can also provide jobs, thus reducing poverty and places for people to meet up and visit.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Formal protection for archaeological remains and their setting will faciliate a greater understanding and appreciation of the areas natural handscape features, improve access to and the enjoyment of the archaeological remains. Furthermore, although there is as yet no specific data on the environmental impacts of such new strategic planning policy it is likely that water, air, soil and land quality will improve over time as should the diversity of biodiversity. In addition, as such natural elements improve so shall the areas resilience to flooding and climate change. |
| Economic Effects           | Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on economic growth, regeneration, investment as they have the potential for heritage led tourism and recreation. However there are also potential minor negative effects to the renewable energy sector in Mid Ulster.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation measures would be through the use of planning conditions to require appropriate and proportionate archaeological assessments and/or archaeological evaluations.   |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy HE 7 - Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy for Archaeological Assessment, Evaluation and Mitigation   |
|                            |  |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 8 - Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes

| Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment<br>Policy HE 8 - Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes | The Hista<br>ardens a | oric Envi<br>nd Dem | ronme   | nt  | ¥  | Key          |                     | Positive Neutral Uncertain Marie Mar |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---------|---|--|--------------|---------------------|--|
| - 1   | Option 1.             | l.                  |         |   | Option 2   |              |                     |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt e               | xisting p           | lanning | Adopt existing planning policy in PPS 6 BH 6 together with SPPS.  | Reconfigure existing policy<br>fundamental amendments. | ure exis     | ting poli<br>endmer | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 6 BH 6 and SPPS Paragraphs 6.16 and 6.17 without fundamental amendments.  |
|   | Short                 | Med.                | Long    | Comments  | Short I  | Med.<br>Term | Long                | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and<br/>social exclusion</li> </ol>  | +                     | +                   | +       | Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and wellbeing widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets by promoting active reuse, repair and renovation may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.  | +  | +            | +                   | Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and wellbeing widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets by promoting active reuse, repair and renovation may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve the health<br/>and wellbeing of the<br/>population</li> </ol>                           | +                     | +                   | +       | Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and wellbeing widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets by promoting active reuse, repair and renovation may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.  | +  | +            | +                   | Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and wellbeing widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets by promoting active reuse, repair and renovation may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve the<br/>education and skills of the<br/>population</li> </ol>                           | +                     | +                   | +       | Likely to provide opportunities for the population to learn about<br>the natural and built heritage in their areas as HPGD's encompass<br>a range of sites from rivers, listed buildings, archaeological sites.   | +  | +            | +                   | Likely to provide opportunities for the population to learn about the natural and built heritage in their areas as HPGD's encompass a range of sites from rivers, listed buildings, archaeological sites.  |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live<br/>in a decent home</li> </ol>              | 0                     | 0                   | 0       | Although some minor benefits depending on proximity of dwellings to designated HPGD's the overall impact on this objective is likely to be minimal. Assessment of impact required on an individual case by case basis. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which may include residential renovation / change of use. | 0  | 0            | 0                   | Although some minor benefits depending on proximity of dwellings to designated HPGD's the overall impact on this objective is likely to be minimal. Assessment of impact required on an individual case by case basis. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which may include residential renovation / change of use.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | 0                     | 0                   | 0       | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing crime.  | 0  | 0            | 0                   | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing crime.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 8 - Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes

¥ 2

|   | Option 1. |              |          |   | Option 2                                |                      |          | Relationship   |
|---|-----------|--------------|----------|---|---|----------------------|----------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt e;  | xisting p    | olanninį | Adopt existing planning policy in PPS 6 BH 6 together with SPPS.  | Reconfigure existing policy fundamental | ure exist<br>ntal am | ing poli | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 6 BH 6 and SPPS Paragraphs 6.16 and 6.17 without fundamental amendments.  |
|   | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long     | Comments  | Short I                                 | Med.<br>Term         | Long     | Comments   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                       | +         | +            | +        | This approach is likely to have positive impacts as the historic, park, garden and demesne will continue to provide a focal point for the community which will create a local sense of pride. The historic environment has the potential to provide local people with an improved understanding and knowledge of cultural traditions, arts and social economic activities, as it provides tangible link to the past. The potential to utilise these assets by enabling development may result in the retention and long term active use of such heritage assets for the local community as housing, commercial businesses, community buildings etc. retaining and reestablishing this link through built heritage assets provides a tangible link to the past and clear sense of place and belonging. | +                                       | +                    | +        | This approach is likely to have positive impacts as the historic, park, garden and demesne will continue to provide a focal point for the community which will create a local sense of pride. The historic environment has the potential to provide local people with an improved understanding and knowledge of cultural traditions, arts and social economic activities, as it provides tangible link to the past. The potential to utilise these assets by enabling development may result in the retention and long term active use of such heritage assets for the local community as housing, commercial businesses, community buildings etc. retaining and re-establishing this link through built heritage assets provides a tangible link to the past and clear sense of place and belonging. |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                            | N/R       | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship   | N/R                                     | N/R                  | N/R      | No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | 0         | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing traffic on the environment.   | 0                                       | 0                    | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on reducing traffic on the environment.  |
| D. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0         | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on water resources and water supply.  | 0                                       | 0                    | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on water resources and water supply.   |
| 10. To improve air quality  | 0         | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality.   | 0                                       | 0                    | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>  | 0         | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on biodiversity.  | 0                                       | 0                    | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on biodiversity.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 8 - Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes

| Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment<br>Policy HE 8 - Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes | The Hist<br>ardens c | toric Env<br>ınd Den | vironm.<br>nesnes | lent   | _  | Key                   |           | Positive Megaline Meutral Uncertain Migies (160)   |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|--|-----------------------|-----------|--|
|   | Option               | 1.                   |                   |  | Option 2                                 | 2                     |           |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt 6              | existing             | plannir           | Adopt existing planning policy in PPS 6 BH 6 together with SPPS.   | Reconfigure existing policy reundamental | gure exi:<br>ental an | sting pol | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 6 BH 6 and SPPS Paragraphs 6.16 and 6.17 without fundamental amendments.  |
|   | Short<br>Term        | Med.<br>Term         | Long<br>Term      | Comments   | Short                                    | Med.<br>Term          | Long      | Comments   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                          | +                    | +                    | +                 | This approach will have minor positive impacts on protecting the landscape as each development case for a HPGD is assessed on a case by case basis and there is consultation with HED. Particular attention is paid to the impact of proposals on planned historic views and trees, woodland, boundary walls and pathways in the HPGD.               | +  | +                     | +         | This approach will have minor positive impacts on protecting the landscape as each development case for a HPGD is assessed on a case by case basis and there is consultation with HED. Particular attention is paid to the impact of proposals on planned historic views and trees, woodland, boundary walls and pathways in the HPGD.                                 |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                | +                    | +                    | +                 | This approach is likely to have minor positive effects on built and cultural heritage. HED also provide datasets which form the basis for this policy and this contributes to providing a level of protection to the HPGD's. The policy also states that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is a consideration in any proposal.  | +  | +                     | +         | This approach is likely to have minor positive effects on built and c cultural heritage . HED also provide datasets which form the basis for this policy and this contributes to providing a level of protection and conservation to the HPGD's. The policy also states that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is a consideration in any proposal |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                    | 0                    | 0                    | 0                 | Likely to have a minimal impact on climate change.   | 0  | 0                     | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on dimate change.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding   | 0                    | 0                    | 0                 | Likely to have a minimal impact on flood risk.   | 0  | 0                     | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on flood risk.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                  | 0                    | 0                    | 0                 | Likely to have a minimal impact on waste.  | 0  | 0                     | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on waste.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources   | 0                    | 0                    | 0                 | Likely to have a minimal impact on soil resources.   | 0  | 0                     | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage<br>sustainable economic growth   | +                    | +                    | +                 | The approach to retain the authentic historic built fabric that provides heritage values to the local community creates a sense of place, shared history and identity - reuse, repair and renovation of existing building stock will encourage sustainable economic growth heritage-led regeneration, potentially attracting commercial enterprises. | +  | +                     | +         | The approach to retain the authentic historic built fabric that provides heritage values to the local community creates a sense of place, shared history and identity - reuse, repair and renovation of existing building stock will encourage sustainable economic growth heritage-led regeneration, potentially attracting commercial enterprises.                   |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 8 - Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes

| Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment<br>Policy HE 8 - Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes | The Hist<br>xrdens a | oric Env<br>ınd Dem | rironme<br>resnes    | ent  | Key   | >                     |           | Partites Magative Neutral Uncertain Magae Magae  |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|-----------|--|
|   | Option 1.            | 1.                  |                      |  | Option 2  |                       |           |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt e              | xisting             | plannin <sub>i</sub> | Adopt existing planning policy in PPS 6 BH 6 together with SPPS.   | Reconfigure existing policy fundamental amendments. | ire exist<br>ital ame | ing polic | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 6 BH 6 and SPPS Paragraphs 6.16 and 6.17 without fundamental amendments.  |
|   | Short                | Med.<br>Term        | Long                 | Comments   | Short N<br>Term T                                   | Med.                  | Long      | Comments   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment                              | 0                    | 0                   | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal impact on soil resources.   | 0   | 0                     | 0 [       | Likely to have a minimal impact on soil resources.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                      | +                    | +                   | +                    | The approach to retain the authentic historic built fabric that provides heritage values to the local community creates a sense of place, shared history and identity - reuse, repair and renovation of existing building stock will sustainable heritage-led regeneration, potentially attracting commercial enterprises.                             | +   | +                     | + -> := E | The approach to retain the authentic historic built fabric that provides heritage values to the local community creates a sense of place, shared history and identity - reuse, repair and renovation of existing building stock will sustainable heritage-led regeneration, potentially attracting commercial enterprises.                             |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                      | +                    | +                   | +                    | The approach to retain the authentic historic built fabric that provides heritage values to the local community creates a sense of place, shared history and identity - reuse, repair and renovation of existing building stock will further sustainable development through heritage-led regeneration, potentially attracting commercial enterprises. | +   | +                     | + ic      | The approach to retain the authentic historic built fabric that provides heritage values to the local community creates a sense of place, shared history and identity - reuse, repair and renovation of existing building stock will further sustainable development through heritage-led regeneration, potentially attracting commercial enterprises. |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                               | 0                    | 0                   | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient movement patterns in support of economic growth.  | 0   | 0                     | 0 e       | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient movement patterns in support of economic growth.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – The Historic Environment Policy HE 8 - Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes

| NOR | £                 | Relationship       |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1   | Magazine Magazine | PERSONAL PROPERTY. |
| 1   | Uncertain         |                    |
| 0   | Neutral           |                    |
| 9   | Magative          |                    |
| 1   | anna.             |                    |

|                     | Option 1.  | Option 2  |
|---------------------|--|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt existing planning policy in PPS 6 BH 6 together with SPPS. | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 6 BH 6 and SPPS Paragraphs 6.16 and 6.17 without fundamental amendments. |
|                     | Short Med. Long Comments Comments                                | Short     Med.     Long       Term     Term     Term    Comments  |

|                            | Summary - Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes (Policy HE 8)  |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | Both approaches are similar and therefore will have similar effects on the social objectives. Both are likely to have minor positive impacts on the social objectives such as sense of community, health and wellbeing and reducing poverty and social exclusion. Heritage provides a link to the past which gives people a sense of place and brings the community together. It can also provide jobs, thus reducing poverty and places for people to meet up and visit. |
| Environmental Effects      | Although there is as yet no specific data on the environmental impacts of such new strategic planning policy it is likely that water, air, soil and land quality will improve over time as should the diversity of biodiversity. In addition, as such natural elements improve so shall the areas resilience to flooding and climate change.  |
| Economic Effects           | Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on economic growth, regeneration, investment as they have the potential for heritage led tourism and recreation.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation measures would be to consider applying this policy to sites which have not yet been designated. Where development is permitted developers will normally be required to carry out recording, working to a brief agreed by the Council in liaison with the appropriate authority.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy HE 8 - Reconfigure existing policy for Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes   |



|  | Option 1.     | _;           |           | <u>o</u>  | Option 2.   |                        |   |
|--|---------------|--------------|-----------|---|---|------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt         | existing (   | policy ii | RAdopt existing policy in PPS 6 Policy - BH 7 and 8 and with SPPS Paragraphs 6.12 and 6.13.   | Reconfigure and amalga following amendments. Introduction of requiren | e and a<br>mendr       | Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy contained in PPS 6 BH 7 and BH 8 and SPPS Paragraphs 6.12 and 6.13 with the following amendments. Introduction of requirement of a Design and Access Statements where appropriate.   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments  | Short Me<br>Term Te   | Med. Long<br>Term Term | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social<br/>exclusion</li> </ol>   | +             | +            | +         | Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and wellbeing widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.   | +   | +                      | Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and wellbeing widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +             | +            | +         | Likely minor positive impacts as provides a mechanism to secure a built heritage asset which would otherwise be lost and provide public benefits in terms of sustainable heritage led regeneration, facilitating local opportunities for improved understanding and knowledge of our cultural heritage, promotion of traditional skills and heritage focused education.   | +   | +                      | Likely minor positive impacts as provides a mechanism to secure a built heritage asset which would otherwise be lost and provide public benefits in terms of sustainable heritage led regeneration, facilitating local opportunities for improved understanding and knowledge of our cultural heritage, promotion of traditional skills and heritage focused education.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education and<br/>skills of the population</li> </ol>                                | +             | +            | +         | Likely minor positive impacts as there are skills needed in the preservation of listed buildings such as carpentry, stonework and other conservation skills. Hence by conserving listed buildings these traditional skills are being retained and developed. To date insufficient, robust local evidence base to determine impact of existing policy.   | +   | +                      | Likely minor positive impacts as there are skills needed in the preservation of listed buildings such as carpentry, stonework and other conservation skills. Hence by conserving listed buildings these traditional skills are being retained and developed. To date insufficient, robust local evidence base to determine impact of proposed policy.   |
| To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home   | +             | +            | +         | This approach is sustainable as it facilitates bringing more older or derelict housing stock which is listed back into use. Provides the opportunity to retrofit the existing building stock. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which may include residential renovation / change of use.  | +   | +                      | This approach is sustainable as it facilitates bringing more older or derelict housing stock which is listed back into use. Provides the opportunity to retrofit the existing building stock. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which may include residential renovation / change of use.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce crime and anti-<br/>social activity</li> </ol>  | +             | +            | +         | May encourage greater reuse of vacant listed buildings thus reducing the likelihood of anti-social behaviour in these buildings. The approach may lead to the re-development of area encouraging people to take more pride in their area and less likely to vandalise it.   | +   | +                      | May encourage greater reuse of vacant listed buildings thus reducing the likelihood of anti-social behaviour in these buildings. The approach may lead to the re-development of area encouraging people to take more pride in their area and less likely to vandalise it.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more<br/>equal and inclusive society</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +         | Likely minor positive as Listed buildings may be a focal point for the community as these could be buildings that could be re-used as a community centre. The retention and long term active use of such heritage assets for the local community as housing, commercial businesses, community buildings etc. retaining and re-establishing this link through built heritage assets provides a tangible link to the past and clear sense of place and belonging. | +   | +                      | Likely minor positive as Listed buildings may be a focal point for the community as these could be buildings that could be re-used as a community centre. The retention and long term active use of such heritage assets for the local community as housing, commercial businesses, community buildings etc. retaining and re-establishing this link through built heritage assets provides a tangible link to the past and clear sense of place and belonging. |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                               | N/R           | N/R          | N/R       | No Relationship   | N/R   | N/R                    | N/R No Relationship   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0             | 0            | 0         | Likely to have a neutral impact on traffic.   | 0   | 0 0                    | Likely to have a neutral impact on traffic.   |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply       | 0             | 0            | 0         | Likely to have a neutral impact on water quality and water resources.   | 0   | 0 0                    | Likely to have a neutral impact on water quality and water resources.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | 0             | 0            | 0 [       | Likely to have a neutral impact on air quality.   | 0   | 0 0                    | Likely to have a neutral impact on air quality.   |



|  |               |              |              |  |   |                          |                           | TO A CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF TH |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|
|  | Option T.     |              |              |  | Option 2.   |                          |                           |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt         | existing     | policy       | Adopt existing policy in PPS 6 Policy - BH 7 and 8 and with SPPS Paragraphs 6.12 and 6.13.   | Reconfigure and amalga following amendments. Introduction of requiren | ameno<br>ameno<br>ion of | amalg<br>Iments<br>equire | Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy contained in PPS 6 BH 7 and BH 8 and SPPS Paragraphs 6.12 and 6.13 with the following amendments. Introduction of requirement of a Design and Access Statements where appropriate.  |
| •  |               |              | Ī            |  |   | -                        | .                         |  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short N<br>Term T   | Med.                     | Long                      | Comments   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | 0             | 0            |              | Bringing derelict buildings back into use may result in some minor negatives effects on biodiversity, as existing bat roosts and/or bird nests could potentially be lost but this could be mitigated through appropriate studies and appropriate planning conditions.  |   | 0                        | 0                         | Bringing derelict buildings back into use may result in some minor negatives effects on biodiversity, as existing bat roosts and/or bird nests could potentially be lost but this could be mitigated through appropriate studies and appropriate planning conditions.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                             | ‡             | ‡            | ‡            | Likely significant positive impact of increasing the number of listed buildings that have come back into use. This improves the townscape as it brings derelict listed buildings back into use, thus improving the views and character of an area  | ‡   | ‡                        | ‡                         | Likely significant positive impact to more listed buildings being renovated and make it clearer for developers to understand the policy. This may lead to better townscapes as there is likely to be less derelict listed buildings. There is also the introduction of Design and Access Statements that developers may be required to produce for proposals. This may lead to better quality renovations of listed buildings.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                   | ‡             | ‡            | ‡            | Likely significant positive impact to protect listed buildings and their settings as proposals will only be granted approval where the development respects the character and architectural or historic interest of the building.  | ‡   | ‡                        | ‡                         | Likely significant positive impact to protect listed buildings and their settings as proposals will only be granted approval where the development respects the character and architectural or historic interest of the building.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                       | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have minimal impacts upon climate change.  | 0   | 0                        | 0                         | Likely to have minimal impacts upon climate change.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have minimal impacts upon reduction of flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding.  | 0   | 0                        | 0                         | Likely to have minimal impacts upon reduction of flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                     | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact however promoting retention of built fabric and reduce waste from demolished buildings.  | 0   | 0                        | 0                         | Likely to have a minimal impact however promoting retention of built fabric and reduce waste from demolished buildings.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have minimal impacts upon soil resouces.   | 0   | 0                        | 0                         | Likely to have minimal impacts upon soil resouces.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +             | +            | +            | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of listed buildings by adaption or alteration. Listed buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development. | +   | +                        | +                         | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of listed buildings by adaption or alteration. Listed buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol>         | +             | +            | +            | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of listed buildings by adaption or alteration. Listed buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development. | +   | +                        | +                         | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of listed buildings by adaption or alteration. Listed buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in<br/>economic performance and promote<br/>sustainable regeneration</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +            | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of listed buildings by adaption or alteration. Listed buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration, living over the shop and mixed use development. | +   | +                        | +                         | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of listed buildings by adaption or alteration. Listed buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Policy HE 9 Change of Use, Alteration or Extension of a Listed Building

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Assessment of Alternatives – Policy HE 9 Change of Use, Alteration or Extension of a Listed Building

| Assessment of Alternatives – Policy | Assessment of Alternatives – Policy HE 9 Change of Use, Alteration or Extension of a Listed Building  | Key featured Repaired No. 1 to the No. 1 to |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
|                                     | Option 1.   | Option 2.   |
| SA / SEA Objectives                 | Adopt existing policy in PPS 6 Policy - BH 7 and 8 and with SPPS Paragraphs 6.12 and 6.13.  | Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy contained in PPS 6 BH 7 and BH 8 and SPPS Paragraphs 6.12 and 6.13 with the following amendments. Introduction of requirement of a Design and Access Statements where appropriate.   |
|                                     | Short Med. Long Comments  | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term   |
|                                     |   |   |
|                                     | Summary - Change of Use, Alteration or Extension of a Listed Buildings (Policy HE 9)  | Listed Buildings (Policy HE 9)  |
| Social Effects                      | Both approaches are similar and therefore will have similar effects on the social objectives. Both are likely to have minor positive impacts on the social objectives such as sense of community, health and wellbeing and rist and social exclusion. Heritage provides a link to the past which gives people a sense of place and brings the community together. It can also provide jobs, thus reducing poverty and places for people to meet up and visit. | Both approaches are similar and therefore will have similar effects on the social objectives. Both are likely to have minor positive impacts on the social objectives such as sense of community, health and wellbeing and reducing poverty and social exclusion. Heritage provides a link to the past which gives people a sense of place and brings the community together. It can also provide jobs, thus reducing poverty and places for people to meet up and visit.   |
| Environmental Effects               | It is likely that both approaches will enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes through will likely enhance the historic environment and our cultural assets.   | of landscapes and townscapes through the re-use and protection of our listed buildings. Through the protection and re-use of our listed buildings both approach   |
| Economic Effects                    | Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on economic growth, regeneration, investment as th  | growth, regeneration, investment as they have the potential for heritage led tourism and recreation.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement          | Mitigation measures would be through the use of appropriate planning conditions.  |   |
| Preferred Option                    | Adopt Option 2 - Reconfigure existing policy to introduce Policy HE 9 - Change of Use, Alteration or Extension of a Listed Building.  | f a Listed Building.  |
|                                     |   |   |



|  |               |                  |          |   |                           |                     |              | The state of the s |
|--|---------------|------------------|----------|---|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--|
|  | Option 1      | 1.               |          |   | Option 2.                 | 2.                  |              |  |
|  | Adopt e       | xisting po       | olicy in | Adopt existing policy in PPS 6 Policy - BH 10 and the SPPS Paragraphs 6.15  | Reconfigure a amendments. | igure and<br>ments. | l amalga     | Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy contained in PPS 6 BH 10 and SPPS Paragraph 6.15 with the following<br>amendments.  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  |               | 5                |          |   | Introdu                   | ction of            | Jesign a     | Introduction of Design and Access Statements.  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med. L<br>Term T | Long     | Comments  | Short<br>Term             | Med.<br>Term        | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +             | +                | +        | Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and wellbeing widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.   | +                         | +                   | +            | Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and wellbeing widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +             | +                | +        | Likely minor positive impacts as provides a mechanism to secure a built heritage asset which would otherwise be lost and provide public benefits in terms of sustainable heritage led regeneration, facilitating local opportunities for improved understanding and knowledge of our cultural heritage, promotion of traditional skills and heritage focused education.   | +                         | +                   | +            | Likely minor positive impacts as provides a mechanism to secure a built heritage asset which would otherwise be lost and provide public benefits in terms of sustainable heritage led regeneration, facilitating local opportunities for improved understanding and knowledge of our cultural heritage, promotion of traditional skills and heritage focused education.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | +             | +                | +        | Likely minor positive impacts as there are skills needed in the preservation of listed buildings such as carpentry, stonework and other conservation skills. Hence by conserving listed buildings these traditional skills are being retained and developed. To date insufficient, robust local evidence base to determine impact of existing policy.   | +                         | +                   | +            | Likely minor positive impacts as there are skills needed in the preservation of listed buildings such as carpentry, stonework and other conservation skills. Hence by conserving listed buildings these traditional skills are being retained and developed. To date insufficient, robust local evidence base to determine impact of existing policy.  |
| To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                     | +             | +                | +        | This approach is sustainable as it facilitates bringing more older or derelict housing stock which is listed back into use. Provides the opportunity to retrofit the existing building stock. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which may include residential renovation / change of use.  | +                         | +                   | +            | This approach is sustainable as it facilitates bringing more older or derelict housing stock which is listed back into use. Provides the opportunity to retrofit the existing building stock. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which may include residential renovation / change of use.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | +             | +                | +        | May encourage greater reuse of vacant listed buildings thus reducing the likelihood of anti-<br>social behaviour in these buildings. The approach may lead to the re-development of area<br>encouraging people to take more pride in their area and less likely to vandalise it.  | +                         | +                   | +            | May encourage greater reuse of vacant listed buildings thus reducing the likelihood of anti-social behaviour in these buildings. The approach may lead to the re-development of area encouraging people to take more pride in their area and less likely to vandalise it.  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    | +             | +                | +        | Likely minor positive as Listed buildings may be a focal point for the community as these could be buildings that could be re-used as a community centre. The retention and long term active use of such heritage assets for the local community as housing, commercial businesses, community buildings etc. retaining and re-establishing this link through built heritage assets provides a tangible link to the past and clear sense of place and belonging. | +                         | +                   | +            | Likely minor positive as Listed buildings may be a focal point for the community as these could be buildings that could be re-used as a community centre. The retention and long term active use of such heritage assets for the local community as housing, commercial businesses, community buildings etc. retaining and re-establishing this link through built heritage assets provides a tangible link to the past and clear sense of place and belonging.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                         | N/R           | N/R              | N/R      | No Relationship   | N/R                       | N/R                 | N/R          | No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0             | 0                | 0        | Likely to have a neutral impact on traffic.   | 0                         | 0                   | 0            | Likely to have a neutral impact on traffic.  |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0             | 0                | 0 1      | Likely to have a neutral impact on water quality and water resources.   | 0                         | 0                   | 0            | Likely to have a neutral impact on water quality and water resources.  |
| <ol><li>To improve air quality</li></ol>   | 0             | 0                | 0        | Likely to have a neutral impact on air quality.   | 0                         | 0                   | 0            | Likely to have a neutral impact on air quality.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | 0             | 0                | 0        | Bringing derelict buildings back into use may result in some minor negatives effects on biodiversity, as existing bat roosts and/or bird nests could be lost. Although any potential negative impact could be mitigated.  | 0                         | 0                   | 0            | Bringing derelict buildings back into use may result in some minor negatives effects on biodiversity, as existing bat roosts and/or bird nests could be lost. Although any potential negative impact could be mitigated.   |



| =1   | Option 1. |                  |           |   | Uption 2.         |                  |              |  |
|--|-----------|------------------|-----------|---|-------------------|------------------|--------------|--|
|  | 4000      | icting n         | i Silo    | R<br>Adont exicting notice in DBS 6 Doline - BH 10 and the SDBS December 6 15   | Reconfigure a     | re and a         | ımalgan      | Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy contained in PPS 6 BH 10 and SPPS Paragraph 6.15 with the following<br>amandments   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Anobi ex  | na men           | ill yours |   | ntroducti         | on of De         | sign an      | antertainen.<br>Introduction of Design and Access Statements.  |
|  | Short I   | Med. L<br>Term T | Long      | Comments  | Short N<br>Term T | Med. 1<br>Term 1 | Long         | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance the<br/>character and quality of landscapes<br/>and townscapes</li> </ol> |           | ‡                | ‡         | Likely major positive impact of increasing the number of listed buildings that have come back into use. This improves the townscape as it brings derelict listed buildings back into use, thus improving the views and character of an area.  |                   | ‡                | ‡<br>‡       | Likely major positive impact to more listed buildings being renovated and make it clearer for developers to understand the policy. This may lead to better townscapes as there is likely to be less derelict listed buildings. There is also the introduction of Design and Access Statements that developers may be required to produce for proposals. This may lead to better quality renovations of listed buildings. |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets               | ‡         | ‡                | ‡         | Likely major positive impact to protect listed buildings and their settings as there is consultation with Historic Environment Division (HED) on all listed building applications.  | ‡                 | ‡                | ‡            | Likely major positive impact to protect listed buildings and their settings as there is consultation with Historic Environment Division (HED) on all listed building applications.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                   | 0         | 0                | 0         | Likely to have minimal impacts upon climate change.   | 0                 | 0                | 0            | Likely to have minimal impacts upon climate change.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0         | 0                | 0         | Likely to have minimal impacts upon reduction of flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding.   | 0                 | 0                | 0 1          | Likely to have minimal impacts upon reduction of flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                 | 0         | 0                | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact however promoting retention of built fabric and reduce waste from demolished buildings.   | 0                 | 0                | 0 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact however promoting retention of built fabric and reduce waste from demolished buildings.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | 0         | 0                | 0         | Likely to have minimal impacts upon soil resouces.  | 0                 | 0                | 0            | Likely to have minimal impacts upon soil resouces.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +         | +                | +         | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of listed buildings by adaption or alteration. Listed buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.                                    | +                 | +                | +            | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of listed buildings by adaption or alteration. Listed buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol>     | +         | +                | +         | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of listed buildings by adaption or alteration. Listed buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.                                    | +                 | +                | +            | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of listed buildings by adaption or alteration. Listed buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     | +         | +                | +         | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of listed buildings by adaption or alteration. Listed buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.                                    | +                 | +                | +<br>+ 0 : = | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of listed buildings by adaption or alteration. Listed buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage and<br/>accommodate both indigenous and<br/>inward investment</li> </ol>             | +         | +                | +         | Renovating listed building stock stimulates economic growth and regeneration in an area by making more property available for business development. This is likely to have the knock on effect on encouraging investment in an area whether that is housing or retail/services. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development. | +                 | +                | +            | Renovating listed building stock stimulates economic growth and regeneration in an area by making more property available for business development. This is likely to have the knock on effect on encouraging investment in an area whether that is housing or retail/services. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.                                      |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                              | 0         | 0                | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact.  | 0                 | 0                | 1 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact.   |

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## Assessment of Alternatives – Policy HE 10 Demolition of a Listed Building

| Assessment of Anernatives – Foncy | Assessment of Arternatives – Foury 11: 10 Demotion of a Listed Bunding     | Key frame together tourist themselve to the tourist tourist to the tourist tourist to the tourist to |                    |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|
|                                   | Option 1.  | Option 2.  |                    |
|                                   |  | Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy contained in PPS 6 BH 10 and SPPS Paragraph 6.15 with the following   | with the following |
| SA / SEA Objectives               | Adopt existing policy in PPS 6 Policy - BH 10 and the SPPS Paragraphs 6.15 | amendments.  |                    |
|                                   |  | Introduction of Design and Access Statements.  |                    |
|                                   | Short Med. Long  | Short   Med.   Long  |                    |
|                                   | Torm Torm  | Torm Torm Torm   |                    |

|   | Summary - Demolition of a Listed Building (Policy HE 10)   |
|---|--|
| Social Effects Both approache social exclusion. | Both approaches are similar and therefore will have similar effects on the social objectives. Both are likely to have minor positive impacts on the social objectives such as sense of community, health and wellbeing and reducing poverty and places for people to meet up and visit.  |
| Although there i elements improv                | Although there is as yet no specific data on the environmental impacts of such new strategic planning policy it is likely that water, air, soil and land quality will improve over time as should the diversity of biodiversity. In addition, as such natural elements improve so shall the areas resilience to flooding and climate change. |
| Economic Effects Both approache                 | Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on economic growth, regeneration, investment as they have the potential for heritage led tourism and recreation.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement Mitigation meas      | Mitigation measures would be through the use of planning conditions.   |
| Preferred Option Adopt Option 2                 | Adopt Option 2 - Reconfigure existing policy and introduce Policy HE 10 Demolition of a Listed Building  |

Assessment of Alternatives – Policy HE 11 Advertisement on a Listed Building or Structure

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|  | Option 1.     | ار           |              |  | Option 2.     |              |          |  |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|---------------|--------------|----------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e       | xisting p    | olicies in   | Adopt existing policies in PPS 6 - BH9 with SPPS Paragraph 6.14.   | Reconfig      | ure PP6      | BH 9 and | Reconfigure PP6 BH 9 and SPPS Paragraph 6.14 without significant amendments.   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long     | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                      | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship  |
| <ol><li>To reduce crime and anti-<br/>social activity</li></ol>  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                        | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                             | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship  |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply     | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship  |
| 10. To improve air quality   | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance<br/>the character and quality of<br/>landscapes and townscapes</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +            | Likely minor positive impacts, appropriate advertisement design on statutory protected built heritage assets has had a positive impact on the visual amenity value of such Listed Buildings. | +             | +            | +        | Likely minor positive impacts, appropriate advertisement design on statutory protected built heritage assets has had a positive impact on the visual amenity value of such Listed Buildings. |

Assessment of Alternatives – Policy HE 11 Advertisement on a Listed Building or Structure

Position Angattion Restrict Unigertain Material Restriction Page 1990

|  | :             |              |            |   | :         |              |              |   |
|--|---------------|--------------|------------|---|-----------|--------------|--------------|---|
|  | Option 1.     | ر            |            |   | Option 2. | _            |              |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e       | kisting po   | olicies in | Adopt existing policies in PPS 6 - BH9 with SPPS Paragraph 6.14.  | Reconfig  | ıre PP6      | BH 9 an      | Reconfigure PP6 BH 9 and SPPS Paragraph 6.14 without significant amendments.  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long       | Comments  | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                   | +             | +            | +          | Likely minor positive impacts, appropriate advertisement design on statutory protected built heritage assets has had a positive impact on the visual amenity value of such Listed Buildings.  | +         | +            | +            | Likely minor positive impacts, appropriate advertisement design on statutory protected built heritage assets has had a positive impact on the visual amenity value of such Listed Buildings.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                       | N/R           | N/R          | N/R        | No Relationship   | N/R       | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R        | No Relationship   | N/R       | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                     | N/R           | N/R          | N/R        | No Relationship   | N/R       | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                                | N/R           | N/R          | N/R        | No Relationship   | N/R       | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable economic growth</li> </ol>   | +             | +            | +          | The potential to protect and enhance heritage assets and townscapes/landscapes may contribute towards protecting the tourism/visitor economy encouraging sustainable economic growth.   | +         | +            | +            | The potential to protect and enhance heritage assets and townscapes/landscapes may contribute towards protecting the tourism/visitor economy encouraging sustainable economic growth.   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment                                 | N/R           | N/R          | N/R        | No Relationship   | N/R       | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in<br/>economic performance and<br/>promote sustainable regeneration</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +          | The potential to protect and enhance heritage assets and townscapes/landscapes may contribute towards protecting the townism/visitor economy encouraging sustainable economic growth and reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration. | +         | +            | +            | The potential to protect and enhance heritage assets and townscapes/landscapes may contribute towards protecting the townscapes/landscapes may contribute towards protecting the tourism/visitor economy encouraging sustainable economic growth and reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration. |
| <ol> <li>To encourage and<br/>accommodate both indigenous<br/>and inward investment</li> </ol>                 | +             | +            | +          | The potential to protect and enhance heritage assets and townscapes/landscapes may contribute towards protecting the tourism/visitor economy encouraging prospective indigenous and inward investment.  | +         | +            | +            | The potential to protect and enhance heritage assets and townscapes/landscapes may contribute towards protecting the tourism/visitor economy encouraging prospective indigenous and inward investment.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                                  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R        | No Relationship   | N/R       | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Policy HE 11 Advertisement on a Listed Building or Structure

| Assessment of Alternatives – Poli | :y HE 11 A | dvertise                          | 4ssessment of Alternatives – Policy HE 11 Advertisement on a Listed Building or Structure |           | ľ                                 |              |            |               |                  | 52   |  |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|------------------|--|--|
|                                   |            |                                   |   | Key       | Total I                           | Negative .   | Neutral Un | mertain Major |                  | No<br>eletronisp   |  |
|                                   | Option 1.  |                                   |   | Option 2. |                                   |              |            |               |                  |  |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives               | Adopt ex   | isting po                         | كلاومpt existing policies in PPS 6 - BH9 with SPPS Paragraph 6.14.                        | Reconfig  | ure PP6                           | BH 9 and SPI | PS Paragra | ph 6.14 wi    | ithout significa | Reconfigure PP6 BH 9 and SPPS Paragraph 6.14 without significant amendments. |  |
|                                   | Short      | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Long Comments   | Short     | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Long         |            |               | Comments         | ents   |  |

|                            | Summary - Advertisement on a Listed Building or Structure (Policy HE 11)   |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | Both approaches are similar and therefore will have similar effects on the social objectives.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Although there is as yet no specific data on the environmental impacts of such new strategic planning policy it is likely that water, air, soil and land quality will improve over time as should the diversity of biodiversity. In addition, as such natural elements improve so shall the areas resilience to flooding and climate change. |
| Economic Effects           | Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on economic growth, regeneration, investment as they have the potential for heritage led tourism and recreation.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation measures are that any proposal will adhere to general planning principles i.e. design, siting etc. and the use of planning conditions.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Reconfigure existing policy and introduce Policy HE 11 - Advertisement on a Listed Building or Structure.   |



|  | Option 1.     | 1.           |           |  | Option 2.                  |                  |                       |  |
|--|---------------|--------------|-----------|--|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--|
|  |               |              |           |  | Reconfigu                  | ire and          | Amalgan               | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policies contained in PPS 6 BH12, BH 13 and BH14 and SPPS with the following   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt         | existin      | g policie | i<br>Adopt existing policies in PPS 6 BH12, BH13 and BH14 together with SPPS Paragraphs 6.18, 6.19 and 6.20.   | amendments<br>Introduction | ents.<br>on of D | esign and             | amendments. Introduction of Design and Access Statements.  |
|  |               |              |           |  | Stronger  <br>instead of   | policy te        | st where<br>rding 'no | Stronger policy test where new policy states demolition consent will only be considered if a full planning application is submitted instead of the wording 'normally' in PPS 6.  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments   | Short I                    | Med.             | Long                  | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +             | +            |           | Likely minor positive impacts to improve access to local heritage, historic sites, areas and buildings to encourage participation in cultural and leisure activities potentially reducing social exclusion.  |                            | +                | +                     | Likely minor positive impacts of policy approach by requiring a Design and Access Statement and associated full planning application. Likely minor positive impacts to protect, conserve and enhance designated conservation areas to encourage participation in cultural and leisure activities potentially reducing social exclusion.  |
| <ol><li>To improve the health<br/>and wellbeing of the population</li></ol>  | +             | +            | +         | Likely minor positive impacts to the health and well-being of the population, as it provides tangible link to past. Existing policy approach provides a mechanism to secure a built heritage asset which would otherwise be lost and provide public benefits in terms of sustainable heritage-led regeneration, facilitating local opportunities for improved understanding and knowledge of our cultural heritage.  | +                          | +                | +                     | Likely minor positive impacts of policy approach by requiring a Design and Access Statement and associated full planning application. Likely minor positive impacts to the health and well-being of the oppulation, as it provides tangible link to past. Existing policy approach provides a mechanism to secure a built heritage asset which would otherwise be lost and provide public benefits in terms of sustainable heritage-led regeneration, facilitating local opportunities for improved understanding and knowledge of our cultural heritage.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | 0             | 0            | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on education and skills although this approach may facilitate the reuse and repair of existing building stocks which are deemed to have heritage value.  | 0                          | 0                | 0 9                   | Likely to have a minimal impact on education and skills although this approach may facilitate the re-use and repair of existing building stocks which are deemed to have heritage value.   |
| To provide everybody     with the opportunity to live in a decent home   | 0             | 0            | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on providing homes although this approach may facilitate the re-use and repair of existing building stocks which are deemed to have heritage value.  | 0                          | 0                | 0 1                   | Likely to have a minimal impact on providing homes although this approach may facilitate the re-use and repair of existing building stocks which are deemed to have heritage value.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | 0             | 0            | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on crime and anti-social activity.   | 0                          | 0                | 0                     | Likely to have a minimal impact on crime and anti-social activity.   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                                | +             | +            | +         | This sustainable approach facilitates the reuse, repair and renovation of existing historic building stocks which are deemed to have a heritage value to the public in terms of character and appearance. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which may include residential renovation / change of use. It is known that this approach results in a positive outcome in terms of reintroducing people back into the area the associated local heritage values and routine maintenance often creates a renewed sense of community pride, identity and belonging - mixed uses to include commercial and residential units is best practice. | +                          | +                | +<br>+<br>p a # c × T | This sustainable approach facilitates the reuse, repair and renovation of existing historic building stocks which are deemed to have a heritage value to the public in terms of character and appearance. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which may include residential renovation / change of use. It is known that this approach results in a positive outcome in terms of reintroducing people back into the area - the associated local heritage values and routine maintenance often creates a renewed sense of community pride, identity and belonging - mixed uses to include commercial and residential units is best practice. |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                                     | N/R           | N/R          | N/R       | No Relationship  | N/R                        | N/R              | N/R                   | No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0             | 0            | 0         | Likely to have minimal impact on traffic.  | 0                          | 0                | 0                     | Likely to have minimal impact on traffic.  |
| To improve water<br>quality; conserve water<br>resources and provide for<br>sustainable sources of water<br>sunoly | 0             | 0            | 0         | Likely to have minimal impact on water quality.  | 0                          | 0                | 7 0                   | Likely to have minimal impact on water quality.  |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 0             | 0            | 0         | Likely to have minimal impact on air quality.  | 0                          | 0                | 0                     | Likely to have minimal impact on air quality.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | 0             | 0            | 0         | Potential negative effect on biodiversity through re-use of existing buildings and impact on for example, nesting birds however any negative effects could be mitigated on a case by case basis.   | 0                          | 0                | 0 0                   | Potential negative effect on biodiversity through re-use of existing buildings and impact on for example, nesting birds however any negative effects could be mitigated on a case by case basis.   |



|  | t acita | ,         |          |  | C noi+ion                                    |                                  |          |   |
|--|---------|-----------|----------|--|--|----------------------------------|----------|---|
|  | 5       | -         |          | - 145  | Reconfig                                     | ure and                          | Amalgar  | Option 2.  Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policies contained in PPS 6 BH12, BH 13 and BH14 and SPPS with the following   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adop    | t existir | ng polic | a<br>Adopt existing policies in PPS 6 BH12, BH13 and BH14 together with SPPS Paragraphs 6.18, 6.19 and 6.20.   | amendments<br>Introduction<br>Stronger polic | nents.<br>tion of D<br>policy te | esign an | amendments. Introduction of Design and Access Statements. The proper policy test where we policy states demolition consent will only be considered if a full planning application is submitted  |
|  | Short   | t Med.    | J. Long  | Comments   | Short  | Med.                             | Long     | Shorte Med. Long Town Term Term Term Term Term Term Term Term   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and town scapes          |         |           |          | Likely minor positive impact of this approach as facilitates the reuse, repair and renovation of existing building stocks which are deemed to have a heritage value to the public in terms of character and appearance. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which includes vacant, derelict buildings within the identified area / underutilised spaces - maintain historic fabric of buildings and reintroducing people into the area by using heritage led regeneration, mixed use development including commercial and residential units.          |  |                                  |          | Likely major positive impact of this approach as the introduction of mandatory D&A Statements and policy states demolition consent will only be considered if a full planning application is submitted instead of the wording 'normally' in PPS 6.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | +       | +         | +        | Likely minor positive impact of this approach as facilitates the reuse, repair and renovation of existing historic building stocks which are deemed to have a heritage value to the public in terms of character and appearance. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which includes vacant, derelict buildings within the identified area / underutilised spaces - maintain historic fabric of buildings and reintroducing people into the area by using heritage led regeneration, mixed use development including commercial and residential units. | ‡  | ‡                                | ‡        | Likely major positive impact of this approach as the introduction of mandatory D&A Statements and policy states demolition consent will only be considered if a full planning application is submitted instead of the wording 'normally' in PPS 6.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change     | 0       | 0         | 0        | Likely to have minimal impacts upon climate change.  | 0  | 0                                | 0        | Likely to have minimal impacts upon climate change.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                            | 0       | 0         | 0        | Likely to have minimal impacts upon reduction of flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding.  | 0  | 0                                | 0        | Likely to have minimal impacts upon reduction of flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                   | 0       | 0         | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact however promoting retention of built fabric and reduce waste from demolished buildings.  | 0  | 0                                | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact however promoting retention of built fabric and reduce waste from demolished buildings.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                                  | 0       | 0         | 0        | Likely to have minimal impacts upon soil resources.  | 0  | 0                                | 0        | Likely to have minimal impacts upon soil resources.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +       | +         | +        | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of historic buildings by adaption or alteration. Historic buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.   | +  | +                                | +        | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of historic buildings by adaption or alteration. Historic buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.                                  |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment               | +       | +         | +        | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of historic buildings by adaption or alteration. Historic buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.   | +  | +                                | +        | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of historic buildings by adaption or alteration. Historic buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.                                  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration       | +       | +         | +        | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of historic buildings by adaption or alteration. Historic buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.   | +  | +                                | +        | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of historic buildings by adaption or alteration. Historic buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.                                  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                       | +       | +         | +        | Renovating historic building stock stimulates economic growth and regeneration in an area by making more property available for business development. This is likely to have the knock on effect on encouraging investment in an area whether that is housing or retail/services. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.  | +  | +                                | +        | Renovating historic building stock stimulates economic growth and regeneration in an area by making more property available for business development. This is likely to have the knock on effect on encouraging investment in an area whether that is housing or retail/services. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development. |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                | +       | +         | +        | Optimises the use of existing infrastructure.  | +  | +                                | +        | Optimises the use of existing infrastructure.   |





|                     | Option 1.            |   | Option 2.       |            |   |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|-----------------|------------|---|
|                     |                      |   | Reconfigure ar  | d Amalga   | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policies contained in PPS 6 BH12, BH 13 and BH14 and SPPS with the following                    |
|                     |                      |   | amendments.     |            |   |
| 201140140 VES / VS  | Adopt existing polic | Adopt existing policies in PPS 6 BH12, BH13 and BH14 together with SPPS Paragraphs 6.18, 6.19 and 6.20. | Introduction o  | Design a   | Introduction of Design and Access Statements.   |
| sa / sea Objectives |                      |   | Stronger policy | test whe   | Stronger policy test where new policy states demolition consent will only be considered if a full planning application is submitted |
|                     |                      |   | instead of the  | wording 'ı | instead of the wording 'normally' in PPS 6.   |
|                     | Short Med. Long      | Squire service of   | Short Med. Long | Long       | a general constant of   |
|                     | Term Term Term       | CONTINENTS  | Tem Tem Tem     | Term       | כסווווווווו   |

|                            | Summary - Designated Conservation Area and their Historic Settings (Policy HE 12)   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | Both approaches are similar and therefore will have similar effects on the social objectives. Both are likely to have minor positive impacts on the social objectives such as sense of community, health and wellbeing and reducing poverty and social exclusion. Heritage provides a link to the past which gives people a sense of place and brings the community together. It can also provide jobs, thus reducing poverty and places for people to meet up and visit. |
| Environmental Effects      | Although there is as yet no specific data on the environmental impacts of such new strategic planning policy it is likely that water, air, soil and quality will improve over time as should the diversity of biodiversity. In addition, as such natural elements improve so shall the areas resilience to flooding and climate change.   |
| Economic Effects           | Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on economic growth, regeneration, investment as they have the potential for heritage led tourism and recreation.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation mesavres would be through the use of planning conditions.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Reconfiguring existing policy introducing Policy HE 12 Designated Conservation Area and their Historic Settings.   |



|  |          |           |          |   | 1                       |                          |  |  |
|--|----------|-----------|----------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| <u>-1</u>  | Option 1 |           |          |   | Option 2.               |                          |  |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt ex | isting po | olicy in | Adopt existing policy in PPS 6 BH15 together with SPPS Paragraph 6.24   | Reconfigu<br>Less Presc | re existin<br>riptive Cr | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 6 together with '<br>Less Prescriptive Criteria and allows for extension of building  | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 6 together with SPPS with the fundamental amendments.<br>Less Prescriptive Criteria and allows for extension of building.   |
|  | Short F  | Med. Lo   | Long     | Comments  | Short N<br>Term T       | Med. Long<br>Term Term   |  | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social<br/>exclusion</li> </ol>   | +        | +         | +        | Likely minor positive impact on re-use of traditional vernacular buildings. Most of these buildings are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. However due to the strict criteria for converting the buildings this may be a limiting factor in the actual number that are converted.  |                         | +                        | Likely to have slightly more p<br>thus provide more employm  | Likely to have slightly more positive effect as it may be easier to develop a vernacular building and thus provide more employment and community facilities.   |
| To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +        | +         | +        | Likely minor positive impact on the health and well being of population, as it provides tangible link to past. Current policy approach provides a mechanism to secure a built heritage asset which would otherwise be lost and provide public benefits in terms of sustainable heritage led regeneration, facilitating local opportunities for improved understanding and knowledge of our cultural heritage, promotion of traditional skills and heritage focused education.   | +                       | +                        | The historic environment con provides tangible link to pass heritage asset which would heritage led regeneration, faknowledge of our cultural he   | The historic environment contributes positively to the health and well being of population, as it provides tangible link to past. Current policy approach provides a mechanism to secure a built heritage asset which would otherwise be lost and provide public benefits in terms of sustainable heritage led regeneration, facilitating local opportunities for improved understanding and knowledge of our cultural heritage, promotion of traditional skills and heritage focused education.   |
| To improve the education and skills of the population  | +        | +         | +        | This approach is likely to have positive impacts as there are skills needed in the preservation of non-listed vernacular buildings such as carpentry, stonework and other conservation skills. Hence by preserving listed buildings these traditional skills are being retained and developed.  | +                       | +                        | This approach is likely to hav<br>listed vernacular buildings su<br>preserving listed buildings th   | This approach is likely to have positive impacts as there are skills needed in the preservation of non-listed vernacular buildings such as carpentry, stonework and other conservation skills. Hence by preserving listed buildings these traditional skills are being retained and developed.   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody with the<br/>opportunity to live in a decent home</li> </ol>             | +        | +         | +        | This policy also states that vernacular buildings can only be converted to residential use where the building is of local historical interest. This sustainable approach facilitates the reuse and repair of existing building stocks which are deemed to have a heritage value to the public in terms of character and appearance. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which may include residential renovation / change of use.  | ‡                       | ‡                        | This sustainable approach fa deemed to have a heritage v sustainable active reuse whi has a less prescriptive criteri non-listed vernacular buildin  | This sustainable approach facilitates the reuse and repair of existing building stocks which are deemed to have a heritage value to the public in terms of character and appearance. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which may include residential renovation / change of use. This approach has a less prescriptive criteria and will likely faciliate a proportionate and appropriate adaptation of non-listed vernacular buildings to a variety of uses including a dwelling.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | +        | +         | +        | Likely to have positive impacts on anti-social activity as the conversion of these rural buildings may allow for community facilities for the young population so they may be less likely to be involved in crime and anti-social behaviour. The approach may lead to the re-development of area encouraging people to take more pride in their area and less likely to vandalise it.   | +                       | +                        | Likely to have positive impac<br>allow for community facilitie<br>crime and anti-social behavi<br>encouraging people to take i   | Likely to have positive impacts on anti-social activity as the conversion of these rural buildings may allow for community facilities for the young population so they may be less likely to be involved in crime and anti-social behaviour. The approach may lead to the re-development of area encouraging people to take more pride in their area and less likely to vandalise it.  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    | +        | +         | +        | There is potential for these buildings to be converted to uses that could benefit the community in rural areas such as a community centre or recreation. The historic environment has the potential to provide local people with an improved understanding and knowledge of cultural traditions, arts and social economic activities, as it provides tangible link to the past. The potential to utilise these assets by enabling development may result in the retention and long term active use of such heritage assets for the local community as housing, commercial businesses, community buildings etc. retaining and re-establishing this link through built heritage assets provides a tangible link to the past and clear sense of place and belonging. | +                       | +                        | Greater potential for the trad development options that are convert the buildings. The his improved understanding and as it provides tangible link to development may result in the local community as housing, establishing this link through sense of place and belonging. | Greater potential for the traditional vemacular buildings to be converted to a number of development options that are likely to benefit the community. There is a less restrictive criteria to convert the buildings. The historic environment has the potential to provide local people with an improved understanding and knowledge of cultural traditions, arts and social economic activities, as it provides tangible link to the past. The potential to utilise these assets by enabling development may result in the retention and long term active use of such heritage assets for the local community as housing, commercial businesses, community buildings etc. retaining and restablishing this link through built heritage assets provides a tangible link to the past and clear sense of place and belonging. |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                         | N/R      | N/R N     | N/R N    | No Relationship   | N/R                     | N/R N/R                  | No Relationship  |  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0        | 0         | 0 L      | Likely to have a neutral impact on traffic. There will be slightly more traffic as traditional buildings are re-used for different uses but this effect is likely to be minimal.  | 0                       | 0 0                      | Likely to have a neutral impa<br>are re-used for different use   | Likely to have a neutral impact on traffic. There will be slightly more traffic as traditional buildings are re-used for different uses but this effect is likely to be minimal.   |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0        | 0         | 1 0      | Likely to be a neutral impact on water quality and water resources.   | 0                       | 0 0                      | Likely to be a neutral impact  | Likely to be a neutral impact on water quality and water resources.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | 0        | 0         | 0 h      | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality as this policy is so prescriptive there is unlikely to be a huge number of buildings converted to use where lots of traffic would be travelling to it.   | 0                       | 0 0                      | Likely to have a neutral impa<br>are re-used for different use   | Likely to have a neutral impact on traffic. There will be slightly more traffic as traditional buildings<br>are re-used for different uses but this effect is likely to be minimal.  |



|  |          |           |          |   |                       |                      |                      | A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR |
|--|----------|-----------|----------|---|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| <u>-1</u>  | Option 1 |           |          |   | Option 2              |                      |                      |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e  | xisting p | olicy ir | Adopt existing policy in PPS 6 BH15 together with SPPS Paragraph 6.24   | Reconfig<br>Less Pres | ure exis<br>criptive | ting po<br>Criteri   | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPs 6 together with SPPs with the fundamental amendments.<br>Less Prescriptive Criteria and allows for extension of building.   |
|  | Short    | Med. I    | Long     | Comments  | Short F               | Med. I               | Long                 | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | 0        | 0         |          | Bringing derelict buildings back into use may result in some minor negatives effects on biodiversity, as existing bat roosts and/or bird nests could be lost however these potential negative effects can be mitigated against on a case by case basis.   | 0                     | 0                    |                      | Bringing derelict buildings back into use may result in some minor negatives effects on biodiversity, as existing bat roosts and/or bird nests could be lost however these potential negative effects can be mitigated against on a case by case basis.  |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance the<br/>character and quality of landscapes<br/>and townscapes</li> </ol>           | ‡        | ‡         | ‡        | Non listed vernacular buildings are an important part of the urban/rural landscape as they represent local heritage. Many of these buildings are derelict or replaced with modern buildings. A policy which encourages the re-use will protect traditional landscape in towns, villages and rural areas. However the continuation of the more restrictive policy may mean that a suitable use cannot buildings.                             | ‡                     | ‡                    | 2 <del>0 ⊊ 0 e</del> | Non listed vernacular buildings are being brought back into use that may have been left to dereliction and these buildings are often locally significant and a link to the past. However more flexibility will lead to more development of vernacular buildings in the countryside and as this policy is more flexible it could lead to inappropriate forms of development which detrimentally affect quality of landscapes and townscapes.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where<br/>appropriate, enhance the historic<br/>environment and cultural assets</li> </ol> | ‡        | ‡         | ‡        | Re-using vernacular buildings is likely to have positive impacts as it is likely to be saving them from dereliction. Also there is a criteria which has to be met in the policy to ensure that any restoration of a building will avoid effects on the historic assets. This approach also states that existing doorways and windows should be retained.  | ‡                     | ‡                    | \$ ± 0 0             | Vernacular buildings are being brought back into use that may have been left to dereliction and these buildings are often locally significant and a link to the past. There is the potential for the loss of historic features in buildings through inappropriate conversion and re-use, however this depends on the nature and scale of the development.  |
| To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                                 | +        | +         | +        | There is potential positive impacts from re-using and converting these buildings as this approach will reduce the amount of new buildings being constructed so saving on emissions from new building materials. However the impacts are likely to be minimal. Assessment of impact required on an individual case by case basis. To date insufficient robust, local evidence base to determine impact of existing policy on climate change. | +                     | +                    | +                    | There is potential positive impacts from converting these buildings as this approach will reduce the amount of new buildings being constructed so saving on emissions from new building materials. However the impacts are likely to be minimal. To date insufficient robust, local evidence base to determine impact of proposed policy on climate change.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk and the<br/>adverse consequences of flooding</li> </ol>                                | 0        | 0         | 0        | Likely to have minimal impacts upon reduction of flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding.   | 0                     | 0                    | 0 4                  | Likely to have minimal impacts upon reduction of flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding.  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production of<br/>waste and use of non-renewable<br/>materials</li> </ol>                   | 0        | 0         | 0        | Likely to have minimal impacts upon the production of waste and non renewable materials.however promoting retention of built fabric and reduce waste from demolished buildings.   | 0                     | 0                    | 0 h                  | Likely to have minimal impacts upon the production of waste and non renewable materials. however promoting retention of built fabric and reduce waste from demolished buildings.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | 0        | 0         | 0        | Likely to have minimal impacts upon land quality and soil resources, however, promoting retention of built fabric and reduce waste from demolished buildings.   | 0                     | 0                    | 0 0                  | Likely to have minimal impacts upon land quality and soil resources, however, promoting retention of built fabric and reduce waste from demolished buildings.  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable<br/>economic growth</li> </ol>   | +        | +         | +        | Likely to have minor positive impacts as the traditional buildings can be converted to other uses such as heritage tourism or farm diversification projects. This will stimulate the rural economy creating local jobs.   | +                     | +                    | +                    | Likely to have minorpositive impacts as there will be greater flexibility to convert traditional buildings to other uses such as tourism or small scale enterprises.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol>               | +        | +         | +        | Likely minor positive impacts provide opportunities to create jobs in rural areas where there may be high unemployment and it would mean that people would not have to travel to the hubs for employment. There is also the potential to convert the buildings for tourism, recreation and farm diversification so there is a range of jobs that potentially could be available.  | +                     | +                    | +<br>a               | Likely minor positive impacts due to the flexibility to convert traditional buildings to other uses such as tourism or small scale enterprises. This may provide more opportunities for jobs in rural areas in a range of sectors.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                               | +        | +         | +        | Likely minor positive to promote regeneration in rural areas as more traditional buildings will be brought back into use. This may stimulate development in the local area.   | +                     | +                    | +                    | Likely minor positive to promote regeneration in rural areas as more traditional buildings will be brought back into use. This may stimulate development in the local area.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | +        | +         | +        | Likely minor positive to encourage investment as the traditional buildings can be converted to other uses such as heritage tourism or farm diversification projects. This will stimulate the rural economy creating local jobs and may create more investment in the areas.   | +                     | +                    | + 1                  | Likely minor positive impacts as has a less prescriptive policy and allows for extensions to buildings. This may provide greater opportunities to convert buildings for community, recreation or tourism uses. This may be more attractive to people who want to develop businesses in the rural areas.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth  | 0        | 0         | 0        | Likely to have a neutral impact on efficient patterns of movement as people are likely to be travelling to the uses within the converted buildings within their local area.   | 0                     | 0                    | 0 tt                 | Likely to have a neutral impact on efficient patterns of movement as people are likely to be travelling to the uses within the converted buildings within their local area.  |

#### Assessment of Alternatives – Policy HE 13 Non-Listed Historic Vernacular Buildings

|                     | Option 1.   | )ption 2.  |
|---------------------|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt existing policy in PPS 6 BH15 together with SPPS Paragraph 6.24 | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 6 together with SPPS with the fundamental amendments.<br>Less Prescriptive Criteria and allows for extension of building. |
|                     | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term                               | Short Med. Long Comments Comments  |

|                            | Summary - Non-Listed Historic Vernacular Buildings (Polcy HE 13)  |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | Both approaches provide opportunities for people to utilise and re-use non listed vernacular buildings to dwellings or other appropriate uses. Approach 2 is less prescriptive criteria it will increase the number of opportunities for the re-use of non-listed vernacular buildings. Overall both approaches may provide facilities in rural areas for people to use to meet in the community and improve their physical and mental wellbeing.   |
| Environmental Effects      | Both Approaches are positive as the re-use of existing vernacular buildings will result in minimal loss of biodiversity. Approach 2 will allow for an additional number of such opportunities. Due to the distribution of these buildings it could result in a greater number of journeys by private car but given the small numbers envisaged over the plan period it is considered to have a neutral impact. The 1998 study on loss of rural buildings 'A Sense of Loss' reported that by 1998 49% of all buildings on the 1909 map had gone. Thus the current policy and the more flexible approach are bout conserving historical assets as if they are just left to dereliction even more of the buildings will be lost. |
| Economic Effects           | Both Approaches are positive as the re-use of existing vernacular buildings will result in minimal loss of biodiversity. Approach 2 is less prescriptive criteria it will increase the number of opportunities for the re-use of non-listed vernacular buildings. Overall both approaches may provide facilities in rural areas for people to use to meet in the community and improve job and training opportunities for traditional skills and economic growth.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Appropriate and specific planning conditions. May consider use of Building Preservation Notice where the nature of the building and the hthreat to its conservation merits it.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Reconfigure existing policy and introduce Policy HE 13 - Non-Listed Vernacular Buildings.  |



|  |            |                    |              |   |                       |           | I              |   |
|--|------------|--------------------|--------------|---|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|---|
| 1  | Option 1   |                    |              |   | Option 2.             | / pac oa  | molecut        | Option 5.  Option 5.  Option 5.  Option 5.  |
|  | Adopt e    | kisting po         | olicy ir     | Adopt existing policy in PPS 6 Addendum - ATC1, ATC2 and ACT3 together with SPPS paragraphs6.21, 6.22 and   | amendments.           | ents.     | All alga       | nate existing poincy contained in 173 o Addendain ALC1, ALC2 and ALC3 and 3773 With the following   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | 6.23.      |                    |              |   | Stronger<br>instead o | policy te | st wher        | Stronger policy test where new policy states demolition consent will only be considered if a full planning application is submitted instead of the wording 'normally' in PPS 6.   |
|  | Short Term | Med. Lo<br>Term Te | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short I               | Med. L    | Long           | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | +          | +                  | +            | Potential to improve access to local heritage, historic sites, areas and buildings to encourage participation in cultural and leisure activities potentially reducing social exclusion.   | +                     | +         | <u> </u>       | This may promote redevelopment of sites to protect, conserve and enhance designated conservation areas to encourage participation in cultural and leisure activities potentially reducing social exclusion.   |
| To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +          | +                  | +            | Likely minor positive impacts to the health and well-being of the population, as it provides tangible link to past. Current policy approach provides a mechanism to secure a built heritage asset which would otherwise be lost and provide public benefits in terms of sustainable heritage-led regeneration, facilitating local opportunities for improved understanding and knowledge of our cultural heritage.  | +                     | +         | +<br>fa × ta ± | The historic environment contributes positively to the health and well-being of the population, as it provides tangible link to past. Current policy approach provides a mechanism to secure a built heritage asset which would otherwise be lost and provide public benefits in terms of sustainable heritage-led regeneration, facilitating local opportunities for improved understanding and knowledge of our cultural heritage.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | +          | +                  | +            | The encouragement of participation in activities and events relating to local built heritage and designated areas will promote a deeper understanding of local history aiding the educational development of the community.   | +                     | +         | +              | The encouragement of participation in activities and events relating to local built heritage and designated areas will promote a deeper understanding of local history aiding the educational development of the community.   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | 0          | 0                  | 0 1          | Likely to have a minimal impact on providing homes although this approach may facilitate the re-use and repair of existing building stocks which are deemed to have heritage value.   | 0                     | 0         | O Li           | Likely to have a minimal impact on providing homes although this approach may facilitate the re-use and repair of existing building stocks which are deemed to have heritage value.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | +          | +                  | +            | This sustainable approach facilitates the reuse and repair of existing building stocks which are deemed to have a heritage value to the public in terms of character and appearance. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which includes vacant, derelict buildings within the identified area / underutilised spaces - increase natural surveillance by reintroducing people into the area.  | +                     | +         | +<br>*         | This sustainable approach facilitates the reuse and repair of existing building stocks which are deemed to have a heritage value to the public in terms of character and appearance. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which includes vacant, derelict buildings within the identified area / underutilised spaces - increase natural surveillance by reintroducing people into the area.  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more equal<br/>and inclusive society</li> </ol>                           | +          | +                  | + + +        | This sustainable approach facilitates the reuse, repair and renovation of existing building stocks which are deemed to have a heritage value to the public in terms of character and appearance. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which may include residential renovation / change of use. It is known that this approach results in a positive outcome in terms of reintroducing people back into the area - the associated local heritage values and routine maintenance often creates a renewed sense of community pride, identity and belonging - mixed uses to include commercial and residential units is best practice. | +                     | +         | +              | This sustainable approach facilitates the reuse, repair and renovation of existing building stocks which are deemed to have a heritage value to the public in terms of character and appearance. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which may include residential renovation / change of use. It is known that this approach results in a positive outcome in terms of reintroducing people back into the area - the associated local heritage values and routine maintenance often creates a renewed sense of community pride, identity and belonging - mixed uses to include commercial and residential units is best practice. |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   | N/R        | N/R N              | N/R N        | No Relationship   | N/R                   | N/R       | N/R N          | No Relationship   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | +          | +                  | +            | By the re-use of previously developed land the potential exists to optimise the use of existing infrastructure and reduced the need for new development on greenfield sites, therefore reducing the effect of traffic on the environment.   | +                     | +         | ё я <u>В</u>   | By the re-use of previously developed land the potential exists to optimise the use of existing infrastructure and reduced the need for new development on greenfield sites, therefore reducing the effect of traffic on the environment.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;<br/>conserve water resources and provide<br/>for sustainable sources of water<br/>supply</li> </ol> | 0          | 0                  | 7 O          | Likely to have minimal impact on water quality.   | 0                     | 0         | 0 Li           | Likely to have minimal impact on water quality.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | 0          | 0                  | 0            | Likely to have minimal impact on air quality.   | 0                     | 0         | 0 Li           | Likely to have minimal impact on air quality.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | 0          | 0                  | 0 h          | Potential negative effect on biodiversity through re-use of existing buildings and impact on for example, nesting birds. Mitigation through criterion based policy which requires natural heritage interests to be respected however potential impacts can be mitigated against on a case by case basis.  | 0                     | 0         | 0 0            | Potential negative effect on biodiversity through re-use of existing buildings and impact on for example, nesting birds. Mitigation through criterion based policy which requires natural heritage interests to be respected however potential impacts can be mitigated against on a case by case basis.  |



|  |               |              |              |   |                       |           | J                   |  |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------|--|
|  | Option 1      | 1.           |              |   | Option 2.             | / pac out | V CW                | Option 2.  Option 2.   |
|  | Adopt e       | existing p   | olicy i      | Adopt existing policy in PPS 6 Addendum - ATC1, ATC2 and ACT3 together with SPPS paragraphs6.21, 6.22 and   | amendments.           | ants.     | Allaiga             | inate existing pointy contained in 173 o Addendain ALC1, ALC2 and ALC3 and 3773 with the following   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | 6.23.         |              |              |   | Stronger<br>instead o | policy te | est whe             | Stronger policy test where new policy states demolition consent will only be considered if a full planning application is submitted instead of the wording 'normally' in PPS 6.  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short I               | Med. L    | Long                | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance the<br/>character and quality of landscapes<br/>and townscapes</li> </ol>     | +             | +            | +            | This sustainable approach facilitates the reuse, repair and renovation of existing historic building stocks which are deemed to have a heritage value to the public in terms of character and appearance. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which includes vacant, derelict buildings within the identified area / underutilised spaces - maintain historic fabric of buildings and reintroducing people into the area by using heritage led regeneration, mixed use development including commercial and residential units. |                       | ‡         | ‡<br>†<br>b         | Likely major positive impacts with the mandatory submission of an associated full planning application facilitates the reuse, repair and renovation of existing historic building stocks which are deemed to have a heritage value to the public in terms of character and appearance. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which includes vacant, derelict buildings within the identified area / underutilised spaces - maintain historic fabric of buildings and reintroducing people into the area by using heritage led regeneration, mixed use development including commercial and residential units. |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                   | +             | +            | +            | This sustainable approach facilitates the reuse, repair and renovation of existing historic building stocks which are deemed to have a heritage value to the public in terms of character and appearance. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which includes vacant, derelict buildings within the identified area / underutilised spaces - maintain historic fabric of buildings and reintroducing people into the area by using heritage led regeneration, mixed use development including commercial and residential units. | ‡                     | ‡         | ‡                   | Likely major positive impacts with the mandatory submission of an associated full planning application facilitates the reuse, repair and renovation of existing historic building stocks which are deemed to have a heritage value to the public in terms of character and appearance. Focus is on sustainable active reuse which includes vacant, derelict buildings within the identified area / underutilised spaces - maintain historic fabric of buildings and reintroducing people into the area by using heritage led regeneration, mixed use development including commercial and residential units. |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                       | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have minimal impacts upon climate change.   | 0                     | 0         | 0                   | Likely to have minimal impacts upon climate change.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have minimal impacts upon reduction of flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding.   | 0                     | 0         | 0                   | Likely to have minimal impacts upon reduction of flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                     | 0             | 0            | 0 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact however promoting retention of built fabric and reduce waste from demolished buildings.   | 0                     | 0         | 0 d                 | Likely to have a minimal impact however promoting retention of built fabric and reduce waste from demolished buildings.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have minimal impacts upon soil resources.   | 0                     | 0         | 0 [1]               | Likely to have minimal impacts upon soil resources.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +             | +            | +            | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of historic buildings by adaption or alteration. Historic buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.  | ‡                     | ‡         | ‡                   | This approach is likely to have major positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of listed buildings by adaption or alteration. Listed buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol>         | +             | +            | +            | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of historic buildings by adaption or alteration. Historic buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.  | +                     | +         | +                   | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of historic buildings by adaption or alteration. Historic buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in<br/>economic performance and promote<br/>sustainable regeneration</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +            | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of historic buildings by adaption or alteration. Historic buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.  | +                     | +         | +<br>d <u>t</u> a J | This approach is likely to have minor positive impacts as it will encourage the re-use of historic buildings by adaption or alteration. Historic buildings could be converted to shops or cafes or restaurants and benefiting the local economy. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration, living over the shop and mixed use development.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | +             | +            | +            | Renovating historic building stock stimulates economic growth and regeneration in an area<br>by making more property available for business development. This is likely to have the knock<br>on effect on encouraging investment in an area whether that is housing or retail/services.<br>This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use<br>development.   | +                     | +         | +                   | Renovating historic building stock stimulates economic growth and regeneration in an area by making more property available for business development. This is likely to have the knock on effect on encouraging investment in an area whether that is housing or retail/services. This will also encourage heritage-led regeneration; living over the shop and mixed use development.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                                  | +             | +            | +            | Optimises the use of existing infrastructure.   | +                     | +         | +                   | Optimises the use of existing infrastructure.  |



|                     | Option 1.   | Option 2.   |  |
|---------------------|---|---|--|
|                     |   | Reconfigure and Amalgamate existing policy contained in PPS 6 Addendum ATC1, ATC2 and ATC3 and SPPS with the following              |  |
|                     | Adopt existing policy in PPS 6 Addendum - ATC1, ATC2 and ACT3 together with SPPS paragraphs6.21, 6.22 and | amendments.   |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives | 6.23.   | Stronger policy test where new policy states demolition consent will only be considered if a full planning application is submitted |  |
|                     |   | instead of the wording 'normally' in PPS 6.   |  |
|                     | Short Med. Long   | Short Med. Long   |  |
|                     | Term Term Term  | Term Term Term  |  |

|                            | Summary - Areas of Townscape / Village Character (Policy HE 14)  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | Both approaches provide opportunities for people to utilise and re-use non listed vernacular buildings to dwellings or other appropriate uses. Approach 2 is less prescriptive criteria it will increase the number of opportunities for the re-use of non-listed vernacular buildings. Overall both approaches may provide facilities in rural areas for people to use to meet in the community and improve their physical and mental wellbeing.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Both Approaches are positive as the re-use of existing vernacular buildings will result in minimal loss of biodiversity. Approach 2 will allow for an additional number of such opportunities. Due to the distribution of these buildings it could result in a greater number of journeys by private car but given the small numbers envisaged over the plan period it is considered to have a neutral impact. The 1998 study on loss of rural buildings 'A Sense of Loss' reported that by 1998 49% of all buildings on the 1999 map had gone. Thus the current policy and the more flexible approach are both positive about conserving historical assets as if they are just left to dereliction even more of the buildings will be lost. |
| Economic Effects           | Both Approaches are positive as the re-use of existing vernacular buildings will result in minimal loss of biodiversity. Approach 2 is less prescriptive criteria it will increase the number of opportunities for the re-use of non-listed vernacular buildings. Overall both approaches may provide facilities in rural areas for people to use to meet in the community and improve job and training opportunities for traditional skills and economic growth.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Design and Access Statements and appropriate planning conditions.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Reconfigure and amalgamate existing policy and introduce Policy HE 14 - Areas of Townscape / Village Character.   |

|  | Option 1.     |           |          |  | Option 2.               |              |   |
|--|---------------|-----------|----------|--|-------------------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e       | xisting a | advice i | Adopt existing advice in PPS 6 Page 37 together with SPPS Paragraph 6.24   | Vew strategic p         | olannin      | New strategic planning policy on Industrial Heritage Assets   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med. 1    | Long     | Comments   | Short Med.<br>Term Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | 0             | 0         | 0 6      | Likely neutral impact given that PPS6 only contains advice not strategic planning policy on the re-use of industrial heritage. | +                       | +            | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with the SPPS to faciliate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | 0             | 0         | 0        | Likely neutral impact given that PPS6 only contains advice not strategic planning policy on the re-use of industrial heritage. | +                       | +            | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with the SPPS to faciliate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education and<br/>skills of the population</li> </ol>                                | 0             | 0         | 0 6      | Likely neutral impact given that PPS6 only contains advice not strategic planning policy on the re-use of industrial heritage. | +                       | +            | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with the SPPS to faciliate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody with the<br/>opportunity to live in a decent home</li> </ol>                   | 0             | 0         | 0 6      | Likely neutral impact given that PPS6 only contains advice not strategic planning policy on the re-use of industrial heritage. | +                       | +            | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with the SPPS to faciliate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | 0             | 0         | 0 b      | Likely neutral impact given that PPS6 only contains advice not strategic planning policy on the re-use of industrial heritage. | +                       | +            | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with the SPPS to faciliate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. |
| <ul> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more equal<br/>and inclusive society</li> </ul> | 0             | 0         | 0 6      | Likely neutral impact given that PPS6 only contains advice not strategic planning policy on the re-use of industrial heritage. | +                       | +            | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with the SPPS to faciliate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                               | N/R           | N/R       | N/R N    | No Relationship  | N/R N/R                 | N/R          | No Relationship   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0             | 0         | 0        | Likely to have a neutral impact on traffic.  | 0 0                     | 0            | Likely to have a neutral impact on traffic.   |

|  | Option 1      | 1.           |              |  | Option 2.               |                   |   |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt 6       | xisting      | advice i     | Adopt existing advice in PPS 6 Page 37 together with SPPS Paragraph 6.24   | New strategi            | ic plan           | New strategic planning policy on Industrial Heritage Assets   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short Med.<br>Term Term | l. Long<br>n Term | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;</li> <li>conserve water resources and provide</li> <li>for sustainable sources of water supply</li> </ol> | 0             | 0            | 1 0          | Likely to have a neutral impact on water quality and water resources.  | 0 0                     | 0                 | Likely to have a neutral impact on water quality and water resources.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality as this policy is so prescriptive there is unlikely to be a huge number of buildings converted to use where lots of traffic would be travelling to it.                            | 0 0                     | 0                 | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality as this policy is so prescriptive there is unlikely to be a huge number of buildings converted to use where lots of traffic would be travelling to it.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Bringing derelict buildings back into use may result in some minor negatives effects on biodiversity, as existing bat roosts and/or bird nests could be lost. Assessment of impact required on an individual case by case basis. | 0                       | 0                 | Bringing derelict buildings back into use may result in some minor negatives effects on biodiversity, as existing bat roosts and/or bird nests could be lost. Assessment of impact required on an individual case by case basis.  |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance the<br/>character and quality of landscapes and<br/>townscapes</li> </ol>                                   | 0             | 0            | 0 1          | Likely neutral impact given that PPS6 only contains advice not strategic planning policy on the re-use of industrial heritage.   | +                       | +                 | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with the SPPS to faciliate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where<br/>appropriate, enhance the historic<br/>environment and cultural assets</li> </ol>                         | 0             | 0            | 0 11         | Likely neutral impact given that PPS6 only contains advice not strategic planning policy on the re-use of industrial heritage.   | +                       | +                 | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with the SPPS to faciliate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. |
| <ol> <li>To reduce contributions to climate<br/>change and reduce vulnerability to<br/>climate change</li> </ol>                             | 0             | 0            | 0 1          | Likely neutral impact given that PPS6 only contains advice not strategic planning policy on the re-use of industrial heritage.   | 0 0                     | 0                 | Likely to have minimal impacts upon climate change and reduce vulnerability.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk and the<br/>adverse consequences of flooding</li> </ol>  | 0             | 0            | 0 [          | Likely neutral impact given that PPS6 only contains advice not strategic planning policy on the re-use of industrial heritage.   | 0 0                     | 0                 | Likely to have minimal impacts upon reduction of flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding.   |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production of<br/>waste and use of non-renewable<br/>materials</li> </ol>   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely neutral impact given that PPS6 only contains advice not strategic planning policy on the re-use of industrial heritage.   | 0 0                     | 0                 | Likely to have minimal impacts upon the production of waste. However promoting retention of built fabric and reduce waste from demolished buildings.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land<br/>quality and soil resources</li> </ol>  | 0             | 0            | 0 11         | Likely neutral impact given that PPS6 only contains advice not strategic planning policy on the re-use of industrial heritage.   | +                       | +                 | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with the SPPS to faciliate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely neutral impact given that PPS6 only contains advice not strategic planning policy on the re-use of industrial heritage.   | +                       | +                 | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with the SPPS to faciliate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. |

#### Assessment of Alternatives – Policy HE 15 Industrial Heritage Assets

| Assessment of Alternatives – Policy HE 15 Industrial Heritage Assets   | 15 Industi | rial Her.       | ritage A | Assets  |             |           | Key   | Paradings (Negative Newton) Memoritaes (Newton) (Newton)  |
|--|------------|-----------------|----------|---|-------------|-----------|---|---|
|  | Option 1.  | 1.              |          |   | Option 2.   |           |   |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e    | xisting         | advice   | Adopt existing advice in PPS 6 Page 37 together with SPPS Paragraph 6.24  | New strateg | ic planni | ing polic   | New strategic planning policy on Industrial Heritage Assets   |
| •  | Short Med. | Short Med. Long | Long     | Comments  | Short Med.  | d. Long   | bo 1  | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the opportunity<br/>for rewarding and satisfying employment</li> </ol>             |            |                 |          |   |             |           |   | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with the SPPS to faciliate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas   |
|  | 0          | 0               | 0        | Likely neutral impact given that PPS6 only contains advice not strategic planning policy on the re-use of industrial heritage.    | +           | +         | and then  | and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local  |
|  |            |                 |          |   |             |           | touris  | tourism and job creation for local people.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in economic<br/>performance and promote sustainable<br/>regeneration</li> </ol> | 0          | 0               | 0        | Likely neutral impact given that PPS6 only contains advice not strategic<br>planning policy on the re-use of industrial heritage. | +           | +         | Likely<br>facilia<br>and th<br>enter,<br>poten<br>tourisi | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with the SPPS to faciliate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. |
| <ol> <li>To encourage and accommodate<br/>both indigenous and inward investment</li> </ol>                     | 0          | 0               | 0        | Likely neutral impact given that PPS6 only contains advice not strategic<br>planning policy on the re-use of industrial heritage. | +           | +         | Likely<br>facilia<br>and th<br>enteri<br>poten            | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with the SPPS to faciliate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                                  | 0          | 0               | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient patterns of movement.  | 0 0         | 0         |   | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient patterns of movement.  |

#### Assessment of Alternatives – Policy HE 15 Industrial Heritage Assets

|                     | Option 1.  | Option 2.   |  |
|---------------------|--|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt existing advice in PPS 6 Page 37 together with SPPS Paragraph 6.24 | New strategic planning policy on Industrial Heritage Assets |  |
|                     | Short Med. Long Comments   | Short Med. Long Comments                                    |  |

2 2

|                            | Summary - Industrial Heritage Assets (Policy HE 15)  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | Both approaches will have positive social impacts as the industrial heritage assets could be used for walking while the buildings could be converted for community/social uses. This will provide opportunities for Mid Ulster dwellers to improve their physical and mental well-being. |
| Environ mental Effects     | Both approaches will ensure the protection of industrial heritage assets from inappropriate development and improve the landscape. However the buildings may be habitats for wildlife such as bats and this may have negative biodiversity impacts.                                      |
| Economic Effects           | Both approaches are likely to have positive economic impacts as they are facilitating the renovation or re-use of industrial heritage assets which could be used for heritage led regeneration.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation measures include use of planning conditions and design of the renovations to ensure there is no detrimental impact on the industrial heritage asset.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Adoption of policy to protect industrial heritage assets, as opposed to advice - Policy HE 15 - Industrial Heritage Assets.   |
|                            |  |

|  |               |              |              |   |                             |                    |              | Sylvandro  |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--|
|  | Option 1      | 1.           |              |   | Option 2                    |                    |              |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt         | existing     | policies     | Adopt existing policies contained within existing area plans, together with wording contained within SPPS   | New strategic<br>amendments | tegic pla<br>ents. | anning       | New strategic planning policy based on LLPA policies contained within existing area plans and SPPS, without fundamental amendments.  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short<br>Term               | Med.               | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +             | +            | +            | Likely minor positive as existing policies may facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and iolo creation for local people. | +                           | +                  | +            | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy to facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. |
| <ol> <li>To improve the health<br/>and wellbeing of the population</li> </ol>                  | +             | +            | +            | Likely minor positive as existing policies may facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.  | +                           | +                  | +            | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy to facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population                                       | +             | +            | +            | Likely minor positive as existing policies may facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.  | +                           | +                  | +            | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy to facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live in a<br/>decent home</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +            | Likely minor positive as existing policies may facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.  | +                           | +                  | +            | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy to facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | +             | +            | +            | Likely minor positive as existing policies may facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.  | +                           | +                  | +            | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy to facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society            | +             | +            | +            | Likely minor positive as existing policies may facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as and job creation for local people.  | +                           | +                  | +            | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy to facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                 | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship   | N/R                         | N/R                | N/R          | N/R No Relationship  |

|  | Ontion 1 | -            |          |  | Cuciton 2                    |              |              | dispress   |
|--|----------|--------------|----------|--|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e  | existing     | policies | Adopt existing policies contained within existing area plans, together with wording contained within SPPS  | New strategic<br>amendments. | ategic p     | lanning      | New strategic planning policy based on LLPA policies contained within existing area plans and SPPS, without fundamental amendments.  |
|  | Short    | Med.<br>Term | Long     | g Comments   | Short                        | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0        |              |          | Likely to have a neutral impact on traffic.  |                              | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a neutral impact on traffic.  |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply     | 0        | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a neutral impact on water quality and water resources.  | 0                            | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a neutral impact on water quality and water resources.  |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 0        | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality as this policy  | 0                            | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | 0        | 0            | 0        | Likely neutral impact on this objective. Assessment of impact required on an individual case by case basis.  | o la l                       | 0            | 0            | Likely neutral impact on this objective. Assessment of impact required on an individual case by case basis.  |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance<br/>the character and quality of<br/>landscapes and townscapes</li> </ol> | +        | +            | +        | Likely minor positive as existing policies within current LDPs have the potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.  | +                            | +            | +            | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with PPS 6 advice and the SPPS. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets               | +        | +            | +        | Likely minor positive as existing policies within current LDPs have the potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.  | +                            | +            | +            | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with PPS 6 advice and the SPPS. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                   | 0        | 0            | 0        | Likely to have minimal impacts upon climate change and reduce vulnerability.   | 0                            | 0            | 0            | Likely to have minimal impacts upon climate change and reduce vulnerability.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0        | 0            | 0        | Likely to have minimal impacts upon reduction of flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding.  | 0                            | 0            | 0            | Likely to have minimal impacts upon reduction of flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                 | 0        | 0            | 0        | Likely to have minimal impacts upon the production of waste. However promoting retention of built fabric and reduce waste from demolished buildings.   | 0                            | 0            | 0            | Likely to have minimal impacts upon the production of waste. However promoting retention of built fabric and reduce waste from demolished buildings.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                            | +        | +            | +        | Likely minor positive as existing policies may facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. | +                            | +            | +            | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with the SPPS to facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in vural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. |

|  |           |              |              |  |                              |                        | Polantinos |
|--|-----------|--------------|--------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------|---|
|  | Option 1. | ا            |              | )  | Option 2.                    |                        |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e   | cisting p    | olicies      | Adopt existing policies contained within existing area plans, together with wording contained within SPPS a  | New strategic<br>amendments. | gic planı<br>ts.       | New strategic planning policy based on LLPA policies contained within existing area plans and SPPS, without fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short Me<br>Term Te          | Med. Long<br>Term Term | Comments Comments   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +         | +            | +            | Likely minor positive as existing policies may facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. | +                            |                        | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with the SPPS to facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | +         | +            | +            | Likely minor positive as existing policies may facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the coonersion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. | +                            |                        | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with the SPPS to facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 | +         | +            | +            | Likely minor positive as existing policies may facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysis for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people. | +                            |                        | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with the SPPS to facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                 | +         | +            | +            | Likely minor positive as existing policies may facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and iob creation for Iccal people. | +                            |                        | Likely minor positive new strategic planning policy stronger specific planning policy in line with the SPPS to facilitate the active re-use of industrial heritage assets. Most of these buildings/features are located in rural areas and the conversion of them may provide employment as they are converted to heritage tourism or social enterprises. Established link between actively maintained heritage assets and well-being widely documented. The potential to utilise these assets as community catalysts for change may result in heritage-led regeneration, local tourism and job creation for local people.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                          | 0         | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a neutral impact on patterns of movement.   | 0                            | 0 0                    | Likely to have a neutral impact on patterns of movement.  |

#### Assessment of Alternatives – Policy HE 16 Local Landscape Policy Areas

| Assessment of Antennaives – Pr | Assessinent of Artennatives – Forty file to Local Latinoscupe Forty Artens                                | Key france magnes wasted unsatted the page of the page |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
|                                | Option 1.   | Option 2.  |
| SA / SEA Objectives            | Adopt existing policies contained within existing area plans, together with wording contained within SPPS | New strategic planning policy based on LLPA policies contained within existing area plans and SPPS, without fundamental amendments.  |
|                                | Short Med. Long Comments  | Short Med. Long Comments Comments  |

|                            | Summary - Local Landscape Policy Areas LLPAs (Policy HE 16)   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | Both approaches improve and broaden access to, and understanding of, local heritage, historic sites, areas and buildings. It provides opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural and leisure activities and it aligns itself to the SPPS and integrates existing policy into one overarching policy approach.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Both approaches protect, enhance and manage the character of the conservation area, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place. It protects, manages and, where necessary, improves local environmental quality and can achieve high quality and sustainable design for buildings, spaces and the public realm sensitive to the conservation area designation and it aligns itself to the SPPS and integrates existing policy into one overarching policy approach. |
| Economic Effects           | Both approaches protect, enhance and manage the character of the conservation area, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place. It protects, manages and, where necessary, improves local environmental quality and can achieve high quality and sustainable design for buildings, spaces and the public realm sensitive to the conservation area designation and it aligns itself to the SPPS and integrates existing policy into one overarching policy approach. |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | The use of appropriate and specific planning conditions requiring the submission of additional studies as deemed necessary on a case by case basis, e.g. archaeological and/or ecological studies   |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Reconfigure existing policy to introduce a new strategic Policy HE 16 - Local Landscape Policy Areas LLPAs.  |

#### Natural Heritage

Key

N/K No Relationship

Key

N/N No Relationship

|  | Option 1.     | 1.           |              |   |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Introduc      | ction of     | f a new      | Introduction of a new spatial designation i.e. Special Countryside Areas SCA  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impacts by giving greater protection of blue and green infrastructure and increasing resilience to climate change effects.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                     | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land quality<br/>and soil resources</li> </ol>                                | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effects by conserving land quality and soil resources within identified sensitive areas. Introduction of additional spatial constraints can provide an additional layer of protection in specific areas.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic<br>growth  | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effects. Maintaining and enhancing environmental assets/tourism assets and providing a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance.   |
|  | -             |              | 1            | However this approach would have a blanket ban on all renewable development which may have negative economic consequences. A renewable energy development such as wind turbines or a solar farm may assist in meeting the energy needs of the local community and local business needs. |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and satisfying employment</li> </ol>             | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effects. Maintaining and enhancing environmental assets/tourism assets and providing a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and provide jobs.  |
|  | -             | ı            | ı            | However this approach would have a blanket ban on all renewable development which may have negative economic consequences. A renewable energy development such as wind turbines or a solar farm may assist in meeting the energy needs of the local community and local business needs. |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in economic<br/>performance and promote sustainable<br/>regeneration</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effects. Maintaining and enhancing environmental assets/tourism assets and providing a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance. This may contributing towards regenerating rural communities.                                   |
|  | 1             |              | ı            | However this approach would have a blanket ban on all renewable development which may have negative economic consequences. A renewable energy development such as wind turbines or a solar farm may assist in meeting the energy needs of the local community and local business needs. |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effects. Maintaining and enhancing environmental assets/tourism assets and providing a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance.   |
|  | 1             |              | ı            | However this approach would have a blanket ban on all renewable development which may have negative economic consequences. A renewable energy development such as wind turbines or a solar farm may assist in meeting the energy needs of the local community and local business needs. |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                                  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient movement patterns  |





|                       | Option 1.   |
|-----------------------|---|
| SA/SEA Objectives     | Introduction of a new spatial designation i.e. Special Countryside Areas SCA  |
|                       | Short Med. Long         Comments           Term Term Term Term         Term Term  |
|                       |   |
|                       | Summary - Special Countryside Area Designation (SCA)  |
| Social Effects        | The careful management, maintenance and enhancement of vulnerable landscapes can both directly and indirectly help to improve living standards, health and well-being, and our quality of life. By giving, additional protection to our most vulnerable landscapes through the introduction of Special Countryside Areas benfits can be further enhanced.   |
| Environmental Effects | This approach can bring positive or significantly positive effects, by conserving and protecting biodiversity and conserving and enhancing historical and cultural assets and protecting and maintaining green and blue infrastructure.   |
| Economic Effects      | This approach can bring positive environmental effects. Our environmental assets and a good quality environment provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunities for investment and employment such as tourism related development. There may be negative impacts as wind turbines or a solar farm may assist meeting the energy needs of the local community and local business needs. |

Significant positive environmental effects have been identified from this approach. There is potentail for enhancement through consultation with key consultees at the planning application stage and application of related criterion based policies including Natural Heritage and Tourism Development Strategic Planning Policies.

Adopt SCA Designation - Special Countryside Area Designation.

Mitigation and Enhancement

**Preferred Option** 

|   |           |              |          | Key Restrict Uncertain Mageline Negative Negative Section Partie Restriction  |
|---|-----------|--------------|----------|---|
|   | Option 1. |              |          |   |
| SA/SEA Objectives   | Special ( | ountrysi     | ide Area | Special Countryside Area (SCA) at Lough Neagh / Lough Beg   |
|   | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long     | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>  | 0         | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on poverty and social exclusion   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | ‡         | ‡            | ‡        | Likely to have significant positive effects. The careful management, maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem services can help improve living standards, health and well-being and our quality of life. The Loughshore is used for recreational/open space uses such as walkways, pathways and picnic areas and although this policy has a presumption against all development it still allows for ancillary open development. Thus facilitating opportunities for sustainable growth. |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education and skills of the population</li> </ol>                               | +         | +            | +        | Likely positive effect. The Lough Neagh and lough Beag has the potential to be used as a educational resource due to its<br>Nature conservation importance  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                   | +         | +            | +        | Likely positive effect. The protection of environmental assets, can help improve living standards, health and well-being, and quality of life   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity   | N/R       | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship   |
| <ul><li>for the encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society</li></ul> | +         | +            | +        | Potential localised benefits by fostering a sense of place and local distinctiveness. The SCA policy also allows for the expansion of existing development related to the commercial fishing industry which is important in the Loughshore area.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                          | N/R       | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship   |



|  | Option 1. | ا ا          |          |   |
|--|-----------|--------------|----------|---|
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Special ( | Countrys     | ide Area | Special Countryside Area (SCA) at Lough Neagh / Lough Beg   |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long     | Comments  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0         | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on traffic on the environment.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve water<br/>quality; conserve water<br/>resources and provide for<br/>sustainable sources of water<br/>supply</li> </ol> | +         | +            | +        | Likely positive impacts as this option offers protection to the Lough Shore from inappropriate development which can help safeguarding water quality and water resources.   |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 0         | 0            | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | ‡         | ‡            | ‡        | Potentially significant positive effects by protecting a key environmental asset from inappropriate development.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes   | ‡         | ‡            | ‡        | Potentially significant positive effects by protecting one of our most sensitive landscapes from inappropriate development.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets   | ‡         | ‡            | ‡        | Potentially significant positive effects by protecting important cultural assets from inappropriate development. This policy only allows for ancillary open development so will offer the greatest protection to the historic environment along the Loughshore. |

|  |           |              |              | Key Pastron Meastra Meastral Uncertain Magne No. 18  |
|--|-----------|--------------|--------------|--|
|  | Option 1. | انا          |              |  |
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Special ( | Countrys     | ide Area     | Special Countryside Area (SCA) at Lough Neagh / Lough Beg  |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change           | +         | +            | +            | Likely positive impacts by giving greater protection of blue and green infrastructure and increasing resilience to climate change effects.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk and<br/>the adverse consequences of<br/>flooding</li> </ol>          | +         | +            | +            | Likely positive impacts by giving greater protection of blue and green infrastructure and increasing resilience to climate change effects.   |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the<br/>production of waste and use of<br/>non-renewable materials</li> </ol> | 0         | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance land quality and soil<br/>resources</li> </ol>                | +         | +            | +            | Likely positive effects by conserving land quality and soil resources within identified sensitive areas.   |
| 18. To encourage<br>sustainable economic growth  | +         | +            | +            | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance. The introduction of new areas of spatial constraint will further protect the landscape quality and amenity value of the Lough Shore. Within these areas ancillary open development for recreation/open spaces is still allowed so this will protect the tourism industry and jobs. The Lough Neagh/Lough Beg SCA allows for the expansion of existing development for commercial fishing industry including jetties etc. This will allow for the growth of the fishing and tourism industries protecting jobs and providing opportunities for economic growth. |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment</li> </ol>     | +         | +            | +            | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance. The introduction of new areas of spatial constraint will further protect the landscape quality and amenity value of the Lough Shore. Policy exceptions however allows for ancillary open development for recreation/open and expansion of existing development for commercial fishing industry including jetties etc. ensuring essential development and developmen tin the public intereset is facilitated  |

|  |               |                        |          | Key Positive Mountain Lincercain Major No.  |
|--|---------------|------------------------|----------|---|
|  | Option 1.     | انے                    |          |   |
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Special (     | Countrys               | ide Area | Special Countryside Area (SCA) at Lough Neagh / Lough Beg   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med. Long<br>Term Term | Long     | Comments  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +             | +                      | +        | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance. The introduction of new areas of spatial constraint will further protect the landscape quality and amenity value of the Lough Shore. Policy excpetions allows for the sustainable development of the commercial fishing industry helping to ensure that local communities remain vibrant. |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +             | +                      | +        | Likely positive effects. Maintaining and enhancing environmental assets/tourism assets and providing a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance.Policy exceptions however allows for ancillary open development for commercial fishing industry including jetties etc. ensuring essential development and developmen tin the public intereset is facilitated   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | 0             | 0                      | 0        | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient movement patterns  |



|                   | Option 1. |                 |   |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|---|
| SA/SEA Objectives | Special C | ountrysi        | special Countryside Area (SCA) at Lough Neagh / Lough Beg |
|                   | Short     | Short Med. Long | Long  |
|                   | Term      | Term Term Term  |   |

|                            | Summary - Lough Neagh/Lough Beg SCA   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | No significant negative effects anticipated. The introduction of an SCA will provide positive social benefits particularly in terms of health and wellbeing. The Loughshore area is an important resource for outdoor and recreational activities such as walking. Exceptions to policy can help facilatate sustainable growth of these areas for recreational, toursim and fishing industry uses.      |
| Environmental Effects      | No significant negative effects anticipated. An SCA within the High Sperrins will offer an additional layer of protection the landscape, wildlife, flora, fauna and cultural assets with potential for significant positive effects.  |
| Economic Effects           | No significant negative economic effects are anticipated. Broadly positive affects are anticipated on all economic objectives. The protection, conservation and enhancement of environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance. Policy exceptions can also ensure that appropriate and essential development is facilitated and not stifled. |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Potential significant positive environmental effects have been identified from this proposal. There is potential for enhancement through consultation with key consultees (such as NIEA Natural and Built Heritage) at the planning application stage and application of related criterion based policies, including for example, related Natural Heritage policies and Tourism Development policies.   |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 1 SCA Lough Neagh / Lough Beg  |

Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain

N/R No Relationship

|  | Option 1.     |              |              |   |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Special C     | ountrysid    | e Area (SC   | Special Countryside Area (SCA) within Slieve Beagh  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on poverty and social exclusion   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | ‡             | ‡            | ‡            | Likely to have significant positive effects. The careful management, maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem services can help improve living standards, health and well-being and our quality of life. Slieve Beagh is used for recreational/open space uses such as walkways, pathways and picnic areas and although this policy has a presumption against all development it still allows for ancillary open development. Thus facilitating opportunities for sustainable growth and the continued use of Slieve Beagh for walking and other recreational uses. |
| <ol><li>To improve the education<br/>and skills of the population</li></ol>                                  | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact. Slieve Beagh has the potential to be used as a educational resource by due to its nature conservation importance.   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live in a<br/>decent home</li> </ol>               | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effect. The protection of environmental assets, can help improve living standards, health and<br>well-being, and quality of life  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more<br/>equal and inclusive society</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +            | Potential localised benefits by fostering a sense of place and local distinctiveness.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                               | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship   |

### Assessment of Alternatives – SCA Slieve Beagh Special Countryside Area SCA

| S. |
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| 2  |

|   | Option 1.     |              |              |  |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| SA/SEA Objectives   | Special Co    | ountryside   | e Area (SC   | Special Countryside Area (SCA) within Slieve Beagh   |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | 0             | 0            |              | Likely to have a minimal impact on traffic on the environment.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;</li> <li>conserve water resources and</li> <li>provide for sustainable sources</li> <li>of water supply</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impact on the rivers and streams within Slieve Beagh as this option safeguarding them against<br>excessive and inappropriate development.  |
| 10. To improve air quality  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>  | ‡             | ‡            | ‡            | Potentially significant positive effects by protecting important environmental assets from inappropriate development. This policy will offer the greatest protection to the wildlife and flora and fauna within Slieve Beagh as there is a blanket ban on all development except for exception for ancillary open development. |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes  | ‡             | ‡            | ‡            | Potentially significant positive effects by protecting important one our most ecologically important landscapes.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets  | ‡             | ‡            | ‡            | Potentially significant positive effects by protecting important cultural assets from inappropriate development.   |

### Assessment of Alternatives – SCA Slieve Beagh Special Countryside Area SCA

N/8

|  |               |              |              | Relationship  |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
|  | Option 1.     |              |              |   |
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Special Co    | ountrysid€   | e Area (SC   | Special Countryside Area (SCA) within Slieve Beagh  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change   | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impacts by giving greater protection of blue and green infrastructure and increasing resilience to climate change effects.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk and<br/>the adverse consequences of<br/>flooding</li> </ol>  | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive impacts by giving greater protection of blue and green infrastructure and increasing resilience to climate change effects.  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials</li> </ol> | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>            | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effects by conserving land quality and soil resources within identified sensitive areas.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +             | +            | +            | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance. The introduction of new areas of spatial constraint will further protect the landscape quality and amenity value of Slieve Beagh. Policy exceptions can ensure that essential development eg electricity and transmission or supply infrastructure and other development in the public interest is facilitated. |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment             | +             | +            | +            | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance. The introduction of new areas of spatial constraint will further protect the landscape quality and amenity value of Slieve Beagh. Policy exceptions can ensure that essential development eg electricity and transmission or supply infrastructure and other development in the public interest is facilitated. |

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|   | key    |  |

Negative Neutral Uncertain

N/R No Relationship

|  | Option 1.     |              |            |   |
|--|---------------|--------------|------------|---|
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Special Co    | ountryside   | e Area (SC | Special Countryside Area (SCA) within Slieve Beagh  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long       | Comments  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +             | +            | +          | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance. The introduction of new areas of spatial constraint will further protect the landscape quality and amenity value of Slieve Beagh. Policy exceptions can ensure that essential development eg electricity and transmission or supply infrastructure and other development in the public interest is facilitated. |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +             | +            | +          | Likely positive effects. Maintaining and enhancing environmental assets/tourism assets and providing a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance. Policy exceptions can ensure that essential development eg electricity and transmission or supply infrastructure and other development in the public interest is facilitated.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | 0             | 0            | 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient movement patterns  |

### Assessment of Alternatives – SCA Slieve Beagh Special Countryside Area SCA

| N/N   | No        | Relationship |
|-------|-----------|--------------|
|       | Major     | Nugative     |
|       | Major     | Positive     |
| . 4   | Uncertain |              |
| 0     | Meutral   |              |
| 74 00 | Negative. |              |
|       | Positive  |              |
|       | (e)       |              |

|                   | Option 1.  |            |          |  |
|-------------------|------------|------------|----------|--|
| SA/SEA Objectives | Special Co | ountryside | Area (SC | Special Countryside Area (SCA) within Slieve Beagh |
|                   | Short      | Short Med. | Fong     | stanman  |
|                   | Term       | Term Term  | Term     |  |

|                            | Summary - Slieve Beagh Special Countryside Area (SCA)   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | No significant negative effects anticipated. The introduction of an SCA will provide positive social benefits particularly in terms of health and well-being. Slieve Beagh is an important resource for outdoor and recreational activities such as walking. Exceptions to policy can help facilatate sustainable growth in areas such as recreation and toursim.                                       |
| Environmental Effects      | No significant negative effects anticipated. An SCA within the High Sperrins will offer an additional layer of protection to the landscape, wildlife, flora, fauna and cultural assets with potential for significant positive effects.   |
| Economic Effects           | No significant negative economic effects are anticipated. Broadly positive affects are anticipated on all economic objectives. The protection, conservation and enhancement of environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance. Policy exceptions can also ensure that appropriate and essential development is facilitated and not stifled. |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Potential significant positive environmental effects have been identified from this proposal. There is potential for enhancement through consultation with key consultees (such as NIEA Natural and Built Heritage) at the planning application stage and application of related criterion based policies including for example, Natural Heritage and Tourism Development policies.                     |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 1 - SCA Slieve Beagh   |

### Assessment of Alternatives – SCA High Sperrins Special Countryside Area



|   | Option 1.     | 1.                     |              |  |
|---|---------------|------------------------|--------------|--|
| SA/SEA Objectives   | Designa       | tion of S <sub>l</sub> | pecial Cc    | Designation of Special Countryside Area (SCA) within the High Sperrins   |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term           | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>  | 0             | 0                      | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on poverty and social exclusion  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the health and<br/>wellbeing of the population</li> </ol>   | ‡             | ‡                      | ‡            | Likely to have significant positive effects. The careful management, maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem services can help improve living standards, health and well-being and our quality of life. The High Sperrins are used for recreational/open space uses such as walkways, pathways and picnic areas and although this policy has a presumption against all development it still allows for ancillary open development. Thus facilitating opportunities for sustainable growth and the continued use of the High Sperrins for walking and other recreational uses. |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population  | +             | +                      | +            | Likely positive effect. The High Sperrins has the potential to be used as a educational resource due to its hature conservation importance.  |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody with<br/>the opportunity to live in a decent<br/>home</li> </ol>  | +             | +                      | +            | Likely positive effect. The protection of environmental assets, can help improve living standards, health and well-being, and quality of life.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity   | N/R           | N/R                    | N/R          | No Relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society   | +             | +                      | +            | Potential localised benefits by fostering a sense of place and local distinctiveness.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need  | N/R           | N/R                    | N/R          | No Relationship  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | 0             | 0                      | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on traffic on the environment.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality;</li> <li>conserve water resources and<br/>provide for sustainable sources of<br/>water supply</li> </ol> | +             | +                      | +            | Likely positive impact on the rivers and streams within High Sperrins as this option safeguarding them against inappropriate development.  |

### Assessment of Alternatives – SCA High Sperrins Special Countryside Area



|  | Option 1. | 1.           |            |   |
|--|-----------|--------------|------------|---|
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Designa   | tion of S    | special Cα | Designation of Special Countryside Area (SCA) within the High Sperrins  |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long       | Comments  |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 0         | 0            | 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | ‡         | ‡            | ‡          | Potentially significant positive effects by protecting one of our key natural heritage resources from inappropriate development.                    |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                 | ‡         | #            | ‡          | Potentially significant positive effects by protecting our most sensitive landscapes from inappropriate development.                                |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets       | ‡         | ++           | ‡          | Potentially significant positive effects by protecting areas of Historical Significance eg. Beaghmore stone Circle                                  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change           | +         | +            | +          | Likely positive impacts by giving greater protection of blue and green infrastructure and therfore increasing resilience to climate change effects. |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                  | +         | +            | +          | Likely positive impacts by giving greater protection of blue and green infrastructure and increasing resilience to effects of flooding.             |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production of<br/>waste and use of non-renewable<br/>materials</li> </ol> | 0         | 0            | 0          | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | +         | +            | +          | Likely positive effects by conserving land quality and soil resources within identified sensitive areas.  |



N/N No Relationship

|  | Option 1. | 1.           |           |  |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|--|
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Designa   | tion of S    | pecial Co | Designation of Special Countryside Area (SCA) within the High Sperrins   |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable economic growth</li> </ol>   | +         | +            | +         | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance. The introduction of an SCA will further protect the landscape quality and amenity value of the High Sperrins. Policy exceptions will also facilitate essential electricity transmission or supply infratructure, ancillary open development for recreation/open spaces, insitu building replacements and communication aparatus to serve a recognised not spot.                          |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | +         | +            | +         | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance. The introduction of new areas of spatial constraint will further protect the landscape quality and amenity value of the High Sperrins. Policy exceptions will also facilitate essential electricity transmission or supply infratructure, ancillary open development for recreation/open spaces, insitu building replacements and communication aparatus to serve a recognised not spot. |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 | +         | +            | +         | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance. The introduction of new areas of an SAC will further protect the landscape quality and amenity value of the High Sperrins. Policy exceptions will also facilitate essential electricity transmission or supply infratructure, ancillary open development for recreation/open spaces, insitu building replacements and communication aparatus to serve a recognised not spot.             |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                 | +         | +            | +         | Likely positive effects. Maintaining and enhancing environmental assets/tourism assets and providing a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance. Policy exceptions will also facilitate essential electricity transmission or supply infratructure, ancillary open development for recreation/open spaces, insitu building replacements and communication aparatus to serve a recognised not spot.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                          | 0         | 0            | 0         | Likely to have a minimal impact on efficient movement patterns   |



|                   |           |                 |           | Key  | Posttore Nee | anties 34 | o<br>entral | -<br>Sertain | Major<br>Positive Prepare | N/N<br>No<br>No<br>Relationship |  |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|--|--------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
|                   | Option 1. | 1.              |           |  |              |           |             |              |                           |                                 |  |
| SA/SEA Objectives | Designa   | ition of S      | pecial Cα | Designation of Special Countryside Area (SCA) within the High Sperrins |              |           |             |              |                           |                                 |  |
|                   | Short     | Short Med. Long | Long      |  | Commonte     |           |             |              |                           |                                 |  |
|                   | Term      | Term Term Term  | Term      |  |              |           |             |              |                           |                                 |  |

|                            | Summary - High Speriins Special Countryside Area (SCA)  |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | No significant negative effects anticipated. The introduction of an SCA will provide positive social benefits particularly in health and well-being. The High Sperrins an important resource for outdoor and recreational activities such as walking. Exceptions to policy can help facilates sustainable growth of these areas for recreational uses.                                    |
| Environmental Effects      | No significant negative effects anticipated. An SCA within the High Sperrins will offer an additional layer of protection thus protecting the landscape, wildlife, flora and fauna and cultural assets.   |
| Economic Effects           | No significant negative economic effects are anticipated. Broadly positive affects are anticipated on all economic objectives. The protection, conservation and enhancement of environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance. Policy exceptions can also ensure that appropriate and essential development is not stifled.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Significant positive environmental effects have been identified from this approach. There is potential for enhancement through consultation with key consultees (such as NIEA Natural and Built Heritage) at the planning application stage and application of related criterion based policies including foe eaxmple realted Natural Heritage policies and Tourism Development policies. |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 1 SCA High Sperrins  |

| 3  | Option 1.     |                       |  |  | Option 2.               |                        |   | 3   | Option 3.              |             |   |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|--|--|-------------------------|------------------------|---|---|------------------------|-------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt ex      | isting policy         | ' NH 1 'European & Ram   | Adopt existing policy N I 'European & Ramsar Sites - International' of PPS2 Natural Heritage   | Introduce<br>would only | Special (<br>y be perm | Country.                                | ce Special Countryside Areas (SCA's) covering International Designations wherein development only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.  | Reconfigure ex         | sting polic | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 2 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.   |
| ı  | Short<br>Term | Med Long<br>Term Term | 2 E  | Comments   | Short                   | Med L                  | Long                                    | Comments  | Short Med<br>Term Term | Long        | Comments  |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | 0             | 0 0                   |  | Neutral impacts on poverty / social exclusion.   | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                       | Neutral impacts on poverty / social exclusion.  | 0 0                    | 0           | Neutral impacts on poverty / sodal exclusion.   |
| To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +             | +                     | Protection of environmental ass and well-being, and our quality recreation and leisure activities. | Protection of environmental assets, can help improve living standards, health and well-being, and our quality of life. These designations can be places used for recreation and leisure activities.  | +                       | +                      | 4 G ‡                                   | Approach 2 would likely have positive impacts as it would add an additional layer of protection to significant geographical areas from all forms of development, allowing these sites to be utilised for open space. Frecreation.   | +                      | +           | Protection of environmental assets, can help improve living standards, health and well-being, and our quality of life.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | +             | +                     |  | There is potential for use of the sites as an educational resource for schools to<br>learn about flora, fauna and wildlife.  | +                       | +                      | + at                                    | There is potential for use of the sites as an educational resource for schook to learn about flora, fauna and wildlife.   | +                      | +           | There is potential for use of the sites as an educational resource for schools to learn about flora, faura and wildlife.  |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live in a<br/>decent home</li> </ol>                           | +             | +                     | Protection of envira   | Protection of environmental assets can help improve living standards and quality of life.  | 0                       | 0                      | 0 91                                    | Protection of environmental assets, can help improve living standards and our quality of life . Benefits however, are possibly outweigned given the potential restriction on all types of development within European/Ramsar sites.   | •                      | +           | Protection of environmental assets can help improve living standards and quality of life.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | N/R           | N/R<br>N/R            | /R No Relationship   |  | N/R                     | R/R                    | N/R<br>N                                | No Relationship   | N/R<br>N/R             | N/R         | No Relatorship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                                      | +             | +                     |  | Protection of environmental assets and natural environment can have a positive effect on neighbourhoods and sense of community cohesion.   | +                       | +                      | 4 0 0 3 5 0                             | Added layer of protection of environmental assets and natural environment afforded by SCAs, could potentially have a positive effect on neighbourhoods and serve of community cohesion. Possible negative effect on those residents living within SCAs and those wishing to reside in such areas due to restrictions on development.                              |                        | +           | Protection of environmental assets and natural environment can have a positive effect on<br>neighbourhoods and serse of community cohesion.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve accessibility<br/>to key services, especially for<br/>those most in need</li> </ol>                  | 0             | 0                     |  | Likely to have a minimal effect on improving accessibility to key services.  | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                       | Like iy to have a minimal effect on improving accessibility to key services.  | 0                      | 0           | Ukely to have a minimal effect on improving accessibility to hey services.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0             | 0 0                   |  | Likely to have a neutral impact on traffic   | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                       | Likely to have a neutral impact on traffic  | 0                      | 0           | Ukely to have a neutral impact on traffic   |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply                   | +             | +                     | The existing approi<br>positive impact upc<br>proposals will be α                                  | The existing approach of the designation and protection of sites will likely have a positive impact upon water quality and water resources, as any development proposals will be considered in light of expert advice of NIEA.   | ‡                       | ‡                      | ‡                                       | Likely to have a major positive impact on water quality and water resources due to the restrictions imposed on all forms of development.  | +                      | +           | This approach of the designation and protection of sites will likely have a positive impact upon water quality and water resources, as any development proposals will be considered in light of expert advice of NIEA.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | 0             | 0                     | Likely neutral effect on air quality.  | ct on air quality.   | 0                       | 0                      | 0                                       | Likely neutral effect on air quality.   | 0                      | 0           | Ukely neutral effect on air quality.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | ‡             | ‡<br>‡                |  | Likely to have a major positive effect on the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.  | ‡                       | ‡                      | ‡<br>~~~                                | Likely to have a major positive effect on conservation and enhancement of biodiversity. The restrictive nature towards all types of development would allow for greater preservation and protection of flora and fauna.   | :                      | ‡           | Ukely to have a major positive effect on the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.  |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance<br/>the character and quality of<br/>landscapes and townscapes</li> </ol>               | ‡             | ‡<br>‡                | 1 - 0  | Adopting the existing policy affords an adequate degree of protection to the<br>international and European sites helping to maintain and enhance the character<br>of vulnerable landscapes   | ‡                       | ‡                      | ‡<br>‡                                  | The designation of SCA's within all international and European sites would undoubtedly afford a higher level of protection to such sites and would enhance the character and quality of Mid Uisters' landscapes.  | ‡<br>‡                 | ‡           | Adopting the existing policy affords an adequate degree of protection to the international and European sites helping to maintain and enhance the character of vulnerable landscapes  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where<br/>appropriate, enhance the<br/>historic erwironment and<br/>cultural assets</li> </ol> | +             | +                     |  | Continuation of the precautionary approach (in conjunction with consultation with NEA) provides adequate protection for international and European desgrated sites.  | +                       | +                      | +<br>+                                  | Likely to have a positive impact as there will be no development taking place within SCA's and would therefore offer a higher level of protection to historic and cultural assets.  | +                      | +           | Ukely major positive impacts as it provides adequate protection for international and<br>European designated sites.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                                 | +             | +                     | Likely have a positi<br>exerted over new c<br>enhancing importa<br>resilience to effect:           | Likely have a positive impact on this objective due to the sufficient control<br>exerted over new development within designated areas. Maintaining and<br>enhancing important areas of green and blue infrastructure can also increase<br>resilience to effects of climate change. | +                       | +                      | # + # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # | Restrictions on all forms of development will likely decrease traffic generation within these areas due to the restrictions on new housing, commercial and industrial developments. The SCA's will also likely provide for greater protection of existing blodiversity. Therefore emissions that contribute to dimate change may be reduced over the plan period. | +                      | +           | Likely have a positive impact on this objective due to the sufficient control exerted over new development within designated areas. Maintaining and enhancing important areas of green and blue infrastructure can also increase resilience to effects of climate change. |
| <ol> <li>To reduce floodrisk and<br/>the adverse consequences of<br/>flooding</li> </ol>                                 | +             | +                     | Likely have a positi<br>exerted over new c<br>enhancing importa<br>resilience to effecti           | Lilely have a positive impact on this objective due to the sufficient control severed over we development within designated areas. Maintaining and enhancing important areas of green and blue infrastructure can also increase resilience to effects of climate change            | +                       | +                      | +                                       | The restriction on all forms of development within international and European sites would effectively reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding.  | +                      | +           | Likely have a positive impact on this objective due to the sufficient control exerted over new development within designated areas. Maintaining and enhancing important areas of green and blue infrastructure can also increase resilience to effects of climate change  |

#### Assessment of Alternatives - Policy NH 1 Natural Heritage International Designations

|   | Option 1. | n 1.            |                  |   |  | Option 2.               |                     |                       |   | Option 3. | ای        |              |   |
|---|-----------|-----------------|------------------|---|--|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Adopt     | t existin       | g policy !       | NH 1 'European & Ramsar Sites   | Adopt existing policy NH 1 'European & Ramsar Sites - International' of PPS2 Natural Heritage  | Introduce<br>would only | Special<br>/ be per | Countrys<br>mitted in | Introduce Special Countryside Areas (SCA's) covering International Designations wherein development would only be permitted in exceptional dircumstances.                   | Reconfig  | ure exist | ting polic   | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 2 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.   |
|   | Short     | t Med<br>n Term | d Long<br>m Term | an and an   | Comments   | Short P                 | Med L<br>Term T     | Long                  | Comments  | Short     | Med       | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials      | 0         | 0               | 0                |   | ikely to have a neutral impact on production of waste and use of non-<br>enewable materials.   | 0                       | 0                   | 0                     | Likely to have a neutral impact on production of waste and use of non-renewable materials   | 0         | 0         | 0            | Likely to have a neutral impact on production of waste and use of non-renewable materials.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol> | +         | +               | +                | A continuation of current policy, throi positive effect by ensuring appropriat accommodated in a sustainable way. | A continuation of current policy, through consultation with NIEA, will have a positive effect by ensuring appropriate forms of development are accommodated in a sustainable way.                                      | ‡                       | ‡                   | * # F                 | With greater restrictions placed upon all forms of development there is a greater likelinood that land quality will be conserved and enhanced and soil resources preserved. | +         | +         | +            | This approach will have a positive effect by ensuring appropriate forms of development are accommodated in a sustainable way.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth                                    |           |                 |                  | Likely positive effects. Envir<br>can provide benefits that en<br>opportunites for investment                     | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can groude benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunities for investment and employment eg tourism and recreation |                         |                     | - De                  | The designation of all international sites as SCA's, wherein development would only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, may hamper economic growth in these areas.   | - e       |           |              | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide<br>benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunites for investment and                                |
|   | +         | +               | +                | facilities.It is acknowledged hov<br>restricted within designated sit<br>qualifying features of each site.        | facilities. It is acknowledged however that economic development may be restricted within designated sites in the interests of preserving the unique qualifying features of each site.                                 | +                       | +                   | + er                  | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunites for investment and employment.        | +         | +         | +            | empoyment ge tours man dereal and man dereal on a development ground man development may be restricted within National designated sites in the interests of preserving the unique qualifying features of each site. |

#### Assessment of Alternatives - Policy NH 1 Natural Heritage International Designations

|  | Option 1.  |             |   |   | Option 2.               |                        |                       |  | Option 3.              |                                       |  |
|--|------------|-------------|---|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt exis | sting polic | icy NH 1 'European & Ramsar Sites -   | Adopt existing policy NH 1 'European & Ramsar Sites - International' of PPS2 Natural Heritage   | Introduce<br>would only | Special (<br>y be pern | Countrys<br>nitted in | Introduce Special Countryside Areas (SCA's) covering International Designations wherein development would only be permitted in exceptional drounstances.   | Reconfigure existi     | ıg policy contained in P              | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 2 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.  |
|  | Short 1    | Med Lo      | Long<br>Term  | Comments  | Short I                 | Med Le                 | Long                  | Comments   | Short Med<br>Term Term | Long                                  | Comments   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         |            |             | Likely positive effects. Enviror provide benefits that enhance opportunites for investment a                                    | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunities for investment and employment eg tourism and recreation |                         |                        | a p =                 | The designation of all international sites as SCA's, wherein development would only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, may hamper economic growth in these areas.  |                        | Likely positive e<br>benefits that en | Ukely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide the resistance of the control of the c |
|  |            |             | facilities.It is acknowledged how<br>restricted within designated sit<br>qualifying features of each site.                      | facilities. It is acknowledged however that economic development may be restricted within designated sites in the interests of preserving the unique qualifying features of each site.                                  | +                       | +                      | +                     | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunites for investment and employment.   |                        | development n                         | employment age usual and recreation requires it is such ownerged interests of preserving the unique qualifying features of each site.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +          | +           | Likely positive effects. Enviror provide benefits that enhance opportunites for investment a                                    | Lilely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunites for investment and employment eg, tourism and recreation |                         |                        |                       | Likely negative effects. This approach may increase disparities between residents in the Special Countryside Areas and the rest of Mid Uister, particularly over the long term, as the policy will reduce economic development opportunities in the SCA's. | ,                      | Even with the exerticated within      | Even with the exception provided for within this approach economic growth may be restricted within international/European designated sites, subject to consultation with NIEA.   |
|  |            |             | facilities.It is acknowledged however th<br>restricted within National designated s<br>unique qualifying features of each site. | facilities. It is actrowkedged however that economic development may be restricted within National designated sites in the interests of preserving the unique qualifying features of each site.                         | +                       | +                      | +<br>fo               | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can<br>provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunites<br>for investment and employment.  |                        | It is also acknov<br>provide benefit. | It is also acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environment can<br>provide benefits that enhance economic performance Le. tourism and recreation facilities.  |

| Assessment of Alternatives - Policy NH 1 Natural Heritage International Designations | licy NH 1 N | Natural Heri          | ritage International Designati  |   | Option 2.              |                       |   | Key Ontion 3.          | 1                     | Advanced as a second se |
|--|-------------|-----------------------|---|---|------------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt ex    | isting policy         | y NH 1 'European & Ramsar Sit   | Adopt existing policy NH 1 'European & Ramsar Sites - International' of PPS2 Natural Heritage   | ntroduce<br>would only | Special Cour          | introduce Special Countryside Areas (SCA's) covering International Designations wherein development would only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.   | _                      | e existing p          | Neconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 2 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.  |
|  | Short       | Med Long<br>Term Term | guru  | Comments  | Short N<br>Term To     | Med Long<br>Term Term | Comments Comments   | Short Med<br>Term Term | Med Long<br>Term Term | Comments   |
| To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                   |             |                       | Likely positive effects. En<br>provide benefits that enh.                   | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can<br>provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new                        |                        |                       | The designation of all international sites as SCA's, wherein development would only be permitted in exceptional circumstance may result in a localised negative impact in terms of attracting investment and economic growth. | ld only<br>npact       |                       | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide<br>benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunites for investment and   |
|  | +           |                       | opportunites for investing facilities, it is acknowledge on a limited scale | opportunities for intestrient and employment eg. doutsin and recreation facilities, it is acknowledged that within designated sites development would be on a limited scale | +                      | +                     | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunites for investment and employment   | at<br>and              | +                     | employment eg tourism and recreation facilities. It is acknowledged that within designated sites development would be on a limited scale and would be the exception to this approach.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth        | A/R         | N/R                   | N/R No Relationship   |   | N/R                    | N/R N/R               | N/R No Relationship   | N/R                    | N/R<br>N/F            | N/R No Relationship  |

#### Assessment of Alternatives - Policy NH 1 Natural Heritage International Designations

|                  | Option 1.                                 |   | Option 2.                         |                             |  | Option 3.   |
|------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| SA/SEAObjectives | Adopt existing policy NH 1 'European & Ra | opt existing policy NH 1 'European & Ramsar Sites - International' of PPS2 Natural Heritage | Introduce Spec<br>would only be p | ial Country<br>permitted in | duce Special Countryside Areas (SCAs) covering International Designations wherein development id only be permitted in exceptional circumstances. | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 2 and SPPS without fundamental amendments. |
|                  | Short Med Long Term Term Term             | Comments  | Short Med<br>Term Term            | Med Long<br>Term Term       | Comments   | Short Med Long Comments Term Term Term  |

Key suffer separate separate separates separates

|                            | O. C.  |  | option 2.                                   |  |  | chicol 3.                           |  |   |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives        | Adopt existing policy NH 1 'European & Ramsar Sites - International' of PPS2 Natural Heritage  | ternational' of PPS2 Natural Heritage  | Introduce Speci                             | uce Special Countryside Areas (SCA's) covering Inte only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.  | uce Special Countryside Areas (SCA's) covering International Designations wherein development only be permitted in exceptional drounstances.   | Reconfigure exis                    | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 2 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.        | fundamental amendments.                           |
|                            | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term   | Comments   | Short Med<br>Term Term                      | Long<br>Term   | Comments   | Short Med<br>Term Term              | Long<br>Term   | Comments  |
|                            |  |  |   | Summary - International Designations (Policy NH 1)   | ns (Policy NH 1)   |                                     |  |   |
| Social Effects             | No significant negative social effects are anticipated fro either approach. All approaches, to varying degrees, are likely to have positive social impacts as the protection of our error recreational activities. The designations can be used for walking, meeting/socialising with friends and family and these contribute to improving physical and mental well-being.   | either approach. All approaches, to varying degrewalking, meeting/socialising with friends and fam     | es, are likely to haily and these cont      | ive positive social impacts as the protect<br>ribute to improving physical and mental  | likely to have positive social impacts as the protection of our environmental assets can help improve living standards, health and well-being, and our quality of life through for example, greater accessibility to outdoor | ing standards, he                   | th and well-being, and our quality of life through   | igh for example, greater accessibility to outdoor |
| Environmental Effects      | No significant negative environmental effects are anticipated from either approach. All Approaches 1.2 and 3 are likely to have significant positive effects on blodwersity and the quality of landscapes by affording protection to international designations. Approach 2 will offer the greatest environmental protection to these sites.   | ated from either approach. All Approaches 1, 2 a<br>apply the precautionary principle when consideri   | nd 3 are likely to h<br>ng the impacts of a | e likely to have significant positive effects on biodiversity and the quality of impacts of a proposed development on such sites, as directed by the SPPS. | ersity and the quality of landscapes by affording prote as directed by the SPPS.   | ction to Internati                  | nal designations. Approach 2 will offer the gree   | ratest environmental protection to these sites.   |
| Economic Effects           | No significant negative environmental effects are anticipated from either approach. It is acknowledged that our environmental assets provide benefits that enhance economic performance, for example through tourism and outdoor sport and recreation activities. All policies approaches seek to protect key environmental assets and the forest and only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, may stiffe opportunities for development in these areas.               | ated from either approach.It is acknowledged the<br>nore likely to may have mixed effects. The designi | t our environmen<br>stion of all interna    | tal assets provide benefits that enhance<br>Itional sites as SCA's, wherein developm   | economic performance, for example through tourisment would only be permitted in exceptional circumsta  | n and outdoor sponces, may stifle o | t and recreation activities. All policies approact portunities for development in these areas. | hes seek to protect key environemental assets and |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Approach 2 is the policy that would have negative economic impacts as it is the most restrictive however this would have major positive environmental impacts. Any potential environmental impacts from either approach on international designations may be mitigated against through carrying out of appropriate assessments and application of general planning principles such as design and integration of the development, and through the use of planning conditions. | mic impacts as it is the most restrictive however and integration of the development, and throug       | this would have m<br>h the use of planr     | ould have major positive environmental impacts. Am<br>use of planning conditions.  | ny potential environmental impacts from either appro   | ach on internatio                   | al designations may be mitigated against throu   | ugh carrying out of appropriate assessments and   |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 3 - Introduce Policy NH 1 International Designations reconfiguring existing policy  | ignations reconfiguring existing policy  |   |  |  |                                     |  |   |
|                            |  |  |   |  |  |                                     |  |   |

| <u> </u>   | Option 1. | 1.        |         |  | Option 2. |           |           |  |
|--|-----------|-----------|---------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e   | xisting p | olicy N | Adopt existing policy NH 2 'Species Protected by law' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage  | Reconfig  | ure exist | ing polic | Reconfigure existing policy NH 2 of PPS 2 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short     | Med       | Long    | Comments   | Short     | Med       | Long      | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | 0         | 0         | 0       | Likely to have minimal impact upon poverty or social exclusion.  | 0         | 0         | 0         | Likely to have minimal impact upon poverty or social exclusion.  |
| To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +         | +         | +       | This approach ensures that a level of protection is afforded to European and National protected species. Protection of environmental assets , can help improve living standards, health and well-being, and our quality of life. | +         | +         | +         | This approach ensures that a level of protection is afforded to European and National protected species. Protection of environmental assets , can help improve living standards, health and well-being, and our quality of life. |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education<br/>and skills of the population</li> </ol>  | +         | +         | +       | The protection afforded such sites will likely have a positive effect on educational / skills if utilised in association with local schools and communities.   | +         | +         | +         | The protection afforded such sites will likely have a positive effect on educational / skills if utilised in association with local schools and communities.   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody with<br/>the opportunity to live in a decent<br/>home</li> </ol>                       | +         | +         | +       | This approach ensures that a level of protection is afforded to European and National protected species. Protection of environmental assets , can help improve living standards, health and well-being, and our quality of life. | +         | +         | +         | This approach ensures that a level of protection is afforded to European and National protected species. Protection of environmental assets , can help improve living standards, health and well-being, and our quality of life. |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | N/R       | N/R       | N/R     | No relationship  | N/R       | N/R       | N/R       | No relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more<br/>equal and inclusive society</li> </ol>         | +         | +         | +       | Protection of species and natural environment, can have a positive effect on neighbourhoods and sense of community cohesion.   | +         | +         | +         | Protection of species and natural environment, can have a positive effect on neighbourhoods and sense of community cohesion.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                                       | 0         | 0         | 0       | Likely to have a neutral effect on improving accessibility to key services.  | 0         | 0         | 0         | Likely to have a neutral effect on improving accessibility to key services.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | N/R       | N/R       | N/R     | No relationship  | N/R       | N/R       | N/R       | No relationship  |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply               | +         | +         | +       | The designation and protection of sites will likely have a positive impact upon water quality and water resources, as any development proposals will be considered in light of expert advice from NIEA.                          | +         | +         | +         | The designation and protection of sites will likely have a positive impact upon water quality and water resources, as any development proposals will be considered in light of expert advice from NIEA.                          |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 0         | 0         | 0       | Likely have a neutral effect on air quality.   | 0         | 0         | 0         | Likely have a neutral effect on air quality.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | ‡         | ‡         | ‡       | Likely positive effects on the conservation of protected species, through consultation with NIEA the priority species and habitats could be protected.   | ‡         | ‡         | ‡         | Likely positive effects on the conservation of protected species, through consultation with NIEA the priority species and habitats could be protected.   |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance<br/>the character and quality of<br/>landscapes and townscapes</li> </ol>           | ++        | ++        | ‡       | Existing policy approach affords a satisfactory degree of protection to species and their habitats which helps maintain and enhance the character of the landscape.  | ‡         | ‡         | ‡         | Likely positive effects. There is protection to species and their habitats which helps maintain and enhance the character of the landscape.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where<br/>appropriate, enhance the historic<br/>environment and cultural assets</li> </ol> | +         | +         | +       | Likely positive effect by providing adequate protection for species and their habitats and in doing so may inadvertently preserve historic and cultural assets.  | +         | +         | +         | Likely positve effect by providing adequate protection for species and their habitats and in doing so may inadvertently preserve historic and cultural assets.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                             | +         | +         | +       | This approach will likely have a positive impact on this objective due to the sufficient control exerted over new development where it may harm a European protected species.  | +         | +         | +         | This approach will likely have a positive impact on this objective due to the sufficient control exerted over new development where it may harm a European protected species.  |

|  | Ontion   |           |              |   | Cuciton 2 |             |            |   |
|--|----------|-----------|--------------|---|-----------|-------------|------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e: | xisting p | olicy N      | Adopt existing policy NH 2 'Species Protected by law' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage   | Reconfig  | ure exis    | ting polic | Reconfigure existing policy NH 2 of PPS 2 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.  |
|  | Short    | Med       | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short     | Med<br>Term | Long       | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk and the<br/>adverse consequences of flooding</li> </ol>                          | +        | +         | +            | Likely positive effect. In conjunction with appropriate flood policies which seeks to adopt a precautionary approach principle would likely reduce flood risk and consequences of flooding.   | +         | +           | +          | Likely positive effect. In conjunction with appropriate flood policies which seeks to adopt a precautionary approach principle would likely reduce flood risk and consequences of flooding.   |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production<br/>of waste and use of non-<br/>renewable materials</li> </ol>            | 0        | 0         | 0            | Unlikely to impact upon production of waste and use of non-renewable materials.   | 0         | 0           | 0          | Unlikely to impact upon production of waste and use of non-renewable materials.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                                | +        | +         | +            | Likely to have a positive effect by ensuring appropriate forms of development are accommodated in a sustainable way.  | +         | +           | +          | Likely positive effects by ensuring appropriate forms of development are accommodated in a sustainable way.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable<br/>economic growth</li> </ol>   | خ        | ذ         | خ            | Likely effects will largely depend on nature, scale and location of development. Economic growth may be restricted subject to consultation with NIEA, in the interests of safeguarding European an National protected species. At the same time it is acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environment provide benefits that can enhance economic performance.   | 5         | خ           | خ          | Likely effects will largely depend on nature, scale and location of development. Economic growth may be restricted subject to consultation with NIEA, in the interests of safeguarding European an National protected species. At the same time it is acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environment provide benefits that can enhance economic performance.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol>         | خ        | ۲         | <i>د</i> -   | Employment opportunities may be restricted in the interests of safeguarding European an National protected species. This could potentially limit job creation and new business start ups. It is acknowledged however that environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance.   | خ         | خ           | خ          | Employment opportunities may be restricted in the interests of safeguarding European an National protected species. This could potentially limit job creation and new business start ups. It is acknowledged however that environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in<br/>economic performance and<br/>promote sustainable regeneration</li> </ol> | خ        | د         | ر.<br>د      | Even with the exception provided for within this approach economic growth may be restricted, subject to consultation with NIEA. Dependant on the biodiversity value of individual sites which will be assessed on a case by case basis. At the same time it is acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environment provide benefits that can enhance economic performance i.e. tourism and recreation facilities. | خ         | خ           | خ          | Even with the exception provided for within this approach economic growth may be restricted, subject to consultation with NIEA. Dependant on the biodiversity value of individual sites which will be assessed on a case by case basis. At the same time it is acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environment provide benefits that can enhance economic performance i.e. tourism and recreation facilities. |
| <ol> <li>To encourage and<br/>accommodate both indigenous<br/>and inward investment</li> </ol>                 | خ        | ذ         | خ            | Likely effects will largely depend on nature, scale and location of development. Indigenous inward investment would not be actively encouraged. Development would be on a limited scale and would be the exception rather than the norm. At the same time it is acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environment provide benefits that can enhance economic performance.                                       | 5 d       | خ           | خ          | Likely effects will largely depend on nature, scale and location of development. Indigenous inward investment would noit be actively encouraged. Development would be on a limited scale and would be the exception rather than th enorm. At the same time it is acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environment provide benefits that can enhance economic performance.                                      |
| <ol> <li>To encourage efficient<br/>patterns of movement in support<br/>of economic growth</li> </ol>          | N/R      | N/R       | N/R          | No relationship   | N/R       | N/R         | N/R        | No relationship   |

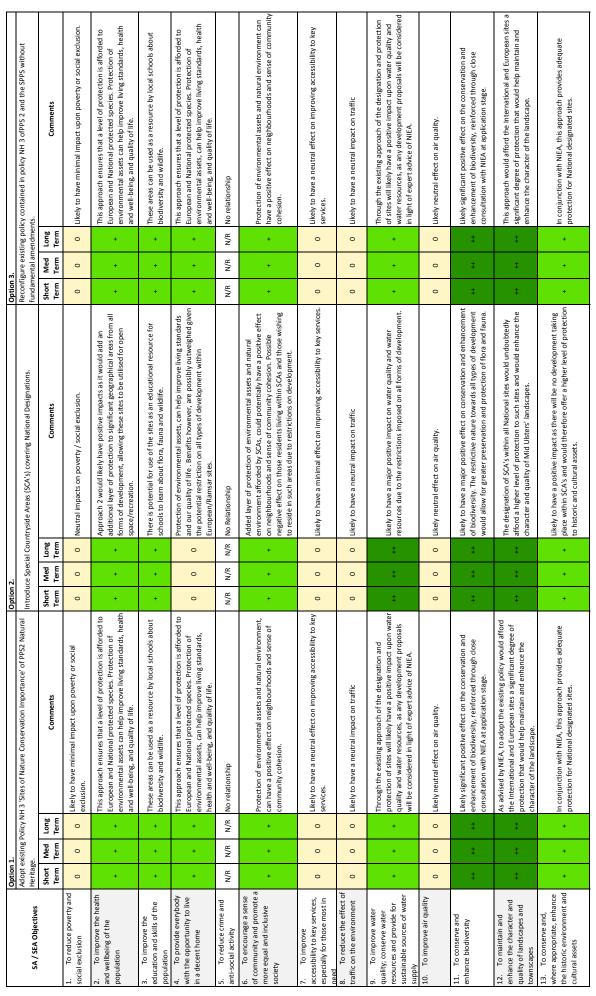
## Assessment of Alternatives - Policy NH 2 Natural Heritage Protected Species

|                     | Option 1.   | Option 2.  |
|---------------------|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt existing policy NH 2 'Species Protected by law' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage | Reconfigure existing policy NH 2 of PPS 2 and SPPS without fundamental amendments. |
|                     | Short Med Long Comments Term Term Term  | Short     Med     Long     Comments       Term     Term     Term     Term          |

N/H No-

|                            | Summary - Protected Species (Policy NH 2)   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | No significant negative social effects are anticipated from either approach. both approaches are broadly positive in terms of the social objectives as the SPPS directs that the precautionary approach must be adopted and in doing so provide a significant level of protection for environmental resources which will provide opportunities for greater sense of community, sense of cohesion and linkages with education opportunities. |
| Environmental Effects      | No significant negative environmental effects are anticipated from either approach. Both approaches score positively against the environmental objectives due to their inherent ability to protect species.   |
| Economic Effects           | Impacts of either approach on the economic objectives are largely uncertain and will ultimately depend on the nature, scale and location of any proposed development. Although potential development may be prevented to safeguard international and national portotected sepcies, it is acknowledged that our environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance.                  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Consultation with NIEA and application of suitable planning conditions can help avoid/alleviate potential minor negative effects or enhance potential positive effects.   |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Introduce Policy NH 2 Protected Species reconfiguring existing policy.   |
|                            |   |





### Assessment of Alternatives – Policy NH 3 Natural Heritage National Designations

|  | Option 1              |           |              |   | Option 2 |           |                   |  | Option 3.           | 3.  |                        |   |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|---|----------|-----------|-------------------|--|---------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt ex<br>Heritage. | xisting P | g Policy NP. | Adopt existing Policy NH 3 'Sites of Nature Conservation Importance' of PPS2 Natural Heritage.  | Introduc | e Special | Countr            | introduce Special Countryside Areas (SCA's) covering National Designations.  | Reconfig<br>fundame | Reconfigure existing policy fundamental amendments. | ing policy<br>endments | Reconfigure existing policy contained in policy NH 3 ofPPS 2 and the SPPS without fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short                 | Med       | Long         | Comments  | Short    | Med L     | Long              | Comments   | Short               | Med<br>Term   | Long                   | Comments  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change | +                     | +         | +            | The existing designations provide a significant degree of protection. Whilst this approach would potentially allow for some development exceptions over the plan period, the scale of these may not be particularly significant and is therefore envisaged will likely have a positive impact on this objective due to the sufficient control exerted over new development. | +        | +         | +<br>CC<br>Di rei | Restrictions on all forms of development will likely decrease traffic generation within these areas due to the restrictions on new housing, commercial and industrial developments. The SCA's will also likely provide for greater protection of existing biodiversity. Therefore emissions that contribute to climate change may be reduced over the plan period. | +                   | +   | +                      | The existing designations provide a significant degree of protection. Whilst this approach would potentially allow for some development exceptions over the plan period, the scale of these may not be particularly significant and is therefore envisaged will likely have a positive impact on this objective due to the sufficient control exerted over new development. |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                        | +                     | +         | +            | In conjunction with appropriate flood policies this approach adopts a precautionary approach principle would likely reduce flood risk and consequences of flooding.   | +        | +         | + 3 8             | The restriction on all forms of development within International and European sites would effectively reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding.   | +                   | +   | + 36                   | In conjunction with appropriate flood policies this approach adopts a precautionary approach principle would likely reduce flood risk and consequences of flooding.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials               | 0                     | 0         | 0            | Likely to have minimal impact on the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials.  | 0        | 0         | O<br>iji ar       | Likely to have a neutral impact on production of waste and use of non-<br>renewable materials  | 0                   | 0   | 0 0                    | Likely to have minimal impact on the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance land quality and soil<br/>resources</li> </ol>      | +                     | +         | +            | A continuation of current policy, through consultation with NIEA, will have a positive effect on by ensuring appropriate forms of development are accommodated in a sustainable way.  | ‡        | ‡         | w +<br>an £       | With greater restrictions placed upon all forms of development there is a greater likelihood that land quality will be conserved and enhanced and soil resources preserved.  | +                   | +   | +<br>ef                | This approach through consultation with NIEA, will have a positive effect on by ensuring appropriate forms of development are accommodated in a sustainable way.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   |                       |           |              | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good<br>quality environment can provide benefits that enhance<br>economic performance and offer new opportunites for<br>livestment and emolovment et tourism and recreation   |          |           | - w               | The designation of all National sites as SCA's, wherein development would only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, may hamper economic growth in these areas.   |                     |   | er Lii                 | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunites for investment and   |
|  | +                     | +         | +            | facilities, it is acknowled ged however that economic development may be restricted within National designated sites in the interests of preserving the unique qualifying features of each site.  | +        | +         | +<br>b¢           | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunites for investment and employment.   | +                   | +   | + 2 2 2 2              | employment eg tourism and recreation facilities.It is acknowledged however that economic development may be restricted within National designated sites in the interests of preserving the unique qualifying features of each site.   |

## Assessment of Alternatives – Policy NH 3 Natural Heritage National Designations

| SA / SEA Objectives  |                         |                   |                | 9  | Option 2.          |                   |  | _  | Option 3.   |                                      |   |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--|--------------------|-------------------|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|  | Adopt exis<br>Heritage. | sting Poli        | olicy NH       | Adopt existing Policy NH 3 'Sites of Nature Conservation Importance' of PPS2 Natural InHeritage.   | ntroduce           | Special           | Countryside Area                             | Rintroduce Special Countryside Areas (SCA's) covering National Designations.   | Reconfigure existing policy fundamental amendments. | re existin <sub>i</sub><br>tal ameno | Reconfigure existing policy contained in policy NH 3 ofPPS 2 and the SPPS without fundamental amendments.   |
| <u>  vs ⊢</u>  | Short N<br>Term To      | Med Lo<br>Term Te | Long           | Comments 5   | Short N<br>Term To | Med Lo<br>Term Te | Long<br>Term                                 | Comments   | Short N<br>Term T                                   | Med Long<br>Term Term                | Long Comments   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         |                         |                   |                | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunities for insectment and more contractions of the province of the pr |                    |                   | The designary would only the economic gr     | The designation of all National sites as SCA's, wherein development would only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, may hamper economic growth in these areas.                         |   |                                      | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunities for investment and  |
|  |                         |                   | ac<br>re<br>re | employment eg, own sin and retradion adminest, is addrowledged however that economic development may be restricted within National designated sites in the interests of preserving the unique qualifying features of each site.  | +                  | +                 | Environment benefits that opportunites       | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunites for investment and employment                          |   |                                      | employment by counsing and received memors acknowledged however that economic development may be restricted within National designated sites in the interests of preserving the unique qualifying features of each site.              |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration |                         |                   | Li             | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunites for investment and  |                    |                   | The designary would only teconomic gr        | The designation of all National sites as SCA's, wherein development would only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, may hamper economic growth in these areas, increasing disparities. |   |                                      | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunites for investment and   |
|  | +                       | +                 | +              | employment eg, counts and rectation adules. It is addrowledged however that economic development may be restricted within National designated sites in the interests of preserving the unique qualifying features of each site.  | +                  | +                 | Environmen<br>+ benefits that<br>opportunite | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunites for investment and employment                          | +   | +                                    | employment eg, tourism and recreation facilities. It is acknowledged however that economic development may be restricted within National designated sites in the interests of preserving the unique qualifying features of each site. |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward                            |                         |                   | מ פי די        | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new onnortunites for investment and  |                    |                   | Given the m<br>impact on a                   | Given the more restrictive nature this may result in localised negative impact on attracting investment and economic growth.   |   |                                      | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new onnortunites for investment and   |
| investment   | +                       | +                 | * # # +        | employment eg tourism and recreation facilities. It is acknowledged that within designated sites development would be on a limited scale.  | +                  | +                 | Environment benefits that opportunites       | Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunites for investment and employment                          | +   | +                                    | employment eg tourism and recreation facilities. It i sacknowledged that within designated sites development would be on a limited scale and would be the exception to this approach.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | N/R                     | N/R N,            | N/R<br>N       | N/R No relationship  | N/R                | N/R               | N/R No Relationship                          | iship  | N/R   | N/R<br>N                             | N/R No relationship   |

### Assessment of Alternatives – Policy NH 3 Natural Heritage National Designations

|                     | Option 1.                  |   | Option 2.  | Option 3.   |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---|--|---|
|                     | Adopt existing Policy NH 3 | dopt existing Policy NH 3 'Sites of Nature Conservation Importance' of PPS2 Natural | and in minor ( I marian | Reconfigure existing policy contained in policy NH 3 ofPPS 2 and the SPPS without |
| SA / SEA Objectives | Heritage.                  |   | introduce opecial Codificyore Areas (och s) covering National Designations.  | fundamental amendments.   |
|                     | Short Med Long             |   | Short Med Long   | Short Med Long  |
|                     | Term Term                  | Comments  | Term Term Comments   | Term Term Term  |

|                               | Summary - National Designations (Policy NH 3)   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | No significant negative environemntal effects are anticipated from either approache. All approaches are likely to have broadly positive effects as the protection of environmental assets can improve living standards and quality of life. The designations can be used for walking, meeting/socialising with friends and family and these contribute to improving physical and mental well-being.   |
| Environmental Effects         | No significant negative environmental effects are anticipated from either approache. All approaches can have significant benefits on biodiversity as they afford sufficient degree of protection for national designations. Approaches 1 and 3 are mindful of the precautionary principle stipulated within the SPPS. They can also help improve resilience to the effects of climate change and improve water and air quality in the long term.  |
| Economic Effects              | No significant negative environmental effects are anticipated from either approach. It is acknowledged that our environmental assets provide benefits that enhance economic performance as they are areas for tourism and outdoor taken as they are encouraged. Approach 2 may be particularly damaging economically given the possibility of extensive spatial restrictions on all types development which may adversely affect opportunities regeneration, investment and employment. |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Potential postive impacts may be enhanced through application of related policies such as General Principles policy and Built Heritage policy.  |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 3 - Introduce Policy NH 3 National Designations reconfiguring existing policy.   |
|                               |   |

| -1   | Option I. |             |              |  | Option 2              |          |                       |  |
|--|-----------|-------------|--------------|--|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e   | xisting p   | policy NI    | Adopt existing policy NH 4 'Sites of Nature Conservation Importance - Local' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage   | Reconfig<br>already k | ure exis | ting pol<br>ntified i | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 2 and SPPS but augment with SLNCI's. SLNCI's within Mid Ulster have already been identified in the current area plans and encompass flora, fauna and earth science interests.   |
|  | Short     | Med<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short<br>Term         | Med      | Long                  | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | 0         | 0           | 0            | Likely to have a neutral impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.  | 0                     | 0        | 0                     | Likely to have a neutral impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.  |
| To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +         | +           | +            | This approach affords protection to Local Nature Reserves and Wildlife Refuges and these are outdoor spaces that people may want to visit. Protecting these spaces provides opportunities for people to improve their physical and mental wellbeing.             | +                     | +        | +                     | Including SLNCI's into this approach will offer the same level of protection as is currently afforded through relevant development plans.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | +         | +           | +            | These areas can be used as a resource by local schools to learn about biodiversity and wildlife.   | +                     | +        | +                     | These areas can be used as a resource by local schools to learn about biodiversity and wildlife.   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody with<br/>the opportunity to live in a decent<br/>home</li> </ol>                       | +         | +           | +            | This approach ensures a level of protection is afforded to local designations.<br>Protection of environmental assets can help improve living standards, health and well-<br>being and quality of life.   | +                     | +        | +                     | This approach ensures a level of protection is afforded to local designations. Protection of environmental assets can help improve living standards, health and well-being and quality of life.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | N/R       | N/R         | N/R I        | No Relationship  | N/R                   | N/R      | N/R                   | No Relationship  |
| To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                                     | +         | +           | +            | This approach offers protection to these sensitive local designations and they may serve as a focal point in the community. This provides somewhere for people to meet, take part in community activities and a learning resource for the community on wildlife. | +                     | +        | +                     | Similar to SLNCI policies contained in the 3 existing plans, this approach offers protection to these sensitive local designations and they may serve as a focal point in the community. This can provide somewhere for people to meet, take part in community activities and a learning resource for the community on wildlife. |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                                       | 0         | 0           | 0            | Likely to have a neutral relationship on improving accessibility to key services.  | 0                     | 0        | 0 [                   | Likely to have a neutral relationship on improving accessibility to key services.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0         | 0           | 0            | Likely to have a neutral impact on traffic on the environment.   | 0                     | 0        | 0                     | Likely to have a neutral impact on traffic on the environment.   |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply               | +         | +           | +            | This approach will continue to protect local nature reserves such as Ballyronan and<br>Tradd Point thus having a positive effect on water quality.   | +                     | +        | +                     | This approach will continue to protect local nature reserves and SLNCl's thus having a positive effect on water quality.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | 0         | 0           | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality.  | 0                     | 0        | 0 [                   | Likely to have a minimal impact on air quality.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | ‡         | ‡           | ‡            | The policies in this approach are specifically to protect flora, fauna and wildlife and in utilising the precautionary principle, development is only permitted in these designations where the benefits outweigh the value of the site.                         | ‡                     | ‡        | + +                   | Similar to SLNCI policies contained within the 3 existing area plans, this approach offers sufficient protection to these local designations by withstanding development likely to have significant adverse effects.   |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance the<br/>character and quality of landscapes<br/>and townscapes</li> </ol>           | ‡         | ‡           | ++           | Continuation of this approach still ensures protection of these sensitive sites from development that will have an adverse impact.   | ‡                     | ‡        | \$ ++                 | Similar to SLNCI policies contained within the 3 existing area plans, this approach offers sufficient protection to these local designations by restricting development likely to have a significant adverse effects.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where<br/>appropriate, enhance the historic<br/>environment and cultural assets</li> </ol> | +         | +           | +            | In conjunction with NIEA, this approach provides adequate protection of local designated sites.  | +                     | +        | +                     | Inclusion of SLNCI's within this approach will support the aims of this objective.   |

| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt ex | xisting p | policy N | Option 1.  Radopt existing policy NH 4 'Sites of Nature Conservation Importance - Local' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage a   | Reconfigual ready b | ure exist | ing poli<br>ntified i | Option 2.  Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 2 and SPPS but augment with SLNCI's. SLNCI's within Mid Ulster have already been identified in the current area plans and encompass flora, fauna and earth science interests.  |
|--|----------|-----------|----------|--|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--|
| 1  | Short    | Med       | Long     | Comments   | Short<br>Term 1     | Med 1     | Long                  | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce contributions to<br/>climate change and reduce<br/>vulnerability to climate change</li> </ol> | +        | +         | +        | Likely to have positive impacts by maintaining and enhancing important areas of green and blue infrastructure which may increase resilience to effects of climate change.  | +                   | +         | +                     | Likely to have positive impacts by maintaining and enhancing important areas of green and blue infrastructure which may increase resilience to effects of climate change.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk and the<br/>adverse consequences of flooding</li> </ol>                            | +        | +         | +        | Likely to have positive impacts by maintaining and enhancing important areas of green and blue infrastructure which may increase resilience to effects of flood risk.  | +                   | +         | +                     | Likely to have positive impacts by maintaining and enhancing important areas of green and blue infrastructure which may increase resilience to effects of flood risk.  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production of<br/>waste and use of non-renewable<br/>materials</li> </ol>               | 0        | 0         | 0        | Likely to have a neutral impact on waste production  | 0                   | 0         | 0                     | Likely to have a neutral impact on waste production  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land<br/>quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                                  | +        | +         | +        | Likely positive effect due to limited opportunities for development within these local designations thereby helping preserve the soil and land quality.  | +                   | +         | +<br>+                | There is likely to be limited development within these local designations so preserving the soil and land quality.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable economic growth</li> </ol>   | +        | +         | +        | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunites for investment and employment eg tourism and recreation facilities. It is acknowledged however that economic development may be restricted within National designated sites in the interests of preserving the unique qualifying features of each site. | +                   | +         | +                     | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunites for investment and employment eg tourism and recreation facilities. It is acknowledged however that economic development may be restricted within National designated sites in the interests of preserving the unique qualifying features of each site. |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol>           | +        | +         | +        | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunites for investment and employment eg tourism and recreation facilities. It is acknowledged however that economic development may be restricted within locally designated sites in the interests of preserving the unique qualifying features of each site.  | +                   | +         | +                     | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance and offer new opportunites for investment and employment eg tourism and recreation facilities. It is acknowledged however that economic development may be restricted within local sites in the interests of preserving the unique qualifying features of each site.               |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in<br/>economic performance and<br/>promote sustainable regeneration</li> </ol>   | +        | +         | +        | There is likely to be limited opportunities for regeneration within the local designations. It is also acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance for example in the tourism and recreation sectors.   | +                   | +         | + a                   | There is likely to be limited opportunities for regeneration within the local designations. It is also acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance, for example in the tourism and recreation sectors.  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage and<br/>accommodate both indigenous and<br/>inward investment</li> </ol>                   | +        | +         | +        | Although limiting opportunities for development may affect investment and developing business within these areas, it is acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance, for example in the tourism and recreation sector.  | +                   | +         | +<br>t e b            | Although limiting opportunities for development may affect investment and developing business within these areas, it is acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance, for example in the tourism and recreation sectors.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                                    | N/R      | N/R       | N/R      | No Relationship  | N/R                 | N/R       | N/R                   | No Relationship  |



|                     | Option 1.  |  | Option 2.                                  |  |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt existing policy NH 4 'Sites of Nature Conservation Importance - Local' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage | on Importance - Local' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage | Reconfigure existin<br>already been identi | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 2 and SPPS but augment with SLNCI's. SLNCI's within Mid Ulster have already been identified in the current area plans and encompass flora, fauna and earth science interests. |
|                     | Short Med Long Term Term Term  | Comments   | Short Med Long<br>Term Term Term           | ng Comments  |

| Social Effects         Protection of environmental assets can help improve living standards, health and the public for community activities, educational resource, outdoor sport and recremental the problem of the public for community activities, educational resource, outdoor sport and recremental environmental approaches are broadly similar and both will have to adopt the precautionar designations into the one policy affording them the same level of environmental Although it is acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environ local designation and SINCI's as there are still restrictions on development within There is likely to be limited opportunities for development within local designation planning conditions. Both approaches are likely to have major positive environmental problems. | Summary - Local Designations (Policy NH 4)  |
|---|---|
| ement   | Protection of environmental assets can help improve living standards, health and well-being, and peoples quality of life. Both policy approaches afford a sufficient level of protection that allows identified assets to be utilised by the public for community activities, educational resource, outdoor sport and recreation thereby improving the physical and mental wellbeing.   |
| hancement   | Both approaches are broadly similar and both will have to adopt the precautionary approach adhered to by PPS 2 and directed by SPPS. Approach 2 is a more streamlined and consistent policy which combines SLNCi's and local designations into the one policy affording them the same level of environmental protection.  |
|   | Although it is acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance the matrix approaches have similar negative impacts on economic growth in local designations and SLNCI's as there are still restrictions on development within these sites. The proposal still has to demonstrate that the benefits of the proposed development outweigh the value of the site. |
|   | There is likely to be limited opportunities for development within local designations and SCLNIs but any that does occur will be subject to meeting criteria that assesses the impact on the designations and will also be subject to planning conditions. Both approaches are likely to have major positive environmental impacts.   |
| Preferred Option  Adopt Option 2 - Introduce Policy NH 4 Local Designations reconfiguring existing policy.  | tion 2 - Introduce Policy NH 4 Local Designations reconfiguring existing policy.  |

| SA / SEA Objectives  | Option 1.  |           |               |  | Option 2 | -<br> <br> - |           | Transmission of the control of the c |
|--|------------|-----------|---------------|--|----------|--------------|-----------|--|
|  | \dopt exi. | sting pol | licy NH !     | Adopt existing policy NH 5 'Habitats Species or features of Natural importance' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage  | Reconfig | ure exis     | ting poli | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 2 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.  |
| , .  | Short 1    | Med L     | Long          | Comments   | Short    | Med          | Long      | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   |            | 0         | 0             | Likely to have minimal impact upon poverty or social exclusion.  | 0        | 0            |           | Likely to have minimal impact upon poverty or social exclusion.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +          | +         | +<br>= 15 = 1 | This approach ensures that a level of protection is afforded to all habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance. Protection of environmental assets can help improve living standards, health and well-being, and quality of life.      | +        | +            | +         | This approach ensures that a level of protection is afforded to all habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance. Protection of environmental assets can help improve living standards, health and well-being, and quality of life.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | +          | +         | +             | The protection afforded such sites will likely have a positive effect on educational / skills if utilised in association with local schools and communities.   | +        | +            | +         | The protection afforded such sites will likely have a positive effect on educational / skills if utilised in association with local schools and communities.   |
| To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                     | +          | +         | +             | This approach ensures that a level of protection is afforded to all habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance. Protection of environmental assets, can help improve living standards, health and well-being, and our quality of life. | +        | +            | +         | This approach ensures that a level of protection is afforded to all habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance. Protection of environmental assets, can help improve living standards, health and well-being, and our quality of life.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | N/R        | N/R       | N/R           | No relationship  | N/R      | N/R          | N/R       | No relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    | +          | +         | +             | Protection of environmental assets and natural environment, can have a positive effect on neighbourhoods and sense of community cohesion.  | +        | +            | +         | Protection of environmental assets and natural environment, can have a positive effect on neighbourhoods and sense of community cohesion.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                         | 0          | 0         | 0 [1]         | Likely to have a neutral effect on improving accessibility to key services.  | 0        | 0            | 0         | Likely to have a neutral effect on improving accessibility to key services.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0          | 0         | 0 [1]         | Likely to have a neutral impact on traffic.  | 0        | 0            | 0         | Likely to have a neutral impact on traffic.  |
| To improve water quality, conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | +          | +         | +             | Through the existing approach of the designation and protection of sites will likely have a positive impact upon water quality and water resources, as any development proposals will be considered in light of expert advice of NIEA.                   | +        | +            | +         | There will be a positive impact upon water quality and water resources, as any development proposals will be considered in light of expert advice of NIEA.   |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 0          | 0         | 0 Li          | Likely have a neutral effect on air quality.   | 0        | 0            | 0         | Likely have a neutral effect on air quality.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | ‡          | ‡         | ‡             | Likely have a positive effect on the conservation of habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance.   | ‡        | ‡            | ‡         | Likely have a positive effect on the conservation of habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                     | ‡          | ‡         | ‡<br>‡        | This approach affords a satisfactory degree of protection to habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance which helps maintain and enhance the character of the landscape.   | ‡        | ‡            | ‡         | This approach affords a satisfactory degree of protection to habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance which helps maintain and enhance the character of the landscape. Additional emphasis on on the retention of existing trees under this approach.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets           | +          | +         | +             | In conjunction with NIEA, this approach provides adequate protection for habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance and in doing so complement built heritage policies.  | +        | +            | +         | In conjunction with NIEA, this approach provides adequate protection for habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance and in doing so complement built heritage policies.  |

|  |          |            |            |   |            | •          |                   |   |
|--|----------|------------|------------|---|------------|------------|-------------------|---|
|  | Option 1 | ٦.         |            |   | Option 2   | _          |                   |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt    | existing   | policy A   | Adopt existing policy NH 5 'Habitats Species or features of Natural importance' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage   | Reconfig   | ure exist  | ing poli          | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 2 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short    | t Med      | Long       | Comments  | Short      | Med        | Long              | Comments  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                       | +        | +          | +          | This approach will likely have a positive impact on this objective due to the sufficient control exerted over new development where it may harm habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance.   |            | +          | +                 | This approach will likely have a positive impact on this objective due to the sufficient control exerted over new development where it may harm habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance.   |
| 15. To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding   | +        | +          | +          | This approach, in conjunction with appropriate flood policies which seeks to adopt a precautionary approach principle would likely reduce floodrisk and consequences of flooding.   | +          | +          | +                 | This approach, in conjunction with appropriate flood policies which seeks to adopt a precautionary approach principle would likely reduce floodrisk and consequences of flooding.   |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production<br/>of waste and use of non-<br/>renewable materials</li> </ol>            | 0        | 0          | 0          | Unlikely to impact upon production of waste and use of non-renewable materials.   | 0          | 0          | 0                 | Unlikely to impact upon production of waste and use of non-renewable materials.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | +        | +          | +          | This approach, through consultation with NIEA, will have a positive effect on by ensuring appropriate forms of development are accommodated in a sustainable way.   | +          | +          | +                 | This approach, through consultation with NIEA, will have a positive effect on by ensuring appropriate forms of development are accommodated in a sustainable way.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | <i>د</i> | <i>د</i> - | رب<br>د    | Economic growth may be restricted within rural areas subject to consultation with NIEA, in the interests of protecting habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance. At the same time it is acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environment provide benefits that can enhance economic performance, for example in the tourism and recreation sectors.  | ٠.         | <i>د</i> . | ٠.<br>ت ب ب ب ب   | Economic growth may be restricted within rural areas subject to consultation with NIEA, in the interests of protecting habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance. At the same time it is acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environment provide benefits that can enhance economic performance, for example in the tourism and recreation sectors.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol>         | ذ        | <i>د-</i>  | <i>د</i> - | Employment opportunities may be restricted in the interests of protecting habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance. This could potentially limit job creation and new business start ups. It is acknowledged hower that environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance, for example in the tourism and recreation sectors.                                      | ا خ        | <i>د</i> - |                   | Employment opportunities may be restricted in the interests of protecting habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance. This could potentially limit job creation and new business start ups. It is also acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance for example, in the tourism and recreation sectors.                                       |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in<br/>economic performance and<br/>promote sustainable regeneration</li> </ol> | د        | <i>د.</i>  | <i>د</i> - | Even with the exception provided for within this approach economic growth may be restricted, subject to consultation with NIEA. Dependant on the biodiversity value of individual sites which will be assessed on a case by case basis. At the same time it is acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environment provide benefits that can enhance economic performance, for example in the tourism and recreation sectors. | <i>د</i> - | <i>ر</i>   | ٠٠ - ١٠ - ١٥ - ١٥ | Even with the exception provided for within this approach economic growth may be restricted, subject to consultation with NIEA. Dependant on the biodiversity value of individual sites which will be assessed on a case by case basis. At the same time it is acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environment provide benefits that can enhance economic performance, for example in the tourism and recreation sectors. |
| <ol> <li>To encourage and<br/>accommodate both indigenous<br/>and inward investment</li> </ol>                 | خ        | <i>خ</i>   | خ          | Allows for limited economic opportunities and therefore would not actively encourage indigenous inward investment. Development would be on a limited scale and would be the exception to this approach. At the same time it is acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environment provide benefits that can enhance economic performance for example, in the tourism and recreation sectors.                                 | خ          | ځ          | ?<br>6            | Allows for limited economic opportunities and therefore would not actively encourage indigenous inward investment. Development would be on a limited scale and would be the exception to this approach. At the same time it is acknowledged that environmental assets and a good quality environment provide benefits that can enhance economic performance, for example in the tourism and recreation sectors.                                 |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                                  | N/R      | N/R        | N/R        | No relationship   | N/R        | N/R        | N/R               | No relationship   |

# Assessment of Alternatives – Policy NH 5 Natural Heritage Other Habitats, Species or Features of National Importance

|                     |   | Key temporal fraction fraction describes the second |
|---------------------|---|--|
|                     | Option 1.   | Option 2   |
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt existing policy NH 5 'Habitats Species or features of Natural importance' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 2 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.  |
|                     | Short Med Long Comments Comments  | Short Med Long Comments Term Term Term   |

|                            | Summany - Other Habitats, Species or Features of Natural Importance (Policy NH S)  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | No significant negative effects anticpated. Both Approaches are broadly positive as it is recognised that the protection of environmental assets can help improve living standards, health and well-being, and quality of life.  |
| Environmental Effects      | No significant negative environmental effects are anticipated. All approaches score positively against the environmental objectives due to their inherent ability to protect habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance.   |
| Economic Effects           | The likely economic effects are uncertain. Whilst it is is acknowledged that our environmental assets and a good quality environment provide benefits that enhance economic performance there is also potential for economic development to be stifled, delayed or blocked in the interests of nature conservation. Ultimately, potential effects will depend on the nature scale and location of development. |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Consultation with NIEA and application of suitable planning conditions can help avoid/alleviate potential minor negative effects or enhance potential positive effects.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy NH 5 Other Habitats, Species or Features of Natural Importance.  |
|                            |  |

## Assessment of Alternatives Policy NH 6 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty AONB

|  |         |         |              |  |         |             | Кеу        | Parameter Prescriptor (1990) ( |
|--|---------|---------|--------------|--|---------|-------------|------------|--|
|  | Option  | 1.      |              |  | Option  | 2.          |            |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Adopt e | xisting | policy N     | Adopt existing policy NH 6 'AONB' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage  | Reconfi | gure exis   | ting polic | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 2 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.  |
|  | Short   | Med     | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short   | Med<br>Term | Long       | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | 0       | 0       | 0            | Neutral impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.   | 0       | 0           | 0          | Neutral impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | 0       | 0       | 0            | Likely positive effect by ensuring that development within the AONB is sensitive to its distinctive character and landscape quality  | 0       | 0           | 0          | Likely positive effect by ensuring that development within the AONB is sensitive to its distinctive character and landscape quality  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | 0       | 0       | 0            | Neutral impact on education and skills   | 0       | 0           | 0          | Neutral impact on education and skills   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | 0       | 0       | 0            | Likely positive effect. Protection of environmental assets , can help improve living standards, health and well-being, and our quality of life.  | 0       | 0           | 0          | Likely positive effect.Protection of environmental assets , can help improve living standards, health and well-being, and our quality of life.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | N/R     | N/R     | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R     | N/R         | N/R        | No Relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                                      | +       | +       | +            | Likely positive impacts. By ensuring that development within the Sperrins is sensitive to its distinctive character can indirectly foster satisfaction and a sense of pride from local communities.  | +       | +           | +          | Likely positive impacts. By ensuring that development within the Sperrins is sensitive to its distinctive character can indirectly foster satisfaction and a sense of pride from local communities.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   | 0       | 0       | 0            | Minimal impact on accessibility to services  | 0       | 0           | 0          | Minimal impact on accessibility to services  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0       | 0       | 0            | Policy will likely have a minimal impact on the level of traffic.  | 0       | 0           | 0          | Policy will likely have a minimal impact on the level of traffic.  |
| For improve water quality, conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply                  | 0       | 0       | 0            | Policy would have minimal impact on water resources and water quality.   | 0       | 0           | 0          | Policy would have minimal impact on water resources and water quality.   |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 0       | 0       | 0            | Policy would have minimal impact on air quality.   | 0       | 0           | 0          | Policy would have minimal impact on air quality.   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | ‡       | ++      | ++           | Policy may have a significant positive impact on conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.   | ‡       | ++          | ++         | Policy may have a significant positive impact on conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance<br>the character and quality of<br>landscapes and townscapes                                 | ‡       | ‡       | ‡            | This approach seeks to improve design and to achieve more sympathetic scheme in terms of their character within AONB and as such would likely have a positive effect. Conversely it would not restrict the quantity of development which could result in degradation of landscape character. | ‡       | ‡           | ‡          | Likely positive impacts as any development would have mitigation measures such as meeting general planning principles of siting, scale, design and integration into the landscape.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where<br/>appropriate, enhance the<br/>historic environment and<br/>cultural assets</li> </ol> | ‡       | ‡       | ++           | Policy may have a significant positive impact on the conservation and enhancement of historic/cultural assets.   | ‡       | ++          | ‡          | Policy may have a significant positive impact on the conservation and enhancement of historic/cultural assets.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                                 | 0       | 0       | 0            | Neutral impact on climate change.  | 0       | 0           | 0          | Neutral impact on climate change.  |
|  |         |         |              |  |         |             |            |  |

## Assessment of Alternatives Policy NH 6 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty AONB

|  |           |                 |          |   |           | ×         | Key       | Provided Propilete National Absorptions Statement (Statements)  |
|--|-----------|-----------------|----------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| Ō  | Option 1. |                 |          |   | Option 2. |           |           |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | dopt exi  | isting pc       | olicy NE | Adopt existing policy NH 6 'AONB' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage   | Reconfigu | re existi | ng policy | Reconfigure existing policy contained in PPS 2 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.   |
| S -  | Short I   | Med L<br>Term T | Long     | Comments  | Short     | Med       | Long      | Comments  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                              | 0         | 0               | 0        | Neutral impact on adverse consequences of flooding. Flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk areas. | 0         | 0         | 0         | Neutral impact on adverse consequences of flooding. Flood risk policies should ensure new development is kept away from flood risk areas. |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                     | 0         | 0               | 0        | Likely minimal impact on this objective   | 0         | 0         | 0         | Likely minimal impact on this objective.  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                | 0         | 0               | 0        | Neutral impact on soil resources  | 0         | 0         | 0         | Neutral impact on soil resources  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +         | +               | +        | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance       | +         | +         | +         | Likely positive effects. Environmental assets and a good quality environment can provide benefits that enhance economic performance.      |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment</li> </ol> | 0         | 0               | 0        | Neutral impact on employment opportunities  | 0         | 0         | 0         | Neutral impact on employment opportunities  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration         | 0         | 0               | 0        | Neutral impact on regeneration  | 0         | 0         | 0         | Neutral impact on regeneration  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                         | 0         | 0               | 0        | Neutral impact on investment  | 0         | 0         | 0         | Neutral impact on investment  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                  | N/R       | N/R             | N/R I    | No Relationship   | N/R       | N/R       | N/R       | No Relationship   |

## Assessment of Alternatives Policy NH 6 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty AONB

|                     | Option 1.      |             |  | Option 2.               |   |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Adopt existin  | ıg policy ∧ | dopt existing policy NH 6 'AONB' of PPS 2 Natural Heritage | Reconfigure existing po | ting policy contained in PPS 2 and SPPS without fundamental amendments. |
|                     | Short Me       | p Long      | - Commonter  | Short Med               | Long  |
|                     | Term Term Term | n Term      |  | Term Term               | Term  |

N 2

|                            | Summary - Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty AONB (Policy NH 6)   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Social Effects             | No significant negative social effects are anticipated. Overall, the social effects of both approaches are likely to minimal, although there may be benifits in terms of wellbeing and a local sense of pride by ensuring that all development is senstive to the the Sperrins distinctive character. |
| Environmental Effects      | No significant negative social effects are anticipated. Overall the environmental effects both approaches are significantly positive in terms of biodiversity and protecting the landscape and cultural assets.   |
| Economic Effects           | No significant negative economic effects are anticipated. Both approaches may have minimal impacts economically in terms of jobs, regeneration and investment.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Both approaches can have significant environmental benefits which can be further be enhanced through application of criterion based policies and local design guidance and the use of planning conditions.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Introduce Policy NH 6 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty AONB reconfiguring existing policy.   |
|                            |   |

#### Flood Risk

807



|  | Option 1. |           |                       |  | Option 2.   |                                    |  |  | Option 3.              |             |  |  |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Current p | policy ap | approac<br>flood Risl | Current policy approach under transitional arrangement i.e. apply existing policy contained in PPS 15 F P 'Planning and flood Risk' together with the SPPS.  | Reconfigure existing r<br>without fundamental<br>to coastal floodplains | e existinį<br>ndament<br>loodplair | ng planning po<br>tal amendmen<br>ins.                 | Reconfigure existing planning policy contained in PPS 15 'Planning and flood Risk' and the SPPS Newithout fundamental amendments. Minor rewording of policy, including removal of all reference (to coastal floodplains.   | More res<br>(alternati | rrictive al | More restrictive approach including a (alternative to current Policy FLD 1). | More restrictive approach including a blanket ban on all new development within floodplains (alternative to current Policy FLD 1).   |
|  | Short I   | Med L     | Long<br>Term          | Comments   | Short Me<br>term Ter  | Med Long<br>Term Term              | Long   | Comments   | Short                  | Med Lo      | Long<br>Term   | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +         | +         | +                     | Likely positive effects. Current approach will help reduce flood risk to new and existing communities.   | +   | +                                  | Likely pos<br>existing co                              | Likely positive effects. This approach can help reduce flood risk to new and existing communities.   | +                      | +           | + This approad   | This approach can also reduce flood risk to new and existing communities.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the health and<br/>wellbeing of the population</li> </ol>  | +         | +         | +                     | Likely to have positive effects in relation to health and well-being by helping maintain a good quality of water supply and retention of green infrastructure and access thereto.  | +   | +                                  | Likely to h<br>+ maintain a<br>infrastruct             | Likely to have positive effect in relation to health and well-being by helping maintain a good quality of water supply and retention of green infrastructure and access thereto.   | +                      | +           | Likely to have posit  maintain a good qu and access thereto                  | Likely to have positive effect in relation to health and well-being by helping maintain a good quality of water supply and retention of green infrastructure and access thereto.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | N/R       | N/R       | N/R                   | No Relationship  | N/R N   | N/R N/I                            | N/R No Relationship                                    | tionship   | N/R                    | N/R         | N/R No relationship  | qih  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | +         | +         | +                     | Likely to to reduce the flood risk to new or existing communities.   | +   | +                                  | + Likely to t  | Likely to to reduce the flood risk to new or existing communities.   | +                      | +           | + Likely to to r   | Likely to to reduce the flood risk to new or existing communities.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | N/R       | N/R       | N/R                   | No Relationship  | N/R N,  | N/R N/I                            | N/R No Relationship                                    | tionship   | N/R                    | N/R         | N/R No Relationship  | qifp   |
| To encourage a sense of<br>community and promote a more<br>equal and inclusive society                               | 0         | 0         | 0                     | Likely to have a neutral effect.   | 0   | 0 0                                | 0 Likely to h  | Likely to have a neutral effect.   | 0                      | 0           | 0 Likely to have   | Likely to have a neutral effect.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                                       | +         | +         | +                     | This is likely to have positive effects by preventing development taking place in flood risk areas.  | +   | +                                  | This is like<br>place in fl                            | This is likely to have positive effects by preventing development taking place in flood risk areas.  | ‡                      | ‡           | A stricter polic   | A stricter policy regime will give added protection to existing communities and infrastructure.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | N/R       | N/R       | N/R                   | No Relationship  | N/R N   | N/R N/I                            | N/R No Relationship                                    | tionship   | N/R                    | N/R         | N/R No Relationship  | qifis  |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply               | +         | +         | +                     | Likely to improve water quality, conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply.   | +   | +                                  | Likely to i<br>sustainabl                              | Likely to improve water quality, conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply  | +                      | +           | A more strict a added long-ter conservation. Contamination                   | A more strict approach to new developments within affected areas will have deaded long-term benefits in relation to water quality improvement and water conservation. Removal of exceptions to policy means less risk of potential contamination.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | N/R       | N/R       | N/R                   | No Relationship  | N/R N   | N/R N/I                            | N/R No Relationship                                    | tionship   | N/R                    | N/R         | N/R No relationship  | hip  |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | +         | +         | +                     | Likely positive effect on biodiversity- for example, strategic networks of green/blue infrastructure that are important in terms of providing meadowlands and wildlife corridors, can be retained. Some possible localised negative effects due to potentially disruptive nature of flood alleviation measure. | +   | +                                  |  | Likely positive effect on biodiversity - for example, strategic networks of green/blue infrastructure that are important in terms of providing meadowalands and wildlife corridors, can be retained. Some possible localised negative effects due to potentially disruptive nature of flood alleviation measure. | ‡                      | ‡           | Likely positiv<br>no exception<br>by giving add<br>infrastructuru            | Likely positive effects. With less scope for development within flood plains i.e. no exceptions, this approach can bring added benefits to the local biodiversity by giving added protection to local conservation sites, low lying areas, green infrastructure and their associated access routes.                      |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                                   | +         | +         | +                     | Likely positive effects by ensuring vulnerable/,exposed, highly visible, low lying areas are kept free from development and that the historic built fabric is protected. Although local flood alleviation measures can be intrusive and disruptive, the overall effect is likely to be positive.               | +   | +                                  | Likely pos<br>lying area:<br>is protecte<br>disruptive | Likely positive effects by ensuring vulnerable/,exposed, highly visible, low ying areas are kept free from development and that the historic built fabric is protected. Although local flood alleviation measures can be intrusive and disruptive, the overall effect is likely to be positive.                  | ‡                      | ‡           | Likely positive ensuring vulreprotection wwithin and or amenity.             | Ukely positive effects by affording greater protection to the built fabric and ensuring vulnerable landscapes are kept free from development. Greater protection would be afforded to important areas of green infrastructure, both within and outside settlements, helping to maintain or enhance local visual amenity. |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where<br/>appropriate, enhance the historic<br/>environment and cultural assets</li> </ol> | +         | +         | +                     | Ukely positive effects in terms of protection of historic fabric by helping to ensure low lying built up areas are kept free from development and access thereto maintained.   | +   | +                                  |  | Likely positive effects in terms of protection of historic fabric by helping to ensure low lying built up areas are kept free from development and access thereto maintained.  | ‡                      | ‡           | Likely positiv<br>++ environment<br>particular are                           | Likely positive effect. This approach may further the safeguard of historic environment and cultural assets by ensuring low-lying, built up areas in particular are kept from development, and access thereto maintained.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                             | ‡         | ‡         | ‡                     | Likely to have positive effects by helping to ensure new development is directed away from areas at risk of flooding.  | ‡   | ‡                                  | Likely to h<br>directed a                              | Likely to have positive effects by helping to ensure new development is directed away from areas atrisk of flooding.   | ‡                      | ‡           | Likely positiv<br>development  | Likely positive effects by removing policy exceptions to policy that facilitate development in flood risk areas.   |

#### Assessment of Alternatives Flood Risk - FLD 1 - Fluvial Floodplains

No. 1 No. 1

|  | Option 1.           | -                     |                          |   | Option 2.  |                                 | 3  | Option 3.                   |                       |  |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Current<br>'Plannin | policy a<br>g and flc | y approach<br>flood Risk | Current policy approach under transitional arrangement i.e. apply existing policy contained in PPS 15 R Planning and flood Risk' together with the SPPS.  | Reconfigure existing parithout fundamental to coastal floodplains. | ting plan<br>ental am<br>lains. | Reconfigure existing planning policy contained in PPS 15 'Planning and flood Risk' and the SPPS N without fundamental amendments. Minor rewording of policy, including removal of all reference (to coastal floodplains.   | More restric<br>alternative | tive app<br>to currer | More restrictive approach including a blanket ban on all new development within floodplains (alternative to current Policy FLD 1).   |
|  | Short               | Med I                 | Long                     | S Comments  | Short Med I  | Long<br>Term                    | Comments   | Short Me<br>term Ter        | Med Long<br>Term Term | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk and the<br/>adverse consequences of flooding</li> </ol>                  | ‡                   | ‡                     | +<br>+<br>+              | Likely to have positive effects by ensuring that new development is directed away from areas at risk of flooding. The submission of flood risk assessment, door anagement plans and drainage assessments can also help alleviate adverse consequences of flooding an reduce the risk of damage to properties from flood events. | ‡  | Lil<br>di<br>he<br>da           | Likely to have positive effects by ensuring that new development is directed away from areas at risk of flooding. The submission of flood risk assessment flood management plans and drainage assessments can also help allewate adverse consequences of flooding an reduce the risk of damage to properties from flood events | ‡                           | ‡                     | Likely positive effects by removing exceptions to policy that facilitates development in flood risk areas. The submission of flood management plans will also help alleviate adverse consequences of flooding and lessen the risk of damage to property from flood events.     |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                             | N/R                 | N/R                   | N/R                      | No Relationship   | N/R N/R  | N/R<br>N                        | No Relationship  | N/R N/                      | N/R N/R               | . No relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land<br/>quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                        | +                   | +                     | + 4                      | Likely to have positive effects in terms of reducing the risk of subsidence and heave.  | +  | + Lil                           | Likely to have positive effects in terms of reducing the risk of subsidence and heave.   | +                           | ‡                     | Likely to bring bring added benefits in the long term by reducing development on greenfield sites and potentially reducing the risk of subsidence and heave.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                   | +                     | +                        | Likely positive effects. By helping to ensure new business development is located away from flood plains or, within flood risk areas subject to appropriate flood alleviation measures and/or flood management plans, can improve business resilience and can be positive in terms of overall sustainable economic growth.      | +  | +<br>+<br>Sugar                 | Likely positive effects. By helping to ensure new business development is located away from flood plains or, within flood risk areas subject to appropriate flood alleviation measures and/or flood management plans, can improve business resilience and can be positive in terms of overall sustainable economic growth.     | 0                           | +                     | Removal of exceptions that facilitate development in the flood plain may restrict growth in certain locations in the short term. It is possible however, that this approach may become more sustainable and resilient the medium to long term as flood risk areas are avoided. |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | 0                   | 0                     | 7 O                      | Likely to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities within the district.  | 0 0  | 0 di                            | Likely to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities within the district.   |                             | 0                     | Whilst in the short term a stricter policy may stifle some development, in the long term this negative effect may be less keenly felt as economic development is directed to more appropriate locations.   |
| To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     | +                   | +                     | +<br>ir                  | Likely positive effects it affords protection to existing flood defences and infrastructure.  | +  | +<br>iJ ri                      | Likely positive effects it affords protection to existing flood defences and infrastructure.   |                             |                       | A stricter policy that removes exceptions, for example for business development in an adequately defended urban areas, may stifle development. Areas that are in particular need of regeneration may be particularly affected.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                 | 0                   | 0                     | 0 lr                     | Likely neutral effect. There would only be a limited influence on the amount of indigenous and inward investment.   | 0 0  | 0 of                            | Likely neutral effect. There would only be a limited influence on the amount of indigenous and inward investment.  |                             |                       | This approach may stifle development in areas previously deemed suitable.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                          | +                   | +                     | + d<br>tl                | Likely positive effect by including an exception to policy that facilitates development of transport infrastructure in flood plains and also by reducing the risk of flooding to roads infrastructure generally.  | +  | + 5                             | Likely positive effect that facilitating development of transport<br>infrastructure in flood plains and also by reducing the risk of flooding to<br>roads infrastructure generally.  |                             | ,                     | Likely negative effect by not facilitating the development of essential transport infrastructure which may be necessary within flood plains for operational reasons.   |

#### Assessment of Alternatives Flood Risk - FLD 1 - Fluvial Floodplains

SA / SEA Objectives

| od Risı  | - FLD 1 -              | Fluvial Fl                       | od Risk - FLD 1 - Fluvial Floodplains   |   |                                |  | Key                                | 1                     | 1                            | - ]               | * <b>1</b>        | 1          | N.W. Inc.              |  |
|----------|------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------------|--|
|          | Option 1.              |                                  |   | Option 2.   |                                |  | Option 3.                          |                       |                              |                   |                   |            |                        |  |
| <u> </u> | urrent po<br>lanning a | licy appro                       | Current policy approach under transitional arrangement. i.e. apply existing policy contained in PPS.15 Planning and flood Risk' together with the SPPS. | Reconfigure existing pl<br>without fundamental a<br>to coastal floodplains. | e existir<br>ndamen<br>oodplai | Reconfigure existing planning policy contained in PPS 15 'Planning and flood Risk' and the SPPS More restrictive approach including a blanket ban on all new development within floodplains without fundamental amendments. Minor rewording of policy, including removal of all reference (alternative to current Policy FLD 1). | More restrictiv<br>(alternative to | e appros<br>current F | ach includir<br>Policy FLD : | ng a blani<br>1). | et ban on all new | v developm | ent within floodplains |  |
| 10, 0    | hort M.<br>erm Ter     | Short Med Long<br>term Term Term | Comments  | Short Med Long<br>term Term Term  | ed Lo                          | Comments   | Short Med Long<br>term Term Term   | Long                  |                              |                   | Co                | Comments   |                        |  |

|                            | Summary - Policy FLD 1 - Fluvial Floodplain  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Background                 | As the revised PPS 15 is a fairly recent publication (Segtember 2014) it broadly aligns with legislative requirements, regional planning policy and sustainability objectives at the strategic level. Rivers Agency have indicated that they would like to see the majority of existing PPS 15 retained as operational planning policies FLD 1 Development in (Fluvial) and Coastal Flood Plains. It includes a blanket ban on new development within floodplains (alternative approach 3 relates specifically to policies FLD 1 Development in (Fluvial) and Coastal Flood Plains. It includes a blanket ban on new development within floodplains (alternative approach 3 relates specifically to policies FLD 1). |
| Social Effects             | All approaches are likely to have positive effects on health and well-being by reducing flood risk and consequences of flooding, helping maintain a good quality of water supply, and aiding the retention of green/blue infrastructure.   |
| Environmental Effects      | All 3 approaches are likely to have positive effects on the environment by reducing flood risk and the consequences of flooding, improving water supplies/resources, alleviating the consequences of flooding and maintaining the quality of landscapes. Approach 3 scores better environmentally than approach, including putting a blanket ban on all new development within floodplains, without exception.   |
| Economic Effects           | Any potential environmental benefits from applying a more strict approach (approach (approach 3) are likely to be outweighed by potential negative economic effects. Preventing economic development in areas previously deemed suitable is likely to stiffe economic development.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Whilst no significant negative effects are envisaged for any option there is scope to ensure that the minor negative effects are properly mitigated against through application of criterion based policy, including for example the submission of FRA's and DA's.   |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Introduce Policy FLD 1 Fluvial Floodplain reconfiguring existing policy.  |
|                            |  |

# Assessment of Alternatives Flood Risk Policy FLD 2 - Development and Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Risk Outside Flood Plans

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|  | Option 1.<br>Current p<br>15 'Planni | olicy ap | pproach<br>1 flood Ri | Option 1.  Current policy approach under transitional arrangement i.e. apply existing policy contained in PPS R 15 Planning and flood Risk' together with the SPPS.  | Option 2. Reconfigure the SPPS wit | existing thout fun | planning                            | Option 2.  Reconfigure existing planning policy contained inPolicy FLD 3 of PPS 15 'Planning and flood Risk' and the SPPS without fundamental amendments.   | Option 3. More res | strictive<br>s within | approact<br>areas of | Option 3.  More restrictive approach including a requirement for drainage assessments for all development proposals within areas of Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Risk (alternative to current policy FLD 3),   |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  |                                      |          |                       |  |                                    |                    |                                     |   | without exception. | exceptic              | ď.                   |   |
|  | Short P                              | Med I    | Long                  | Comments   | Short Med<br>term Term             |                    | Long Cor<br>Term                    | Comments  | Short              | Med<br>Term           | Long                 | Comments  |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +                                    | +        | +                     | Likely positive effects. Current approach will help reduce flood risk to new and existing communities.   | +                                  | +                  | +<br>exi<br>EK                      | Likely positive effects. This approach can help reduce flood risk to new and existing communities.  | +                  | +                     | +                    | This approach can also reduce flood risk to new and existing communities.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   | +                                    | +        | +                     | Likely to have positive effects in relation to health and well-being by helping maintain a good quality of water supply and retention of green infrastructure and access thereto.  | +                                  | +                  | +<br>Fig. 18                        | Likely to have positive effect in relation to health and well-being by helping maintain a good quality of water supply and retention of green infrastructure and access thereto.  | +                  | +                     | +                    | Likely to have positive effect in relation to health and well-being by helping maintain a good quality of water supply and retention of green infrastructure and access thereto.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | N/R                                  | N/R      | N/R                   | No Relationship  | N/R                                | N/R                | N/R<br>No                           | No Relationship   | N/R                | N/R                   | N/R                  | No relationship   |
| To provide everybody with<br>the opportunity to live in a<br>decent home   | +                                    | +        | +                     | Likely to to reduce the flood risk to new or existing infrastructure and communities.  | +                                  | +                  | + Eke                               | lkely to to reduce the flood risk to new or existing infrastructure and communities.  | +                  | +                     | +                    | Likely to to reduce the flood risk to new or existing infrastructure and communities.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | N/R                                  | N/R      | N/R                   | No Relationship  | N/R                                | N/R                | N/R<br>No                           | No Relationship   | N/R                | N/R                   | N/R                  | No Relationship   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                                      | 0                                    | 0        | 0                     | Likely to have a neutral effect.   | 0                                  | 0                  | 0 Lik                               | Likely to have a neutral effect.  | 0                  | 0                     | 0                    | Likely to have a neutral effect.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   | +                                    | +        | +                     | This is likely to have positive effects by preventing development taking place in flood risk areas.  | +                                  | +                  | +<br>in f                           | This is likely to have positive effects by preventing development taking place in flood risk areas.   | +                  | +                     | +                    | A stricter policy regime will give added protection to existing communities and infrastructure.   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | N/R                                  | N/R      | N/R                   | No Relationship  | N/R                                | N/R                | N/R No                              | No Relationship   | N/R                | N/R                   | N/R                  | No Relationship   |
| To improve water quality,<br>conserve water resources and<br>provide for sustainable sources<br>of water supply          | +                                    | +        | +                     | Likely to improve water quality, conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply.   | +                                  | +                  | + Like                              | Likely to improve water quality, conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply   | +                  | +                     | +                    | A more strict approach to new developments within affected areas will have added long-term benefits in relation to water quality improvement and water conservation. Removal of exceptions to policy means less risk of potential contamination   |
| 10. To improve air quality   | N/R                                  | N/R      | N/R                   | No Relationship  | N/R                                | N/R                | N/R No                              | No Relationship   | N/R                | N/R                   | N/R                  | No relationship   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | +                                    | +        | +                     | Likely positive effect on biodiversity - for example, incorporation of measures such as SuDS could provide opportunities for creation of new ecosystems.   | +                                  | +                  | +<br>ecc                            | Likely positive effect on biodiversity - for example, incorporation of measures such as SuDS could provide opportunities for creation of new ecosystems.  | +                  | +                     | +                    | Likely positive effects. With less scope for development within flood plains i.e. no exceptions, this approach can bring added benefits to the local biodiversity by giving added protection to local conservation sites, low lying areas, green infrastructure and their associated access routes. |
| 12. To maintain and enhance<br>the character and quality of<br>landscapes and townscapes                                 | +                                    | +        | +                     | Likely positive effects by ensuring vulnerable/exposed, highly visible, low lying areas are kept free from development.  | +                                  | +                  | + Like                              | Likely positive effects by ensuring vulnerable/, exposed, highly visible, low<br>lying areas are kept free from development.  | +                  | +                     | +                    | Likely positive effects, by affording greater protection to the built fabric and ensuring vulnerable landscapes are kept free from development.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where<br/>appropriate, enhance the<br/>historic environment and<br/>cultural assets</li> </ol> | +                                    | +        | +                     | Likely positive effects in terms of protection of historic fabric by helping to ensure low lying built up areas are kept free from development and access thereto maintained.  | +                                  | +                  | Like<br>+ ens<br>the                | Likely positive effects in terms of protection of historic fabric by helping to ensure low lying built up areas are kept free from development and access thereto maintained.   | +                  | +                     | +                    | Likely positive effect. This approach may further the safeguard historic environment and cultural assets by ensuring low-lying, built up areas in particular are kept from development, and access thereto maintained.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to<br>climate change and reduce<br>vulnerability to climate change                           | ‡                                    | ‡        | ‡                     | Likely to have positive effects by helping to ensure new development is directed away from areas at risk of flooding.  | ‡                                  | ‡                  | + dir                               | Likely to have positive effects by helping to ensure new development is directed away from areas at risk of flooding.   | ‡                  | ţ                     | ‡                    | Likely positive effects by removing policy exceptions to policy that facilitate development in flood risk areas.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk and<br/>the adverse consequences of<br/>flooding</li> </ol>                                | ‡                                    | ‡        | ‡                     | Likely to have positive effects by ensuring that new development is identificated away from areas at this of flooding. The submission of flood risk assessment, flood management plans and drainage assessments can also help alleviate adverse consequences of flooding an reduce the risk of damage to properties from flood events. | ‡                                  | ‡                  | Like<br>aw<br>++ floo<br>adv<br>pro | Likely to have positive effects by ensuring that new development is directed wavey from areas at risk of flooding. The submission of flood risk assessment, flood management plans and drainage assessments can also help alleviate adverse consequences of flooding an reduce the risk of damage to properties from flood events | ‡                  | ‡                     | ‡                    | Likely positive effects by removing exceptions to policy that facilitates development in flood risk areas. The submission of flood management plans will also help alleviate adverse consequences of flooding and lessen the risk of damage to property from flood events.                          |

## Assessment of Alternatives Flood Risk Policy FLD 2 - Development and Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Risk Outside Flood Plans

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|  | Option 1.              | 1.        |                          |  | Option 2.                   |                         |          |  | Option 3.  |                                     |   |
|--|------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Current p<br>15 'Plann | oolicy ap | pproach u<br>d flood Ris | Current policy approach under transitional arrangement i.e. apply existing policy contained in PPS 15. Planning and flood Risk' together with the SPPS.  | Reconfigure<br>the SPPS wit | existing p<br>hout fund | damenta  | Reconfigure existing planning policy contained inPolicy FLD 3 of PPS 15 'Planning and flood Risk' and IN the SPPS without fundamental amendments.  | More restrictive ap<br>proposals within ar<br>without exception. | ictive app<br>within an<br>ception. | More restrictive approach including a requirement for drainage assessments for all development proposals within areas of Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Risk (alternative to current policy FLD 3), without exception.   |
|  | Short Iterm            | Med L     | Long G                   | Comments   | Short Med<br>term Term      | d Long<br>m Term        |          | Comments   | Short  | Med L                               | Long Comments   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials             | N/R                    | N/R       | N/R                      | No Relationship  | N/R<br>N                    | N/R N/I                 | N/R No R | No Relationship  | Ν/<br>Α  | N/R                                 | N/R No relationship   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                            | +                      | +         | +                        | Likely to have neutral effect on enhancing land quality and soil resources.  | +                           | +                       | + Like   | Likely to have neutral effect on enhancing land quality and soil resources.  | +  | +                                   | Likely to have neutral effect on enhancing land quality and soil resources.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable<br/>economic growth</li> </ol>                       | +                      | +         | Li<br>lo<br>+ mr         | Likely positive effects. By helping to ensure new business development is located away from flood risk areas subject to appropriate flood alleviation measures and/or flood management plans, can improve business resilience and can be positive in terms of overall sustainable economic growth. | +                           | +                       |          | Likely positive effects. By helping to ensure new business development is located away from flood risk areas subject to appropriate flood alleviation measures and/or flood management plans, can improve business resilience and can be positive in terms of overall sustainable economic growth. | 0  | +                                   | Removal or exceptions that ladilate development in the pluvial flood plain may restrict growth in certain locations in the short term. Definitemence, a requirement for drainage assessments for all proposals may also delay application processing times. It is possible however, that this approach may become more asstainable and resilient the medium to long term as flood risk areas are avoided. |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | 0                      | 0         | 0 Li                     | Likely to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities within the district.   | 0                           | 0 0                     |          | Likely to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities within the district.   |  |                                     | Whilst in the short term a stricter policy may stifle some development and/or create uncertainty and/or delay in application processing times.  In the long term this negative effect may be less keenly felt as economic development is directed to more appropriate locations.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +                      | +         | +                        | Likely positive effects as it affords protection to new and existing economic development.   | +                           | +                       |          | Likely positive effects as it affords protection to new and existing economic development.   |  |                                     | A stricter policy that removes exceptions, for example for business development in an adequately defended urban areas, may stifle development. Areas that are in particular need of regeneration may be particularly affected.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | 0                      | 0         | 0 Li                     | Likely neutral effect. There would only be a limited influence on the amount of indigenous and inward investment.  | 0                           | 0 0                     |          | Likely neutral effect. There would only be a limited influence on the amount of indigenous and inward investment.  |  |                                     | This approach may create uncertainty and delay processing times, particularly in the short-medium term due to the requirement for Drainage Assessments for all proposals and the both the state of evelopment in areas previously deemed suitable.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | +                      | +         | +                        | Likely positive effect by including an exception to policy that facilitates development of transport infrastructure in flood plains and also by reducing the risk of flooding to roads infrastructure generally.   | +                           | +                       |          | Ukely positive effect that facilitating development of transport infrastructure in flood plains and also by reducing the risk of flooding to roads infrastructure generally.   |  |                                     | Likely negative effect by not facilitating the development of essential transport infrastructure which may be necessary within flood plains for operational reasons.  |

## Assessment of Alternatives Flood Risk Policy FLD 2 - Development and Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Risk Outside Flood Plans

|                     | Option 1.  | Option 2.  | Option 3.   |
|---------------------|--|--|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Current policy approach under transitional arrangement i.e. apply existing policy contained in PPS 15 Planning and flood Risk' together with the SPPS. | urrent policy approach under transitional arrangement i.e. apply existing policy contained in PPS Reconfigure existing planning policy contained in Policy FLD 3 of PPS 15 'Planning and flood Risk' and More restrictive approach including a requirement for drainage assessments for all development policy FLD 3).  The SPPS without fundamental amendments.  Without exception. | More restrictive approach including a requirement for drainage assessments for all development proposals within areas of Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Risk (alternative to current policy FLD 3), without exception. |
|                     | Short Med Long Comments  | Short Med Long Comments  | Short Med Long Comments term Term Term  |

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|                            | Short Med Long Comments  | Short Med Long Comments  | Short Med Long Comments term Term Term  |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|
|                            |  |  |   |
|                            |  | Summary - Policy FLD 2 - Pluvial Flood Risk  |   |
| Background                 | As the revised PPS 1.5 is a fairly recent publication (September 2014) it broadly aligns with legislative i policy given the similarities between it and the SPPS. Suggested alternative approach 3 relates specil Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Risk (alternative to policy FLD 3). | As the revised PPS 15 is a fairly recent publication (September 2014) it broadly aligns with legislative requirements, regional planning policy and sustainability objectives at the strategic level. Rivers Agency have indicated that they would like to see the majority of existing PPS 15 retained as operational planning policy given the similarities between it and the SPPS. Suggested alternative approach 3 relates specifically to policies FLD 3 Development and Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Risk outside Flood plains. It includes a requirement for drainage assessments for all development proposals within areas of Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Risk (alternative to policy FLD 3). | have indicated that they would like to see the majority of existing PPS 15 retained as operational des a requirement for drainage assessments for all development proposals within areas of |
| Social Effects             | All approaches are likely to have positive effects on health and well-being by reducing flood risk and   | nd consequences of flooding, helping maintain a good quality of water supply, and aiding the retention and creation of green/blue infrastructure.  | d creation of green/blue infrastructure.  |
| Environmental Effects      | All 3 approaches are likely to have positive effects on the environment by reducing flood risk and the reflecting the precautionary approach of all of the 3 alternatives.   | the consequences of flooding, improving water supplies/resources, alleviating the consequences of flooding and maintaining the quality of landscapes. All approaches score well environmentally,   | ing and maintaining the quality of landscapes. All approaches score well environmentally,   |
| Economic Effects           | Any potential environmental benefits from applying a more strict approach (approach 3) are like term. A requirement for drainage assessments for all proposals on sites that have are prone to su  | Any potential environmental benefits from applying a more strict approach (approach (approach 3) are likely to be outwelighed by potential negative economic effects. Preventing economic development in areas previously deemed suitable is likely to stiffle or delay development, at least in the short term. A requirement for drainage assessments for all proposals on sites that have are prone to surface water (pluvial) flooding adds is likely to create uncertainty and/or delays in processing of planning applications, at least in the short term.  | eviously deemed suitable is likely to stifle or delay development, at least in the short to medium plications, at least in the short term.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Whilst no significant negative effects are envisaged for either option there is scope to ensure that   | Whilst no significant negative effects are envisaged for either option there is scope to ensure that the minor negative effects are properly mitigated against through application of criterion based policy, including for example the submission of FRA's and DA's.  | cluding for example the submission of FRA's and DA's.   |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy FLD 2 - Pluvial Flood Risk   |  |   |

Assessment of Alternatives - Flood Risk - Policy FLD 3 - Protection of Flood Defence and Drainage Infrastructure

N/H No Relationship

|   | Option 1.     | 1.       |              |  | Option 2.              |                  |             |   |
|---|---------------|----------|--------------|--|------------------------|------------------|-------------|---|
|   | Curren        | policy   | appro        | Current policy approach under transitional arrangement i.e. apply existing policy contained in PPS 15  | Reconfigur             | e existi         | ing pla     | Reconfigure existing planning policy FLD 2 contained in PPS 15 'Planning and flood Risk' and the SPPS without fundamental   |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Flam          | ig arru  | llood r      | KISK TOBELLIEF WILLI LIE SPPS.   | amendments             |                  | -           |   |
|   | Short<br>term | Med Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short Med<br>term Term | d Long<br>m Term |             | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</li> </ol>  | +             | +        | +            | Likely positive effects. Current approach will help reduce flood risk to new and existing communities.   | +                      |                  | +<br>-      | Likely positive effects. This approach can help reduce flood risk to new and existing communities.  |
| <ol><li>To improve the health and<br/>wellbeing of the population</li></ol>                                     | +             | +        | +            | Likely to have positive effects in relation to health and well-being by helping maintain a high level of flood protection to people and property and adequate land drainage.   | +                      |                  | +<br>Pr     | Likely to have positive effects in relation to health and well-being by helping maintain a high level of flood<br>protection to people and property and adequate land drainage.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population  | N/R           | N/R      | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R N/R                |                  | N/R<br>R    | No Relationship   |
| To provide everybody with<br>the opportunity to live in a decent<br>home  | +             | +        | +            | Likely to to reduce the flood risk to new or existing infrastructure and communities.  | +                      |                  | <u></u> ±   | lkely to to reduce the flood risk to new or existing infrastructure and communities.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity   | N/R           | N/R      | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R N/R                |                  | N/R<br>N    | No Relationship   |
| <ul> <li>fo To encourage a sense of<br/>community and promote a more<br/>equal and inclusive society</li> </ul> | 0             | 0        | 0            | Likely to have a neutral effect.   | 0 0                    |                  | Uil<br>0    | Likely to have a neutral effect.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                                  | +             | +        | +            | This is likely to have positive effects by preventing key infrastructural development taking place in flood risk areas.  | +                      |                  | + ar        | This is likely to have positive effects by preventing key infrastructural development taking place in flood risk<br>areas.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | N/R           | N/R      | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R N/R                |                  | N/R         | No Relationship   |
| P. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply       | +             | +        | +            | Likely to improve water quality and provide for sustainable sources of water supply.   | +                      |                  | T           | Likely to improve water quality and provide for sustainable sources of water supply   |
| 10. To improve air quality  | N/R           | N/R      | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R N/R                |                  | N/R Nc      | No Relationship   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance<br>biodiversity   | +             | +        | +            | Likely positive effect on biodiversity - for example, strategic networks of green/blue infrastructure that are important and wildlife corridors, can be retained.  | +                      |                  | :i ::       | Likely positive effect on biodiversity - for example, strategic networks of green/blue infrastructure that are<br>important and wildlife corridors, can be retained.  |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance the<br/>character and quality of<br/>landscapes and townscapes</li> </ol>      | +             | +        | +            | Likely positive effects by ensuring that working strips are retained along existing watercourses will provide opportunities for green/blue infrastructure and have the potential to improve landscape/townscape character. | +                      |                  | Lil<br>+ OF | Likely positive effects by ensuring that working strips are retained along existing watercourses will provide<br>opportunities for green/blue infrastructure and have the potential to improve landscape/townscape character. |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                    | +             | +        | +            | Likely positive effects in terms of protection of historic fabric by helping to ensure flood defence areas are kept free from development and access thereto maintained.   | +                      |                  | +<br>fr     | Likely positive effects in terms of protection of historic fabric by helping to ensure flood defence areas are kept free from development and access thereto maintained.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                        | ‡             | ‡        | ‡            | Likely to have positive effects by helping to ensure new development is directed away from existing flood defences and drainage infrastructure and thereby protecting their integrity.                                     | ‡                      |                  | ± #         | Likely to have positive effects by helping to ensure new development is directed away from existing flood defences and drainage infrastructure and thereby protecting their integrity.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding   | ‡             | ‡        | ‡            | Likely to have positive effects by ensuring that new development is directed away from existing flood defences and drainage infrastructure which will likely reduce the risk of flooding.                                  | ‡                      |                  | t ar        | Likely to have positive effects by ensuring that new development is directed away from existing flood defences and drainage infrastructure which will likely reduce the risk of flooding.                                     |

Assessment of Alternatives - Flood Risk - Policy FLD 3 - Protection of Flood Defence and Drainage Infrastructure

number Angalyse Neutral University Nagas No. No. No.

|  | Option 1.         | 11.                              |                    |  | Option 2.                    |           |                   |  |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Currer<br>'Planni | nt policy<br>ing and             | / appro<br>flood R | Current policy approach under transitional arrangement i.e. apply existing policy contained in PPS 15<br>Planning and flood Risk' together with the SPPS.  | Reconfigure e<br>amendments. | ure exist | ting pla          | Reconfigure existing planning policy FLD 2 contained in PPS 15 'Planning and flood Risk' and the SPPS without fundamental amendments.  |
|  | Short             | Short Med Long<br>term Term Term | Long<br>Term       | Comments   | Short Med<br>term Term       |           | Long Co<br>Term   | Comments   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                             | N/R               | N/R                              | N/R                | N/R No Relationship  | N/R                          | N/R<br>N  | N/R<br>NC         | No Relationship  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | +                 | +                                | +                  | Likely to have positive effects in terms of reducing the flood risk and thereby prevent possible contamination of soil resources.  | +                            | +         | + so              | Likely to have positive effects in terms of reducing the flood risk and thereby prevent possible contamination of soil resources.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                 | +                                | +                  | Likely positive effects. By ensuring appropriate flood alleviation measures are protected and that adequate drainage systems are in place can improve business resilience and can be positive in terms of overall sustainable economic growth. | +                            | +         | tik<br>+ dr<br>su | Likely positive effects. By ensuring appropriate flood alleviation measures are protected and that adequate drainage systems are in place can improve business resilience and can be positive in terms of overall sustainable economic growth. |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | 0                 | 0                                | 0                  | Likely to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities within the district.   | 0                            | 0         | 0                 | Likely to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities within the district.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 | +                 | +                                | +                  | Likely positive effects it affords protection to existing flood defences and infrastructure.   | +                            | +         | ÷                 | Likely positive effects it affords protection to existing flood defences and infrastructure.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage and<br/>accommodate both indigenous<br/>and inward investment</li> </ol>         | 0                 | 0                                | 0                  | Likely neutral effect. There would only be a limited influence on the amount of indigenous and inward investment.  | 0                            | 0         | Uik<br>O in       | Likely neutral effect. There would only be a limited influence on the amount of indigenous and inward investment.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                          | +                 | +                                | +                  | Likely positive effects, by ensuring appropriate flood alleviation measures are protected and that adequate drainage systems are in place, can help reduce the risk of flooding to roads infrastructure generally.                             | +                            | +         | +<br>d. r.        | Likely positive effects, by ensuring appropriate flood alleviation measures are protected and that adequate drainage systems are in place, can help reduce the risk of flooding to roads infrastructure generally.                             |

Assessment of Alternatives - Flood Risk - Policy FLD 3 - Protection of Flood Defence and Drainage Infrastructure

|                     | Option 1.  |  | Option 2.                        |   |
|---------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Current policy a <sub>k</sub><br>'Planning and flo | Current policy approach under transitional arrangement i.e. apply existing policy contained in PPS 15 Planning and flood Risk' together with the SPPS. | Reconfigure exist amendments.    | Reconfigure existing planning policy FLD 2 contained in PPS 15 'Planning and flood Risk' and the SPPS without fundamental amendments. |
|                     | Short Med Long Cor<br>term Term Term               | ng Comments  | Short Med Long<br>term Term Term | Comments  |

|                            | Summary - Policy FLD 3 - Protection of Flood Defence and Drainage Infrastructure   |
|----------------------------|--|
| Background                 | As the revised PPS 15 is a fairly recent publication (September 2014) it broadly aligns with legislative requirements, regional planning policy and sustainability objectives at the strategic level. Rivers Agency have indicated that they would like to see the majority of existing PPS 15 retained as operational policy given the similarities between it and the SPPS. Under this approach Policy FLD 3, Protection of Flood Defence and Drainage Infrastructure, is retained as per existing policy. |
| Social Effects             | Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on health and well-being by reducing flood risk and consequences of flooding, helping maintain a good quality of water supply, and aiding the retention of green/blue infrastructure.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Both approaches are likely to have positive effects on the environment by reducing flood risk and the consequences of flooding, improving water supplies/resources and alleviating the consequences of flooding. Given the similar wording of both approaches score a significant positive effect on reducing the vulnerability to climate change and also when it cmes to reducing flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding.   |
| Economic Effects           | Both approaches general score positively the economic objectives as by protecting flood defences and existing drainage infrastructure it can improve business resilience and can be positive in terms of achieving sustainable economic growth.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Whilst no significant negative effects are envisaged for either option there is scope to ensure appropriate mitigation of potential minor negative effects through an appropriate criteria based policy.   |
| Preferred Option           | Preferred Approach is Option 2 - Introduce Policy FLD 3 Protection of Flood Defence and Drainage Infrastructure reconfiguring existing policy.   |

## Assessment of Alternatives – Flood Risk - FLD 4 - Development in Proximity to Reservoirs

Positive Nagative Neutral Universal States See No. 100

| SA / SEA Objectives  | Ontion 1              | ,1      |                      |   | Ontion 2      | 2                    |              |  | Ontion 3      | ~            |              |   |
|--|-----------------------|---------|----------------------|---|---------------|----------------------|--------------|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
|  | Continue<br>apply exi | ue with | current<br>policy co | Continue with current policy approach under transitional arrangement i.e. I apply existing policy contained in PPS 15 'Planning and flood Risk' together with the cope.                                     |               | Blanket Ban Approach | oroach       |  | Holding       | Policy n     | equiring     | Holding Policy requiring submission of Flood Risk Assessment within flood inundation areas  |
|  | Short                 | Med.    | Long<br>Term         | Comments  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term         | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +                     | +       | +                    | Likely to have positive effects by reducing flood risk to new or existing households, infrastructure, communities and vulnerable groups.  | +             | +                    | +            | A blanket ban would further reduce flood risk to new or existing households, infrastructure and communities.   | +             | +            | +            | Likely to have positive effects by reducing flood risk to new or existing households, infrastructure, communities and vulnerable groups.  |
| <ol><li>To improve the health<br/>and wellbeing of the<br/>population</li></ol>                                | +                     | +       | +                    | Likely positive effects with regard to maintaining quality of water supplies and retention of green infrastructure and access thereto.  | +             | +                    | +            | Likely positive effects with regard to maintaining quality of water supplies and retention of green infrastructure and access thereto.   | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effects with regard to maintaining quality of water supplies and retention of green infrastructure and access thereto.  |
| To improve the education and skills of the population  | N/R                   | N/R     | N/R                  | No relationship   | N/R           | N/R                  | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No relationship   |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live<br/>in a decent home</li> </ol>                 | +                     | +       | +                    | Likely to have a positive effect by reducing the risk of flooding to new and existing homes within reservoir flood inundation areas.  | +             | +                    | +            | This approach can have a positive effect by reducing the risk of flooding to new and existing homes.   | +             | +            | +            | Likely to have a positive effect by reducing the risk of flooding to new and existing homes within reservoir flood inundation areas.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | N/R                   | N/R     | N/R                  | No Relationship   | N/R           | N/R                  | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                            | 0                     | 0       | 0                    | Likely to have a negligible effect on community spirit and inclusiveness.   | 0             | 0                    | 0            | This approach is likely to have negligible effect on community spirit and inclusiveness.   | 0             | 0            | 0            | This approach is likely to have negligible effect on community spirit and inclusiveness.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                                 | 0                     | 0       | 0                    | likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.  | 0             | 0                    | 0            | This approach will have a minimal effect on this objective   | 0             | 0            | 0            | This approach will have a minimal effect on this objective  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | N/R                   | N/R     | N/R                  | No Relationship   | N/R           | N/R                  | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No relationship   |
| 9. To improve water quality, conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply      | ‡                     | ‡       | ‡                    | By steering the majority of new development away from flood risk areas, the current approach is likely to improve water quality, conserve water resources and provide for sustainable water supply sources. | ‡             | ‡                    | ‡            | By steering all of new development away from flood risk areas, this approach is likely to improve water quality, conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply. | ‡             | ‡            | ‡            | By steering the majority of new development away from flood risk areas, the current approach is likely to improve water quality, conserve water resources and provide for sustainable water supply sources. |
| 10. To improve air quality   | N/R                   | N/R     | N/R                  | No Relationship   | N/R           | N/R                  | N/R          | No Relationship  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>   | +                     | +       | +                    | Current policy is likely to have positive effects by protecting strategic networks of green and blue infrastructure.  | ‡             | +                    | ‡            | This approach is likely to have significant positive effects by protecting strategic networks of green and blue infrastructure.  | +             | +            | +            | Likely to have positive effects by protecting strategic networks of green and blue infrastructure.  |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and<br/>enhance the character and<br/>quality of landscapes and<br/>townscapes</li> </ol> | +                     | +       | +                    | A continuation of the status quo is likely to bring broadly positive effects by ensuring development within reservoir inundation areas is tightly controlled.   | ‡             | ‡                    | ‡            | A blanket ban approach is likely to have significant positive effects by ensuring no development takes place within reservoir inundation areas.  | +             | +            | +            | A continuation of the status quo is likely to bring broadly positive effects by ensuring development within reservoir inundation areas is tightly controlled.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                   | +                     | +       | +                    | Applying tight controls on development within potential flood inundation areas can help preserve and maintain historic and cultural assets.   | +             | +                    | +            | By preventing development within flood inundation areas, there are likely to be positive effects on local historical and cultural assets.  | +             | +            | +            | Applying tight controls on development within potential flood inundation areas can help preserve and maintain historic and cultural assets.   |

| SA / SEA Objectives  | Option 1.                           | نا       |              | 3   | Option 2. | 2.                   |        |   | Option 3.     | 3.           |              |   |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------|---|-----------|----------------------|--------|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
|  | Continue<br>apply exist<br>the SPPS | e with c | current p    | Continue with current policy approach under transitional arrangement i.e. B apply existing policy contained in PPS 15 Planning and flood Risk' together with the SPPs.                                | Blanket   | Blanket Ban Approach | oroach |   | Holdin        | g Policy     | requiring    | Holding Policy requiring submission of Flood Risk Assessment within flood inundation areas  |
|  | Short Med.<br>Term Term             |          | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short     | Med.<br>Term         | Long   | Comments  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change               | +                                   | +        | +            | Likely positive effect by directing development away<br>from flood risk areas unless specific criteria are met.   | +         | +                    | +      | By preventing development within flood inundation areas, there are likely to be positive effects on local cultural and historical assets.                       | +             | +            | +            | Likely positive effect by directing development away from flood risk areas unless specific criteria are met.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                      | +                                   | +        | +            | This approach can ensure new development is directed away from flood risk areas unless specific criteria are met, aiding the achievement of this objective.   | ‡         | ‡                    | ‡      | This approach can further reduce flood risk and adverse consequences of flooding by ensuring reservoir inundation areas are kept free from development.         | +             | +            | +            | The current approach can ensure new development is directed away from flood risk areas unless specific criteria are met, aiding the achievement of this objective.                                    |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                             | N/R                                 | N/R      | N/R          | No Relationship   | N/R       | N/R                  | N/R    | No Relationship   | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | +                                   | +        | +            | The current policy approach has potential to have positive effects in terms of restricting development on greenfield sites and reducing the risk of subsidence and heave.                             | +         | +                    | +      | This approach has the potential to have positive effects in terms of restricting development on greenfield sites and reducing the risk of subsidence and heave. | +             | +            | +            | The current policy approach has potential to have positive effects in terms of restricting development on greenfield sites and reducing the risk of subsidence and heave.                             |
| 18. To encourage<br>sustainable economic growth  | +                                   | +        | +            | A policy that applies strict controls regarding location of development within flood risk areas, can improve business resilience and can be positive in terms of overall sustainable economic growth. |           |                      |        | May indirectly have a negative effect by restricting development in areas that may have been previously deemed suitable.  | +             | +            | +            | A policy that applies strict controls regarding location of development within flood risk areas, can improve business resilience and can be positive in terms of overall sustainable economic growth. |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding<br/>and satisfying employment</li> </ol> | 0                                   | 0        | 0 0          | Likely to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities within the district.  |           |                      | 1      | May indirectly have a negative effect by restricting development in areas that may have been previously deemed suitable.  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities within the district.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 | 0                                   | 0        | 0 1          | Likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.   | 0         | 0                    | 0      | Likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                 | 0                                   | 0        | 0            | Likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.   |           |                      | 1      | May indirectly have a negative effect by restricting development in areas that may have been previously deemed suitable.  | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                          | 0                                   | 0        | 0            | 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth 0 0 0 Likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.   |           | 0                    | 0      | 0 Likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.   | 0             | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.   |

For the above scorings it is assumed that the Reservoir Act has been enacted requiring the inspection, supervision maintenance and repair of controlled reservoirs by Reservoir Managers.

## Assessment of Alternatives – Flood Risk - FLD 4 - Development in Proximity to Reservoirs

| SA / SEA Objectives | Option 1.                 |   | Option 2.            |             | Option 3.  |          |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------------|-------------|--|----------|
|                     | Continue with current po  | Continue with current policy approach under transitional arrangement i.e.         | Blanket Ban Approach |             | Holding Policy requiring submission of Flood Risk Assessment within flood inundation areas | on areas |
|                     | apply existing policy con | apply existing policy contained in PPS 15 'Planning and flood Risk' together with |                      |             |  |          |
|                     | the SPPS.                 |   |                      |             |  |          |
|                     | Short Med. Long           | approximately (   | Short Med. Long      | a processor | Short Med. Long  |          |
|                     | Term Term Term            | COLLINELLS  | Term Term Term       | COIIIIEIIIS | Term Term Term   |          |

|                            | Summary - Development in Proximity to Reservoirs (Policy FLD 4)  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Background                 | As the revised PPS 15 is a fairly recent publication (September 2014) it broadly aligns with legislative requirements, regional planning policy and sustainability objectives at the strategic level. Rivers Agency have indicated that they would like to see the majority of existing PPS 15 retained as operational policy given the similarities between it and the SPPS. Under this approach Policy FID 4, Development in Proximity to Reservoirs, is retained as operational policy. |
| Social Effects             | Both approaches are likely to have minor positive effects on health and well-being by reducing flood risk and consequences of flooding, helping maintain a good quality of water supply, and aiding the retention of green/blue infrastructure.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Both approaches are likely to have positive effects on the environment by reducing flood risk and the consequences of flooding, improving water supplies/resources and allewating the consequences of flooding. Given the similar wording of both approaches score a significant positive effect on reducing the vulnerability to climate change and also when it comes to reducing flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding.   |
| Economic Effects           | Both approaches general score positively the economic objectives as by protecting flood defneces and existing drainage infrastructure it can improve business resilience and can be positive in terms of achieving sustainable economic growth.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation and Enhancement Whilst no significant negative effects are envisaged for either option there is scope to ensure appropriate mitigation of potential minor negative effects through an appropriate criteria based policy.  |
| Preferred Option           | Preferred Approach is Option 3 - Policy FLD 4 - Development in Proximity to Reservoirs - Holding policy.   |
|                            |  |



| SA / SEA UDJectives   | Curre | int polic   | y appro      | Option 1.  Current policy approach under transitional arrangement i.e. apply existing policy contained in PPS 15 'Planning  | Reco               | nfigure | existing        | Option 2.  Reconfigure existing planning policy contained in FLD 4 of PPS 15 'Planning and flood Risk' and the SPPS without   |
|---|-------|-------------|--------------|---|--------------------|---------|-----------------|---|
|   |       |             |              | and flood Risk' together with the SPPS.   |                    |         | ŀ               | fundamental amendments.   |
|   | Short | Med<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  | Short N<br>term Te | Med L   | Long<br>Term    | Comments  |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion  | +     | +           | +            | Likely positive effects. Current approach will help reduce flood risk to new and existing communities.  | +                  | +       |                 | Likely positive effects. This approach can help reduce flood risk to new and existing communities.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  | +     | +           | +            | Likely to have positive effects in relation to health and well-being by seeking to prevent culverting and thereby reducing the risk of flood risk elsewhere.  | +                  | +       | + ar            | Likely to have positive effects in relation to health and well-being by seeking to prevent culverting and thereby reducing the risk of flood risk elsewhere.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population  | N/R   | N/R         | N/R          | No Relationship   | N/R                | N/R     | N/R<br>R        | No Relationship   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home   | +     | +           | +            | Likely to to reduce the flood risk to new or existing infrastructure and communities.   | +                  | +       | <b>≟</b>        | likely to to reduce the flood risk to new or existing infrastructure and communities.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity   | N/R   | N/R         | N/R          | No Relationship   | N/R N              | N/R     | N/R No          | No Relationship   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                             | 0     | 0           | 0            | Likely to have a neutral effect.  | 0                  | 0       | 0 [1]           | Likely to have a neutral effect.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                                  | +     | +           | +            | This is likely to have positive effects by preventing development which could increase flood risk elsewhere.  | +                  | +       | + els           | This is likely to have positive effects by preventing development which could increase flood risk elsewhere.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | N/R   | N/R         | N/R          | No Relationship   | N/R                | N/R P   | N/R No          | No Relationship   |
| Fo improve water quality,<br>conserve water resources and<br>provide for sustainable sources of<br>water supply | +     | +           | +            | Likely to improve water quality, conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply.  | +                  | +       | + Ki            | Likely to improve water quality, conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply   |
| 10. To improve air quality  | N/R   | N/R         | N/R          | No Relationship   | N/R                | N/R r   | N/R No          | No Relationship   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>  | +     | +           | +            | Likely positive effect on biodiversity - for example, strategic networks of green/blue infrastructure that are important in terms of providing meadowlands and wildlife corridors, can be retained. Some possible localised negative effects due to potentially disruptive nature of flood alleviation measure. | +                  | +       | +<br>+<br>S & E | Likely positive effect on biodiversity - for example, strategic networks of green/blue infrastructure that are important in terms of providing meadowlands and wildlife corridors, can be retained. Some possible localised negative effects due to potentially disruptive nature of flood alleviation measure. |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the<br>character and quality of<br>landscapes and townscapes                        | +     | +           | +            | Likely positive effects by ensuring vulnerable/,exposed, highly visible, low lying areas are kept free from development and that the historic built fabric is protected. Although local flood alleviation measures can be intrusive and disruptive, the overall effect is likely to be positive.                | +                  | +       | tra<br>+<br>m   | Likely positive effects by ensuring vulnerable/,exposed, highly visible, low lying areas are kept free from development and that the historic built fabric is protected. Although local flood alleviation measures can be intrusive and disruptive, the overall effect is likely to be positive.                |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                    | +     | +           | +            | Likely positive effects in terms of protection of historic fabric by helping to ensure low lying built up areas are kept free from development and access thereto maintained.   | +                  | +       | <u> </u>        | Likely positive effects in terms of protection of historic fabric by helping to ensure low lying built up areas are kept free from development and access thereto maintained.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to<br>climate change and reduce<br>vulnerability to climate change                  | ‡     | ‡           | ‡            | Likely to have positive effects by helping to ensure new development is directed away from areas at risk of flooding.   | ‡                  | ‡       | ± Ei            | Likely to have positive effects by helping to ensure new development is directed away from areas at risk of flooding.   |

## Assessment of Alternatives Flood Risk - FLD 5 - Artifical Modification of Watercourses

| SA / SEA Objectives  |       |             |       | Option 1.   |                |          |                   | Option 2.  |
|--|-------|-------------|-------|---|----------------|----------|-------------------|--|
|  | Curre | nt policy   | appro | Current policy approach under transitional arrangement i.e. apply existing policy contained in PPS 15 'Planning and flood Risk' together with the SPPS.   | Rec            | onfigure | existir           | Reconfigure existing planning policy contained in FLD 4 of PPS 15 'Planning and flood Risk' and the SPPS without fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short | Med<br>Term | Long  | Comments  | Short N term T | Med L    | Long              | Comments   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | ‡     | ‡           | ‡     | Likely to have positive effects by ensuring that new development is directed away from areas at risk of flooding. The submission of flood risk assessment, flood management plans and drainage assessments can also help alleviate adverse consequences of flooding an reduce the risk of damage to properties from flood events. | ‡              | ‡        | ‡<br>‡            | Likely to have positive effects by ensuring that new development is directed away from areas at risk of flooding. The submission of flood risk assessment, flood management plans and drainage assessments can also help alleviate adverse consequences of flooding an reduce the risk of damage to properties from flood events |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials   | N/R   | N/R         | N/R   | No Relationship   | N/R            | N/R      | N/R               | No Relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>land quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                                    | +     | +           | +     | Likely to have positive effects in terms of reducing the risk of subsidence and heave.  | +              | +        | +                 | Likely to have positive effects in terms of reducing the risk of subsidence and heave.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable<br/>economic growth</li> </ol>   | +     | +           | +     | Likely positive effects. By helping to ensure new business development is located away from flood plains or, within flood risk areas subject to appropriate flood alleviation measures and/or flood management plans, can improve business resilience and can be positive in terms of overall sustainable economic growth.        | +              | +        | +<br>P<br>N<br>SI | Likely positive effects. By helping to ensure new business development is located away from flood plains or, within flood risk areas subject to appropriate flood alleviation measures and/or flood management plans, can improve business resilience and can be positive in terms of overall sustainable economic growth.       |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol>             | 0     | 0           | 0     | Likely to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities within the district.  | 0              | 0        | 0 Li              | Likely to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities within the district.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in<br/>economic performance and<br/>promote sustainable<br/>regeneration</li> </ol> | +     | +           | +     | Likely positive effects it affords protection to existing flood defences and infrastructure.  | +              | +        | +                 | Likely positive effects it affords protection to existing flood defences and infrastructure.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment   | 0     | 0           | 0     | Likely neutral effect. There would only be a limited influence on the amount of indigenous and inward investment.   | 0              | 0        | 0 ir              | Likely neutral effect. There would only be a limited influence on the amount of indigenous and inward investment.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                                      | +     | +           | +     | Likely positive effect by including an exception to policy that facilitates development of transport infrastructure in flood plains and also by reducing the risk of flooding to roads infrastructure generally.  | +              | +        | + al              | Likely positive effect that facilitating development of transport infrastructure in flood plains and also by reducing the risk of flooding to roads infrastructure generally.  |



| SA / SEA Objectives        | Option 1.  | Option 2.  |
|----------------------------|--|--|
|                            | Current policy approach under transitional arrangement i.e. apply existing policy contained in PPS 15 'Planning and flood Risk' together with the SPPS.  | Reconfigure existing planning policy contained in FLD 4 of PPS 15 'Planning and flood Risk' and the SPPS without fundamental amendments.   |
|                            | Short         Med         Long         Comments           term         Term         Term         Term  | Short Med Long Comments Comments   |
|                            |  |  |
|                            | Summary - Policy FLD 5 - Artifical Modification of Watercourses  | of Watercourses  |
| Background                 | As the revised PPS 1.5 is a fairly recent publication (September 2014) it broadly aligns with legislative requirements, regional planning policy and sustainability objectives at the strategic level. Rivers Agency have indicated that they we like to see the majority of existing PPS 1.5 retained as operational policy given the similarities between it and the SPPS. Suggested alternative approach 3 relates specifically to policies FLD 1 Development in (Fluvial) and Coastal Flood Plains, FLD 3 Development and Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Risk outside Flood plains. It includes a blanket ban on new development within floodplains (alternative to Policy FLD 1), and a requirement for drainage assessments for all development proposals within areas of Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Risk (alternative to policy FLD 3). Under this approach Policies FLD 2 (Protection of Flood Defence and Drainage Infrastructure) and FLD 4 (Artificial Modification of Watercourses) are retained as per existing policy, It should be noted that the issue of SuDS is addressed under the the General Principles Policy. | As the revised PPS 15 is a fairly recent publication (September 2014) it broadly aligns with legislative requirements, regional planning policy and sustainability objectives at the strategic level. Rivers Agency have indicated that they would like to see the majority of existing PPS 15 retained as operational policy given the similarities between it and the SPPS. Suggested alternative approach 3 relates specifically to policies FLD 1 Development in (Fluvial) and Coastal Flood Plains. It includes a blanket ban on new development within floodplains (alternative to Policy FLD 1), and a requirement for drainage assessments for all development proposals within areas of Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Risk (alternative to policy FLD 3). Under this approach Policies FLD 2 (Protection of Flood Defence and Drainage Infrastructure) and FLD 4 (Artificial Modification of Watercourses) are retained as per existing policy. It should be noted that the issue of SuDS is addressed under the General Principles Policy. |
| Social Effects             | All approaches are likely to have positive effects on health and well-being by reducing flood risk and consequences of flooding, helping maintain a good quality of water supply, and aiding the retention of green/blue infrastructure.   | f flooding, helping maintain a good quality of water supply, and aiding the retention of green/blue infrastructure.  |
| Environmental Effects      | All 3 approaches are likely to have positive effects on the environment by reducing flood risk and the consequences of flooding, improving water supplies/resources, alleviating the consequences of flooding for landscapes. Approach 3 scores better environmentally than approach 1 and 2, reflecting its stricter approach, including putting a blanket ban on all new development within floodplains, without exception.  | All 3 approaches are likely to have positive effects on the environment by reducing flood risk and the consequences of flooding, improving water supplies/resources, alleviating the consequences of flooding and maintaining the quality of landscapes. Approach 3 scores better environmentally than approach 1 and 2, reflecting its stricter approach, including putting a blanket ban on all new development within floodplains, without exception.   |
| Economic Effects           | Any potential environmental benefits from applying a more strict approach (approach 3) are likely to be outweighed by potential negative economic effects. Preventing economic development in areas previously deemed suitable is to stifle or delay development, at least in the short to medium term. A requirement for drainage assessments for all proposals on sites that have are prone to surface water (pluvial) flooding adds is likely to create uncertainty and/or delays in processing of planning applications, at least in the short term.   | Any potential environmental benefits from applying a more strict approach (approach 3) are likely to be outweighed by potential negative economic effects. Preventing economic development in areas previously deemed suitable is likely to create uncertainty and/or to stifl or delay development, at least in the short to medium term. A requirement for drainage assessments for all proposals on sites that have are prone to surface water (pluvial) flooding adds is likely to create uncertainty and/or delays in processing of planning applications, at least in the short term.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Whilst no significant effects are envisaged for either option there is scope to ensure that the minor negative effects FRA's and DA's.   | Whilst no significant effects are envisaged for either option there is scope to ensure that the minor negative effects are properly mitigated against through application of criterion based policy, including for example the submission of FRA's and DA's.   |
| Preferred Option           | Preferred Approach is Option 2 - Introduce Policy FLD 5 - Artifical Modification of Watercourses reconfiguring existing policy.  | ; policy.  |

#### Waste Management

## Assessment of Alternative Options – Policy WM1 General Principles.

N/H No Relationship

KEY

|  | Option 1.                    | نہ                                |                    |   | Option 2.                                    | 2.                           |                   |  |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---|--|------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Current<br>Environ<br>Manage | policy Ag<br>mental Ir<br>ment ap | oproact<br>npact o | Current policy Approach under the transitional arrangement i.e. Policy WM1<br>Environmental Impact of Waste Management Facility of PPS 11 Waste<br>Management applied together with the SPPS.   | Reconfigure a<br>Impact of Wa<br>amendments. | igure ar<br>of Was<br>nents. | ıd simp<br>te Man | Reconfigure and simplify existing policy contained in Policy WM1 Environmental Impact of Waste Management Facility PPS 11 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short<br>Term                | Med.<br>Term                      | Long<br>Term       | Comments  | Short<br>Term                                | Med.<br>Term                 | Long<br>Term      | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | 0                            | 0                                 | 0                  | Likely to have a neutral effect on this objective.  | 0  | 0                            | 0                 | Likely neutral effect on this objective.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population                                       | +                            | +                                 | +                  | Likely positive effect on health and well being by ensuring waste production is managed in a sustainable way. Waste management must be carried out without endangering human health through pollution of water, air or soil or contamination of plants or animals. The Joint Waste Management Plan (2016-2020) indicates that that the last operational landfill site is earmarked for closure in 2020. This can bring medium to long-term benefits to the surrounding areas. There is potential for localised negative impacts in terms of for example, noise and smells generated by waste facilities, although this is likely to be controlled by both planning and waste management licensing conditions. | +  | +                            | +                 | Likely positive effect on health and well being by ensuring waste production is managed in a sustainable way. With less focus on landfilling and greater emphasis on recycling, there is less potential for pollution to air, land and water or contamination of plants or animals and therefore potentially more positive effects on health and wellbeing. The Joint Waste Management Plan (2016-2020) indicates that that the last operational landfill site is earmarked for closure in 2020. This can bring medium to long-term benefits to the surrounding areas. For all waste facilities, there is potential for localised negative impacts in terms of for example, noise and smells generated, although this is likely to be controlled by both planning and waste management licensing conditions. |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population                                       | N/R                          | N/R                               | N/R                | No relationship   | N/R  | N/R                          | N/R               | No relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody<br/>with the opportunity to live<br/>in a decent home</li> </ol> | 0                            | 0                                 | 0                  | Likely neutral effect . Potential for some localised positive effects through pending landfill closures, and possible localised negative effects depending on where new facilities are permitted.   | 0  | 0                            | 0                 | Likely neutral effect. Potential for some localised positive effects through pending landfill closures, and possible localised negative effects depending on where new facilities are permitted.   |

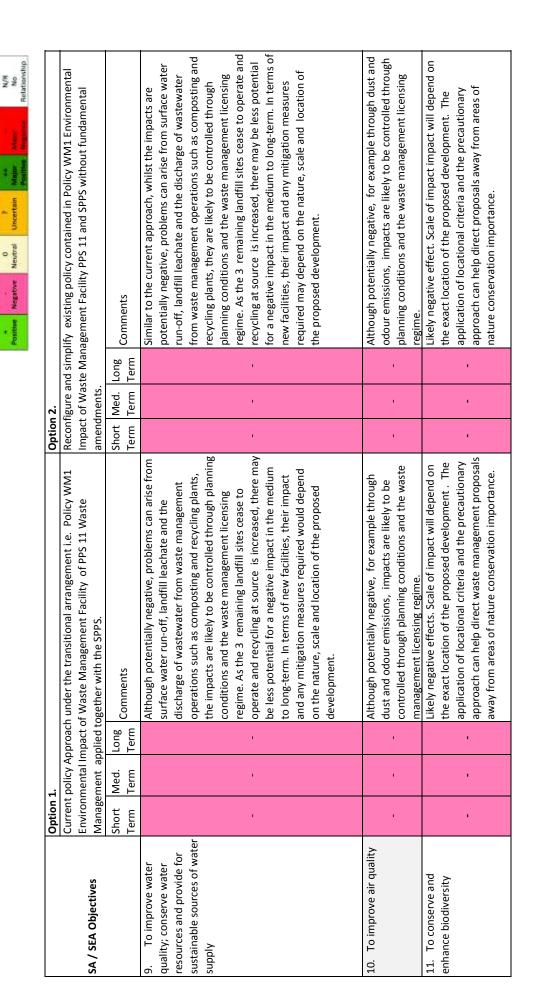
Assessment of Alternative Options – Policy WM1 General Principles.

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|   |           |           |          |   | -           |            |        |  |
|---|-----------|-----------|----------|---|-------------|------------|--------|--|
|   | Option 1. | 1.        |          |   | Option 2.   | 2.         |        |  |
|   | Current   | policy A  | pproac   | Current policy Approach under the transitional arrangement i.e. Policy WM1                          | Reconf      | igure aı   | d simp | Reconfigure and simplify existing policy contained in Policy WM1 Environmental   |
|   | Environ   | mental lı | mpact o  | Environmental Impact of Waste Management Facility of PPS 11 Waste                                   | Impact      | of Was     | te Man | Impact of Waste Management Facility PPS 11 and SPPS without fundamental  |
| SA / SEA Objectives                                 | Manage    | ment a    | pplied t | Management applied together with the SPPS.  | amendments. | ments.     |        |  |
|   | Short     | Med.      | Long     |   | Short       | Short Med. | Long   | of the contract of the contrac |
|   | Term      | Term      | Term     |   | Term        | Term       | Term   | COLLINEARS   |
| 5. To reduce crime and                              |           |           |          | Likely neutral effect. It is considered that planning   |             |            |        | Likely neutral effect. It is considered that planning policy   |
| anti-social activity                                | 0         | 0         | 0        | policy would have minimal influence on the prevalence of environmental crime such as fly tinning or | 0           | 0          | 0      | would have minimal influence on the prevalence of  |
|   |           |           |          | unauthorised infilling.   |             |            |        | infilling.   |
| 6. To encourage a sense                             |           |           |          |   |             |            |        |  |
| of community and promote a more equal and inclusive | N/R       | N/R       | N/R      | No relationship   | N/R         | N/R        | N/R    | No relationship  |
| society   |           |           |          |   |             |            |        |  |
| 7. To improve                                       |           |           |          | Likely positive effects. Existing policy, which is guided   |             |            |        | Likely positive effects. Proposed policy, which is also guided   |
| accessibility to key services,                      | +         | +         | +        | by the proximity principle can ensure that new waste  | +           | +          | +      | by the proximity principle, can ensure that new waste  |
| especially for those most in                        | -         | -         |          | management/recycling centres are located at easily  | -           | -          | -      | management/household recycling centres are located at  |
| need  |           |           |          | accessible locations.   |             |            |        | easily accessible locations.   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of                          |           |           |          | Likely negative effect on this objective. Waste   |             |            |        | Likely negative effect on this objective. Waste generation will  |
| traffic on the environment                          |           |           |          | generation will continue to increase as population  |             |            |        | continue to increase as population increases. There is   |
|   |           |           |          | increases. There is potential for mitigation however.   |             |            |        | potential for mitigation however. This approach is also  |
|   |           |           |          | Current policy is underpinned by the 'proximity   |             |            |        | underpinned by the 'proximity principle' emphasising the   |
|   |           |           |          | principle' emphasising the need to treat and/or of  | ı           |            |        | need to treat and/or of dispose wastes in reasonable   |
|   |           |           |          | dispose wastes in reasonable proximity to their point of  | <u>_</u>    |            |        | proximity to their point of generation. This is reinforced   |
|   |           |           |          | generation. This is reinforced under criteria for   |             |            |        | under criteria for regional scale developments.  |
|   |           |           |          | regional scale developments.  |             |            |        |  |
|   |           |           |          |   |             |            |        |  |

## Assessment of Alternative Options - Policy WM1 General Principles.

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## Assessment of Alternative Options – Policy WM1 General Principles.

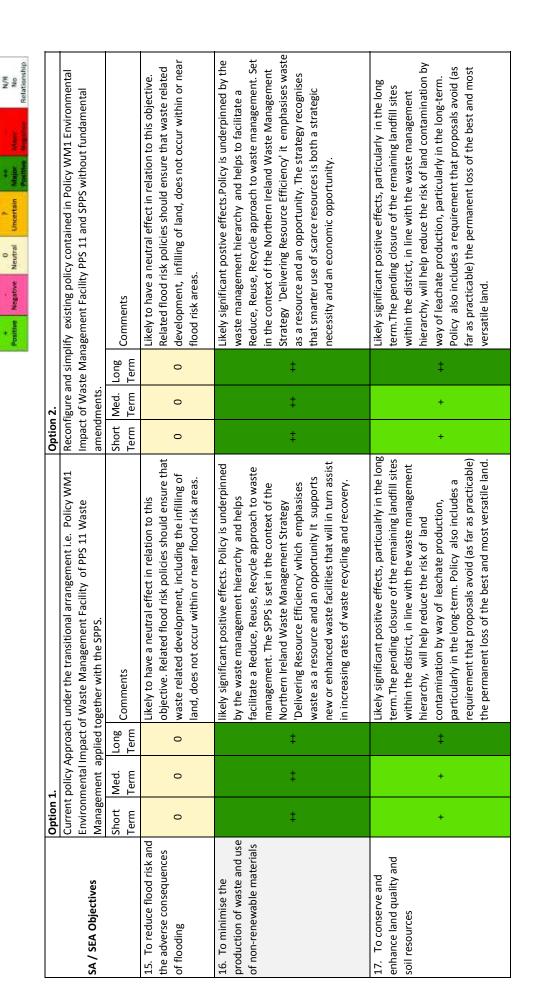
N/R No Relationship

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|                            | Ontion 1      | _            |              |  | Ontion 2   | 2          |              |  |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|------------|------------|--------------|--|
| •                          | Opero         |              |              |  | - Chelon   |            |              |  |
|                            | Current       | policy A     | pproact      | Current policy Approach under the transitional arrangement i.e. Policy WM1 | Reconfi    | gure an    | d simpl      | Reconfigure and simplify existing policy contained in Policy WM1 Environmental   |
|                            | Environ       | mentall      | mpact c      | Environmental Impact of Waste Management Facility of PPS 11 Waste          | Impact     | of Wast    | e Mana       | Impact of Waste Management Facility PPS 11 and SPPS without fundamental  |
| SA / SEA Objectives        | Manage        | ement a      | pplied to    | Management applied together with the SPPS.                                 | amendments | nents.     |              |  |
|                            | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   | Short Term | Med. L     | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| 12. To maintain and        |               |              |              | likely postive impacts in the long term. As the last                       |            |            |              | Likely postive impacts in the long term.As the last remaining  |
| enhance the character and  |               |              |              | remaining 3 landfill sites within Mid Ulster cease to                      |            |            |              | 3 landfill sites within Mid Ulster cease to operate,   |
| quality of landscapes and  |               |              |              | operate, appropriate restoration and artercare                             |            |            |              | appropriate restoration and artercare proposals will   |
| Cownscapes                 |               |              |              | these areas. By reason of their size, nature an location,                  |            |            |              | eventually improve visual amenity in these areas. By reason of their size, nature and location, all new facilities are |
|                            |               |              |              | all new facilities are potentially visually intrusive.                     |            |            |              | potentially visually intrusive. Incinerators can be particularly   |
|                            |               |              |              | Incinerators can be particularly intrusive, although                       |            |            |              | intrusive, although there are no immediate plans for one   |
|                            |               |              |              | there are no immediate plans for one within the                            |            |            |              | within the district. All proposals are guided by locational  |
|                            | ,             | 0            | +            | district. Proposals are guided by locational criteria, e.g.                | 1          | 0          | +            | criteria, (e.g. within active or worked out quarries, within   |
|                            |               |              |              | within active or worked out quarries, within industrial                    |            |            |              | industrial estates etc.) and the precautionary approach,   |
|                            |               |              |              | estates etc. and the precautionary approach, which                         |            |            |              | which can help minimise visual impacts. Litter in close  |
|                            |               |              |              | can help minimise visual impacts. Litter in close                          |            |            |              | proximity to waste sites can be potentially unsightly,   |
|                            |               |              |              | proximity to waste sites can be potentially unsightly,                     |            |            |              | although these are normally controlled by conditions   |
|                            |               |              |              | although these are normally controlled by conditions                       |            |            |              | attached to the waste licence. The effect of removing a  |
|                            |               |              |              | attached to the waste licence.   |            |            |              | specific policy dealing with applications for 'land  |
|                            |               |              |              |  |            |            |              | improvement' will depend on how general policy is applied  |
|                            |               |              |              |  |            |            |              | on a case by case basis.   |
| 13. To conserve and,       |               |              |              | Likely effect is uncertain. By reason of their scale,                      |            |            |              | Likely effect is uncertain. By reason of their scale, nature or  |
| where appropriate, enhance |               |              |              | nature or location, waste management facilities have                       |            |            |              | location, waste management facilities have the potential to  |
| the historic environment   |               |              |              | the potential to cause significant damage to the                           |            |            |              | cause significant damage to the environment in terms of  |
| and cultural assets        | خ             | <i>د</i> .   | <i>د</i> .   | environment in terms of heritage destruction. Potential                    | ۲.         | <i>د</i> . | ۲.           | heritage destruction. Potential impact is dependent on where   |
|                            |               |              |              | impact however is dependent on where the proposal is                       |            |            |              | the proposal is located and application of criterion based   |
|                            |               |              |              | located and application of criterion based related built                   |            |            |              | related built heritage policies.   |
|                            |               |              |              | heritage policies.   |            |            |              |  |
| 14. To reduce              |               |              |              | The management of waste contributes directly to                            |            |            |              | The management of waste contributes directly to climate  |
| change and reduce          |               |              |              | landfill sites and energy use. Overall, waste emissions                    |            |            |              | energy use. Overall, waste emissions account for around 3%   |
| vulnerability to climate   | +             | 4            | 1            | account for around 3% of the UK's GHG emissions.                           | +          | 1          | 4            | of the UK's GHG emissions. (NIWMS-2013) The move away  |
| change                     | +             | ‡            | ‡            | (NIWMS-2013) The move away from landfilling of                             | +          | <u> </u>   | ‡            | from landfilling of waste to increased recycling will help   |
|                            |               |              |              | waste to increased recycling will help reduce                              |            |            |              | reduce overall contributions to climate change.  |
|                            |               |              |              | contributions to climate change.   |            |            |              |  |
|                            |               |              |              |  |            |            |              |  |

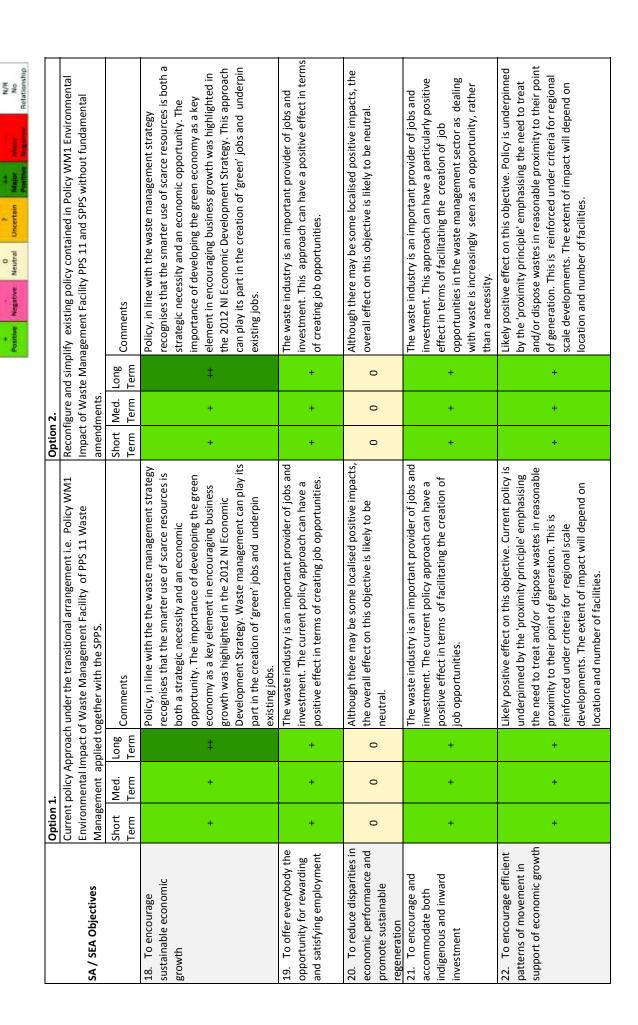
### Assessment of Alternative Options - Policy WM1 General Principles.

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### Assessment of Alternative Options - Policy WM1 General Principles.

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### Assessment of Alternative Options – Policy WM1 General Principles.

|                     | Option 1. | 1.             |          |   | Option 2.   |                 |  |
|---------------------|-----------|----------------|----------|---|-------------|-----------------|--|
|                     | Current   | policy A       | pproach  | urrent policy Approach under the transitional arrangement i.e. Policy WM1 |             | ure and         | Reconfigure and simplify existing policy contained in Policy WM1 Environmental |
|                     | Environ   | mental lı      | npact c  | Environmental Impact of Waste Management Facility of PPS 11 Waste         | Impact o    | of Waste        | mpact of Waste Management Facility PPS 11 and SPPS without fundamental         |
| SA / SEA Objectives | Manage    | ment ap        | oplied t | lanagement applied together with the SPPS.                                | amendments. | ents.           |  |
|                     | Short     | Med.           | Long     | Short Med. Long Commants  | Short       | Short Med. Long | ng commut.   |
|                     | Term      | Term Term Term | Term     |   | Term        | Term Term Term  |  |

|                               | Summary - General Principles (Policy WM1)  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Background                    | It is evident that MUDC is progressively moving away from the landfilling of waste with increased emphasis on recycling. This is in line with the waste management planning policy. The forthcoming LDP will take account of the Joint Waste management Plan 2016 (Mid Ulster, Omagh and Fermanagh and Armagh Banbridge and Craigavon Councils).   |
| Social Effects                | No likely significant or minor negative effects from either approach. Both approaches have potential for significant positive effects on health and well being by ensuring our waste is managed in the most sustainable way. The Community Plan consultation survey (February 2016) found that the waste collection and waste management service within the district have worked really well and that there was a desire to see this level of service maintained. It is considered that the integration of the waste management into the plan led system in accordance with the SPPS, will continue to facilitate the required waste infrastructure and help ensure relevant targets are met and a high standard of service is maintained. |
| Environmental Effects         | No likely significant negative effects from either approach. There is potential for minor negative environmental impacts in terms of, for example, noise and smells generated by waste facilities, landfill leachate and the discharge of wastewater from waste management operations such as composting and recycling plants. It is likely however that this will be controlled by both planning and waste management licensing conditions. Both approaches can also bring significant environmental benefits by minimising the production of waste, facilitating increased recycling and recovery and reducing contributions to climate change due to less emphasis on landfilling.  |
| Economic Effects              | No likely significant negative effects from either approach. Both approaches have potential to bring economic benefits. 'The Waste Management Strategy – Delivering Resource Efficiency' (2013) recognises that the smarter use of scarce resources is both a strategic necessity and an economic opportunity, a theme that is carried through to the SPPS. Approach 2 adopts a more simplified approach to dealing with waste management proposals, highlighting the more positive aspects of delivering waste management infrastructure. It also removes planning criteria that is repetitive, relating to issues that may be considered for all development proposals, such as built heritage or flood risk issues.                     |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | Some potential negative effects on the environment have been identified, but this largely depends on the nature, scale and location of proposed of the development. Suitable mitigation measures exist in the form of criterion based policies, planning conditions and the existing waste management licensing regime. The use of locational criteria and applying the precautionary approach can also help direct new waste facilities and infrastructure to appropriate locations. Close consultation with NIEA and Environemental Health and application of th eEIA Regulations can also play a key part in alleviating potential harm.  |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 2 - Policy WM1 General principles.  |

| SA / SEA Objectives  SA / SEA Objective programment    Term |                        |  |   |   |
|--|------------------------|--|---|---|
| Short Term 1 social +  | olicy Appr<br>ste Mana | Current policy Approach under the transitional arrangement i.e. Policy WM 2 Waste Collection and Treatment Facilities of RPS 11 Waste Management applied together with the SPPS.   | Reconfigure existing policy fundamental amendments. | Parent z. Reconfigure existing policy Policy WM 2 Waste Collection and Treatment Facilities contained in PPS 11 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.  |
| social +   | d. Long<br>m Term      | Comments   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term                        | Comments  |
| and  | +                      | Likely to have positive effect on this objective through creation of 'green jobs'.   | +   | Likely to have positive effect on this objective through creation of 'green jobs'.  |
| +  | ‡<br>+                 | Likely positive effect on health and well being by ensuring waste production is managed in a sustainable way. Waste management must be carried out without endangering human health through pollution of water, air or soil or contamination of plants or animals. The Joint Waste Management Plan (2016-2020) indicates that that the last operational landfill site is earmarked for closure in 2020. This can bring medium to long-term benefits to the surrounding areas. There is potential for localised impacts in terms of for example, noise and smells generated by waste facilities, although this is likely to be controlled by both planning and waste management licensing conditions. | ‡<br>‡<br>+   | With less focus on landfilling and greater emphasis on recycling, there is less potential for pollution to air, land and water or contamination of plants or animals and therefore potentially more positive effects on health and wellbeing. The Joint Waste Management Plan (2016-2020) indicates that that the last operational landfill site is earmarked for closure in 2020. This can bring medium to long-term benefits to the surrounding areas. For all waste facilities, there is potential for localised impacts in terms of for example, noise and smells generated, although this is likely to be controlled by both planning and waste management licensing conditions. |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population N/R N/  | N/R N/R                | No relationship  | N/R N/R N/R   | 3 No relationship   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | 0 0                    | Likely neutral effect.   | 0 0 0   | Likely neutral effect.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity 0 0  | 0 0                    | Likely neutral effect. It is considered that planning policy would have minimal influence on the prevalence of environmental crime, such as fly tipping or unauthorised infilling.   | 0 0   | Likely neutral effect. It is considered that planning policy would have minimal influence on the prevalence of environmental crime, such as fly tipping or unauthorised infilling.  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more N/R N/l equal and inclusive society  | N/R N/R                | N/R No relationship  | N/R N/R N/R   | 3 No relationship   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   | +                      | Likely positive effects. Existing policy, which is guided by the proximity principle can ensure that new waste management/recycling centres are located at easily accessible locations.  | + + +   | Likely positive effects. Proposed policy, which is also guided by the proximity principle, can ensure that new waste management/ household recycling centres are located at easily accessible locations.  |
| To reduce the effect of traffic     on the environment   | ,                      | Likely negative effect on this objective. Waste generation will continue to increase as population increases. There is potential for mitigation however. Current policy is underpinned by the 'proximity principle' emphasising the need to treat and/or of dispose wastes in reasonable proximity to their point of generation. This is reinforced under criteria for regional scale developments.  |   | Likely negative effect on this objective. Waste generation will continue to increase as population increases. There is potential for mitigation however. This approach is also underpinned by the 'proximity principle' emphasising the need to treat and/or of dispose wastes in reasonable proximity to their point of generation. This is reinforced under criteria for regional scale developments.   |
| P. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply  | 1                      | Although potentially negative, problems can arise from surface water run-off and the discharge of wastewater from waste management operations such as composting and recycling plants, the impacts are likely to be controlled through planning conditions and the waste management licensing regime. In terms of new facilities, their impact and any mitigation measures required would depend on the nature, scale and location of the proposed development.  |   | Whilst the impacts are potentially negative, problems can arise from surface water run-off and the discharge of wastewater from waste management operations such as composting and recycling plants, they are likely to be controlled through planning conditions and the waste management licensing regime. In terms of new facilities, their impact and any mitigation measures required may depend on the nature, scale and location of the proposed development.  |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 1                      | Potential negative effect, for example through creation of dust, odours and bioaerosols.   |   | Potential negative effect, for example through creation of dust, odours and bioaerosols.  |
| To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | 1                      | Likely negative effect although scale of impact would depend on the exact location of the proposed development. The application of locational criteria and the precautionary approach can help direct waste management proposals away from areas of nature conservation importance.  | 1   | Likely negative effect although scale of impact would depend on the exact location of the proposed development. The application of locational criteria and the precautionary approach can help direct proposals away from areas of nature conservation importance.  |



|  |                         |                     |                  | 100   | 0 11111   |              |  |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---|---|--------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Current p               | t policy<br>Waste I | , Appro<br>Manag | Current policy Approach under the transitional arrangement i.e. Policy WM 2 Waste Collection and Treatment Facilities of R PPS 11 Waste Management applied together with the SPPS.  | Reconfigure existing policy fundamental amendments. | existing     | Option 5.  Reconfigure existing policy Policy WM 2 Waste Collection and Treatment Facilities contained in PPS 11 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.  |
|  | Short Med.<br>Term Term | Med.<br>Term        | Long<br>Term     | Comments SI   | Short Med.<br>Term Term                             | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To maintain and enhance the<br/>character and quality of landscapes<br/>and townscapes</li> </ol>       |                         | 1                   |                  | Likely negative effects given the typical scale and nature of waste management facilities. Incinerators can be particularly intrusive, although there are no immediate plans for one within the district. Proposals are guided by locational criteria, for e.g. within active or worked out quarries, within industrial estates etc. and the precautionary approach, which can help minimise visual impacts. Litter in close proximity to waste sites can be potentially unsightly, although these are normally controlled by conditions attached to the waste licence. | 1   |              | Likely negative effects given the typical scale, and nature of waste management facilities. Incinerators can be particularly intrusive, although there are no immediate plans for one within the district. Proposals are guided by locational criteria, for e.g. within active or worked out quarries, within industrial estates etc. and the precautionary approach, which can help minimise visual impacts. Replacement of the word 'Alternatively' with 'Exceptionally' in terms of locating proposals within the countryide may reduce the possibility of development in rural areas and therefore potential impacts. Litter in close proximity to waste sites can be potentially unsightly, although these are normally controlled by conditions attached to the waste licence. |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                     | <i>د</i> -              | <i>د</i> -          | <i>د</i>         | Likely effect is uncertain. By reason of their scale, nature or location, waste management facilities have the potential to cause significant damage to the environment in terms of heritage destruction. Potential impact however is dependent on where the proposal is located.   | ÷ - خ   | د-           | Likely effect is uncertain. By reason of their scale, nature or location, waste management facilities have the potential to cause significant damage to the environment in terms of heritage destruction. Potential impact however is dependent on where the proposal is located.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce contributions to<br/>climate change and reduce<br/>vulnerability to climate change</li> </ol> | +                       | ‡                   | ‡                | Likely positive impacts by moving away fro the landfilling of waste, which is a key contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, to increased recycling will help reduce contributions to climate change.   | ‡<br>+  | ‡            | Likely positive impacts by moving away fro the landfilling of waste, which is a key contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, to increased recycling will help reduce contributions to climate change.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0                       | 0                   | 0                | Likely to have a neutral effect in relation to this objective. Related flood risk policies should ensure that waste related development, including the infilling of land, does not occur within or near flood risk areas.   | 0 0   | 0            | Likely to have a neutral effect in relation to this objective. Related flood risk policies should ensure that waste related development, infilling of land, does not occur within or near flood risk areas.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                       | ‡                       | ‡                   | ‡                | Likely signifcant positive effects. This policy is underpinned by the waste management hierarchy and helps facilitate a Reduce, Reuse, Recycle approach to waste management. The SPPS is set in the context of the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy. 'Delivering Resource Efficiency' which emphasises waste as a resource and an opportunity. It supports new or enhanced waste facilities that will in turn assist in increasing rates of waste recycling and recovery.   | ‡   | ‡            | Likely signifcant positive effects. This policy approach is underpinned by the waste management hierarchy and helps to facilitate a Reduce, Reuse, Recycle approach to waste management. Set in the context of the Waste Management Strategy 'Delivering Resource Efficiency' it emphasises waste as a resource and an opportunity. It supports new or enhanced waste facilities that will in turn assist in increasing rates of waste recycling and recovery.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land<br/>quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                                  | +                       | +                   | +                | Likely positive effects by facilitating waste collections and treatment facilities, and reducing the need for<br>landfills, in line with the waste management hierarchy. This will help reduce the risk of land<br>contamination by way of leachate production.   | +   | +            | Likely positive effects by facilitating waste collections and treatment facilities, and reducing the need for landfill,s in line with the waste management hierarchy. This will help reduce the risk of land contamination by way of leachate production.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | +                       | +                   | ‡                | Likely significant positive effects inthe longterm. The waste management strategy recognises that the smarter use of scarce resources is both a strategic necessity and an economic opportunity. The importance of developing the green economy as a key element in encouraging business growth was highlighted in the 2012 NI Economic Development Strategy. Waste management can play its part in the creation of 'green' jobs and underpin existing jobs.  | +   | ‡            | The waste management strategy recognises that the smarter use of scarce resources is both a strategic necessity and an economic opportunity. The importance of developing the green economy as a key element in encouraging business growth was highlighted in the 2012 NI Economic Development Strategy. This approach can play its part in the creation of 'green' jobs and underpin existing jobs.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol>           | +                       | +                   | +                | The waste industry is an important provider of jobs and investment. The current policy approach can have a positive effect in terms of creating job opportunities.  | +   | +            | The waste industry is an important provider of jobs and investment. This approach can have a positive effect in terms of creating job opportunities.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                           | 0                       | 0                   | 0                | Although there may be some localised positive impacts, the overall effect on this objective is likely to be neutral.  | 0 0   | 0            | Although there may be some localised positive impacts, the overall effect on this objective is likely to be neutral.   |
| To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and investment  | +                       | +                   | +                | The waste industry is an important provider of jobs and investment. This approach can have a positive effect in terms of facilitating the creation of job opportunities.  | +   | +            | The waste industry is an important provider of jobs and investment. This approach can have a positive effect in terms of facilitating the creation of job opportunities.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                                    | +                       | +                   | +                | Likely positive effect on this objective. Current policy is underpinned by the 'proximity principle' emphasising the need to treat and/or dispose wastes in reasonable proximity to their point of generation. This is reinforced under criteria for regional scale developments. The extent of impact will depend on location and number of facilities.  | +   | +            | Likely positive effect on this objective. Policy is underpinned by the 'proximity principle' emphasising the need to treat and/or dispose wastes in reasonable proximity to their point of generation. This is reinforced under criteria for regional scale developments. The extent of impact will depend on location and number of facilities.   |



| SA / SEA Objectives | te transitional arrangement i.e. Policy WM 2 lied together with the SPPS. | Option 2.         Waste Collection and Treatment Facilities of fundamental amendments.         Reconfigure existing policy WM 2 Waste Collection and Treatment Facilities contained in PPS 11 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.           Short   Med.   Long |
|---------------------|---|--|
|                     | Term Term Term Comments   | Term Term Collinells   |

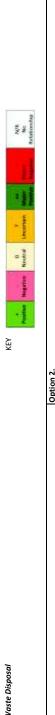
|                            | Summary - Waste Collection and Treatment Facilities (Policy WM2)   |
|----------------------------|--|
| Background                 | It is evident that MUDC is progressively moving away from the landfilling of waste with increased emphasis on recycling. This is in line with the waste management hierarchy which underpins waste management planning policy. The forthcoming LDP will take account of the Joint Waste management Plan 2016 (Mid Ulster, Omagh and Fermanagh Banbridge and Craigavon Councils).   |
| Social Effects             | No significant negative effects have been identified from either approach. The Community Plan consultation survey (February 2016) found that the waste collection and waste management service within the district have worked really well and that the the required waste infrastructure and help ensure relevant targets are met and a high standard of service is maintained, bringing potentially significant positive effects in the medium to long-term.   |
| Environmental Effects      | No significant negative effects have been identified from either approach. There is potential for minor negative environmental impacts in terms of, noise and smells generated by waste facilities and the discharge of wastewater from waste management operations such as composting and recycling plants. It is likely however that this will be controlled by both planning and waste management licensing conditions. Both approaches can also bring significant and minor environmental benefits by minimising the production of waste and reducing contributions to climate change due to less emphasis on landfilling.   |
| Economic Effects           | No significant negative economic effects have been identified from either approach. Each approach has potential to bring economic benefits in terms of facilitating the creation of 'green jobs' which in the long term can be significant in terms of sustainable economic growth. The Waste Management Strategy – Delivering Resource Efficiency' (2013) recognises that the smarter use of scarce resources is both a strategic necessity and an economic opportunity. Approach 2 adopts a more simplified approach to dealing with waste management proposals. It also removes planning criteria that is repetitive, relating to issues that may be considered for all development proposals, such as built heritage or flood risk issues. |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Some potential negative effects on the environment have been identified, but this largely depends on the nature, scale and location of proposed of the development. Suitable mitigation measures exist in the form of criterion based policies, planning conditions and the existing waste management licensing regime. The use of locational criteria and applying the precautionary approach can also help direct new waste facilities and infrastructure to appropriate locations.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy WM2 Waste Collection and Treatment Facilities.   |



|  | Option 1        | <u>-i</u>        |                   |  | Option 2.          |         |             |   |
|--|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------|---------|-------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Curren<br>Waste | t polic<br>Manag | y Apprc<br>şement | Current policy Approach under the transitional arrangement i.e. Policy WM3 Waste Disposal of PPS 1.1 Waste Management applied together with the SPPS.  | Reconfigu          | ıre exi | ting po     | Reconfigure existing policy WM3 Waste Disposal contained in PPS 11 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short<br>Term   | Med.<br>Term     | Long<br>Term      | Comments   | Short N<br>Term Te | Med. Lo | Long C      | Comments  |
| 1. To reduce poverty and social exclusion  | 0               | 0                | 0                 | Likely neutral effect on this objective.   | 0                  | 0       | 0 Li        | Likely neutral effect on this objective.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   |                 | 0                | +                 | Likely positive effect in the long term. Waste management must be carried out without endangering human health through pollution of water, air or soil or contamination of plants or animals. The Joint Waste Management Plan (2016-2020) indicates that that the last operational landfill site is earmarked for closure in 2020. This can bring medium to long-term benefits to the surrounding areas.   |                    | 0       | +           | Likely positive effect in the long term. With less focus on landfilling and greater emphasis on recycling, there is less potential for pollution to air, land and water or contamination of plants or animals and therefore potentially more positive effects on health and wellbeing. The Joint Waste Management Plan (2016-2020) indicates that that the last operational landfill site is earmarked for closure in 2020. This can bring medium to long-term benefits to the surrounding areas.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | N/R             | N/R              | N/R               | No relationship  | N/R                | N/R     | N/R<br>N    | No relationship   |
| To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                     | 0               | 0                | 0                 | Likely neutral effect. Potential for some localised positive effects through pending landfill closures, and possible localised negative effects depending on where new facilities are permitted in proximity to residential areas.   | 0                  | 0       | O P         | Likely neutral effect. Potential for some localised positive effects through pending landfill closures, and possible localised negative effects depending on where new facilities are permitted in proximity to residential areas.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | 0               | 0                | 0                 | Likely neutral effect. It is considered that planning policy would have minimal influence on the prevalence of environmental crime, such as fly tipping or unauthorised infilling.   | 0                  | 0       | U 0         | Likely neutral effect. It is considered that planning policy would have minimal influence on the prevalence of environmental crime, such as fly tipping or unauthorised infiling.   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    | N/R             | N/R              | N/R               | No relationship  | N/R                | N/R     | N/R N       | No relationship   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to<br>key services, especially for<br>those most in need                   | +               | +                | +                 | Likely positive effect, as policy is guided by the proximity principle. Although landfill sites are not a typical 'key service' in the context of this objective, their accessibility can be indirectly beneficial to all.   | +                  | +       | +           | Likely positive effect, as policy is guided by th eproximity principle Although landfill sites are not a typical 'key service' in the context of this objective, their accessibility can be indirectly beneficial to all.   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  |                 | •                | 1                 | Likely negative effect on this objective. Waste generation will continue to increase as population increases. There is potential for mitigation however. Current policy is underpined by the 'proximity principle' emphasising the need to treat and/or of dispose wastes in reasonable proximity to their point of generation. This is reinforced under criteria for regional scale developments.   | 1                  |         | - 'r' r' r  | Likely negative effect on this objective. Waste generation will continue to increase as population increases. There is potential for mitigation however. This approach is also underpinned by the proximity principle' emphasising the need to treat and/or of dispose wastes in reasonable proximity to their point of generation. This is reinforced under criteria for regional scale developments.  |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 1               |                  | l .               | Potentially negative impacts as problems can arise from surface water run-off, landfill leachate and the discharge of wastewater from waste management operations such as composting and recycling plants. Impacts are likely to be controlled through planning conditions and the waste management licensing regime. As the 3 remaining landfill sites cease to operate and recycling at source is increased, there may be less potential for a negative impact in the medium to long-term. In terms of new facilities, their impact and any mitigation measures required would depend on the nature, scale and location of the proposed development. | (                  | 1       |             | Potentially neagative impacts as problems can arise from surface water run-off, landfill leachate and the discharge of wastewater from waste management operations such as composting and recycling plants. Impacts are likely to be controlled through planning conditions and the waste management licensing regime. As the 3 remaining landfill sites cease to operate and recycling at source is increased, there may be less potential for a negative impact in the medium to long-term. In terms of new facilities, their impact and any mitigation measures required may depend on the nature, scale and location of the proposed development. |
| 10. To improve air quality   |                 | 1                | 1                 | Potentially negative, for example through creation of dust and odours .Impacts are likely to be controlled or alleviated through planning conditions and the waste management licensing regime.  |                    | 1       | 1<br>T O 15 | Potentially negative impacts, through creation of dust and odours. Impacts are likely to be controlled or alleviated through planning conditions and the waste management licensing regime. Pending landfill closures may result in less negative impacts in the medium to long-term.   |



|  |                    | ],                       |                  |   |                    |                      |                   |  |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Current<br>Waste N | ±.<br>∵policy<br>Vlanage | Approa<br>ment a | Current policy Approach under the transitional arrangement i.e. Policy WM3 Waste Disposal of PPS 11 Waste Management applied together with the SPPS.  | Reconfigu          | re existi            | ilog poli         | option z.<br>Reconfigure existing policy WM3 Waste Disposal contained in PPS 11 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short<br>Term      | Med.<br>Term             | Long             | Comments  | Short M<br>Term Te | Med. Lor<br>Term Ter | Long Cc<br>Term   | Comments   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance<br>biodiversity  | •                  |                          |                  | Likely negative impact. The scale of impact would depend on the exact location of the proposed development. The application of locational criteria and the precautionary approach can help direct waste management proposals away from areas of nature conservation importance.   |                    |                      | Pr                | Likely negative impact. The scale of impact would depend on the exact location of the proposed development. The application of locational criteria and the precautionary approach can help direct proposals away from areas of nature conservation importance.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                 | 1                  | 0                        | +                | Potentially positive effects in the long term. As the last remaining 3 landfill sites within Mid Ulster cease to operate, appropriate restoration and aftercare proposals will eventually improve visual amenity in these areas. By reason of their size, nature an location, all new facilities are potentially visually intrusive. Proposals are guided by locational criteria, e.g., within active or worked out quarries, within industrial estates etc. and the precautionary approach, which can help minimise visual impacts. Litter in close proximity to waste sites can be potentially unsightly, although these are normally controlled by conditions attached to the waste licence. |                    | 0                    |                   | Potentially positive effects in the long term. As the last remaining 3 landfill sites within Mid Ulster cease to operate, appropriate restoration and aftercare proposals will eventually improve visual amenity in these areas. By reason of their size, nature and location, all new facilities are potentially visually intrusive. Incinerators can be particularly intrusive, although there are no immediate plans for one within the district. All proposals are guided by locational criteria, [e.g. within active or worked out quarries, within industrial estates etc.) and the precautionary approach, which can help minimise visual impacts. Litter in close proximity to waste sites can be potentially unsightly, although these are normally controlled by conditions attached to the waste licence. |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets       | د                  | <i>د</i> -               | <i>د</i> -       | Likely effect is uncertain. By reason of their scale, nature or location, waste management facilities have the potential to cause significant damage to the environment in terms of heritage destruction. Potential impact however is dependent on where the proposal is located.   | ٠٠                 | ٠.                   | Pc Pc             | Likely effect is uncertain. By reason of their scale, nature or location, waste management facilities have the potential to cause significant damage to the environment in terms of heritage destruction. Potential impact is dependent on where the proposal is located.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change           | -                  | 1                        | 1                | The management of waste contributes directly to climate change through the emission of GHG from landfill sites and energy use. Overall, waste emissions account for around 3% of the UK's GHG emissions. (NIWMS-2013) The move away from landfilling of waste to increased recycling will help reduce contributions to climate change.  |                    |                      | - er              | The management of waste contributes directly to climate change through the emission of GHG from landfill sites and energy use. Overall, waste emissions account for around 3% of the UK's GHG emissions. (NIWMS-2013) The move away from landfilling of waste to increased recycling will help reduce overall contributions to climate change.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                  | 0                  | 0                        | 0                | Likely to have a neutral effect in relation to this objective. Related flood risk policies should ensure that waste related development, including the infilling of land, does not occur within or near flood risk areas.   | 0                  | 0                    | 0 th              | Likely to have a neutral effect in relation to this objective. Related flood risk policies should ensure that waste related development, infilling of land, does not occur within or near flood risk areas.  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the<br/>production of waste and use<br/>of non-renewable materials</li> </ol> | •                  | 1                        |                  | Likely negative effect. A policy that facilitates landfill or landraising activities would be in direct conflict with this objective. However, given Mid Ulsters commitment to the NI Waste Management Strategy it is unlikely that permission will be granted for new waste disposal facilities.   |                    |                      | Li<br>W<br>is     | Likely negative effect. A policy that facilitates landfill or landraising activities would be in direct conflict with this objective. However, given Mid Ulsters commitment to the NI Waste Management Strategy it is unlikely that permission will be granted for new waste disposal facilities.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance<br>land quality and soil resources                                     | -                  | 0                        | +                | Likely negative effect, as problems can arise from landfill leachate the discharge of wastewater and associated land contamination. The pending closure of the remaining landfill sites will help reduce risks, particularly in the long-term.  | •                  | 0                    | Lil<br>+ as<br>pa | Likely negative effect, as problems can arise from landfill leachate the discharge of wastewater and associated. The pending closure of the remaining landfill sites however, will help reduce the risks particularly in the long-term.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | -                  |                          |                  | Likely negative effect on this objective. Landfill is at the bottom of the waste hierarchy as laid down in the waste framwork directive, and is seen as a last resort for dealing with waste.   |                    |                      | - #               | Likely negative effect on this objective. Landfill is at the bottom of the waste hierarchy as laid down in the waste framwork directive, and is seen as a last resort for dealing with waste.  |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment                     | +                  | +                        | +                | Irrespective of how it is dealt with, the waste industry is an important provider of jobs and investment. The current policy approach can in theory have a positive effect in terms of creating job opportunities.  | +                  | +                    | +<br>F F          | irrespective of how it is dealt with, the waste industry is an important provider of jobs and investment. This approachin theory can have a positive effect in terms of creating job opportunities.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration             | 0                  | 0                        | 0                | Likely neutral effect. Although there may be some localised positive impacts, the overall effect on this objective is likely to be neutral.   | 0                  | 0                    | O ob              | Likley neutral effect. Although there may be some localised positive impacts, the overall effect on this objective is likely to be neutral.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                             | +                  | +                        | +                | Likely positive effects. The waste industry is an important provider of jobs and<br>investment.   | +                  | +                    | +                 | Likely positive effects. The waste industry is an important provider of jobs and investment.   |



|   | Option 1.                         |   | Option 2.                                  |   |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Current policy /<br>Waste Manage  | Jurrent policy Approach under the transitional arrangement i.e. Policy WM3 Waste Disposal of PPS 11<br>Vaste Management applied together with the SPPS.   | Reconfigure existing                       | Reconfigure existing policy WM3 Waste Disposal contained in PPS 11 and SPPS without fundamental amendments.   |
|   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Comments  | Short Med. Long Comments<br>Term Term Term | Comments  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth | +                                 | Likely positive effect on this objective. Current policy is underpinned by the 'proximity principle' emphasising the need to treat and/or dispose wastes in reasonable proximity to their point of generation. This is reinforced under criteria for regional scale developments. | +  | Likely positive effect on this objective. Policy is underpinned by the 'proximity principle' emphasising the need to treat and/or dispose wastes in reasonable proximity to their point of generation. This is reinforced under criteria for regional scale developments. |



|                     | Option 1.  | Option 2.                 |   |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Current policy Approach under the transitional arrangement i.e. Policy WM3 Waste Disposal of PPS 11 Waste Management applied together with the SPPS. | Reconfigure exist         | Reconfigure existing policy WM3 Waste Disposal contained in PPS 11 and SPPS without fundamental amendments. |
|                     | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term Term   | Short Med. Long Term Term | arm Comments  |

|                            | Summary - Waste Disposal (Policy WM3)  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | No significant negative effects have been identified from either approach. Given that this policy facilitates infrastructure for dealing with generated waste, albeit a less sustainable option, it is considered that it can have minor positive impacts on health and well being, particually in the long term as last remaining landfils cease to operate.  |
| Environmental Effects      | No significant environmental effects have been identified from either approach. There is potential for minor negative environmental impacts in terms of for example, noise, smells and landfill leachate. Given Mid Ulsters Commitment to the NI Waste Management Strategy and the waste management hierarchy, it is unlikely that permission will be granted for new waste disposal facilities and, as the remaining landfill sites within the district cease to operate, ther may be long term minor positves in terms of impacts on landscapes, soils and land quality. |
| Economic Effects           | No significant environmental effects have been identified from either approach. Both approaches have potential to bring minor economic benefits in term of job creation and efficent patterns of movement.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Suitable mitigation measures exist in the form of criterion based policies, planning conditions and the existing waste management licensing regime. The use of locational criteria and applying the proximity principle can also help direct new landfill facilities to appropriate locations.   |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Policy WM3 Waste Disposal   |



|  | 1 401+40      |                |                      |  | 2 401             |                        |                    |  |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------------|--|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--|
|  | Optio         | <br> -         |                      |  | Option            |                        |                    | The state of the s |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Mana          | ant poil       | icy App<br>it Facili | Current pointy Approach under the transludial arrangement i.e., policy www.5 Development in the vicinity of waste<br>Management Facilities PPS 11 Waste Management applied together with the SPPS.               | the SPP           | ure exi<br>s witho     | sting p<br>ut fund | reconligure existing policy contained in policy wivis Prs 11 Development in the vicinity of waste management facilities and the SPPS without fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short<br>Term | : Med.<br>Term | l. Long<br>n Term    | Comments   | Short N<br>Term T | Med. Long<br>Term Term |                    | Comments   |
| 1. To reduce poverty and social exclusion  | 0             | 0              | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   | 0                 | 0                      | 0                  | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of<br>the population  | +             | +              | +                    | Likely positive effect on health and well being by ensuring that impacts on peoples amenity is carefully considered for all applications in close proximity to existing or approved waste management facilities. | +                 | +                      | +                  | Likely positive effect on health and well being by ensuring that impacts on peoples amenity is carefully considered for all applications in close proximity to existing or approved waste management facilities.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | N/R           | N/R            | N/R                  | . No relationship  | N/R               | N/R                    | N/R                | No relationship  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | 0             | 0              | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   | 0                 | 0                      | 0                  | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | 0             | 0              | 0                    | Likely neutral effect, it is considered that planning policy would have minimal influence on the prevalence of environmental crime, such as fly tipping or unauthorised infilling.                               | 0                 | 0                      | 0                  | Likely neutral effect. It is considered that planning policy would have minimal influence on the prevalence of environmental crime, such as fly tipping or unauthorised infilling.   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society  | N/R           | N/R            | N/R                  | . No relationship  | N/R               | N/R                    | N/R                | No relationship  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need   | 0             | 0              | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   | 0                 | 0                      | 0                  | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | 0             | 0              | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   | 0                 | 0                      | 0                  | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   |
| <ol> <li>To improve water quality; conserve<br/>water resources and provide for sustainable<br/>sources of water supply</li> </ol> | 0             | 0              | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   | 0                 | 0                      | 0                  | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   |
| 10. To improve air quality   | 0             | 0              | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   | 0                 | 0                      | 0                  | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | 0             | 0              | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   | 0                 | 0                      | 0                  | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes   | 0             | 0              | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   | 0                 | 0                      | 0                  | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where appropriate,<br/>enhance the historic environment and<br/>cultural assets</li> </ol>               | 0             | 0              | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   | 0                 | 0                      | 0                  | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce contributions to climate<br/>change and reduce vulnerability to climate<br/>change</li> </ol>                   | 0             | 0              | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective.   | 0                 | 0                      | 0                  | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0             | 0              | 0                    | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  | 0                 | 0                      | 0                  | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste<br>and use of non-renewable materials  | +             | +              | +                    | Likely positive impact by helping to ensure that the operation of existing or approved waste management facilities will not be prejudiced by neighbouring land uses.   | +                 | +                      | + 11               | Likely positive impact by helping to ensure that the operation of existing or approved waste management facilities will not be prejudiced by neighbouring land uses.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | N/R           | N/R            | N/R                  | No relationship  | N/R               | N/R I                  | N/R                | No relationship  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic<br>growth  | +             | +              | +                    | Likely positive efffect. The importance of developing the green economy is a key element in encouraging business growth. This policy play its part in the creation of 'green' jobs and underpin existing jobs.   | +                 | +                      | +<br>P             | Likely positve efffect. The importance of developing the green economy as a key element in encouraging business growth. This policy can play its part in the creation of 'green' jobs and underpin existing jobs.  |
|  |               |                |                      |  |                   |                        |                    |  |

### Assessment of Alternative Options – Policy WM4 Development in the vicinity of waste Management facilities

KEY

|  | Option 1.        | 1.                     |                     |  | Option 2. | 2.                     |                     |  |
|--|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|-----------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Currer.<br>Manag | t polic,<br>ement      | y Appro<br>Faciliti | Current policy Approach under the transitional arrangement i.e. policy WM 5 Development in the Vicinity of Waste<br>Management Facilities PPS 11 Waste Management applied together with the SPPS.  |           | gure e)<br>'S with     | isting ,<br>out fun | Reconfigure existing policy contained in policy WM5 PPS 11 Development in the Vicinity of waste management facilities and the SPPS without fundamental amendments.   |
|  | Short<br>Term    | Med. Long<br>Term Term | Long<br>Term        | Short Med. long Comments   | Short I   | Med. Long<br>Term Term | ong<br>Ferm         | Short Med. Long Comments Term Term Term Term   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | 0                | 0                      | 0                   | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  | 0         | 0                      | 0                   | ikely to have a minimal effect on this objective.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | 0                | 0                      | 0                   | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  | 0         | 0                      | 0                   | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +                | +                      | +                   | The waste industry is an important provider of jobs and investment. This approach can have a positive effect by helping to ensure that the operation of existing or approved waste management facilities will not be prejudiced by neighbouring land uses. | +         | +                      | +                   | The waste industry is an important provider of jobs and investment. This approach can have a positive effect by helping to ensure that the operation of existing or approved waste management facilities will not be prejudiced by neighbouring land uses. |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | 0                | 0                      | 0                   | Likely to have a minimal effect on this objective  | 0         | 0                      | 0                   | ikely to have a minimal effect on this objective   |

### Assessment of Alternative Options – Policy WM4 Development in the vicinity of waste Management facilities

KEY

|                     | Option 1.   | Option 2.  |
|---------------------|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Current policy Approach under the transitional arrangement i.e. policy WM 5 Development in the Vicinity of Waste<br>Management Facilities PPS 11 Waste Management applied together with the SPPS. | urrent policy Approach under the transitional arrangement i.e. policy WM 5 Development in the Vicinity of Waste management facilities and the SPPS without fundamental amendments. |
|                     | Short Med. Long Comments Comments   | Short Med. Long Comments   |

|                            | Summary - Development in the Vicinity of Waste Management Facilities (Policy WM4)  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | No significant effects have been identified from either approach. Potential for minor positive effects on Health and well being by ensuring that impacts on peoples amenity is carefully considered for all applications in close proximity to existing or approved waste management facilities.                 |
| Environmental Effects      | No significant effects have been identified from either approach. Potential minor positive impact by helping to ensure that the operation of existing or approved waste management facilities will not be prejudiced by neighbouring land uses.  |
| Economic Effects           | No significant effects have been identified from either approach. Potential minor postive effects terms of facilitating the creation of 'green' job opportunities and helping to ensure that the operation of existing or approved waste management facilities will not be prejudiced by neighbouring land uses. |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Potential mitgation through consultation with statutory consultees, in particular Environmental Health and NIEA  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - Reconfigure existing policy and introduce Policy WM4 Development in the Vicinity of Waste Management Facilities.  |

#### Telecommunications, Overhead Cables, High Structures and other Utilities

|  |                                       |                               |                           |  |             |              | Key                       | Positive Neetral Uncertain Maps   Notice   |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------|--------------|---------------------------|--|
|  | Approach 1.                           | 11.                           |                           |  | Approach 2. |              |                           |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Retain cur<br>'Overhead<br>with SPPS. | rrent policy<br>d Cables' Pla | under PPS<br>anning Straf | Retain current policy under PPS 10 Telecommunications (April 2002) and policy PSU 11 'Overhead Cables' Planning Strategy for Rural NI (September 1993) and apply together with SPPS.   |             | ion and co   | nsolidation<br>policy wit | Amalgamation and consolidation of policies contained within PPS 10 Telecommunications and SPPS and include policy with regard to Areas of Constraint (AoC) designations.   |
|  | Short                                 | Med.<br>Term                  | Long                      | Comment  | Short       | Med.<br>Term | Long                      | Comment  |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | +                                     | +                             | +                         | Likely positive impacts. Access to good telecommunications services is vital because it helps to keep people and services connected, particularly in rural areas where isolation is more common and where people can more readily feel cut off from the main urban centres.  | +           | +            | +                         | Likely positive impacts. Access to good telecommunications services is vital because it helps to keep people and services connected, particularly in rural areas where isolation is more common and where people can more readily feel cut off from the main urban centres.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve the<br/>health and wellbeing of the<br/>population</li> </ol>      | +                                     | +                             | +                         | Likely positive impacts. With increased reliance on online services, and greater public expectations in terms of access to fast & reliable broadband, it has become vital that this type of infrastructure is facilitated as appropriate. Phone masts and powerline development are guided by 1998 International Commission for Non-lonising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guidelines. | +           | +            | +                         | Likely positive impacts. With increased reliance on online services, and greater public expectations in terms of access to fast & reliable broadband, it has become vital that this type of infrastructure is facilitated as appropriate. Phone masts and powerline development are guided by 1998 International Commission for Non-lonising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guidelines. |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education and skills of the population</li> </ol>              | +                                     | +                             | +                         | Likely positive impacts. Provision of good telecommunications services is vitally important for education purposes.  | +           | +            | +                         | Likely positive impacts. Provision of good telecommunications services is vitally important for education purposes.  |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home</li> </ol> | +                                     | +                             | +                         | Likely positive impacts. Access to good telecommunications services is vital because it helps to keep people and services connected, particularly in rural areas where isolation is more common and where people can more readily feel cut off from the main urban centres.  | +           | +            | +                         | Likely positive impacts. Access to good telecommunications services is vital because it helps to keep people and services connected, particularly in rural areas where isolation is more common and where people can more readily feel cut off from the main urban centres.  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | N/R                                   | N/R                           | N/R                       | No relationship between telecommunications and reducing crime.   | N/R         | N/R          | N/R                       | No relationship between telecommunications and reducing crime.   |

| N/N | No<br>Relationship |
|-----|--------------------|
|     | Major<br>Position  |
| 1   | Uncertain          |
| 0   | Neutral            |
| *   | Negative           |
| Į.  | Positive           |

|   | Annroach 1             | -                            |                          |  | Approach 2 |           |                          |   |
|---|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|------------|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Retain cur<br>Overhead | rent policy<br>I Cables' Pla | under PPS<br>Inning Stra | Retain current policy under PPS 10 Telecommunications (April 2002) and policy PSU 11<br>'Overhead Cables' Planning Strategy for Rural NI (September 1993) and apply together with SPPS.  |            | on and co | nsolidatio<br>policy wit | Amalgamation and consolidation of policies contained within PPS 10 Telecommunications and SPPS and include policy with regard to Areas of Constraint (AoC) designations.  |
| •   | Short                  | .                            | Long                     | Comment  | Short      | Med.      | Long                     | Comment   |
|   | Term                   | Term                         | Term                     |  | Term       | Term      | Term                     |   |
| <ul><li>6. To encourage a<br/>sense of community and<br/>promote a more equal and<br/>inclusive society</li></ul> | +                      | +                            | +                        | Likely positive impacts. Access to good telecommunications services is vital because it helps to keep people and services connected, particularly in rural areas where isolation is more common and where people can more readily feel cut off from the main urban centres.                                      | +          | +         | +                        | Likely positive impacts. Access to good telecommunications services is vital because it helps to keep people and services connected, particularly in rural areas where isolation is more common and where people can more readily feel cut off from the main urban centres.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                                    | +                      | +                            | +                        | Likely positive impacts. Access to good telecommunications services is vital because it helps to keep people and services connected, particularly in rural areas where isolation is more common and where people can more readily feel cut off from the main urban centres.                                      | +          | +         | +                        | Likely positive impacts. Access to good telecommunications services is vital because it helps to keep people and services connected, particularly in rural areas where isolation is more common and where people can more readily feel cut off from the main urban centres.   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | +                      | +                            | +                        | Likely positive impact. Facilitating the development of telecommunications infrastructure can reduce the need to travel, for example, by online shopping.  | +          | +         | +                        | Likely positive impact. Facilitating the development of telecommunications infrastructure can reduce the need to travel, for example, by online shopping.   |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply         | N/R                    | N/R                          | N/R                      | No relationship between telecommunications and improving water quality.  | N/R        | N/R       | N/R                      | No relationship between telecommunications and improving water quality.   |
| 10. To improve air<br>quality   | +                      | +                            | +                        | Likely positive impact. Facilitating the development of telecommunications infrastructure can reduce the need to travel, contribute to a reduction in energy consumption, facilitate internet shopping, support teleworking and provide access to online public services supporting a decrease in air pollution. | +          | +         | +                        | Likely positive impact. Facilitating the development of telecommunications infrastructure can reduce the need to to travel, contribute to a reduction in energy consumption, facilitate internet shopping, support teleworking and provide access to online public services and therefore supporting a decrease in air pollution. |

|          | T,      | ×            |
|----------|---------|--------------|
| <b>5</b> | Dive Ne | Negative Nes |
|          |         |              |

|  | Approach 1.                           | 1.                                 |                          |  | Approach 2.               |              |                           |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Retain cur<br>'Overhead<br>with SPPS. | rrent policy<br>1 Cables' Pla<br>1 | under PPS<br>anning Stra | Retain current policy under PPS 10 Telecommunications (April 2002) and policy PSU 11 'Overhead Cables' Planning Strategy for Rural NI (September 1993) and apply together with SPPS.   | Amalgamation and SPPS and | on and co    | nsolidation<br>policy wit | Amalgamation and consolidation of policies contained within PPS 10 Telecommunications and SPPS and include policy with regard to Areas of Constraint (AoC) designations.   |
|  | Short<br>Term                         | Med.<br>Term                       | Long<br>Term             | Comment  | Short                     | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term              | Comment  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>   |                                       | ı                                  | ,                        | Likely negative impact. Application of criterion based<br>policies, for example in relation to siting/site sharing,<br>policies can provide mitigation.  | 0                         | 0            | 0                         | Likely neutral impact. By including a policy related to Areas Of Constraint, this approach (in combination with criterion based policies) can give additional protection to environmentally sensitive areas.   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes   | 1                                     |                                    | 1                        | Likely negative impact due to the type of development. Mitigation by way of criterion based policy on siting, design and impact upon visual amenity.   | 0                         | 0            | 0                         | Likely neutral impacts. By including a policy related to defined Areas Of Constraint, this approach in combination criterion based policy will give additional protection to the districts townscapes and most sensitive landscapes  |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and,<br/>where appropriate,<br/>enhance the historic<br/>environment and cultural<br/>assets</li> </ol> | <i>د</i> .                            | <i>ر</i>                           | ۷.                       | Impacts on this objective are uncertain and will depend on a case by case basis. Potential mitigation through application of criterion based policy related to siting, design and impact upon visual amenity and application of related built heritage policies. | <i>د.</i>                 | <i>د-</i>    | <i>د.</i>                 | Impacts on this objective are uncertain and will depend on a case by case basis. By including a policy related to defined Areas Of Constraint, this approach (in combination with built heritage policies) can give additional protection to the some of the districts historic assets, including the historic landscape of Beaghmore. |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                                     | +                                     | +                                  | +                        | Likely positive impact. It is envisaged that this will reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing the need to travel, energy consumption an demission of greenhouse gases.   | +                         | +            | +                         | Likely positive impact. It is envisaged that this will reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing the need to travel and, energy consumption, and emission of greenhouse gases.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0                                     | 0                                  | 0                        | Likely minimal impact, although possible indirect positive effects by reducing the need to travel, reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and causes of climate change.  | 0                         | 0            | 0                         | Likely minimal impact, although possible indirect positive effects by reducing the need to travel, reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and causes of climate change.  |

|   | ŀ        | *)       | 0       | 4         | 1     |   | N/N |
|---|----------|----------|---------|-----------|-------|---|-----|
| > | Positive | Negative | Neutral | Uncertain | Major | 1 | No  |

|  | Approach 1.                           | <u>.</u>                      |                           |  | Approach 2. |              |                            |   |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------|--------------|----------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Retain cur<br>'Overhead<br>with SPPS. | rrent policy<br>1 Cables' Pla | under PPS<br>anning Strai | Retain current policy under PPS 10 Telecommunications (April 2002) and policy PSU 11<br>'Overhead Cables' Planning Strategy for Rural NI (September 1993) and apply together with SPPS.  |             | on and co    | nsolidation<br>policy with | Amalgamation and consolidation of policies contained within PPS 10 Telecommunications and SPPS and include policy with regard to Areas of Constraint (AoC) designations.  |
|  | Short                                 | Med.<br>Term                  | Long<br>Term              | Comment  | Short       | Med.<br>Term | Long                       | Comment   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                 | +                                     | +                             | +                         | Likely positive impact. It is envisaged that this will reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing the need to travel and energy consumption.   | +           | +            | +                          | Likely positive impact. It is envisaged that this will reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing the need to travel and energy consumption.  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | 0                                     | 0                             | 0                         | Likely neutral impact. Mitigation by way of criterion<br>based policy on siting and design and application of<br>appropriate conditions.   | 0           | 0            | 0                          | Likely neutral impact. By including a policy related to defined Areas Of Constraint, this approach (in combination with the SCA designations) will give additional protection to the districts most vulnerable landscapes, including areas of upland blanket bog and natural grassland in areas such as the high Sperrins and at Slieve Beagh.  |
| 18. To encourage<br>sustainable economic<br>growth   | ‡                                     | ‡                             | ‡                         | Developing a high quality telecommunications infrastructure is essential for sustainable economic growth. Fast efficient broadband, is recognised as a significant factor in business access to compete successfully in external markets and in promoting Mid ulster as an attractive inward investment location. A high-quality telecommunications infrastructure is therefore necessary to improve international and internal connectivity, and is essential to meet the current and future needs of businesses. | ‡           | ‡            | ‡                          | Developing a high quality telecommunications infrastructure is essential for sustainable economic growth. Fast efficient broadband, is recognised as a significant factor in business access to compete successfully in external markets and in promoting Mid Ulster as an attractive investment location. A high-quality telecommunications infrastructure is therefore necessary to improve international and internal connectivity, and is essential to meet the current and future needs of businesses. |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody<br/>the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and satisfying<br/>employment</li> </ol> | +                                     | +                             | +                         | Likely positive effects. By facilitating development of telecommunications infrastructure this approach can have positive effect in supporting the development of employment opportunities to which local residents have access.   | +           | +            | +                          | Likely positive effects. By facilitating development of telecommunications infrastructure this approach can have a positive effect in supporting the development of employment opportunities to which local residents have access.  |

| N/H<br>No<br>Relationship |
|---------------------------|
| 1                         |
| 1 2 2                     |
| 7<br>Uncertain            |
| 0<br>Neutral              |
| Negative                  |
| Postove                   |

|  | Approach 1.                           | 1.                           |                          |   | Approach 2. |              |              |   |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Retain cur<br>'Overhead<br>with SPPS. | rent policy<br>I Cables' Pla | under PPS<br>anning Stra | Retain current policy under PPS 10 Telecommunications (April 2002) and policy PSU 11 'Overhead Cables' Planning Strategy for Rural NI(September 1993) and apply together with SPPS.   |             | on and cor   | nsolidation  | Amalgamation and consolidation of policies contained within PPS 10 Telecommunications and SPPS and include policy with regard to Areas of Constraint (AoC) designations.  |
|  | Short                                 | Med.<br>Term                 | Long<br>Term             | Comment   | Short       | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comment   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | +                                     | +                            | +                        | Likely positive effects. By facilitating the growth of telecommunications infrastructure this approach can have a positive effect in supporting the development of employment opportunities to which all residents have access.   | +           | +            | +            | Likely positive effects. By facilitating the growth of telecommunications infrastructure this approach can have a positive effect in supporting the development of employment opportunities to which all residents have access.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | +                                     | +                            | +                        | Likely positive impact. Developing a high quality telecommunications infrastructure is essential for sustainable economic growth. Fast efficient broadband, is recognised as a significant factor in business access to compete successfully in external markets and in promoting Mid Ulster as an attractive inward investment location. A high-quality telecommunications infrastructure is therefore necessary to improve external and internal connectivity, and is essential to meet the current and future needs of businesses. | +           | +            | +            | Likely positive impact. Developing a high quality telecommunications infrastructure is essential for sustainable economic growth. Fast efficient broadband, is recognised as a significant factor in business access to compete successfully in external markets and in promoting Mid ulster as an attractive inward investment location. A high-quality telecommunications infrastructure is therefore necessary to improve external I and internal connectivity, and is essential to meet the current and future needs of businesses. |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | +                                     | +                            | +                        | Likely positive impact. Facilitating fast and reliable<br>broadband can reduce the need to travel through for<br>example, online shopping.  | +           | +            | +            | Likely positive impact. Facilitating fast and reliable<br>broadband can reduce the need to travel through for<br>example, online shopping.  |



|                     | Approach 1.                               | 1.                           |                            |  | Approach 2.              | -                        |                            |  |
|---------------------|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Retain curre<br>'Overhead (<br>with SPPS. | rent policy<br>I Cables' Pla | under PPS 1<br>nning Strat | tetain current policy under PPS 10 Telecommunications (April 2002) and policy PSU 11 An Overhead Cables' Planning Strategy for Rural NI (September 1993) and apply together are vith SPPS. | Amalgamat<br>and SPPS ar | ion and co<br>nd include | nsolidatior<br>policy with | Retain current policy under PPS 10 Telecommunications (April 2002) and policy PSU 11 Amalgamation and consolidation of policies contained within PPS 10 Telecommunications 'Overhead Cables' Planning Strategy for Rural NI (September 1993) and apply together and SPPS and include policy with regard to Areas of Constraint (AoC) designations. |
|                     | Short                                     | Short Med.                   | Long                       | tuommo)  | Short                    | Short Med.               | Long                       | tuo marco  |
|                     | Term                                      | Term Term                    | Term                       | COMMISSION   | Term                     | Term                     | Term                       | Collinent  |

|                               | Summary - Policy TOHS 1 Utilities Outside of Areas of Constraints on Wind Turbines and High Structures   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Social Effects                | Both approaches are likely to have broasdly positive social impacts. Access to good telecommunications services is vital because it helps to keep people and services connected, particularly in rural areas where people can often feel isolated and disconnected from public services and amenities.   |
| Environmental Effects         | There are potential minor negative effects from Option 1, although these can be offset with the application of criterion based strategic policies. Option 2 may avoid potential negative effects with the introduction of a policy related to identified Areas of Constraint (AoC). This Option offers a greater degree of protection to our more sensitive landscapes in particular, but also local biodiversity and historic assets.                                     |
| Economic Effects              | Both approaches are likely to have broadly positive impacts on economic growth and investment. Developing a high quality telecommunication infrastructure is essential for sustainable economic growth and for meeting the current and future needs of businesses. The introduction of a policy linked to AoCs is unlikely to hinder economic development given it includes exceptions allowing development at identified 'not sopts' or proposals of Regional Importance. |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | No significant negative effects from either approach are anticipated. Given the type of development, it may be difficult to completely avoid adverse impacts on landscapes / townscapes and biodiversity. Application of criterion based policy on a case by case basis can offset potential negative effects under both Options whereas the introduction of AoCs can give additional protection to landscapes and biodiversity under Option 2.                            |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 2 - Policy TOHS 1 Utilities Outside of Areas of Constraints on Wind Turbines and High Structures.   |

Assessment of Alternative - Brougher Mountain Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures (AoC)

§ 8 8

Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain

|   | Ontion 1 |          |           | Christian Administration (Actionship)   |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|---|
|   |          |          |           |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Broughe  | r Mounta | in Area o | Brougher Mountain Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures   |
|   | Short    | Med.     | Long      | Comments  |
|   | Term     | Term     | Term      |   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty<br/>and social exclusion</li> </ol>        | 0        | 0        | 0         | Impact on this objective is likely to be negligible. Policy contains exceptions to allow telecommunications development in recognised notspots and essential electricity transmissions. This can help ensure existing and future residents within the AoC will not be unfairly disadvantaged from, for example, lack of broadband or electricity.                     |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population              | 0        | 0        | 0         | Restricting renewable the possibility of renewable energy development may have a negative impact in terms of improving resilience to Climate Change effects. Given the extent of the proposed AoC for Brougher Mountain however, and the proposed AoC as a whole, it is considered the overall impact on the Councils delivery of renewable energy should be limited. |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population              | N/R      | N/R      | N/R       | No Relationship   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home | N/R      | N/R      | N/R       | No relationship   |
| 5. To reduce crime<br>and anti-social activity                        | N/R      | N/R      | N/R       | No Relationship   |

Assessment of Alternative - Brougher Mountain Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures (AoC)

|   |               |              |              | Key Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain Major No.  |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
|   | Option 1.     | 1.           |              |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Broughe       | er Mount     | ain Area (   | Brougher Mountain Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures  |
|   | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society | 0             | 0            | 0            | Impact on promoting a more equal and inclusive society is likely to be negligible given the small extent of the proposed AoC. Policy contains exceptions to allow telecommunications development in recognised notspots, essential electricity transmissions or supplies and essential farm structures, thereby reducing the possibility of existing or future residents being unfairly disadvantaged in terms of, for example, access to electrical and broadband services. |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need      | 0             | 0            | 0            | Impact on this objective is likely to be negligible given the extent of the proposed AoC. Policy contains exceptions to allow telecommunications development in recognised notspots, essential electricity transmissions or supplies and essential farm structures, thereby reducing the possibility of existing or future residents being unfairly disadvantaged in terms of, for example, access to electrical and broadband services.                                     |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment                               | N/R           | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  |

Assessment of Alternative - Brougher Mountain Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures (AoC)

8 g 2

Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain

|  |           |          |         | Relationship.  |
|--|-----------|----------|---------|--|
|  | Option 1. | <br>     |         |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Broughe   | r Mounta | in Area | Brougher Mountain Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures  |
|  | Short     | Med.     | Long    | of a common  |
|  | Term      | Term     | Term    | COMMITTERIES   |
| <ol> <li>To improve water<br/>quality; conserve water<br/>resources and provide for<br/>sustainable sources of<br/>water supply</li> </ol> | N/R       | N/R      | N/R     | No Relationship  |
| 10. To improve air<br>quality  | 0         | 0        | 0       | Restricting wind energy development will not help improve air quality. It is considered however, there will only be a limited impact given the extent of the area concerned and the scope for wind energy development elsewhere in the district. |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>   | +         | +        | +       | Likely positive effects by reducing the possiblity of development  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes   | ‡         | ‡        | ‡       | Likely significant positive effects by restricting the development of high structures within the more prominent<br>and widely visible parts of Brougher Mountain.  |

Assessment of Alternative - Brougher Mountain Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures (AoC)

|  |           |              |           | Key Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain Major No. No.   |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|---|
|  | Option 1. | ا:_          |           |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Broughe   | r Mounta     | in Area ( | Brougher Mountain Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures   |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | +         | +            | +         | Likely positive effects by reducing the risk of harm been caused to built heritage assets   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change     | 0         | 0            | 0         | Restricting wind energy development will not reduce contributions to climate change. It is considered however, the impact may be limited given the extent of the proposed AoC and the scope for wind energy development within the district as a whole. |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                            | 0         | 0            | 0         | Minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                   | 0         | 0            | 0         | Restricting wind energy development will not minimise the use of non-renewable materials. It is considered however, the impact may be limited given the extent of the proposed AoC and the scope for wind energy development within the whole district. |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources                                  | +         | +            | +         | Likely positive effects within the AoC by reducing the risk of loss of agricultural land, natural grassland and areas of peat bog.  |

Assessment of Alternative - Brougher Mountain Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures (AoC)

8 g 2

Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain

|  | :         |          |         | Prefite North Relationship  |
|--|-----------|----------|---------|---|
|  | Option 1. | <u>.</u> |         |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Broughe   | r Mounta | in Area | Brougher Mountain Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures |
|  | Short     | Med.     | Long    | Comments  |
|  | Term      | Term     | Term    |   |
| 18. To encourage<br>sustainable economic<br>growth                                     | 0         | 0        | 0       | Minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | 0         | 0        | 0       | Minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | 0         | 0        | 0       | Minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | 0         | 0        | 0       | Minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | N/R       | N/R      | N/R     | No relationship   |

# Assessment of Alternative - Brougher Mountain Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures (AoC)

| N/R<br>No<br>Relationship |
|---------------------------|
| 1                         |
| Major                     |
| 7<br>Uncertain            |
| 0<br>Neutral              |
| Nogative                  |
| Positive                  |
| Key                       |

|                     | Option 1. |          |   |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Broughe   | r Mounta | Brougher Mountain Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures |
|                     | Short     | Med.     | Short Med. Long   |
|                     | Term      | Term     | Term   Term   Term  |

|                               | Summary - Area of Constraint Brougher Mountain (AoC - BM)   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | No significant or minor negative effects are anticipated.   |
| Environmental Effects         | Potentially significant positive effects in terms of maintaining and enhancing the scenic quality of the more widely visible parts of the Brougher Mountain . Minor positive effects are anticipated in terms of protecting agricultural land and peat bog areas and minimising the risk of disturbance to known and unknown built heritage assets.   |
| <b>Economic Effects</b>       | No signifcant or minor negative economic effects are anticipated.   |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | There is mitigation within policy by allowing structures up to 15 metres in height and structures taller than 15 metres, under certain circumstances. This can avoid potentially negative effects, such as lack of broadband connection, electricity connection or erection of farm buildings, that may have been posed by introducing a blanket AoC. |
| Preferred Option              | Introduce Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures at Brougher Mountain.   |

Assessment of Alternative - Slieve Beagh Area of Contrainton Wind Turbines and High Structures

| Assessment of Alternative -   | . Slieve B | eagh Are     | a of Con | Assessment of Alternative - Slieve Beagh Area of Contrainton Wind Turbines and High Structures  Key  Rey  Magnine Magn |
|---|------------|--------------|----------|--|
|   | Option 1.  | ا ا          |          |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Slieve Be  | agh Area     | of Cons  | Slieve Beagh Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures   |
|   | Short      | Med.<br>Term | Long     | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion                                | 0          | 0            | 0        | Impact on this objective is likely to be negligible. Policy contains exceptions to allow telecommunications development in recognised notspots and essential electricity transmissions, which can help ensure existing and future residents within the AoC will not be unfairly disadvantaged from for example, lack of broadband or electricity.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population              | 0          | 0            | 0        | Restricting renewable energy may have a negative impact in terms of improving resilience to Climate Change effects. Given the extent of the proposed AoC for the Slive Beagh Area however, and the proposed AoC as a whole, it is considered the overall impact on the Councils delivery of renewable energy should be limited. Pressure analysis maps would also suggest that, the proposed Slieve Beagh AoC area has avoided significant pressure from wind farms and single wind turbines to date. There may be some benefits in terms of neighbouring amenity for existing and future residents within the AoC, although his would be limited given how sparsely populated the area is.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population              | N/R        | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home | N/R        | N/R          | N/R      | No relationship  |
| 5. To reduce crime<br>and anti-social activity                        | N/R        | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship  |

## Assessment of Alternative - Slieve Beagh Area of Contrainton Wind Turbines and High Structures

| Assessment of Alternative - Slieve Beagh Area of Contrainton Wind Turbines and                            | . Slieve B | eagh Are     | sa of Cor | trainton Wind Turbines and High Structures  Key  Repaire  Relationship   |
|---|------------|--------------|-----------|--|
| ,   | Option 1.  | <br> -<br> - |           |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Slieve Be  | eagh Area    | a of Cons | Slieve Beagh Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures   |
|   | Short      | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                       | 0          | 0            | 0         | Impact on promoting a more equal and inclusive society is likely to be negligible given the extent of the proposed AoC and how sparsely populated it is. Policy also contains exceptions to allow telecommunications development in recognised notspots, essential electricity transmissions or supplies and essential farm structures , thereby reducing the possibility of existing or future residents being unfairly disadvantaged in terms of for example access to broadband services. |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                            | 0          | 0            | 0         | Impact on this objective is likely to be negligible given the extent of the proposed AoC and how sparsely populate it is. Policy contains exceptions to allow telecommunications development in recognised notspots, essential electricity transmissions or supplies and farm structures thereby reducing the possibility of existing or future residents being unfairly disadvantaged in terms of access to electrical and broadband services and electricity.                              |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   | N/R        | N/R          | N/R       | No Relationship  |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | N/R        | N/R          | N/R       | No Relationship  |
| 10. To improve air quality  | 0          | 0            | 0         | Restricting wind energy development will not help improve air quality. It is considered however, there will only be a limited impact given the extent of the area concerned and the scope for wind energy development elsewhere in the district.   |

## Assessment of Alternative - Slieve Beagh Area of Contrainton Wind Turbines and High Structures

N/8 No Helationship

|  | , 401,440 |           |         |   |
|--|-----------|-----------|---------|---|
|  | Option T. |           |         |   |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Slieve Be | eagh Area | of Cons | Slieve Beagh Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures  |
|  | Short     | Med.      | Long    | Comments  |
|  | ıerm      | ıerm      | lerm    |   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>                                 | +         | +         | +       | Likely positive effects by reducing the possibility of development in the ecologically rich landscape of Slieve Beagh   |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes           | ‡         | ‡         | ‡       | Likely significant positive effects on by restricting the development of high structures within the more prominent and widely visible parts of this sensitive landscape (SAC/SPA/ASSI)  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | +         | +         | +       | Likely positive effects by reducing the risk of harm been caused to built heritage assets.  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change     | 0         | 0         | 0       | Restricting wind energy development will not reduce contributions to climate change. It is considered however, the impact may be limited given the extent of the proposed AoC and the scope for wind energy development within the whole district.      |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                            | 0         | 0         | 0       | Minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                   | 0         | 0         | 0       | Restricting wind energy development will not minimise the use of non-renewable materials. It is considered however, the impact may be limited given the extent of the proposed AoC and the scope for wind energy development within the whole district. |

Assessment of Alternative - Slieve Beagh Area of Contrainton Wind Turbines and High Structures

| Assessment of Alternative - Slieve Beagh Area of Contrainton Wind Turbines and         | - Slieve B.   | eagh Are     | ea of Con | rainton Wind Turbines and High Structures  Key  Rey  Meaning  Mean |
|--|---------------|--------------|-----------|--|
|  | Option 1.     |              |           |  |
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Slieve Be     | agh Area     | a of Cons | Slieve Beagh Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures   |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance land quality and<br/>soil resources</li> </ol>    | +             | +            | +         | Likely positive effects within the AoC by reducing the possibility of loss of or disruption to an internationally recognised area of blanket bog (SAC).  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | 0             | 0            | 0         | Minimal impact on this objective.  |
| 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment         | 0             | 0            | 0         | Minimal impact on this objective.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration | 0             | 0            | 0         | Minimal impact on this objective.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                 | 0             | 0            | 0         | Minimal impact on this objective.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth          | N/R           | N/R          | N/R       | No relationship  |

## Assessment of Alternative - Slieve Beagh Area of Contrainton Wind Turbines and High Structures



|           | Slieve Beagh Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures | Comments        |                |
|-----------|--|-----------------|----------------|
|           | . Constrain  | ong             | erm            |
|           | şh Area ol   | Med. L          | Term T         |
| Option 1. | ieve Beag  | Short Med. Long | Term Term Term |
|           | SA / SEA Objectives  |                 |                |

|                               | Summary - Slieve Beagh Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Social Effects                | No significant or minor negative effects are anticipated.  |
| Environmental Effects         | Potentially significant positive effects in terms of maintaining and enhancing the ecology and scenic quality of Slieve Beagh SAC/SPA/ASSI . Minor positive effects are anticipated in terms of protecting blanket bog which characterises the whole area.   |
| Economic Effects              | No significant negative or minor negative economic effects are anticipated.  |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | There is mitigation within policy by allowing structures up to 15 metres in height and structures taller than 15 metres, under certain circumstances. This can avoid potentially negative effects, such as the lack of broadband/electricity connection, that may have been posed by having a blanket AoC. |
| Preferred Option              | Introduce Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures at Slieve Beagh  |

#### 858

#### Assessment of Alternative - High Sperrins Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures Key



|  | Option 1.     |              |          |  |
|--|---------------|--------------|----------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | High Spe      | rrins Are    | a of Con | High Sperrins Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long     | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty<br/>and social exclusion</li> </ol>                         | 0             | 0            | 0        | Impact on this objective is likely to be negligible. Policy contains exceptions to allow telecommunications development in recognised notspots and essential electricity transmissions, which can help ensure existing and future residents within the AoC will not be unfairly disadvantaged from, for example, lack of broadband or electricity.   |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population                               | 0             | 0            | 0        | Restricting renewable energy may have a negative impact in terms of improving resilience to Climate Change effects. Given the extent of the proposed AoC for the Sperrins however, and the proposed AoC as a whole, it is considered the overall impact on the Councils delivery of renewable energy should be limited. Pressure analysis maps would also suggest that, apart from a some pockets of encroachment, the proposed Sperrins AoC area has largely avoided significant pressure from wind farms and single wind turbines to date. There may be some benefits in terms of neighbouring amenity for those residing within the AoC, although the as only parts of the AoC are sparsely populated, this would be unlimited. |
| <ol> <li>To improve the education and skills of the population</li> </ol>              | N/R           | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home</li> </ol> | N/R           | N/R          | N/R      | No relationship  |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | N/R           | N/R          | N/R      | No Relationship  |

#### 859

## Assessment of Alternative - High Sperrins Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures

N/R No Relationship

|  | Option 1. |              |              |  |
|--|-----------|--------------|--------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | High Spe  | rrins Are    | a of Con     | High Sperrins Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures  |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage a<br/>sense of community and<br/>promote a more equal<br/>and inclusive society</li> </ol> | 0         | 0            | 0            | Impact on promoting a more equal and inclusive society is likely to be negligible given the extent of the proposed AoC and how sparsely populated it is. Policy contains exceptions to allow telecommunications development in recognised notspots, essential electricity transmissions or supplies and farm structures thereby reducing the possibility of existing or future residents being unfairly disadvantaged in terms of access to electrical and broadband services. |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                                   | 0         | 0            | 0            | Impact on this objective is likely to be negligible given the extent of the proposed AoC and how sparsely populate it is. Policy contains exceptions to allow telecommunications development in recognised notspots, essential electricity transmissions or supplies and farm structures thereby reducing the possibility of existing or future residents being unfairly disadvantaged in terms of access to electrical and broadband services.                                |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | N/R       | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  |
| 9. To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply        | N/R       | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship  |
| 10. To improve air<br>quality  | 0         | 0            | 0            | Restricting wind energy development will not help improve air quality. It is considered however, there will only be a limited impact given the extent of the area concerned and the scope for wind energy development elsewhere in the district.   |

#### 860

#### Assessment of Alternative - High Sperrins Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures Key



N/R No Relationship

|  | Option 1. | ا: ا         |              |  |
|--|-----------|--------------|--------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | High Spe  | errins Are   | a of Con     | High Sperrins Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures  |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments   |
| 11. To conserve and<br>enhance biodiversity  | +         | +            | +            | Likely positive effects by reducing the possibility of development in sensitive and biodiversity rich landscapes such as the High Sperrins.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes           | ‡         | ‡            | ‡            | Likely significant positive effects by restricting the development of high structures within the distinctive and sensitive landscape of the Sperrins.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets | +         | +            | +            | Likely positive effects by reducing the risk of harm been caused to built heritage assets  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change     | 0         | 0            | 0            | Restricting wind energy development will not reduce contributions to climate change. It is considered however, the impact may be limited given the extent of the proposed AoC and the scope for wind energy development within the whole district. |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                            | 0         | 0            | 0            | Minimal impact on this objective.  |

#### Assessment of Alternative - High Sperrins Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures Key



|  | Option 1. |              |              |   |
|--|-----------|--------------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | High Spe  | rrins Area   | a of Con     | High Sperrins Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures   |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials</li> </ol>                 | 0         | 0            | 0            | Restricting wind energy development will not minimise the use of non-renewable materials. It is considered however, the impact may be limited given the extent of the proposed AoC and the scope for wind energy development within the whole district. |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance land quality and<br/>soil resources</li> </ol>                        | +         | +            | +            | Likely positive effects within the AoC by reducing the possibility of loss of or disruption to soil resources including carbon stores/bogland areas.  |
| 18. To encourage<br>sustainable economic<br>growth   | 0         | 0            | 0            | Minimal impact on this objective.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody<br/>the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and satisfying<br/>employment</li> </ol> | 0         | 0            | 0            | Minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     | 0         | 0            | 0            | Minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                     | 0         | 0            | 0            | Minimal impact on this objective.   |

## Assessment of Alternative - High Sperrins Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures



|   | Option 1. |            |           |   |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | High Spe  | rrins Area | a of Cons | High Sperrins Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures |
|   | Short     | Med.       | Long      | Comments  |
|   | lerm      | lerm       | lerm      |   |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth | N/R       | N/R        | N/R       | N/R No relationship   |

|                               | Summary - Area of Constraint High Sperrins (AoC - High Sperrins)  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Social Effects                | No significant or minor negative effects are anticipated.   |
| Environmental Effects         | Potentially significant positive effects in terms of maintaining and enhancing the scenic quality of the more elevated parts of the Sperrins AONB. Minor positive effects are anticipated in terms of protecting blanket bog which characterises this whole area and minimising the risk of disturbance to known and unknown built heritage assets. |
| Economic Effects              | No significant or minor negative economic effects are anticipated.  |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | There is mitigation within policy by allowing structures up to 15 metres in height and taller structures under certain circumstances. This can avoid potentially negative effects, such as lack of broadband connection or electricity connection, that may have been posed by introducing a blanket AoC.   |
| Preferred Option              | Introduce Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures in the High Sperrins  |

#### Renewable Energy

### Assessment of Alternatives – Policy RNW 1 Renewables Development

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|  | t acital |          |            |  | C acita                          |                                   |                                 |  |   |  |   |
|--|----------|----------|------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Continue | with cur | current po | Continue with current policy approach under the transitional arrangement i.e. PPS 18 Re-<br>Renewable Energy applied together with the SPPS.   | Reconfig<br>- Introd<br>- A mini | ure exist<br>action of<br>num sep | ing polic<br>Areas c<br>aration | Reconfigure existing policy contained within PPS 18 and the SPPS with the following amendments;<br>Introduction of Areas of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures - A minimum separation distance of 500 metres for all wind energy development.   | Reconfigure exist - Introduction of - Poicy provision - Integrated Rene Principles policy | e existing ion of Ar vision for discension for discension for difference of the collicy. | reconfigure existing policy contained within PPS 18 and the SPPs with the following amendments;<br>introduction of Areas of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures<br>belong provision for energy storage and reuse, refurbishment, repair and repowering of turbines.<br>Integrated Renewable Energy and Passive Solar Design policy removed and incorporated into General<br>rinciples policy. |
|  | Short    | Med. L   | Long       | Comments Si  | Short                            | Med. L                            | Long                            | Comments   | Short M   | Med. Long<br>Term Term   | ng Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   |          |          | +          | Potentially positive effects by creating employment, by providing community benefits on a local level associated with larger wind farm schemes, and by providing an alternative source of income for rural dwellers in particular. |                                  |                                   |                                 | Potentially positive effects by creating employment, by providing community benefits on a local level associated with larger wind farm schemes, and by providing an alternative source of income for rural dwellers in particular.   |   |  | Potentially positive effects by creating employment, by providing community benefits on a local level associated with larger wind farm schemes, and by providing an alternative source of income for rural dwellers in particular.  |
| To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  |          | ,        | ,<br>,     | Likely negative effect. Impact on neighbouring amenity is one of the main issues arising out of renewable energy, particularly with regard to wind energy and anaerobic digestion development.                                     |                                  |                                   |                                 | likely negative effect. Impact on neighbouring amenity is one of the main issues arising out of renewable energy, particularly with regard to wind energy and anaerobic digestion development.   | 1   | ,  | Likely negative effect. Impact on neighbouring amenity is one of the main issues arising out of renewable energy, particularly with regard to wind energy and anaerobic digestion development.  |
|  | +        | +        | +          | Likely positive effect. Employment opportunities associated with the renewable energy industry, less reliance on nor-renewable energy can both indirectly and directly improve health and wellbeing.                               | +                                | +                                 | + 8 8 4                         | Likely positive effect. Employment opportunities associated with the renewable<br>energy industry, geater protection of sensitive andiscapes, buckins and<br>recreational assets and less reliance on non-renewable energy can both<br>indirectly and directly improve health and wellbeing. A tighter restriction on<br>apparation distances will have additional positive effects, in comparision to<br>Approaches 1, and 3. | +   | +  | Employment opportunities associated with the renewable energy industry, greater protection of sensitive landscapes, tourism and recreational assets and less reliance on non-renewable energy can both indirectly and directly improve health and wellbeing.  |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | 0        | 0        | 0          | Likely minimal effect on this objective.   | 0                                | 0                                 | 0                               | Likely minimal effect on this objective.   | 0   | 0  | 0 Likely minimal effect on this objective   |
| To provide everybody with<br>the opportunity to live in a decent<br>home                               | 0        | 0        | 0          | Likely mimimal effect on this objective.   | 0                                | 0                                 | 0                               | Likely mimimal effect on this objective.   | 0   | 0  | 0 Likely mimimal effect on this objective   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | 0        | 0        | 0 [1       | Likely minimal effect on this objective.   | 0                                | 0                                 | 0                               | Likely minimal effect on this objective.   | 0   | 0  | Likely minimal effect on this objective.  |
| for our one of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                                | +        | +        | +          | Likely positive effect. Proposals for large scale wind farm or biomass developments can generate community benefits.   | +                                | +                                 | +<br>de Li                      | Likely positive effect. Proposals for large scale wind farm or biomass developments can generate community benefits.   | +   | +  | likely positive effect. Proposals for large scale wind farm or biomass developments can generate community benefits.  |
|  |          |          | ,<br>,     | Likely negative effects. Proposals for large scale wind farm or biomass developments can generate widespread opposition.   | 1                                |                                   | 3 8                             | Likely negative effects . Proposals for large scale wind farm or biomass<br>developments can generate widespread opposition.   |   | <u> </u>   | Likely negative effects. Proposals for large scale wind farm or biomass developments can generate widespread opposition.  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                         | 0        | 0        | 0          | Likely minimal effect on this objective.   | 0                                | 0                                 | 0                               | Likely minimal effect on this objective.   | 0   | 0  | Ukely minimal effect on this objective.   |
| To reduce the effect of traffic     on the environment   | 0        | 0        | 0 [1       | Likely minimal effect on this objective.   | 0                                | 0                                 | 0                               | Likely minimal effect on this objective.   | 0   | 0  | Likely minimal effect on this objective.  |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | 0        | 0        | 0 [1       | Likely minimal effect on this objective.   | 0                                | 0                                 | 0 [1]                           | Likely minimal effect on this objective.   | 0   | 0  | 0 Likely minimal effect on this objective.  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | +        | +        | +          | Likely positive effect. Less reliance on fossil fuels and increased supply of renewable electricity can improve air quality at a local and regional level.   | +                                | +                                 | + = 5                           | Likely positive effect tess reliance on fossil fuels and increased supply of renewable electricity can improve air quality at a local and regional level.  | +   | +  | Likely positive effect.Less reliance on fossil fuels and increased supply of renewable electricity can improve air quality at a local and regional level.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | +        | +        | +<br>P. Li | Likely positive effects through focus on renewable technologies.<br>Potential impact on natural heritage assets also considered under<br>related policies.   | ‡                                | ‡                                 | ‡<br>\$ \$ <del>\$ \$ E</del>   | they significant positive effects intrough focts on renewable etchnologies. This approach also afford greater protection to environmentally sentitive areas through the designation of Areas of Constraint of Wind Turbines and High Structures. Potential impact on natural heritage assets also considered under related policies.   | ‡   | ‡  | Likely significant posture effects through frous on reenwable technologies. This approach also affords greate protection to environmentally sensitive areas through the designation of Areas of Constraint of Wind Turbines and High Structures. Potential impact on natural heritage assets also considered under related populcies.   |

|  | Ontion 1                      |  | Ontion 2  |   | Ontion 2  |
|--|-------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| SA/SEA Objectives  | Continue with curri           | Continue with current policy approach under the transitional arrangement i.e. PPS 18 Renewable Energy applied together with the SPPS.  | econfigure existing r<br>-Introduction of Are<br>-A minimum separat | Reconfigure existing policy contained within PPS 18 and the SPPS with the following amendments;<br>-Introduction of Areas of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures -A minimum separation distance of 500 metres for all wind energy development.  | Reconfigure existing policy contained within PPS 18 and the SPPS with the following amendments; introduction of Areas of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures —Polory Provision for energy storage and reuses, refurbishment, repair and repowering of turbines. —Integrated Renewable Energy and Passive Solar Design policy removed and incorporated into General Principles policy.   |
| •  | Short Med. Lo<br>Term Term Te | Long Comments  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term                                   | Comments  | Short Med. Long Comments  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                             |                               | Likely negative effects, particularly in the long term. Of all renewable technologies, wind turbines are likely to have the greatest visual and landscape effects. There are no landscapes into which a winch a turbine/ham will not introduce a new and distinctive feature into the landscape Continuation of current policy is likely increase the risks of cumulative impacts impact on the Mid Ulster's most sensitive landscapes in the longer term. | •   | Likely negative effects. Of all renewable technologies, wind turbinss are likely to have the greatest visual and landscape effects. There are no landscapes into which a wind turbine/farm will not introduce a new and distinctive feature. The introduction of Areas of Constraint will ensure that those areas that are particularly vulnerable to turbines and high structures will be protected. The stipulated 500 separation distance will also reduce the scope for wind energy development in many parts the district. Not withstanding, this approach can still have potentially negative impact impacts on local landscape/fownscapes. |   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                   |                               | impact on this objective is difficult to predict and will depend on a case by case basis. Impacts on built heritage interests will be considered with all renewable energy applications and are unlikely to gain approval if there is a likely adverse impact on historic and cultural assets.   | · ·   | impact on this objective is difficult to predict and will depend on a case by case basis. It is expected that this approach will give greater protection to the districts bistoric and cultural assets, such as beginnore Stone Circle ASAI, through the introduction of Areas of Constraint and stipulated 500m separation distance for all wind energy development.   | Impact on this objective is difficult to predict and will depend on a case by case  +   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                       | ÷<br>‡                        | Likely significant positive effects.With less reliance on non-renewable energy, less greenhouse gas emissions will be emitted thereby reducing contributions to climate change and reducing vulnerability to climate change.   | + +   | Likely positive effect. With less reliance on non-renewable energy, less greenhouse gas emissions will be emitted thereby reducing contributions to climate change and reducing vulnerability to climate change. Potential benefits may be reduced however due the tighter restritions on separation distances  | Likely significant positive effects.With less reliance on non-renewable energy, less  ++ greenhouse gas emissions will be emitted thereby reducing contributions to climate change and reducing vulnerability to climate change.  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce flood risk and the<br/>adverse consequences of flooding</li> </ol>                          | ÷<br>‡                        | Likely significant positive effects. Facilitating the use of renewable<br>+- energy will reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and consequently<br>alleviate climate change effects and reduce the likelihood of flooding.  | + +   | Facilitating the use of renewable energy will reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and consequently alleviate climate change effects and reduce the likelihood of flooding, Inclusion of 500m separation distance for all wind energy development however may restrict potential benefits.  | Likely significant positive effects.Facilitating the use of renewable energy will  reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and consequently alleviate climate change effects and reduce the likelihood of flooding.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                     | ÷<br>;                        | This approach is likely to have significant positive impacts by facilitating the development renewable eneigy, reducing reliance on non-renewable sources of electricity generation. Development of AD ** treatment plants also provide a beneficial means of dealing with biomass wastes that would otherwise go to landfill Encouragement of impact red Renewable Energy and Passive Solar Design can also be positive.                                  | + +   | Likely postive effects through the facilitation of renewable developments such as wind energy and AD treatment plants which is a beneficial means of dealing with bomass vastes that would otherwise go to hardfill. Encouragement of integrated Renewable Energy and Passive Solar Design can also be positive. The introduction of a 500 metre minimum separation distance however may restrict potential benefits.   | This approach is likely to have significant positive impacts by facilitating the development of remewable energy, reducing relation on non-remewable sources of electricity generation. Development of AD treatment plants also provide a beneficial means of dealing with biomass wastes that would otherwise go to landfill. Additional positives from this approach by inclusion of policy provision for energy storig, Although reference to integrated Remewable frangy and Passive Solar Design has been removed, this is picked up in General Principles policy. |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance land<br/>quality and soil resources</li> </ol>                                | +                             | Likely positive effect, by for example facilitating the reduction of wastes going to andfulle. As Ab of Suitles, and evanual closure of landfills. Decomissioning and land restoration requirements can mitigate against potential loss of land quality and soil resources, as will restrictions of development on active peatland. Policies promoting renewable energy generation can also help minimise adverse climatic effects on soils in the future. | + +   | Likely positive effect, by for example, facilitating the reduction of wastes going to landfill via AD facilities, and eventual dosure of landfills. Decommissioning and and restoration requirements can militigate against portainal loss of land quality and soil resources, as will restrictions on development on active peatland. Policies promoting renewable energy generation can also help minimise adverse climatic effects on soils in the future.   | Likely positive effect, by for example, facilitating the reduction of wastes going to landfil via AD facilities, and the pending closure of existing landfills.  Decominationing, repovering and land restoration requirements can mitigate against potential loss of land quality and soil resources, as will estrictions on development on active peatland. Policies promoting renewable energy generation can also help minimise adverse climatic effects on soils in the future.  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable<br/>economic growth</li> </ol>   | ‡<br>‡                        | Likely significant postive effects. A vibrant renewable energy industry  makes an important contribution to achieving sustainable economic development.  | +   | Likely positive effects. A vibrant renewable energy industry makes an important conflubtion to achieving sustainable economic development. Inclusion of 500m separation distance for all wind energy development however will restrict potential benefits.  | Likely significant postive effects.A vibrant renewable energy industry makes an important contribution to achieving sustainable economic development.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol>         | +                             | Potential positive effect. Renewable energy generation will help facilitate job creation within the district.  | +   | Potential positive effect. Renewable energy generation will help facilitate job creation within the district. Inclusion of 500m separation distance for all wind energy development however may restrict potential benefits.  | Potential positive effect. Renewable energy generation will help facilitate job   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in<br/>economic performance and promote<br/>sustainable regeneration</li> </ol> | 0 0                           | O The overall impact on the disparties of economic performance and regeneration will be negligible.  | 0 0 0   | The overall impact on the disparities of economic performance and regeneration will be negligible.  | 0 0 1 Will be negligible.   |

# 

Assessment of Alternatives – Policy RNW 1 Renewables Development

|   | Option 1.               |                              |  | Option 2.  |  |  | Option 3.  | ei.   |  |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives   | Continue v<br>Renewablı | vith currel                  | Continue with current policy approach under the transitional arrangement i.e. PPS 18<br>Renewable Energy applied together with the SPPS. | Reconfigure exi:<br>- Introduction o<br>- A minimum se | sting polic<br>of Areas c<br>eparation | Reconfigure existing policy contained within PPS 18 and the SPPS with the following amendments; - Introduction of Areas of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures - A minimum separation distance of 500 metres for all wind energy development.  | Reconfij<br>- Introdi<br>- Poicy F<br>- Integra<br>Principle | Reconfigure existir - Introduction of A - Poicy provision fo - Integrated Renew Principles policy . | econfigure existing policy contained within PPS 18 and the SPPS with the following amendments;<br>introduction of Areas of Constaint on Wind Turbines and High Structures<br>Policy provision for energy storage and reuse, refurbishment, repair and repowering of turbines.<br>Integrated Renewable Energy and Passive Solar Design policy removed and incorporated into General<br>Principles policy. |
|   | Short Med.<br>Term Term | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term | Comments Comments  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term                      | Long                                   | Comments   | Short  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term   | Long Comments Comments   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment        | +                       | +                            | Potential positive effect. Renewable energy generation will help<br>facilitate job creation within the district.                         | 0 0  | 0 0                                    | It is anticipated that overall impact on opportunities for renewable generation by the introduction of Areas of Constraint will be minimal given their suggested location and extent, Indusion of 500m separation distance for all wind energy development however will restrict potential benefits. | +  | +   | Potential positive effect. Renewable energy generation will help facilitate job creation within the district. It is anticipated that overall impact on opportunities for renewable generation by the introduction of Areas of Constraint will be minimal given their suggested location and extent.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth | 0                       | 0 0                          | Any impact on movement patterns is likely to be negligible.  | 0 0  | 0                                      | Any impact on movement patterns is likely to be negligible.  | 0  | 0   | 0 Any impact on movement patterns is likely to be negligible.  |

### Assessment of Alternatives – Policy RNW 1 Renewables Development

|                     | Option 1.   |   | Option 2.   |  | Option 3.  |
|---------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Continue with current policy approach under the transitional arrangement i.e. PPS 18 Renewable Energy applied together with the SPPS. | transitional arrangement i.e. PPS 18<br>15. | Reconfigure existing policy contained within PPS 18 and the SPPS with the following - Introduction of Areas of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures - A minimum separation distance of S00 metres for all wind energy development. | econfigure existing policy contained within PPS 18 and the SPPS with the following amendments; introduction of Areas of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures A minimum separation distance of 500 metres for all wind energy development. | Reconfigure existing policy contained within PPS 18 and the SPPS with the following amendments; Introduction of Areas of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures - Policy provision for energy storage and reuse, refurbishment, repair and repowering of turbines Integrated Reusewable Energy and Passive Solar Design policy removed and incorporated into General Principles policy. |
|                     | Short Med. Long   | Comments                                    | Short Med. Long   | Comments   | Short Med. Long Comments   |

Key

|                            | Summary - Policy RNW 1 - Renewable Energy (Policy RNW 1)  |
|----------------------------|---|
| social Effects             | No significant negative effects are anticipated from either approach. Employment opportunities associated with the renewable energy industry and less reliance on non-renewable energy can both indirectly and directly improve health and well-being and this is reflected in the mixed scorings. Although Options 2 and 3 have additional mitigation measures by way of AoC's (options 2 and 3) and tigher separation distances (Option 2) potential negative effects are still likely.   |
| environmental Effects      | There is a long term risk that a continuation of the current approach may have significant adverse impact on the character and quality of Mid Uister landscapes. Otherwise, all approaches are likely to have broadly positive impacts on the current approach may have significant adverse impact on the charge care to continuate charge effects and contribute towards the targets in the Climate charge Act and the draft PfG. Approach 2 and 3 are likely to have major positive environmental effects by affording greater protection to the districts historic, cultural and landscape assets, i.e. by introducing of Areas of Constaint, although benefits in terms of Air quality, Climate Change and may be offset to some degree under Approach 2 given the tighter restrictions on separation distances.  |
| conomic Effects            | No significant negative effects are anticoated from either approach. Both options 1 and 3 are likely have a significant positive effects by encouraging sustainable economic growth. Potential benefits under option 2 may be hindered due to tighter restrictions on separation distances. It is considered that the All options can have minor positive effects on providing opportunities for employment and accommodating indigenous and inward investment related to the renewable energy sector, but again approach 2 by comparison scores less due to tighter restrictions on separation distances. It is considered that the impact of introducing AoC's (as per approach 2 and 3) may be negligible in economic terms given their location and extent and the development pressure experienced in these areas in recent years (See LCA Review Paper and Environmental Designation papers.) |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation of potential significant effects on landscapes (SA/SEA 12) identified under option 1 may be possible through application of criterion based policies (including in particular assessing cumulative impacts) and applying appropriate conditions. Introduction of AoC's under option 2 and 3 will help reduce and above the potential adverse impact so nor most sensitive landscapes. The potential adverse impact so nor most sensitive landscapes. The potential adverse impact so neignouring amenity from wind energy development and anaerobic digester plants may be mitigated under option 2 and appropriate plants may be mitigated under option 3. Introduction of criterion based policies (including the Yeuse, repair, refurbishment and repowering of turbines) and AoC's (Option 3).   |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 3 - Introduce Policy RNW 1 Renewable Energy recongriguring existing policy.  |

#### Transportation



| SA / SEA Objectives  |                    |                    |                               |   |       |              |              | Option 2.   |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------|--------------|--------------|---|
| -  | carren             | t Policy<br>Tra    | Approa<br>ansport             | Current Policy Approach under transitional arrangement i.e. apply existing policy AMP 4 'Protection for New<br>Transport Schemes' in PPS 3 'Access, Movement and Parking' together with the SPPS.   | Recu  | onfigur      | e existin,   | Reconfigure existing plan policy contained in PPS 3 'Access, Movement and Parking' and SPPS without fundamental amendments. (TRAN 1 - 'New Roads and Road Improvemnent Schemes')  |
| JIC TE   | Short M<br>Term Te | Med. Lo<br>Term Te | Long                          | Comments  | Short | Med.<br>Term | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion +   | +                  | +                  |                               | Likely positive impacts be safeguarding agreed trasnportation schemes and therefore improving connectivity and alleviating social isolation   | +     | +            | +            | Likely positive impacts be safeguarding agreed trasnportation schemes and therfore improving connectivity and alleviating social isolation.   |
| To improve the health and wellbeing of the population +  | +                  | +                  | + po                          | Likely positive impacts by safeguarding agreed trasnportation schemes and therefore potentially improving connectivity and alleviating social isolation   | +     | +            | +            | Likely positive impacts by safeguarding agreed trasnportation schemes and therefore potentially improving connectivity and alleviating social isolation   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | N/R                | N/R                | N/R No                        | No Relationship   | N/R   | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship   |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home N/                                       | N/R                | N/R                | N/R No                        | No Relationship   | N/R   | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social N/  | N/R                | N/R                | N/R No                        | No Relationship   | N/R   | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal N/ and inclusive society                         | N/R<br>N           | N/R<br>N           | N/R No                        | No Relationship   | N/R   | N/R          | N/R          | No Relationship   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                                 | +                  | +                  | Lik<br>+ agı                  | Likely positive effects although this will depend on the nature of the transportation scheme agreed, for example, a road improvement scheme versus a cycle/pedestrian scheme would have different impacts. Improved connectivity however is liely to be the overall outcome.  | +     | +            | +            | Likely positive effects although this will depend on the nature of the transportation scheme agreed, for example a road improvement scheme versus a cycle/pedestrian scheme would have different impacts. Improved connectivity howverm is likely to be the overall outcome.  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  | +                  | +                  | +<br>tra                      | Likely positive effects although this will depend on the nature of the transportation scheme, for example a road improvement scheme versus a cycle/pedestrian scheme would have different impacts. Additionally, whilst roads bypasses can help reduce traffic congestion in town centres and reduce journey times, ultimately they will facilitate greater volumes of traffic on our roads in the long term.   | +     | +            | +            | Likely positive effects although this will depend on the nature of the transportation scheme, for example a road improvement scheme versus a cycle/pedestrian scheme would have different impacts. Additionally, whilst roads bypasses can help reduce traffic congestion in town centres and reduce journey times, ultimately they will facilitate greater volumes of traffic on our roads in the long term.   |
| To improve water quality; conserve     water resources and provide for     sustainable sources of water supply | 0                  | 0                  | O Lik                         | Likely to have a minimal impact on water quality and water resources.   | 0     | 0            | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on water quality and water resources.   |
| <ul><li>10. To improve air quality</li><li>+</li></ul>   | +                  | +                  | Lil<br>Ian<br>im<br>Ac<br>jou | Likely positive effects by reducing travel times and reducing congestion allthough this will largley depend on the nature of the transportation scheme agreed. For example, a road improvement scheme versus a cycle/pedestrian scheme would have different impacts. Additionally, whilst roads bypasses may reduce traffic congestion in town centres and reduce journey times, ultimately they will facilitates greater volume of traffic on our roads and therefore increased emissions. | +     | +            | +            | Likely positive effects by reducing travel times and reducing congestion allthough this will largley depend on the nature of the transportation scheme agreed. For example, a road improvement scheme versus a cycle/pedestrian scheme would have differen impacts. Additionally, whilst roads bypasses may reduce traffic congestion in town centres and reduce journey times, ultimately they will facilitates greater volumes of traffic on our roads and therefore increased emissions. |
| 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity   | -                  |                    | Lik                           | Likely negative effects although the scale of impact will depend on the location and route of agreed schemes.   | ,     | -            | -            | Likely to negative effects although the scale of impact will depend on the location and route of agreed schemes.  |
| To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                                 |                    |                    | Lik                           | Likely to negative effects although the scale of impact will depend on the nature, location and route of agreed schemes.  |       |              | - 1          | Likely to negative effects although the scale of impact will depend on the nature, location and route of agreed schemes.  |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                   | ذ خ                | ć                  | ?<br>Lik                      | Likely effects will ultimately depend on the nature, location and route of agreed schemes.  | خ     | خ            | خ            | Likely effects will ultimately depend on the nature, location and route of agreed schemes.  |



|  |               |              |                     | Option 1.  |               |         |              | Option 2.   |
|--|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--|---------------|---------|--------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Curre         | ent Poli     | cy Appr<br>Franspor | Current Policy Approach under transitional arrangement i.e. apply existing policy AMP 4 'Protection for New<br>Transport Schemes' in PPS 3 'Access, Movement and Parking' together with the SPPS.  | Reco          | nfigure | existin,     | Reconfigure existing plan policy contained in PPS 3 'Access, Movement and Parking' and SPPS without fundamental amendments. (TRAN 1 - 'New Roads and Road Improvemnent Schemes')  |
|  | Short<br>Term | Med.<br>Term | Long                | Comments   | Short<br>Term | Med.    | Long<br>Term | Comments  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate<br>change and reduce vulnerability to climate<br>change                 | +             | +            | +                   | Likely positive effects by reducing travel times and reducing congestion although this will largley depend on the nature of the transportation scheme agreed. For example, a road improvement scheme versus a cycle/pedestrian scheme would have different impacts. Additionally, whilst roads bypasses may reduce traffic congestion in town centres and reduce journey times, ultimately they will facilitates greater volume of traffic on our roads and therefore increased emissions. | +             | +       | +            | Likely positive effects by reducing travel times and reducing congestion allthough this will largley depend on the nature of the transportation scheme agreed. For example, a road improvement scheme versus a cycle/pedestrian scheme would have different impacts. Additionally, whilst roads bypasses may reduce traffic congestion in town centres and reduce journey times, ultimately they will facilitates greater volume of traffic on our roads and therefore increased emissions. |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0             | 0            | 0                   | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective, although ultimately will depend on the<br>looation and route of agreed schemes.   | 0             | 0       | 0            | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective, although ultimatelt will depend on the Icoation and route of agreed schemes.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                     | N/R           | N/R          | N/R                 | No Relationship  | N/R           | N/R     | N/R          | No Relationship   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  |               | 1            | ,                   | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective, although ultimately will depend on the<br>looation and route of agreed schemes.   |               |         | - 1          | Likely to have a minimal impact on this objective, although ultimately will depend on the location and route of agreed schemes.   |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic<br>growth  | +             | +            | +<br>8<br>i         | Likely positive impacts by ensuring that that new transport schemes approved DFI/Central government will be afforded adequte protection from development that is likely to jeopardise its implementation.  | +             | +       | +            | Likely positive impacts by ensuring that that new transport schemes approved DFI Central government will be afforded adequate protection from development that is likely to jeopardise its implementation.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the opportunity<br/>for rewarding and satisfying employment</li> </ol>             | +             | +            | +                   | Likely positive impacts by ensuring that new transport schemes approved DFI Central government will be afforded adequate protection from development likely to jeopardise its implementation.  | +             | +       | +            | Likely positive impacts by ensuring that new transport schemes approved DFI Central government will be afforded adequate protection from development likely to Jeopardise its implementation.   |
| <ol> <li>To reduce disparities in economic<br/>performance and promote sustainable<br/>regeneration</li> </ol> | +             | +            | +                   | This option may facilitate the protection of proposed by-pass routes and road schemes. If these schemes are completed it will reduce congestion in the town centres making our town centres more attractive to visitors. This will sustain vibrant town centres and create job opportunities. It can also improve transport links for business and the manufacturing sectors in Mid Ulster by reducing journey times and improving connectivity.   | +             | +       | +            | This option may facilitate the protection of proposed by-pass routes and road schemes. If these schemes are completed it will reduce congestion in the town centres making our town centres more attractive to visitors. This will sustain vibrant town centres and create job opportunities. It can also improve transport links for business and the manufacturing sectors in Mid Ulster by reducing journey times and improving connectivity.  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage and accommodate<br/>both indigenous and inward investment</li> </ol>                     | +             | +            | +                   | This option may facilitate the protection of proposed by-pass routes and road schemes. If these schemes are completed it will reduce congestion in the town centres making our town centres more attractive to visitors. This will sustain vibrant town centres and create job opportunities. It can also improve transport links for business and the manufacturing sectors in Mid Uister by reducing journey times and improving connectivity.   | +             | +       | +            | This option may facilitate the protection of proposed by-pass routes and road schemes. If these schemes are completed it will reduce congestion in the town centres making our town centres more attractive to visitors. This will sustain vibrant town centres and create job opportunities. It can also improve transport links for business and the manufacturing sectors in Mid Ulster by reducing journey times and improving connectivity.  |
| <ol> <li>To encourage efficient patterns of<br/>movement in support of economic growth</li> </ol>              | +             | +            | +                   | Likely positive effects as it may improve access between key employment areas and key transport interchanges.  | +             | +       | +            | Likely positive effects as it may improve access between key employment areas and key transport interchanges.   |

### Assessment of Alternatives – Policy TRAN 1 New Roads and Road Improvement Schemes



|                     |                               | Option 1.   |                      | Option 2.   |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------|---|
|                     | Current Policy Approach under | Current Policy Approach under transitional arrangement i.e. apply existing policy AMP 4 'Protection for New | Reconfigure existing | Reconfigure existing plan policy contained in PPS 3 'Access, Movement and Parking' and SPPS without fundamental |
| SA / SEA Ubjectives | Iransport schemes:            | ransport Schemes' in PPS 3. Access, Movement and Parking togetner with the SPPS.                            |                      | amendments. (TRAN 1 - 'New Koads and Koad Improvemnent Schemes')  |
|                     | Short Med. Long               | Sammana)  | Short Med. Long      | sanomuo)  |
|                     | Term Term Term                | Comments  | Term Term Term       |   |

|                            | Summary - New Roads and Road Improvement Schemes (Policy TRAN1)  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | Each approach is likely to have minor postive social impacts including reducing social exclusion, improving the health and well being of the population and improving accessibility to those most in need.   |
| Environmental Effects      | Each approach can be environmentally beneficial in terms of reducing the impacts of traffic and improving air quality although this will depend of the nature of the transportation schemes are succussefully delivered there is likely to be minro negativ eimpact son biodiversity, landscapes/townscapes and soil resources whilst impact on the built environment would be uncertain. Ultimately, impacts will de determined by the nature and location of trasnportation schemes being safegurarded and eventually delivered. |
| <b>Economic Effects</b>    | Both approaches are likely to have minor positive impacts on all economic objectives. Each policy policy seeks to ensure transportation schemes are succussfully delivered which can only help improve connectivity and reduce congestion within the district.   |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | Mitigation measures would be include consultation with NED and HED to ensure any proposals for a by-pass or transport scheme would not have significant impacts on the built and natural environment. Potential fo renhancement through close consultation with Transport NI an dearly idenfitication of agreed/planned schemes which can be hiughlighted in the Local Policies Plan.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 - reconfiguring and amending existing policy to bring forward Policy TRAN1 New Roads and Road Improvement Schemes.  |
|                            |  |

| ×   4  | Option 1.               | 1.                     | Option 1.  Guarit the Innal Policie: Plan to identify and nortest disused transmort routes   | Option 2.               | . 4        | Opti<br>Ban on all ideualnorment on distinct transfort routes   | Option 3.<br>Apply blanket ba | Option 3. Apply blanket ban on all development on disused transport routes except recreational, nature conservation and tourism   |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| CA / SEA Objectives  | MAGIC CIEC              | 2 2 2 2                |  | in hidde                | liver Da   |   | , until such t                | uses, until such times as the Local Policies Plan is adopted.   |
|  | Short Med.<br>Term Term | Med. Long<br>Term Term | Comments   | Short Med.<br>Term Term | led. Long  | Comments  | Med.<br>Term                  | Long Comments Term  |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | N/R N/F                 | N/R N/R                | . No direct relationship   | N/R                     | N/R N/R    | R No direct relationship N/R  | N/R                           | N/R No direct relationship  |
| To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  |                         | 1                      | Ukely negative effect. This approach fails to give a dequate protection to former disused transport routes which have the potential to be re-used for transportation purposes or for alternative appropriate sues such as recreation, leisure, nature conservation or tourism where there is no reasonable prospect of being re-used.  | 0                       | 0 0        | Likely neutral effect. This approach is potentially positive by placing a banket ban on development that prejudices the future reuse of a dissused transport routes. This approach recognises their importance in encouragin bether transport linkages which can improve a accessibility to essential services and health care facilities. On the fills of the file to recognise some outes have no reasonable prospect of coung forward and rules out the possibility of facilitating suitable afternative development such as recreational, lessue, nature conservation or tourism development, all of which could improve the health and well-being of the population. | +                             | Likely positive effect. This approach is scored positively as it offers protection to former disused<br>transport routes which have the potential through their re-use either for transportation purposes or<br>for recreation, leisure, nature conservation or tourism.  |
| To improve the education    and skills of the population   | N/R<br>N/R              | N/R<br>N/R             | No direct relationship   | N/R                     | N/R N/R    | R No direct relationship N/R  | N/R                           | N/R No direct relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To provide everybody with<br/>the opportunity to live in a decent<br/>home</li> </ol>         | N/R<br>N/F              | N/R<br>N/R             | . No direct relationship   | R/N                     | N/R N/R    | R No direct relationship N/R  | N/R                           | N/R No direct relationship  |
| To reduce crime and anti-<br>activity  | N/R<br>N/F              | N/R<br>N/R             | . No direct relationship   | N,                      | N/R<br>N/R | R No direct relationship N/R  | N/R                           | N/R No direct relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                    | N/R N/F                 | N/R N/R                | . No direct relationship   | N/N                     | N/R N/R    | R No direct relationship  | N/R                           | N/R No direct relationship  |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                         | 0 0                     | 0 0                    | Likely negligible impact. This approach offers protection to former disused transport routes which may have the potential through their re-use for transportation purposes to improve accessibility to key services, it may have a slightly negative impact but not enough to warrant a negative scoring.  | 0                       | 0 0        | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective. That said as it does recognise and offer protection to former disused transport routes which may have the potential through their reuse for transportation purposes to improve accessibility to key services it may have a slightly positive impact but not enough to warrant a positive scoring.   | 0                             | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective. That said like approach 2 as it does recognise and offer protection to former dis-used transport outes which may have the potential through their re-use for transportation purposes to improve accessibility to key services, it may have a slightly positive impact but not enough to warrant a positive scoring.   |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic<br>on the environment   |                         |                        | This approach is scored negatively as it fails to recognise and offer protection to former dissed transport notes which there the potential through their reuse for transportation purposes to reduce the effect of fraffic on the environment by encouraging public transport, a more efficient means of travel.  | +                       | +          | This approach is scored positively as unlike approach 1 it does recognise and offer protection to former dissed imargor routes which have the potential through their re-use for transportation purposes to reduce the effect of traffic on the environment by encouraging public transport, a more efficient means of travel.  | +                             | This approach is scored positively as like approach 2 it recognises and offers protection to former disused transport cutures which have the potential trough their creed for transportation purposes to reduce the effect of traffic on the environment by encouraging public transport, a more efficient means of travel. That said it may not score just as positively as approach 2 as the exceptions it means of travel. That said it may not score just as positively as approach 2 as the exceptions it encourages to the reuse of dis-used transport to otes for uses other than transportation i.e. for recreation, listure, nature conservation or tourism may have encourage some level of increased travel. |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply | N/R N/f                 | N/R N/R                | . No direct relationship   | N/R                     | N/R N/R    | R No drect relationship N/R   | N/R                           | N/R No direct relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   | 0                       | 0                      | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective. That said as it fails to recognise and offer protection to former disused transport routes which may have the potential brough their exuse for transportation purposes to reduce the effect of traffic on the environment i.e encouraging public transport which may reduce otherwise potential air pollution, it may have a negative impact but not enough to warrant a negative scoring. | 0                       | 0          | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective. That said as it does recognise and offer protection to former disused transport routes which may have the potential intrough their resure for transportation purposes to reduce the effect of traffic on the environment i.e. encouraging opublic transport which may reduce otherwise potential air pollution, it may have a positive impact but not enough to warrant a negative scoring.   | 0                             | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective. That said like approach 2 it does recognise and offer protection to former dis-used transport coutes which may have the potential through their re-use for transportation purposes to reduce the effect of traffic on the environment i.e. through air pollution by encouraging public transport it may have a positive impact but not enough to warrant a negathe scoring.   |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   |                         |                        | This approach is scored negatively as it falls to recognise the conservation importance of disused transport routes and offer them protection. Out of all three approaches this one may open such sites up to the most forms of development with perhaps the greatest potential to detrimentally impact on the routes and their biodiversity.  | +                       | +          | This approach is sored positively as offers dis-used transport routes protection by placing a banket ban on development that would prejudice their re-use and therefore detrimentally impact on biodiversity.   | +                             | This approach, like approach 2 is scored positively as it does offer dis-used transport routes protection by placing a blanket ban on development that would prejudice their re-use. This approach unlike approach 2 bowever recognises that some disused fortes have no potential to come forward and in recognising their potential for recreation, nature conservation or tourism it may allow for more forms of development, therefore may have the potential to be slightly more negative or positive than approach 2 depending on the type of development.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                     |                         |                        | This approach is scored negatively as it fails to recognise the importance of disaset transport routes to the chinacter and quality of landscapes and townscapes, opening them up to most forms of development with the potential to detrimentally impact upon them.   | +                       | +          | This approach is sored positively as it offers dis-used transport routes protection by placing a blanker ban on development that would prejudice their re-use and therfore harm to the character and quality of their landscapes and townscapes.  | +                             | This approach, like approach 2 is scored positively as it does offer dis-used transport routes<br>protection by placing a blanket ban on development that would prejudice their re-use. This approach<br>unlike approach 2 browerer recognises that some disused notes have no potential to come forward<br>and in recognising their potential for recreation, nature conservation or tourism it may allow for<br>more forms of development, therefore may have the potential to be slightly more negative or<br>positive than approach 2 depending on the type of development.   |

Assessment of Alternatives – Policy TRAN2 Disused Transport Routes Policy TRAN 2 – Disused Transport Routes

KEY TRACKS Magniture theories (Invention) that the tracks the trac

| 5  | Option 1 | 1.                                |            |   | Option 2.                         |                   | 3  | Option 3.                               |  |
|--|----------|-----------------------------------|------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--|---|--|
|  | 4wait t  | ne Local                          | al Policie | Await the Local Policies Plan to identify and protect disused transport routes  | Apply Blank                       | et Ban or         | Apply Blanket Ban on all development on disused transport routes.  | pply blanket ban<br>ses, until such tin | Apply blanket ban on all development on disused transport routes except recreational, nature conservation and tourism<br>uses, until such times as the Local Policies Plan is adopted.   |
| SA / SEA Objectives S  | Short I  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Long       | Comments  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | 1. Long<br>ւ Term | Comments   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term       | S Comments   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets           |          |                                   | 1 0 0      | This approach is scored negatively as it falls to recognise the historical and cultural value of disused transport noutes, opening them up to most forms of development with the potential to detrimentally impact upon them.   | +                                 | +                 | This approach is scored positively as it does offer dis-used transport routes protection by placing a blanket ban on development that would prejudice their re-use, and potentially avoid causing harm to their historical and cultural value.   | •                                       | This approach, like approach 2 is scored positively as it does offer dis-used transport routes protection by placing a blanket ban on development that would prejudice their re-use. This approach unlike approach 2 towever recognises that some disused routes have no potential to come forward and in recognisting their potential for receasition, nature conservation or tourism it may allow for more formar of development. Usercior may have the potential to be slightly more negative or positive than approach 2 depending on the type of development.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change               | 0        | 0                                 | 0          | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective. That said as it fails to recognize and offer protection to former disused transport routes which may have the proteinal through their retuse for transportation purposes to reduce contributions to climate change and vulnerability to climate change by encouraging public transport it may have a negative impact but not enough to warrant a negative scoring.                            | 0 0 0                             | 0                 | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective. That said as it does recognise and<br>revise for transportation purposes to reduce contributions to dimitted change and vulnerability to<br>climate change by encouraging public transport it may have a positive impact but not enough to<br>warrant a positive scoring.  | 0                                       | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective. That said like approach 2 it does recognised and offer protection to former disused transport toutes which may have the potential through then free use for transportation purposes to reduce contributions to climate change and vulnerability to climate change by encouraging public transport it may have a positive impact but not enough to warrant a positive scoring.  |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                      | 0        | 0                                 | 0          | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0 0                               | 0                 | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  | 0 0 0                                   | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                             | N/R      | N/R<br>N                          | N/R        | No direct relationship  | N/R N/R                           | N/R               | No direct relationship   | N/R N/R N/R                             | No direct relationship   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | 0        | 0                                 | 0          | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0 0                               | 0                 | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  | 0 0                                     | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   | 0        | 0                                 | 0          | This approach fills to recognise and offer protection to former dis-used transport roudes which have the potential through re-use for transportation or voursmett, to encourage sustainable economic development and therefore as it may lead to piecemeal development it may have potential impact negatively on this objective but not enough to warrant a negative scoring.  | +                                 | +                 | This approach is generally positive, placing a blanket ban on development prejudicing future re- use of a disused transport routes it recognises their importance in encouraging better transport  linkages which can encourage sustainable economic growth. However it may not score just as  positively as approach 3 at it als for recognise some routes have no prospect of coming forward  and encourage their potential for alternative development i.e. for recensition, leisure, nature  conservation or tourism, all of which could encourage economic growth.  | ·<br>·                                  | This approach is scored positively as like approach 2 it offers protection to former disused transport coutes recognising their importance in encouraging letter transport inhighes which can encourage sustainable economic growth. This approach unlike approach 2 however recognises that some disused notes have no potential to come forward and in recognising their potential for recreation, nature conservation or tourism it may allow for more forms of development, therefore may have the potential to be alightly more negative or positive than approach 2 depending on the type of the elements.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | 0        | 0                                 | 0          | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                                 | 0                 | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  | 0 0                                     | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 | 0        | 0                                 | 0          | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                                 | 0                 | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  | 0 0                                     | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                 | 0        | 0                                 | 0 T        | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0 0                               | . 0               | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  | 0 0 0                                   | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  |
| 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                          | 0        | 0                                 | 0          | This approach fails to recognise and offer protection to former disused transport routes which have the potential through their re-use for transportation purposes to encourage more efficient forms of travel in support of economic growth. It, public transport, walking, cycling, and therefore as it may also lead to piecemeal development it may have the potential to impact negatively on this objective but not enough to warrant a negative scoring. | +<br>+                            | +                 | This approach is generally positive by placing a blanket ban on development prejudicing the future reuse of a disused transport routes it recognises their potential through re-use for transportation purposes to encourage more efficient forms of travel in support of economic growth. It, it may approach a proper for insportation to a positively as approach as a proper of some proper of some positively as approach as it fails to recognise some routes have no prospect of coming forward and encourage their potential for alternative development, i.e., for recreation, leisure, nature conservation or tourism, all of which could encourage economic growth. | •                                       | This approach is generally positive as like approach 2 it offers protection to former disused transport course recognising their potential through reuse for transportation purposes their importance in encourage more efficient forms of travel in support of ecrominic growth ite. It may eccurage public transport with the art of transport will write a proach 2 thousever recognises that some disused routes have no potential to come forward and in recognising their potential for recreation, nature conservation or tourism it may allow for more forms of development, therefore may have the potential to be slightly more negative or positive than approach 2 depending on the type of development. |

#### Assessment of Atematives – Policy TRAN2 Disused Transport Routes Policy TRAN 2 – Disused Transport Routes

|                     | Option 1.  | 10          | Option 2.  | Option 3.   |
|---------------------|--|-------------|--|---|
|                     | Await the Local Policies Plan to identify and protect disused transport routes | ٧           | pply Blanket Ban on all development on disused transport routes. | Apply blanket ban on all development on disused transport routes except recreational, nature conservation and tourism uses, until such times as the Local Policies Plan is adopted. |
| SA / SEA Objectives | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term   | Comments Te | Short Med. Long Term Term Term                                   | Short Med. Long Term Term Term  |

|                            | Summary - Disused Transport Routes (Policy TRAN 2)   |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | Approach 2 and 3 have broadly positive impacts on health and well-being as they will offer greater protection to disused transport routes which many people use for recreational purposes such as walking or cycling. Both these approaches recognise the protection of disused transport routes for future re-use for transport routes and realth and well-being perhaps approach 3 could be deemed the most positive as in recognising not all protected routes have the potential to come forward and therefore more actively encourages their potential for alternative development i.e. for recreation, leisure, nature conservation or tourism, all of which could improve the health and well-being of the population.  |
| Environmental Effects      | Approach 1 is broadly negative in terms of its impact on the environment as it fails to recognise the importance of dis-used transport routes for bloddwessly; the character and quality they add to townscapes and landscapes; and their importance as historic and cultural assets and opening them up to most forms of development with the potential to be recognise the importance as it fails to recognise the importance of development that would prejude their re-use and out of all three approaches this one leaves them open to the least likelihood of development with the potential to addition to the name and their potential to recreation, not and their potential to recreation, and their potential to recreation, nature conservation or tourism it may allow for more forms of development, which may have the potential to be slightly more negative than approach 2 depending on the type of development. |
| EconomicEffects            | Approach 1 is general wegative as it fals to recognise and offer protection to formed dissect transportation to formed dissect transportation to formed service as the false protection to formed dissect transportation to formed service transportation to formed service approach 2 and 3 are largely positive as they do recognise and it has been conservation or tourism it may allow for more forms of development, therefore may have the potential to be slightly more regarder or the false of development.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | There are no significantly positive or negative effects from any options.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 3 - Policy TRAN 2 Disused Transport Routes which applies a blanket ban on all development on disused transport routes except recreational, nature conservation and tourism uses, until such times as the Local Policies Plan is adopted.  |
|                            |  |

| ,  | Option 1. | 1.           |           | )   | Option 2.               |        | 1             |  |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|---|-------------------------|--------|---------------|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Await     | he Loca      | al polcie | Await the Local polcies plan to identfiy and protect car parks within town centres  | ntroduce                | policy | wherek        | introduce policy whereby there is a presumption against the development of Car Parks within Town Centres   |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Long      | Comments  | Short Med.<br>Term Term |        | Long          | Comments   |
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   | N/R       | N/R          | N/R I     | No direct relationship  | N/R<br>N/               | N/R    |               | No direct relationship   |
| To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  |           |              | 1         | This approach may result in an inconsistent application of policy, as unlike the other two area plans, the Maghenfielt Area Plan did not identify and protect car parking. Adequate parking provision can help ensure easy accessibility to essential services and facilities which promote health and well-being. This approach may not offer sufficient protection to car parking within the former District of Magherafelt   | +                       | +      | +<br>Sc h 寸   | This approach may result in the application of a consistent policy across the District. Adequate parking provision can help ensure easy access to services and facilities which promote health and well-being. This approach is therefore scored positively as it should offer sufficient protection to car parking unlike approach 1 across the District.   |
| To improve the education and skills of the population  | 0         | 0            | 0         | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                       | 0      | 0             | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | N/R       | N/R          | N/R I     | No direct relationship  | N/R N/                  | N/R N  | N/R N         | No direct relationship   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-<br>social activity  | N/R       | N/R          | N/R       | No direct relationship  | N/R<br>N                | N/R    | N/R<br>N      | No direct relationship   |
| 6. To encourage a sense of<br>community and promote a more<br>equal and inclusive society                    |           |              | 1         | This approach may result in an inconsistent application of policy, as unlike the other two area plans, the Maghenfielt Area Plan did not identify and protect car parking. Adequate parking can help ensure accessibility for all, encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society. This approach may not offer sufficient protection to car parking within the former District of Magherafeit.   | +                       | +      | + ±           | This approach may result in the application of a consistent policy across the District. Adequate parking can help ensure accessibility for all, encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and indusive society. This approach should offer sufficient protection to car parking across the District (unlike approach 1).   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                               |           | -            | 1         | This approach may result in an inconsistent application of policy, as unlike the other two area plans, the Magherafelt Area Brand and in ord identify and protect car parking. As adequate parking can help ensure easy accessibility for to key services, particularly for those most in need, may not offer sufficient protection to can parking within the former Obstrict of Magherafelt.   | +                       | +      | + ec          | This approach may result in the application of a consistent policy across the District. Adequate parking can help ensure easy accessibility to key services, particularly for those most in need. This approach should offer sufficient protection to car parking across the District (unlike approach 1)  |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  |           |              |           | This approach may result in an inconsistent application of policy, as unlike the other two area plans, the Magherafelt Area Plan did not identify and protect car parking. Adequate parking provision can help reduce the effects of traffic and traffic congestion on the environment. This approach may not offer sufficient protection to car parking within the former District of Magherafelt. Insufficient parking may result in unnecessary travel, traffic and congestion i.e. vehicles circling the towns looking for spaces.  | +                       | +      | +<br>tr p h t | This approach may result in the application of a consistent policy across the District. Adequate parking provision can help reduce the effects of traffic and traffic congestion on the environment. This approach should offer sufficient protection to car parking across the District (unlike approach 1). Sufficient parking may result in less unnecessary travel, traffic and congestion i.e. vehicles circling the towns looking for spaces.                    |
| Fo improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply       | N/R       | N/R          | N/R II    | No direct relationship  | N/R N/                  | N/R N  | N/R N         | No direct relationship   |
| <ol> <li>To improve air quality</li> </ol>   |           |              |           | This approach may result in an inconsistent application of policy, as unlike the other two area plans, the Magherefelt Area Plan did not identify and protect car parking. Adequate parking provision can help reduce the effects of tarfiic and traffic congestion on air quality. This approach is therefore scored negatively as it may not offer sufficient protection to car parking within the former Magherafelt district. Instifficient parking may result in unnecessary travel, traffic and congestion i.e. vehicles circling the towns looking for spaces creating additional air pollution. | +                       | +      | + he          | This approach may result in the application of a consistent policy across the District. Adequate parking provision can help reduce the effects of traffic and traffic congestion on air quality. It should offer sufficient protection to car parking (unlike approach 1) across the District. Sufficient parking may result in less unnecessary travel, traffic and congestion i.e. vehicles circling the towns looking for spaces creating additional air pollution. |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and enhance<br/>biodiversity</li> </ol>   | 0         | 0            | 0         | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                       | 0      | 11 0          | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                           |           |              |           | This approach may result in an inconsistent application of policy, as unlike the other two area plans, the Magbenfelt Area Plan did not identify and protect car parking. Adequate parking provision can help maintain the character and quality of townscapes by relieving congestion and illegal on street parking which may reduce the attractiveness of the town centre. This approach may not offer sufficient protection to car parking within the former District of Magherafelt.  | +                       | +      | +<br>+        | This approach may result in the application of a consistent policy across the District. Adequate parking can help maintain character and quality of towniscapes. This approach is therefore scored positively as it should offer sufficient protection to car parking within the former District of Magherafelt. Sufficient parking should result in less on-street car parking and traffic congestion which could reduce the attractiveness of the town centre.       |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets</li> </ol> | 0         | 0            | 0         | Likely minimal impact on this objective   | 0                       | 0      | 0             | Likely minimal impact on this objective  |

### Assessment of Alternatives – Policy TRAN 3 - Car Parking

N/N Feo Redathership

ΚΕΥ

|  | Option 1. | 1.           | o   | Option 2.               |          |   |
|--|-----------|--------------|---|-------------------------|----------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | Await tı  | he Local     | Await the Local polcies plan to identfly and protect car parks within town centres  | ntroduce p              | oolicy w | ntroduce policy whereby there is a presumption against the development of Car Parks within Town Centres   |
|  | Short     | Med.<br>Term | Comments  | Short Med.<br>Term Term | d. Long  | Comments  |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change               | 0         | 0            | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective. That said an inconsistent application of policy which may not offer sufficient protection to car parking within the former District of Magherafelt may result in unnecessary travel, traffic and congestion resulting in increased traffic emissions. However this is not likely to be so significant to warrant a negative scoring.  | 0                       | 0        | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective. That said an consistent application of policy offering sufficient protection to car parking across the District may result in less unnecessary travel, traffic congestion and emissions. However this is not likely to be so significant to warrant a positive scoring.   |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding                                      | N/R       | N/R          | N/R No direct relationship  | N/R N/R                 | 'R N/R   | No direct relationship  |
| <ol> <li>To minimise the production<br/>of waste and use of non-renewable<br/>materials</li> </ol>     | N/R       | N/R          | N/R No direct relationship  | N/R N/R                 | 'R N/R   | No direct relationship  |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | 0         | 0            | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0 0                     | 0        | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   |
| <ol> <li>To encourage sustainable<br/>economic growth</li> </ol>                                       |           | 1            | This approach may result in an inconsistent application of policy, as unlike the other two area plans, the Magherafelt Area Plan did not identify and protect car parking. This approach may not offer sufficient protection to car parking within the former District of Magherafelt and therefore the Mid Ulster District as a whole. Insufficient parking may result in unnecessary travel, traffic and congestion which could discourage sustainable economic growth.   | +                       | +        | This approach should offer sufficient protection to car parking within the former District of Magherafelt and therefore the Mid Ulster District as a whole. Sufficient parking provision may result in less unnecessary travel, traffic and congestion which could encourage sustainable economic growth.   |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody the<br/>opportunity for rewarding and<br/>satisfying employment</li> </ol> | 0         | 0            | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0 0                     | 0 0      | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                 |           |              | This approach may result in an inconsistent application of policy, as unlike the other two area plans, the Magherafelt Area Plan did not identify and protect car parking. Adequate parking provision within town centres can help reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration. This approach may not offer sufficient protection to car parking within the former District of Magherafelt. Insufficient parking may discourage potential shoppers i.e. no parking / traffic congestion and in turn increase disparities in economic performance. | +                       | +        | This approach may result in the application of a consistent policy across the District. Adequate parking provision can help improve economic performance of town centres and promote sustainable regeneration. This approach should offer sufficient protection to car parking within the former District of Magherafelt and therefore the Mid Ulster District as a whole. Sufficient parking may encourage potential shoppers i.e. available parking / no traffic congestion and in turn reduce disparities in economic performance. |
| To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                     |           |              | This approach may result in an inconsistent application of policy, as unlike the other two area plans, the Magherafelt Area Plan did not identify and protect car parking. This approach may not offer sufficient protection to car parking within the former District of Magherafelt Insufficient parking may result in unnecessary travel, traffic and congestion which could discourage both indigenous and inward investment.   | +                       | +        | This approach may result in the application of a consistent policy across the District. This approach should offer sufficient protection to car parking within the former District of Magherafelt. Sufficient parking may decrease unnecessary travel, traffic and congestion which could encourage both indigenous and inward investment.  |
| To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                              |           |              | This approach may result in an inconsistent application of policy, as unlike the other two area plans, the Magherafelt Area Plan did not identify and protect car parking. Adequate parking can help encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth. This approach it may not offer sufficient protection to car parking within the former District of Magherafelt. Insufficient parking may result in inefficient patterns of movement i.e. unnecessary travel, traffic and congestion.  | +                       | +        | This approach may result in the application of a consistent policy across the District. Adequate parking provision can help encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth. This approach should offer sufficient protection to car parking within the former District of Magherafelt.  |

### Assessment of Alternatives – Policy TRAN 3 - Car Parking



|                     | Option 1.  | Option 2.  |
|---------------------|--|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives | Await the Local polcies plan to identfiy and protect car parks within town centres | Introduce policy whereby there is a presumption against the development of Car Parks within Town Centres |
|                     | Short Med. Long Term Term Term Term  | Short Med. Long Comments   |

|                            | Summary - Carparking (Policy TRAN 3)   |
|----------------------------|--|
| Social Effects             | Through a consistent application of policy protecting car parking across the District approach 2 unlike approach 1, should have broadly positive social impacts, as adequate parking provision can help ensure easier accessibility to essential services and facilities including those promoting health and well-being, especially for those most in need.   |
| Environmental Effects      | Approach 2 with a consistent application of policy protecting car parking across the District unlike approach 1, should have broadly positive environmental impacts, as adequate parking provision can help reduce the effects of traffic and traffic congestion on the environment i.e. in terms of air pollution. Sufficient parking may result in less unnecessary travel, traffic congestion and emissions from for example vehicles circling the towns looking for spaces. Approach 2 may also have a minor positive in that again unlike approach 1 it may result in less need for on-street car parking and traffic congestion which could reduce the attractiveness of the towns features of historical and cultural value and their accessibility. Furthermore the less unnecessary travel, traffic congestion and emissions it encourages may go some way to reduce our carbon footprint in support of reducing climate change although not so far as to warrant a positive scoring. |
| Economic Effects           | Through a consistent application of policy protecting car parking across the District approach 2 should have broadly positive economic impacts, as adequate parking provision may result in less unnecessary travel, traffic and traffic and traffic congestion by encouraging efficient patterns of movement, which may in turn encourage sustainable economic growth by helping to improve the economic performance of town centres and promoting sustainable regeneration.  |
| Mitigation and Enhancement | There are no mitigation and enhancement measures needed within Car Parks Policy as there are no significant positive or negative impacts.  |
| Preferred Option           | Adopt Option 2 Policy TRAN 3 - Introducing a policy whereby there is a presumption against the development of Car Parks within Town Centres.   |
|                            |  |



|  | Option 1            |                   |  |  | Option 2                          |          |                                       |  | Option 3.                                  |                             |   |  | Option 4.                             |                                |  |   |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | A more l            | liberal           | al Proteci                                 | A more liberal Protected Routes policy   | A stricter                        | Protei   | ected Ro                              | A stricter Protected Routes Policy   | Reconfigu<br>Movemer<br>Policy IC          | ure exi<br>nt and<br>15 Roa | sting pla<br>Parking'<br>Idside Se                  | y contained in PPS 3 'Access,<br>and to include aspects of PSRNI<br>acilities.   | Current p<br>existing p<br>ecilities, | oolicy a<br>oolicy A<br>togeth | ipproach<br>AMP 3 Pr<br>her with       | Current policy approach under transitional arrangement ie. apply existing policy AMP 3 Protected Routes & IC 15 Roadside Service Facilities, together with the SPPS.                              |
|  | Short M.<br>Term Te | led. Lu<br>erm Te | Short Med. Long Comments<br>Term Term Term |  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | ed. Lo   |                                       | Comments   | Short Med. Long Comments<br>Term Term Term | ed. Lo<br>rm Te             | ng Com  |  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term     | Med. Long<br>Term Term         |  | Comments  |
| <ol> <li>To reduce poverty<br/>and social exclusion</li> </ol>   | 0                   | 0                 | 0  | Likely minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                                 | 0        | 0 like                                | likely minimal impact on this objective.   | 0  | 0                           | 0 Likel   | Likely minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                                     | 0                              | 0 Like                                 | Likely minimal impact on this objective.  |
| 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population   |                     |                   |  | Likely negative impact as it may result in the creation of more new accesses and the intensification of existing accesses unto prohected routes in the district. notentially   |                                   |          | on or ser                             | Potentially negative effect by being too restrictive and not permitting accesses where there is a clear need, for example, to serve a new motorway service area or residential development.  | +  | +                           | Likel<br>disru                                      | Likely positive impact by minimising<br>disruptions/delays on main traffic routes,<br>resultine in shorter iourney times to essential  | +                                     | +                              | Like<br>disr                           | Likely positive impact by minimising disruptions/delays on main traffic routes, aculting in shorter journey times to essential  |
|  |                     |                   | # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #      | reducing free flowing traffic and traffic speed which in turn could result in longer journey times to essential services.  | +                                 | _        | \$ d €                                | Likely positive impact by minimising disruptions/delays<br>on main traffic routes, resulting in shorter journey times<br>to essential services.  |  |                             |   | services, while at the same time allowing for certain exceptions.  |                                       |                                |  | services, while at the same time allowing for certain exceptions.   |
| 3. To improve the education and skills of the population   | N/R                 | N/R               | N/R  | No direct relationship   | N/R<br>N                          | N/R<br>N | N/R                                   | No direct relationship   | N/R<br>N                                   | N/R<br>N                    | N/R   | No direct relationship   | N/R N,                                | N/R<br>N                       | N/R                                    | No direct relationship  |
| 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home  | 0                   | 0                 | 0 1  | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  | 0                                 | 0        | 0 do                                  | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  | 0  | 0                           | 0 This  | This approach is likely to have minimal impact<br>on this objective.   | 0                                     | 0                              | O On t                                 | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity  | N/R<br>N            | N/R<br>N          | N/R  | No direct relationship   | N/R<br>N                          | N/R<br>N | N/R                                   | No direct relationship   | N/R<br>N                                   | A/A<br>A                    | N/R   | No direct relationship   | N/R<br>N                              | N/R<br>N                       | N/R                                    | No direct relationship  |
| 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                                | 0                   | 0                 | 0 7 0                                      | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  | 0                                 | 0        | 0 Thi                                 | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  | 0  | 0                           | 0 This  | This approach is likely to have minimal impact<br>on this objective.   | 0                                     | 0                              | O This                                 | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 7. To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                                     |                     |                   |  | Likely negative impact as it may result in the creation of more new accesses and the intensification of existing accesses unto protected routes in the district, potentially reducing free flowing traffic and traffic speed which in turn could result in longer journey times to essential services. |                                   |          | + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + | Potentially negative effect by being too restrictive and not permitting accesses where there is a clear need, for example, to serve a new motorway service area or residential development.  Likely positive impact by minimising disruptions/delays on main traffic routes, resulting in shorter journey times to essential services. | +  | +                           | Likel<br>disru<br>resul<br>+ servi<br>certa<br>moto | Likely positive impact by minimising disruptions/delays on main traffic routes, resulting in shorter journey times to essential services, while at the same time allowing for certain exceptions, inlcuding the provision of motorway service areas. | +                                     | +                              | Like<br>disr<br>ress<br>+ serv<br>cert | Likely positive impact by minimising disruptions/delays on main traffic routes, resulting in shorter journey times to essential services, while at the same time allowing for certain exceptions. |
| 8. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  |                     |                   | ,    | Likely negative effect by facilitating an increased number of accesses and intensification of existing accesses onto protected routes which could result in more congestion, slowing down and speeding up, impacting on air quality.   | +                                 | +        | Lik<br>acc<br>+ on<br>flo             | Likely positive effect by minimising the creation of new accesses and the intensification of existing accesses onto protected routes which should encourage free flowing traffic, reducing the impacts of congestion on air quality.   | 0  | 0                           | Likeli<br>Creat<br>O inter<br>proti<br>allow        | Likely minimal impact by controlling the creation of new accesses and the intensification of existing accesses onto protected routes, while at the same time allowing for certain exceptions.  | 0                                     | 0                              | Like<br>crea<br>0 inte<br>pro          | Likely minimal impact by controlling the creation of new accesses and the intensification of existing accesses onto protected routes, while at the same time allowing for certain exceptions      |
| Po improve water<br>quality; conserve water<br>resources and provide for<br>sustainable sources of water<br>supply |                     | N/R               |  | No direct relationship   | Z                                 | N/R      |                                       | No direct relationship   | Ž  | N/R                         |   | No direct relationship   | ż                                     | N/R                            |  | No direct relationship  |
| 10. To improve air quality   |                     |                   |  | Likely negative effect by facilitating an increased number of accesses and innensification of existing accesses onto protected routes which could result in more congestion, slowing down and speeding up, impacting on air quality.   | +                                 |          | +<br>and the                          | Likey positive effect by minimising the creation of new accesses and the intensification of existing accesses onto protected routes which should encourage free flowing traffic, reducing the impacts of congestion on air quality.  | 0  | 0                           | Likelon Creat O interpreta                          | Likely minimal impact by controlling the creation of new accesses and the intensification of existing accesses onto protected routes, while at the same time allowing for certain exceptions.  | 0                                     | 0                              | Like<br>cres<br>0 inte<br>pro          | Likely minimal impact by controlling the creation of new accesses and the intensification of existing accesses onto protected routes, while at the same time allowing for certain exceptions      |
| <ol> <li>To conserve and<br/>enhance biodiversity</li> </ol>   |                     |                   | <u> </u>                                   | Likey negative impact on this objective. Extent of impact will depend on location and scale of development.  | 0                                 | 0        | Giv<br>0 les<br>bic<br>loc            | Given the the more restrictive nature of this policy, it is less likely that it will cause negative impacts on biodiversity, although ultimately this will depend on the location and scale of development.  | 0  | 0                           | Likey<br>0 of im<br>deve                            | Likey negative impact on this objective. Extent of impact will depend on location and scale of development.  | 0                                     | 0                              | Like<br>O of in<br>dev                 | Likey negative impact on this objective. Extent of impact will depend on location and scale of development.   |



|  | Ontion 1                          |                     |   | Ontion 2                          |                   |  | Ontion                                     |                                 |   | Ontion 4  | l                             |   |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|---|
| SA / SEA Objectives  | A more I                          | iberal Pr           | A more liberal Protected Routes policy  | A stricter Protected Routes       | rotecte           | ed Routes Policy   | Reconfigure<br>Movement<br>Policy IC 15    | e existin<br>and Par<br>Roadsic | Reconfigure existing plan policy contained in PPS 3 'Access, Movement and Parking', SPPS and to include aspects of PSRNI Policy IC 1S Roadside Service Facilities.  | Current poli<br>existing poli-<br>acilities, to | icy appi<br>icy AMF<br>gether | Current policy approach under transitional arrangement ie. apply existing policy AANP 3 Protected Routes & IC15 Roadside Service Facilities, together with the SPPS.  |
|  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | ed. Long<br>rm Term | Ig Comments   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | d. Long<br>n Term | Comments   | Short Med. Long Comments<br>Term Term Term | . Long<br>Term                  | Comments  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term               | Long                          | Comments  |
| 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                         |                                   |                     | This approach which would allow for more exceptions to protected routes policy may lead more new accesses and the greater intensification of existing accesses unto protected routes but more development in the district in general which may have the potential to negatively impact on character and quality of landscapes and townscapes. | 0                                 | 0                 | Given the the more restrictive nature of this policy, it is less likely that it will cause negative impacts on thi sobjective, although ultimately this will depend on the location and scale of development.  | 0  | 0                               | Likey negative impact on this objective. Extent<br>of impact will depend on location and scale of<br>development.   | 0   | 0                             | Likey negative impact on this objective. Extent of impact will depend on location and scale of development.   |
| 13. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets               | <b>~</b>                          | ر.<br>د-            | Likely effects will ultimately depend on the scale and location of development.   | с.<br>С.                          | <i>د</i> -        | Likely effects will ultimately depend on the scale and location of development.  | с-<br>с-                                   | <i>~</i>                        | Likely effects will ultimately depend on the<br>scale and location of development.  | <i>د.</i>                                       | <i>د-</i>                     | Likely effects will ultimately depend on the scale and location of development.   |
| 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                   |                                   |                     | This approach is likely to increase contributions and vulnerability to dimate change as it may lead to more accesses, to new destinations, leading to more journeys. More accesses off protected routes may also encourage use of private which ehere less efficient travel and more congestion.  | +                                 | +                 | This approach is likely to decrease contributions and vulnerability to climate change as it may lead to less accesses and potential development which may make destinations less popular, leading to less journeys. Less accesses off protected routes may also encourage use of public transport hence more efficient travel and less congestion. | 0  | 0                               | This approach is likely to increase contributions and vulnerability to climate change as it may lead to more accesses, to end we destinations, leading to more journeys. More accesses off protected routes may also encourage use of private which hence less efficient travel and congestion. | 0   | 0                             | This approach is likely to increase contributions and vulnerability to climate change as it may lead to more accesses, to new destinations, leading to more journeys. More accesses off protected routes may also encourage use of private whice hence less efficient travel and more congestion. |
| 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  | 0                                 | 0                   | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                                 | 0                 | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  | 0  | 0                               | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0   | 0                             | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 16. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials                                 | 0                                 | 0                   | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                                 | 0                 | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  | 0  | 0                               | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0   | 0                             | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  | 0                                 | 0                   | Likely minimal effect on this objective.  | 0                                 | 0                 | Likely minimal effect on this objective.   | 0  | 0                               | Likely minimal effect on this objective.  | 0   | 0                             | Likely minimal effect on this objective.  |
| 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth   |                                   |                     | Likely negative impact as it may reduce the effectiveness of protected routes, increase journey times and increase congestion.  | +                                 | +                 | Likely positive impact by preventing potential disruptions and delays on protected routes.   | +  | +                               | Likely positive impact overall by preventing unnecessary disruptions and delays on protected routes, while at the same time facilitating access to ffrom important economic developments.   | +   | +                             | Likely positive impact overall by preventing unnecessary disruptions and delays on protected routes, while at the same time callitating access to ffrom important economic developments.  |
| <ol> <li>To offer everybody<br/>the opportunity for<br/>rewarding and satisfying<br/>employment</li> </ol> | 0                                 | 0                   | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                                 | 0                 | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  | 0  | 0                               | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0   | 0                             | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     | 0                                 | 0                   | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0                                 | 0                 | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.  | 0  | 0                               | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   | 0   | 0                             | This approach is likely to have minimal impact on this objective.   |
| 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                     |                                   |                     | Likely negative impact as it may reduce the effectiveness of protected routes, increase journey times and increase congestion.  | +                                 | +                 | Likely positive effect by minimising the creation of new accesses and the intensification of existing accesses onto protected routes which should encourage the free flowing and efficient movement of traffic.  | ‡  | ‡                               | Likely significant positive impact by preventing unnecessary disruptions and delays on protected routes, while at the same time facilitating access to/from important economic developments - requirement to  | +   | +                             | Likely positive impact by preventing unnecessary disruptions and delays on protected routes, while at the same time facilitating access to/from important economic developments.  |

Assessment of Alternatives – TRAN 4 - Access onto Protected Routes and Other Route Ways

KEY

|                            | Option 1.                                  |   | Option 2.                         |  | Option 3.                                       |   | Option 4.                                  |   |  |
|----------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| SA / SEA Objectives        | A more liberal Pr                          | A more liberal Protected Routes policy      | A stricter Pr                     | olicy  | Reconfigure e<br>Movement an<br>Policy IC 15 Ro | contained in PPS 3 'Access,<br>id to include aspects of PSRNI<br>illties. | Current po<br>existing po<br>Facilities, t | Current policy approach under trai<br>existing policy AMP 3 Protected Rc<br>Facilities, together with the SPPS. | Current policy approach under transitional arrangement ie. apply existing policy AMP 3 Protected Routes & IC 15 Roadside Service Facilities, together with the SPPS. |
|                            | Short Med. Long Comments<br>Term Term Term | ាន  <br>m   Comments                        | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term | Comments   | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term               | Comments  | Short Med. Long<br>Term Term Term          | Short Med. Long Comments<br>Term Term Term  |  |
|                            |  |   |                                   | Likely negative impacts. This approach lacks the       |   | show 'demonstrable need' has been removed.                                |  |   |  |
|                            |  |   |                                   | flexibility to accommodate important economic          | _   |   |  |   |  |
|                            |  |   |                                   | developments which may therefore be a deterrent to     | _   |   |  |   |  |
|                            |  |   |                                   | investment.  |   |   |  |   |  |
| 22. To encourage efficient |  |   |                                   | Likely significant positive effect by minimising the   |   | Likely significant positive impact overall by                             |  | Likely significa  | Likely significant positive impact overall by  |
| patterns of movement in    |  | Likely negative impact as it may reduce the |                                   | creation of new accesses and the intensification of    | _   | preventing potential disruptions and delays on                            |  | preventing pot  | preventing potential disruptions and delays on   |
| support of economic growth |  | effectiveness of protected routes, increase | +                                 | + existing accesses onto protected routes which should | +   | <ul> <li>protected routes, while at the same time</li> </ul>              | +  | + protected rout  | protected routes, while at the same time   |
|                            |  | journey times and increase congestion.      |                                   | encourage the free flowing and efficient movement of   | _   | facilitating access to/from important                                     |  | facilitating acc  | facilitating access to/from important economic   |
|                            |  |   |                                   | traffic.   |   | economic developments.  | _  | developments.   |  |

### Assessment of Alternatives – TRAN 4 - Access onto Protected Routes and Other Route Ways

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|     | Philips    |                      |

KEY

|                               | Summary - Access onto Protected Routes and Other Route Ways (Policy TRAN 4)  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Social Effects                | No significant negative social effects have identified from either approach. Approach 2, 3 and 4 may have minor positive social impacts particularly in respect of improving health and well being and access to essential services. Minimising disruptions/delays on main traffic routes, could result in shorter journey times to essential services, while at the same time allowing for certain exceptions (approach 3 & 4 only). A more liberal protected routes policy (Approach 1) could adversely effect the free flowing movement of traffic resulting in increased journey times to essential services with negative impact on well being. Approach 2 may also have some minor negative impacts given its inflexible approach, although this would ultimately depend on level of need for new accesses.  |
| Environmental Effects         | No significant negative environmental effects have been identified from either approach. Approach 1, 3 and 4 could have a minor negative impacts upon the environment in terms its biodiversity, air quality and quality of landscapes, and vulnerability to climate change. Approach 2 scores more positively environmentally simply because there is less likely to be development permitted under this approach.  |
| Economic Effects              | No significant negative economic effects have been identified from from either approach. Approach 3 & 4 however could potentially have economic benefits. The protected routes policy is essentially an economic policy, so by safeguarding the free and safe flow of traffic on main transport routes while at the same facilitating new accesses for important economic development it can only encourage investment. Given approach 3 facilitates the provisions of motoway service areas, without needing to demonstrate need (as per Approach 4) it is considered that the economic impacts in terms of inward investment may be significantly positive from this approach. Approaches 2, 3 and 4 can all have significant economic impacts in terms of inward investment may be significantly positive from this approach. Approaches 2, 3 and 4 can all have significant economic impacts in terms of inward investment may be significantly positive from this approach. Approaches 2, 3 and 4 can all have significant economic impacts in terms of inward investment may be significantly positive from this approach and a can all have significant economic impacts in terms of inward investment may be significantly positive from this approach and a can all have significant economic impacts in terms of inward investment may be significantly positive from this approach and a can all a contract the economic impacts in terms of inward investment may be significantly even this approach and a contract of traffic in support of economic growth. |
| Mitigation and<br>Enhancement | There is potential for mitigation through the careful site selection of potential new access onto protected routes, and through close consultation with TNI and other statutory consultees.  |
| Preferred Option              | Adopt Option 3 - Reconfiguring existing policy to introduce Policy TRAN 4 Access onto Protected Routes and Other Route Ways.   |
|                               |  |

#### Appendix 2

Plans and Programmes.

## Appendix 2 Relevant Plans and Programmes

| Relevant Plan and Programmes  | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)   | Implications for the LDP  | Implications for SA  |
|---|---|---|--|
| INTERNATIONAL   |   |   |  |
| EU Directives   |   |   |  |
| SEA Directive 2001  Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment. | Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. | The LDP will take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive at the national level.  | Requirements of the Directive must be met in Sustainability Appraisals.  |
| The Habitats Directive 1992 Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.          | Promote the maintenance of biodiversity taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. Conservation of natural habitats and maintain landscape features of importance to wildlife and fauna                    | The LDP will be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment in line with the Directive. It should focus on protecting and enhancing natural habitats through an Appropriate Assessment (AA) of SPAs and SACs within and around Mid Ulster. | Include the following Draft SA objectives are proposed; To conserve and enhance biodiversity, To maintain and enhance the quality of the landscapes (and townscapes), To protect and maintain the natural environment and important landscape features. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment, To improve air quality, To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets. To reduce contributions of climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials, To encourage sustainable economic growth. |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes  | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  | Implications for the LDP  | Implications for SA  |
|---|--|---|--|
| The Birds Directive 2009 Directive 2009/147/EC is a codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended.                            | The preservation, maintenance, and restablishment of biotopes and habitats shall include the following measures: Creation of protected areas. Upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones. Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes/habitats. Creation of biotopes/habitats | The LDP will need to consider the importance of SPA's and the need to avoid pollution or deterioration of habitats or any other disturbances effecting birds.                                 | Include draft SA objective; To conserve and enhance biodiversity To improve air quality.   |
| The Waste Framework Directive 2008 Directive 2008/98/EC on waste.   | Prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness. The recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation. Recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without using processes that could harm the environment.   | The LDP should make appropriate actions reflecting the need to manage wastes according to this directive.   | Include draft SA objective; To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials.  |
| The Floods Directive 2007 Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks.                                     | Establish a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods.   | Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the SPPS.                                    | Include draft SA objectives;  To reduce contributions of climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change Include sustainability objective that relate to flood management and reduction of risk? |
| The Water Framework Directive 2000 Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy. | Protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground waters.  | Impacts on the water environment will be considered by the plan. The LDP should recognise the need to protect ground and surface water from pollution; and reflect requirements of directive. | Include draft SA objectives; To improve water quality; To conserve water resources and provide for sustainable resources of water supply.  |
| The Landfill Directive 1999 Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste.  | Prevent or reduce negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.   | The LDP will take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies contained in the SPPS.   | Include draff SA objective; To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewables  |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes  | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  | Implications for the LDP   | Implications for SA   |
|---|--|--|---|
| The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010 Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control). | This Directive lays down rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities. It also lays down rules designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole. | The implications of the LDP on industrial air pollution will be considered. It will take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies contained in the SPPS. | Include draft SA objectives; To improve air quality; To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewables To reduce contributions of climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change. To encourage sustainable economic growth |
| Energy Performance of Buildings<br>Directive 2010 on the energy<br>performance of buildings 2010/31/EU.                             | The Directive aims to promote the energy performance of buildings and building units. It requests that member states adopt either national or regional methodology for calculating energy performance and minimum requirements for energy performance.   | The LDP will take account of the Directive   | Include draft SA objective;  To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change.  Include SA objective relating to the energy performance/efficiency of existing and proposed buildings?                        |
| The Air Quality Directive 2008 Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe.                              | Avoid, prevent and reduce harmful effects of ambient noise pollution on human health and the environment.  | The LDP will consider the implications of the LDP on air pollution. It will take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies contained in the SPPS.         | Include draft SA objectives;<br>To improve air quality;   |
| 4th Daughter Directive on Air Quality<br>2004/107/EC.   | Avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects of arsenic, cadmium, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH's) on human health and the environment as a whole   | The LDP will consider the implications of the LDP on air pollution. It will take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies contained in the SPPS          | Include draff SA objectives;<br>To improve air quality;   |
| The Drinking Water Directive 1998 Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption.                        | Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.   | The LDP will take account of the Directive   | Include draft SA objectives; To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable resources of water supply. To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewables  |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes   | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)   | Implications for the LDP   | Implications for SA  |
|--|---|--|--|
| The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive 1994 Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste.  | Harmonise the packaging waste system of Member States. Reduce the environmental impact of packaging waste.  | The LDP will take account of the Directive.  | Include draft SA objective;  To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewables Include sustainability objectives to minimise the environmental impact of waste and promote recycling?          |
| The Nitrates Directive 1991 Directive 91/676/EEC on nitrates from agricultural sources.  | Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent further such pollution.  | The LDP will take account of the Directive. It is cognisant that Northern Ireland has been designated a nitrate vulnerable zone. | Include draft SA objectives; To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable resources of water supply.   |
| The Urban Waste Water Directive 1991 Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment .   | Protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water collection, treatment and discharge, and discharge from certain industrial sectors. | The LDP will take account of the Directive.  | Include draft SA objectives; To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable resources of water supply Include specific sustainability objective to reduce water pollution? |
| Freshwater Fishing Directive 1978 78/659/EEC. This directive has been revoked and replaced by The Water Framework Directive 2013 however this new directive offers the same protection to freshwater fish. | Aims to protect or improve designated waters in order to support fish life  | The LDP will take account of the Directive.  | Include Draft SA objectives; To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable resources of water supply To conserve and enhance biodiversity                                 |
| Shellfish Water Directive 1979.  This directive has been revoked and replaced by The Water Framework Directive 2013 however this new directive offers the same protection to shellfish.                    | Aims to ensure suitable environment for shellfish growth  | The LDP will take account of the Directive.  | Include SA objectives; To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable resources of water supply To conserve and enhance biodiversity                                       |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes                        | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  | Implications for the LDP   | Implications for SA   |
|---|--|--|---|
| Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC.                  | It applies to surface waters that can be used for bathing except for swimming pools and spa pools, confined waters subject to treatment or used for therapeutic purposes and confined waters artificially separated from surface water and groundwater. Member States must monitor the bathing waters every year.  The waters are classified according to their level of quality: poor, sufficient, good or excellent. | There are no sites within Mid Ulster that are monitored for bathing water quality. The 23 sites monitored by DOE Marine Division are at coastal locations. | To improve water quality; Conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply  |
| Renewable energy Directive 2009<br>2009/28/EC.      | Creates a common framework for the use of renewable energy in the EU so as to limit greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and promote cleaner transport. To do so, it sets targets for all EU countries with the overall aim of making renewable energy sources account for 20 % of EU energy and 10 % of energy specifically in the transport sector by 2020.  | The LDP will take account of the Directive.  | Include draft SA objectives; To improve air quality; To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewables To reduce contributions of climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change. To encourage sustainable economic growth.  |
| The Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC). | This directive aims to establish a framework of environmental liability based on the 'polluter-pays' principle, in order to prevent and remedy environmental damage.  The Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Environmental Liability (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009 SR2009/252.  | The LDP will take account of this Directive and relevant local legislation.  | Include draft objectives;  To conserve and enhance biodiversity To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.  To improve air quality To improve water quality; Conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes an townscapes To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets.  To reduce the contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability t |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes   | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)   | Implications for the LDP   | Implications for SA  |
|--|---|--|--|
|  |   |  | To minimise the production of waste an non-renewable materials To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources. To encourage sustainable economic growth   |
| European Eel Regulation 2007 (EC) No<br>1100/2007.                     | Aims to establish measures for the recovery of the stock of European Eel and requires member states to prepare and implement eel management plans   | The LDP will take account of the Directive   | Include SA objectives; To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable resources of water supply To conserve and enhance biodiversity   |
| North Atlantic Salmon Conservation<br>Organisation (NASCO) Commission. | Aims to promote the conservation, restoration, enhancement and rational management of salmon stocks in the North Atlantic Ocean through international co-operation.   | The LDP will take account of this. DCAL is the competent authority in NI to take this forward and reports annually to the commission as to status of populations and actions taken to maintain and enhance them. Increased fisheries resource will result in increased angling opportunities in the MUDC area with the economic and social benefits this will bring. | Include SA objectives  To improve water quality  To conserve and enhance biodiversity.  To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment.  |
| European Spatial Development<br>Perspective (1999).                    | Economic and social cohesion across the community. Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage. Balanced competitiveness between different tiers of government.   | The LDP should make a contribution towards fulfilling the goals of the ESDP.   | Include SA objective; To conserve and enhance biodiversity To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources           |
| General Union Environmental Action<br>Plan (2020).                     | The EU"s objectives in implementing the programme are: (a) to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital; (b) to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy; | The LDP should support the 4 key areas of work set out in the EAP.   | To conserve and enhance biodiversity To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment. To improve air quality To improve water quality; Conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes   | Key objectives relevant to Local  | Implications for the LDP  | Implications for SA  |
|--|---|---|--|
|  | Development Plan (LDP) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  |   |  |
|  | (c) to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing; (d) to maximise the benefits of the Union's environment legislation; (e) to improve the evidence base for environment policy; (f) to secure investment for environment and climate policy and get the prices right; (g) to improve environmental integration and policy coherence; (h) to enhance the sustainability of the Union's cities; (i) to increase the Unions effectiveness in confronting regional and global environmental challenges. |   | To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes an townscapes To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets.  To reduce the contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change To minimise the production of waste an non-renewable materials To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources. To encourage sustainable economic growth. |
| European Landscape Convention<br>(Florence, 2000).<br>*Did not come into force in the UK until<br>2007*                        | The convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning.  | The LDP should support the aims of the convention, seeking to protect, manage and enhance the landscape.  | Include SA objective; To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets.  |
| European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992). Revision of the 1985 Granada Convention | Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater.  Creation of archaeological reserves and conservation of excavated sites.   | The LDP will take account of this convention  | Include sustainability objectives; To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets  |
| EC (2013) Adaptation Strategy.   | 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   | Climate change is not specifically referenced in the list of LDP objectives. Reference is made however in Paper 6 Utilities to DARD Climate Change Flood Map and the need for the Mid Ulster Plan to be compatible with pending Flood risk Management Plans and the need to | Include sustainability objectives to reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change.  To encourage sustainable economic growth  |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes  | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  | Implications for the LDP   | Implications for SA   |
|---|--|--|---|
| EC (2010) Europe<br>2020 Economic Strategy – A strategy for<br>smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. | 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 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. | The proposed LDP will align with this Strategy due to its focus on economic growth.  | Draft SA objectives; To encourage sustainable economic growth To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment. To encourage efficient pattern of movement in support of economic growth   |
| 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.  | This Strategy aligns with many of the objectives of the LDP including those related to transport and natural heritage, as well as renewable energy.  Will the Strategy and the LDP support each other in the respective delivery? Reference to climate change? | Draft SA objectives;  To conserve and enhance biodiversity To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.  To improve air quality To improve water quality; Conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes an townscapes To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets. To reduce the contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability t climate change To minimise the production of waste an non-renewable materials |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes   | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  | Implications for the LDP   | Implications for SA  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources. To encourage sustainable economic growth  |
| The Kyoto Protocol Adopted 1997, came into force in 2005.  | The protocol looks at limiting the emission of harmful greenhouses gases. Main target is reducing CO2 emissions by 5% of 1990 levels between 2008-2010.  | The LDP plan needs to look at how it can contribute towards meeting the protocol agreement and the Doha Amendment. | Include draft SA objectives; To reduce the contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability t climate change To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.   |
| The "Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol" was adopted on 8 December 2012.                               | Parties committed to reduce GHG emissions by at least 18 percent below 1990 levels in the eight-year period from 2013 to 2020.   |  | To improve air quality   |
| Paris climate conference COP 21-<br>December 2015.   | At this conference 125 countries adopted a first- ever universal, legally binding global climate deal to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C. The agreement is due to enter into force in 2020. Governments agreed; a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels; to aim to limit the increase to 1.5°C, since this would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change | The LDP plan needs to look at how it can contribute towards meeting the protocol agreement.                        | Include draft SA objectives; To reduce the contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability t climate change To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment. To improve air quality.   |
| 1992 UNCED – Rio Earth Summit –<br>Agenda 21 - Global Programme of<br>Action on Sustainable Development. | Comprehensive plan of action adopted by more than 178 Governments to be taken globally, nationally and locally by organisations of the United Nations System, Governments, and Major Groups in every area in which human impacts on the environment. Agenda 21 sets out the key areas for action and the major groups to be included   | The LDP will take account of this plan.  | Include draft SA objective; To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment. To improve air quality To improve water quality; Conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes   | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  | Implications for the LDP  | Implications for SA  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  |   | To reduce the contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change.  To minimise the production of waste an non-renewable materials.  To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources.  To encourage sustainable economic growth.  To reduce poverty and social exclusion  |
| The Ramsar Convention. The convention of Wetland of International Importance (1971 an amendments). | Protections and conservation of wetlands, particularly those of importance to waterfowl as waterfowl habitat.  | The Plan will need to ensure that Ramsar sites are protected and given appropriate consideration. | Include Draft SA objective;<br>To conserve and enhance biodiversity.   |
| Johannesburg Declaration on<br>Sustainable Development (2002).                                     | Commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society aware of the need for human dignity for all. Renewable energy and energy efficiency. Accelerate shift towards sustainable consumption and production. | Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the Declaration.                        | Include draft SA objective; To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment. To improve air quality To improve water quality; Conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To reduce the contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability t climate change To minimise the production of waste an non-renewable materials To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources. To encourage sustainable economic growth To reduce poverty and social exclusion |

| Implications for SA   | Ensure that public are involved and consulted at all relevant stages of SA production. This should be reflected in the Statement of the Community Involvement  |
|---|--|
| Implications for the LDP  | The plan will comply with these requirements through the consultation process, as outlined in the Statement of Community Involvement   |
| Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA) | Established a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment. Local authorities should provide for:  The right of everyone to receive environmental information.  The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision making  The right to challenge in a court of law public decisions that have been made without respecting the two rights above or environmental law in general. |
| Relevant Plan and Programmes  | Aarhus Convention (1998).  |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes         | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  | Implications for the LDP   | Implications for SA  |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Northern Ireland                     |  |  |  |
| Strategic Planning Policy Statement. | It sets out the strategic direction for new councils to bring forward detailed operational policies within LDP's. It also provides the core planning principles to underpin delivery of the two tier planning system with the aim of furthering sustainable development, mittigating and adapting to climate change, and emphasising the importance of ecosystem services. The core planning principles are; | The LDP has a statutory status as the starting point for decision making.  | Sustainability Appraisal should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors. |
|                                      | Improving Health and Well-being  | The LDP will aim to promote safe and accessible environments with a high quality of life and community cohesion. Provision of Green infrastructure, Recreation and Open space, Quality Residential environments, protection of Natural and Built Assets all contribute to improved health and wellbeing. Objective (a) (i) provision of health services in main hubs and (c) (i) to protect and enhance the natural and built environment to achieve biodiversity, quality design, enhanced leisure and economic opportunity and promote health and wellbeing. | Include SA objective; To improve the health and wellbeing of the population'   |
|                                      | Creating and Enhancing Shared Space  | LDP objective (a) (vii) aims 'to accommodate cultural differences between communities whilst promoting 'shared spaces' to bring people together with equality of opportunity.'   | Include SA objective;<br>To encourage a sense of community<br>and welfare.   |
|                                      | Supporting Sustainable Economic Growth   | Emphasis on Creating jobs and Promoting Prosperity. Although sustainable economic development is not explicitly referred to in the LDP objectives,   | Include SA objective;<br>To encourage sustainable economic<br>growth.  |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes   | Key objectives relevant to Local  | Implications for the LDP   | Implications for SA  |
|--|---|--|--|
|  | Development Plan (LDP) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  |  |  |
|  |   | emphasis on creation of 'accessible' jobs (b) (i), a 'diversity' in the range of jobs (b) (ii) and on generating 'sustainable and affordable lighting and heating for the population' (b) (v).   |  |
|  | Supporting Good Design and Positive Place<br>Making   | LDP objective (c ) (i) recognises the need to achieve quality design .Objective (a) (iv) recognises the need to provide for vital and vibrant communities and (a) (v) recognises the need to accommodate development which allows people to remain within their own communities. | Include SA objectives; 'To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home', t To maintain and enhance the character quality of townscapes (and landscapes)' |
|  | Preserving and Improving the Built and Natural Environment  | LDP objective (c) (i) aims to protect and enhance the natural and built environment to 'achieve' biodiversity. Objective may need to be reworded?  | Include SA objectives To conserve, p and enhance biodiversity. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets'.                    |
| DRD (2010) Regional Development<br>Strategy 2035.                        | This document provides an overarching strategic planning framework influencing spatial development for the Region up to 2035, facilitating and guiding the public and private sectors. Taken into account are key drivers such as population growth and movement, demographic change, increasing number of households, transportation etc. It addresses economic, social and environmental issues aimed at achieving sustainable development and social cohesion. | The LDP will support the RDS as part of the wider Government policy framework and should therefore be closely aligned with its objectives.   | See all SA objectives  |
| Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act<br>1998, Equality of opportunity. | The council is required to ensure that their local development plans are prepared in accordance with Section 75 statutory obligations. Consequently, a council will have to undertake an Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) to determine if there will be any potential impacts upon Section 75 groups as a result of the policies and proposals contained in their local development plans.   | LDP objective (vii) seeks To accommodate cultural differences between communities whilst promoting "shared spaces" to bring people together with equality of opportunity.  | Include SA objective; To reduce poverty and social exclusion   |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes  | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and   | Implications for the LDP   | Implications for SA   |
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| Everyone's Involved – Sustainable Development Strategy (May 2010).  | Everyone's Involved – Sustainable Development Strategy, aims to put in place economic, social and environmental measures to ensure that we can continue to grow our economy, improve our society and communities and utilise our natural resources in an environmentally sustainable manner. The Strategy also intends to strengthen the framework to address global issues such as climate change and sets out the following six principles:  Iving within environmental limits;  ensuring a strong, healthy, just and equal society;  achieving a sustainable economy;  promoting good governance;  using sound science responsibly; and promoting opportunity and innovation. | The LDP's objectives broadly align with the aims of this strategy. No specific reference is made however to impacts of climate change.   | Include Draft Objectives; To conserve and enhance biodiversity To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.  To improve air quality To improve water quality; To improve water quality; To improve water quality; To improve water quality; To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes an townscapes To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets. To reduce the contributions to climate change To minimise the production of waste an non-renewable materials To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources. To encourage sustainable economic |
| The revised Northern Ireland Waste<br>Management Strategy "Delivering<br>Resource Efficiency" (October 2013); | 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. Therefore, this 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  | LDP objective (c)(ii) recognizes the need to 'accommodate investment in waste management' As stated In Para 6.8 of Paper 8 Utilities, the local development plan (LDP) have regard to the new Waste Management Plan for Mid Ulster (2016). The proposed focus of the LDP is therefore likely to support this strategy, namely with development making sustainable use of available resources and having a sustainable approach to waste designed in. The economic considerations of the LDP will support | Draft objective; To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable resources.  |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes   | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)   | Implications for the LDP  | Implications for SA   |
|--|---|---|---|
|  | favourable impact on the NI economy and help to promote and support 'green jobs'.   | 'green jobs' and ensure that the economy will benefit from planning decisions. Improved waste management will be good for the environment.  |   |
| Lifetime Opportunities – Govemment's<br>Anti-Poverty and Social Inclusion<br>Strategy for Northern Ireland (November<br>2006). | The Strategy sets out goals tailored specifically for various age groups in order to meet the objective of working towards the elimination of poverty and social exclusion by 2020. These include underlining the importance of early intervention as a means of preventing poverty and recognising the priority of removing barriers to people joining or re-joining the labour market.  | LDP objective (v) recognises the need of both growing families and carers of the elderly and disabled by accommodating development which allows people to remain within their own communities and does not lead to significant harm to neighbours or the environment.   | Include draft objective; To reduce poverty and social exclusion.  |
| Thinking Rural - The Essential Guide to Rural Proofing (March 2011).   | The objective is to ensure robust consideration and integration of rural issues at the outset of the policy making process. It should help to ensure fair and equitable treatment for rural areas through the development of policies which are proportionate to need.  | Objective (a) (iii) seeks to provide for vital and vibrant rural communities whilst protecting the countryside in which they live by accommodating sustainable growth within the countryside proportionate to the extent of existing rural communities  | Include draft objective; To encourage a as sense of community identity and welfare. Is there a need for specific objective on rural issues? |
| 'Valuing Nature' A Biodiversity Strategy for Northern Ireland to 2020.(July 2015)  | It purpose is to make progress towards halting overall biodiversity loss, establish an ecosystem approach and help business and society in general have a greater understanding of the benefits that nature can bring to everyday life in Northern Ireland.   | The Strategy will protect certain sites from development, which will need to be taken into account by the LDP and its policies.   | Include draff objective; To conserve and enhance biodiversity   |
| DARD (2012) Rural<br>White Paper Action Plan.  | This document sets out the vision for NI's rural areas and the actions which Departments will take in support of achieving that vision and to help ensure the future sustainability of rural areas. The vision includes 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. | The LDP objectives support this. It sets out to support vibrant rural communities, facilitate development of new, accessible, community facilities, and improve connectivity between/within settlements in terms of telecommunications and transport infrastructure in particular. The Plan will promote sustainable development, well- | Include draft objective; To encourage a as sense of community identity and welfare. Is there a need for specific objective on rural issues? |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes   | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  | Implications for the LDP  | Implications for SA   |
|--|--|---|---|
|  |  | being and economic development which are aligned with the vision for rural areas.   |   |
| DARD (2012) Strategic Plan 2012-<br>2020.                                  | Focuses on a number of goals, underlying those actions, which are independent and will address key issues in support of achieving DARD's vision of 'a thriving and sustainable rural economy, community and environment'. Goals include 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. | The LDP will directly support this plan, recognising that rural areas have a key role in supporting economic growth. The strategy aims to achieve appropriate and sustainable patterns of development that supports a vibrant rural community, improves infrastructure and facilitates development.   | Include draft objective; To encourage a as sense of community identity and welfare. Is there a need for specific objective on rural issues? |
| DARD (2013) Greenhouse Gas<br>Reduction Strategy and Action Plan.          | Overall this promotes and encourages adoption of technical efficiency to improve farm business performance and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The strategy and action plan identifies a set of 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.  | This paper is supported by Paper 6 Utilities (para 10.18) which advocates a retention of existing policy for biomass development as contained within PPS18 Renewable Energy. Similar issues such as transport generation, visual, odour and noise impacts will continue to arise during application processing. Indirect benefits from the push on sustainable development i.e. GHG emissions will be prevented by good siting/design and well integrated developments. Good planning decisions in relation to transport and renewable energy will also indirectly support this plan. | Include draff objectives;  To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability t climate change.  To improve air quality.    |
| DARD (2016) Tackling Rural Poverty and Social Isolation – A new framework. | This framework sets out the goals, objectives, priority action areas and outcomes for the Programme for Government commitment to   | The LDP will deliver sustainable, economic and well-being benefits, all of which would be of value to poor, isolated  | Include draft objectives; To reduce poverty and social exclusion. To reduce crime and anti-social activity.                                 |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes                             | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)   | Implications for the LDP  | Implications for SA  |
|--|---|---|--|
|  | bring forward a package of measures to help target the root causes of social isolation and help those in poverty in rural areas. In addition it aims to provide the necessary tools to identify the needs of vulnerable people/groups in rural areas, develop programmes/interventions to help alleviate poverty/social isolation and complement/add value to existing governmental strategies intended to tackle these issues. | communities. It recognizes the importance of self-employment and homeworking, particularly in rural locations. It also recognizes the need to improve connectivity between settlements and their rural hinterland and accommodate investment in sustainable modes of transport.   | To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration   |
| 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. Other key objectives of the development include energy security, emissions reductions and wider economic advantages.    | Para 10.10 of Paper 6 Utilities recommends adopting a policy similar to existing (PPS18) with greater weight given to development in vulnerable landscapes. As stated above a similar policy for biomass development as contained within PPS18 Renewable energy is also proposed. This approach will directly support the aims of this plan. Also complements LDP objective (b) (v) of which states that 'The need to provide and encourage use of energy both as a means of generating money for the local economy, attracting investment in enterprise and providing sustainable and affordable lighting and heating for the population'.  Design and sustainable developments. Planning decisions will have to balance need for renewables with environmental concerns and it may be that the need for renewable developments is outweighed by environmental protection. | Include Draft objectives To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change.  To improve air quality |
| 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  | It is anticipated that the LDP will support this Strategy. Utilities Paper 6 Para 7.21 outlines 5 objectives that complement  | Include draft objectives;  |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes   | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  | Implications for the LDP   | Implications for SA  |
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|  | knowledge of the mapping requirements of the Planning Policy Statement 15 (PPS15) and the 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.  | the aims of this strategy. Reference is made in Paper 6 Utilities to DARD Climate Change Flood Map and the need for the plan to be compatible with pending Flood risk Management Plans (as required by the EU flood directive). Paragraph 13.4 also highlights the need to avoid zoning flood risk land for 'habitable development' and formulation of policy which makes drainage a key element of design and which promotes the use of SUDS. All planning decisions should take account of flood risk as part of all development.  There is no specific reference to flood risk or climate change in the LDP objectives. | To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change.  To reduce the likelihood of flooding and it's adverse consequences. |
| The Northern Ireland Strategy for Sport and Physical Recreation 2009-2019. | The Strategy's vision is "a culture of lifelong enjoyment and quality, quantity and access to places for sport is a key development input to the two primary development outcomes of increased participation in sport and physical recreation and improved sporting performances. In particular, the Strategy will ensure that every person in Northern Ireland has access to a range of new, improved and shared world-class and locally available sports facilities. | The LDP will support the aims of this strategy. Paper 7 Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation Paragraph 12.2 & 12.3 outlines several key objectives which will complement this strategy as long as there is no conflict with other objectives e.g. flooding, archaeology in its delivery. LDP objective (a) (i) aims to focus leisure activities in the 3 main hubs i.e.Cookstown, Dungannon and Magerafelt whilst objective (c) (i) recognizes the need to 'promote health and wellbeing.'   | Include draft SA objectives; To improve health and wellbeing of the population.  |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes   | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)   | Implications for the LDP   | Implications for SA  |
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| Defra and DOE (2012) A Climate<br>Change Risk Assessment for Northem<br>Ireland. | The objective of the Climate Change Risk Assessment (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. The main finding is that 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 sections focus sing on socio-economic implications of climate change c om prising agriculture & forestry, business, tourism, buildings & infrastructure and health & wellbeing.                     | It is anticipated that the LDP will support this Strategy. Utilities Paper 6 Para 7.21 outlines 5 objectives that will complement the aims of this strategy. Reference is made to DARD Climate Change Flood Map and the need for the plan to be compatible with pending Flood risk Management Plans (as required by the EU flood directive). Paragraph 13.4 also highlights the need to avoid zoning flood risk land for habitable development and formulation of policy which makes drainage a key element of design and which promotes the use of SUDS. All planning decisions should take account of flood risk as part of all development. | Include draft SA objectives; To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change. To improve air quality; To conserve water resources and provide for a sustainable source of water supply.  To reduce the likelihood of flooding and its adverse consequences. |
| DETI (2012) Sustainable Energy Action<br>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 renewables and other aspects of sustainable energy. Of particular relevance are the commitments to:  • Contribute to the growth of the NI sustainable energy sector (through Invest NII) to 8.9% of NI GVA by 2015.  • Work with Dfl, developers, planners and those responsible for environmental consents to ensure 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 | LDP objective (b) (v) encourages the use of renewable energy for providing sustainable and affordable lighting and heating. There are no specific objectives regarding Climate Change.  Para. 10.10 of Paper 6 Utilities recommends adopting a policy similar to existing (PPS18) with greater weight given to development in vulnerable landscapes, directly supporting this aspect of the action plan.  Analysis of cumulative effect of wind energy development has been considered as part of the Development Pressure Analysis Paper (September 2015) an identification of vulnerable landscapes (Landscape Assessment Paper 2015).       | Include draft SA objectives; To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change. To improve air quality;   |

| Implications for SA   |  | Include draft objectives;  To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials.  To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change.  To improve air quality   |
|---|--|---|
| Implications for the LDP  |  | Renewable and sustainable development policies will indirectly accord with this framework, by providing for renewable development. There may be a conflict between this framework and environmental policies (natural heritage, cultural heritage, flood risk etc.) when it comes to developing gas facilities and electrical networks.   |
| Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA) | <ul> <li>proportionate procedures are in place for the consenting of renewable installations.</li> <li>Undertake "capacity studies" (including landscape capacity study, ecological study and bird migration study, with Dfl 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.</li> <li>Develop a continuous monitoring framework (with Dfl 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.</li> </ul> There are also a number of socioeconomic commitments, such as supporting construction of electricity network or furbishing schools with renewable technologies for example. | Contains goals and targets, but does not include the detail of how targets could be achieved. It does aim to ensure future access to secure, competitively priced and sustainable energy supplies for all of NI. Also it provides a direction for NI energy policy over the next ten years concentrating on key areas of electricity, natural gas and renewable energy sources. |
| Relevant Plan and Programmes  |  | DETI (2010) Energy: A Strategic<br>Framework for Northern Ireland.  |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes   | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  | Implications for the LDP  | Implications for SA   |
|--|--|---|---|
| DETI (2010) Northern Ireland Tourism Strategy.   | The vision is to:  • create the new NI experience; • get it on everyone's destination wish list; and double the income earned from tourism by 2020.  | This Strategy aligns with Population and Growth objective (b) (ii) which seeks to promote a diversity in the range of jobs, recognizing the importance of the leisure and tourism. The sustainable approach to tourism development advocated in Paper 8 on Recreation leisure & Tourism will also directly support development that enables tourism e.g. visitor centres, attractions, services, transport etc. As with any development, environmental considerations will need to be considered. | Include draft objectives; To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes. To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets To encourage sustainable economic growth To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment. |
| DOE (2013) Prioritised Action<br>Framework for Natura 2000.  | The framework identifies key priorities for managing the Natura 2000 network, to achieve the objectives of the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2000 and to provide an overview of how to finance them. Priorities focus on improving habitats and species that are currently in bad status depending on general measures such as agri-environmental schemes, stakeholder involvement and monitoring. This enables successful management planning and implementation of conservation management measures throughout Natura 2000. | LDP Objective (c) (i) identifies the need to 'protect and enhance the natural and built environment to achieve biodiversity. Positive biodiversity outcomes can be secured through the application of appropriate planning policies and planning decisions.   | Include draft objectives; To conserve and enhance biodiversity  |
| Environment and Heritage Service<br>(2006) Aquatic Monitoring Strategy<br>2006-07 and Water Framework Directive<br>Monitoring Plans. | 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 Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/06/EC), covering surface water, groundwater and hydrological   | Although the aquatic environment or water management is not mentioned explicitly in the objectives, the need to protect and enhance that natural environment is recognized under LDP objective (c) (i). It is likely that the implementation of these monitoring plans will not be directly affected by the LDP, but rather indirectly by the implementation of local planning policy   | Include draft SA objectives; To improve water quality; To conserve water resources and provide for sustainable resources of water supply  |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes  | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)   | Implications for the LDP   | Implications for SA   |
|---|---|--|---|
|   | monitoring proposals  | and consented developments.  |   |
| DRD (2012) Ensuring a Sustainable<br>Transport Future: A New Approach to<br>RegionalTransportation. | The new approach to regional transportation complements the Regional Development Strategy and aims to achieve the transportation vision: "to have a modem, 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." 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 support this Plan. LDP objective (iii) recognizes the need for improved connectivity 'through accommodating investment in transportation to improve travel time and more sustainable modes of transport. Objectives laid out in Paper 5 Transport & Infrastructure would also align with this approach. The need for new or improved infrastructure will need to be assessed against environmental policies, though following good design and sustainable development should achieve the best possible solutions to the need. | Include draft SA objective; To improve accessibility to key services especially for those most in need/ To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.  To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.   |
| DSD (2013) Urban Regeneration and<br>Community Development Policy<br>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:  1. To tackle area-based deprivation. 2. To strengthen the competitiveness of our towns and cities. 3. To improve linkages between areas of need and areas of opportunity. 4. To develop more cohesive and engaged communities. It also contains a set of four Supporting Actions: 1. We will maximise the potential of regeneration and community development by supporting an evidence-based policy | The LDP objectives broadly align with this framework, in particular strengthening the hubs, improving connectivity and facilitating community development. The LDP will indirectly support this aim by accommodating development for disadvantaged groups, such as the elderly and disabled, with emphasis on 'sustainable growth', facilitating new community facilities and promoting 'shared spaces'.   | Include draft SA objectives;  To reduce poverty and social exclusion.  To improve education and skills of the population  To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare.  To improve accessibility to key services especially of for those most in need.  To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration.  To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment. |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes   | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  | Implications for the LDP   | Implications for SA   |
|--|--|--|---|
|  | 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.  We will promote an effective and efficient voluntary and community sector.   |  |   |
| DSD (2012) Facing the Future: Housing Strategy for Northern Ireland 2012 -2017 | Government has three main roles in relation to housing:  • 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 newand existing homes and for how rented housing is managed.  This strategy sets out how we intend to fulfil these roles over the next five years. The strategy also envisages housing playing a fourth role in driving regeneration within communities, particularly those suffering from | This strategy aligns with a number of aspects of the proposed LDP, namely objective (a) (iv) To provide for 10,950 new homes by 2030 via a range of housing to meet the needs of families, the elderly, and disabled. The strategy may put pressure on the environmental aspects of the LDP such as natural heritage, archaeology, flood risk, etc. Similarly, the LDP may inhibit house building due to environmental or design constraints. A balance will need to be found through considered planning decisions. | Include draft SA objectives;  To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home. |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes   | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)   | Implications for the LDP  | Implications for SA  |
|--|---|---|--|
|  | blight and population decline.  |   |  |
| NIHE Social housing Development Programme (SHDP) - 2015/16 - 2017/18   | The 3-Year SHDP is published together with an Unmet Social Housing Need Prospectus. The Prospectus is an integral part of the SHDP formulation process, which recurs on an annual basis. The Prospectus document highlights areas throughout Northern Ireland with the greatest level of un-met housing need and a current shortage of acquired development sites. The Housing Executive would welcome development proposals for these areas. | The LDP will take account of ongoing annual reporting and will be used to inform social housing zonings within the plan area.   | Include draft SA objectives;  To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home.  |
| 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 generally support this document, though individual developments will need to be considered on a case by case basis. LDP objective (b) (i) outlines aims to 'facilitate creation of 8,500 new jobs by 2030'. Paper 3 Employment and Economic Development Paper points to a pending review of PPS 4 Planning and Economic Development where new objectives will be laid out. It also aligns with LDP objective (c)(i) and the need to enhance leisure opportunities and promote health and well-being. | Include draft objectives; The majority of the Draft SA objectives can be linked to the strategic aims of this document, in particular; To encourage sustainable economic growth To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes.    |
| 1.Neagh Bann River Basin Management<br>Plan 2015 -2021 (NIEA)<br>2. North West River Basin Management<br>Plan 2015-2021 (NIEA) | River Basin Management is a key element in implementing the Water Framework Directive (WFD), taking an integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. It applies to groundwater and to all surface water bodies, including rivers, lakes, transitional (estuarine) and coastal waters out to one nautical mile.   | Water management is not listed specifically as a plan objective however the need to 'protect and enhance natural heritage' (Objective (c) (i)) is likely to incorporate aquatic resources. Identifying flood risk is also referred to in Paper 6 Paragraph 7.15, which also influences water  | Include draft SA objective;  To improve water quality: conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply.  To conserve and enhance biodiversity.  To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change. |

| Implications for SA   | butweigh it's adverse consequences.  degree, Il weigh decision habitats ion and abjective e leisure alth and mpatible  | t listed Include draft SA objectives; however To improve water quality: conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply.  everyorate To conserve and enhance biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change conomic outweigh each process. So enable ng, which the need lites and The LDP is of this   | oorted directly Include draft SA objectives; on 'Creating To encourage sustainable economic sperity'. Plan growth e the intention                            |
|---|--|---|--|
| Implications for the LDP  | quality. The focus on sustainable and economic development may outweigh environmental concerns to a degree, but any planning decision will weigh each aspect as part of the decision process. Good quality aquatic habitats also enable outdoor recreation and well-being, which aligns with objective (c) (i) and the need to enhance leisure opportunities and promote health and well-being. The LDP will be compatible with the aims of this plan. | Water management is not listed specifically as a plan objective however the need to 'protect and enhance natural heritage' (Plan objective (c) (i)) is likely to incorporate aquatic resources. Identifying flood risk is also referred to in Paper 6 Paragraph 7.15, which also influences water quality. The focus on sustainable and economic development may outweigh environmental concerns to a degree, but any planning decision will weigh each aspect as part of the decision process. Good quality aquatic habitats also enable outdoor recreation and well-being, which aligns with objective (c)(i) and the need to enhance leisure opportunities and promote health and well-being. The LDP will be compatible with the aims of this plan. | This initiative will be supported directly by the plans focus on 'Creating Jobs and Promoting prosperity'. Plan objectives (b) (i)-(v) outline the intention |
| Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA) | This plan aims to aim to:  • provide at least good status for all water bodies; • prevent deterioration in status; • promote sustainable development; • achieve specific standards for protected areas.  | Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) are a key requirement of the Floods Directive and are aimed at reducing the potential adverse consequences of significant floods on human health, economic activity, cultural heritage and the environment. In practice, the FRMPs provide the information and evidence necessary to support risk management decision making. The Plans also help promote greater awareness and understanding of the risks of flooding amongst the public, Government Departments, local authorities and other organizations. This creates the opportunity for a more proactive and cooperative approach to flood risk management.  | Ensures that the economic challenges are maximised to sustain the people businesses and regional investment. It focuses on                                   |
| Relevant Plan and Programmes  |  | 1.Neagh Bann River Basin Flood Risk<br>Management Plans 2015 ( DARD)<br>2. North Western River Basin Flood Risk<br>Management Plan 2015 (DARD)  | Northern Ireland Executive (2012)<br>Economy and Jobs Initiative   |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes                                       | Key objectives relevant to Local   | Implications for the LDP   | Implications for SA   |
|--|--|--|---|
|  | Development Plan (LDP) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)   |  |   |
|  | 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.  | to facilitate the creation of 8,500 jobs by 2030 across a range of employment sectors, including SME's and focusing also on self-employment and home working. Environmental considerations will be a factor in any development and it may be that the balance is in favour of the environment at times, or economic considerations at others.                    | To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment. To encourage efficient pattern of movement in support of economic growth.   |
| Northern Ireland Executive (2011) Programme for Government 2011-15 | The document sets out five priorities: Growing a Sustainable Economy and Investing in the Future 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 It also sets out 82 commitments, the key ones being: 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 £375 million as a result of Foreign Direct Investment; £400 million from indigenous businesses supported by Invest NI and £225 million as a result of the Jobs Fund; | The five priorities of this programme are generally reflected in the LDP objectives. As with many of the plans, strategies and policies, sustainable and economic development objectives will need to be balanced and well designed to ensure positive environmental outcomes. Where new development takes place, adverse impacts on the environment are likely. | Include draft objectives; The majority of the Draft SA objectives can be linked to the strategic aims of this document, in particular; To reduce poverty and social exclusion To improve health and wellbeing of the population. To improve education and skills of the population. To reduce crime and anti-social activity. To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare. To encourage sustainable economic growth. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment. |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes  | Key objectives relevant to Local  | Implications for the LDP  | Implications for SA   |
|---|---|---|---|
|   | Development Plan (LDP) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  |   |   |
|   | <ul> <li>Increase visitor numbers to 4.2 million and tourist revenue to £676 million by December 2014;</li> <li>Support young people into employment by providing skills and training;</li> <li>Reform and modernise the delivery of Health and Social care.</li> <li>Work towards a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by at least 35% on 1990 levels by 2025.</li> <li>Halting the loss of biodiversity</li> </ul> |   |   |
| Northern Ireland Executive (2008) Investment Strategy for Northern Ireland 2008-2018          | Setting out the framework it will help create a sustainable 21 <sup>St</sup> 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.  | Developments will be required to comply with the LDP which may influence their location, design and scale.  | Include draft SA objectives;  To encourage sustainable economic growth  To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.   |
| Northern Ireland Executive (2010) Sustainable Development Strategy and supplementary guidance | This Document enables structures and policies to be put in place to help move NI towards sustainability. Helps to align the priorities within the Programme for Government and integrate sustainable development thinking throughout theiroperations.   | This Strategy will align with the sustainable development focus of the LDP. Development and planning required in pursuit of the Strategy will be required to address any environmental impacts that may occur.  | Include draft SA objectives;<br>To encourage sustainable economic<br>growth.  |
| SNIFFER (2007) Preparing for a Changing Climate in Northern Ireland                           | The report was produced to inform policy experts of potential climate change impacts and recommends that "adaptation is given a higher priority across all sectors and within each of the public bodies identified as being responsible for adaptation". Potential adaptation strategies have been identified; those of most relevance are as follows:  | Reference is made in Paper 6 Utilities to DARD Climate Change Flood Map and the need for the plan to be compatible with pending Flood risk Management Plans and the need to avoid zoning flood risk land for 'habitable development'. This report could inform possible approaches to planning that would produce | Include draft SA objectives;  To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change.  To reduce the likelihood of flooding and its adverse consequences. |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes                                      | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  | Implications for the LDP   | Implications for SA  |
|---|--|--|--|
|   | <ul> <li>"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:     adaptation of infrastructure at risk,     reduction of flood risk, use of green     spaces and sustainable urban     drainage systems";     "Historic buildings: Improved     management and     maintenance of current     buildings, development of     strategies to adapt to changing climatic     conditions".</li> </ul> | developments that are adapted to climate change, thereby increasing the resilience of Mid Ulster's infrastructure to climate change impacts. Application of planning policy to existing developed resources may be negatively impacted as climate change measures may not necessarily align with objectives for natural heritage, cultural heritage or landscape outcomes. Climate change is not specifically referenced in the list of plan objectives. |  |
| Northern Ireland Regional Landscape<br>Character Assessment 2016. | Seeks to provide a strategic view of the landscape which can complemented by more detailed studies in the future.  | Landscapes are not specifically referenced in any of the LDP objectives although may be encompassed under objective (c) (i) which highlights the 'need to protect and enhance the natural (and built) environment  | Include draft SA objectives;  To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes |
| Northern Ireland Landscape Character<br>Assessment (2000)         | Provides a comprehensive analysis of all of Northern Ireland Landscapes, including their vulnerability and sensitivity to change   | Although landscapes are not specifically referenced in any of the LDP objectives it may be encompassed under objective (c) (i) which highlights the 'need to protect and enhance the natural (and built environment'.  This document has proven to be an important tool for informing local plan designations such as CPA's LLPA's and   | Include draft SA objectives;  To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes  | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  | Implications for the LDP  | Implications for SA   |
|---|--|---|---|
|   |  | Areas of High Scenic Value.   |   |
| Closure of NIRO to new onshore wind in 2016 - DETI                                  | Closure of the NIRO to large scale onshore wind from 1 April 2016 with exceptions in the form of grace periods for eligible projects. The NIRO will remain open for the time being to small scale wind until further consultation is completed. The Minister will consult further on closure arrangements for small scale onshore wind, which must now be set in the context of DECC's intention to protect GB context of DECC's intention to protect GB consumers if Northern Ireland does not close the NIRO on equivalent terms to GB. The proposed closure to large scale wind will be adopted in a Renewables Obligation Closure Order (Northern Ireland) 2016 which is intended to come into operation in mid-March 2016 | This may have both short term and long term impacts on both number of and processing times of onshore wind energy applications.   | Include draft SA objectives;  To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change.   |
| Sustainable Water - Long Term Water Strategy for Northern Ireland -2015-2040 ( DRD) | This contains 4 high level aims to cover key water needs within a catchment. They are, provide a high quality sustainable supplies of drinking water to households, industry and agriculture - manage flood risk and drainage in a sustainable manner - achieve the environmental requirements of the Water Framework Directive in a suitable manner provide sustainable reliable water and sewerage services that meet customer needs.  | It is anticipated that the LDP will support this Strategy. LDP objective (c) (i) refers to 'the need accommodate investment in power, water and sewerage infrastructure in the interests of public health'. | Include draft objectives;  To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply  To reduce vulnerability to climate change.  To reduce the likelihood of flooding and its adverse consequences. |
| The Social and Economic Impact to<br>Northern Ireland, and areas within the         | This report examines the social and economic impact of recreational fishing (coarse, game and sea angling) in (NI) and areas within the  | The LDP will take account of this report.   | Include draft objectives;<br>To encourage sustainable economic<br>growth.   |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes  | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  | Implications for the LDP   | Implications for SA   |
|---|--|--|---|
| Loughs Agency, of Recreational<br>Fisheries, Angling and Angling<br>Resources - 2007. | Loughs Agency which are in the Republic of Ireland. It seeks to estimate and evaluate the current and potential social and economic impacts of recreational angling and provide recommendations for future development.  |  | To improve water quality, conserve water resources.  To reduce the likelihood of flooding and its adverse consequences.   |
| Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011  | Section 5 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 requires those who exercise any function in relation to local development plans to do so with the objective of furthering sustainable development. Sections 8(6) and 9(7) of the 2011 Act requires an appraisal of sustainability to be carried out for the Plan Strategy and Local Policies Plan, respectively. | The LDP will take account of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. This scoping report forms part of the SA process.   | See all draft SA objectives   |
| Together building a United Community (OFMDFM)   | Its vision is 'a united community, based on equality of opportunity, the desirability of good relations and reconciliation - one which is strengthened by its diversity, where cultural expression is celebrated and embraced and where everyone can live, leam, work and socialise together, free from prejudice, hate and intolerance.                               | The LDP will take account of this report. LDP objective (vii) aims to accommodate cultural differences in our communities whilst promoting 'shared spaces' to bring people together with equality of opportunity.  | To include draft objective; To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society  |
| Northern Ireland Climate Change<br>Adaptation Programme (NICCAP) 2014 -<br>2019.      | This contains the Government's response to the risks and opportunities identified in the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) for Northern Ireland, which was published in January 2012 as part of the overall UK CCRA.   | Climate change is not specifically referenced in the list of LDP objectives. Reference is made however in Paper 6 Utilities to DARD Climate Change Flood Map and the need for the Mid Ulster Plan to be compatible with Flood risk Management Plans and the need to avoid zoning flood risk land for 'habitable development'. This strategy could inform possible approaches to planning that would produce developments that are adapted to climate change, thereby increasing the resilience of Mid ulster infrastructure to climate change impacts. | Include sustainability objectives; Reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change. To encourage sustainable economic growth To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes   | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  | Implications for the LDP   | Implications for SA  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  | Overall, these two documents are expected to support each other, though there will be a need to balance objectives at a local level upon implementation of individual developments or projects. Application of planning policy to existing developed resources may be negatively impacted as climate change measures may not necessarily align with objectives for natural heritage, cultural heritage or landscape outcomes.  |  |
| DOE (2012) Northern Ireland<br>Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction<br>Action Plan   | This Cross departmental working group on climate change outlines how each Department in the Executive will contribute towards meeting the 2025 emission reduction target i.e. Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by at least 35% on 1990 levels.  Note; problems in accessing 2015/16 DOE GHG Action plan - No link available on DOENI.gov.uk | Implementation of the LDP will indirectly support the Action Plan through encouraging sustainable development, good standards of design, renewable energy and overall sustainability. Paper 6 'Utilities' paragraph 13.4 summarizes the approach to energy supply and renewables. Although a push on economic development could inhibit a reduction in greenhouse gases, the application of sustainability principles in development should lead to more efficient infrastructure. | Include sustainability objectives; Reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change. To encourage sustainable economic growth To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment. |
| A Discussion Paper – Proposals for<br>Taking Forward NI Climate Change<br>Legislation - Published by the DOE on 1<br>December 2015 | Proposals include: - setting a long term target of 80% reduction in GHG emissions by 2050 (compared to 1990 baseline levels) - setting interim targets that are consistent with achieving the 2050 targets - placing a duty to set limits in 5-year carbon budgets on the total amounts of GHG emissions that can be emitted in NI               | The LDP will take account of this document and any future Climate Change Bill.   | Include sustainability objectives; Reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change. To encourage sustainable economic growth To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment. |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes   | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  | Implications for the LDP  | Implications for SA  |
|--|--|---|--|
| NI Countryside Survey (2007)   | In the late 1980s, a baseline land cover survey was carried out in Northern Ireland (NI) to estimate the area of different types of habitats from a random sample set of quarter kilometre (25ha) grid squares. A monitoring resurvey was carried out in 1998 to determine the extent of change using the same sample grid squares and methods as in the baseline. A third time series of the NICS was carried out in 2007 to survey 287 sample grid squares at a proportional sampling intensity of 0.5% across the NI landscape. | The LDP will take account of this survey.   | Include sustainability objectives; To conserve and enhance biodiversity To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes.           |
| PC 15 (NIW's draft expenditure plan 2015-2021).  | This sets out NI waters long term strategy for providing water and wastewater services customers throughout Northern Ireland. Over the 6-year PC15 period, its proposals will cost £2.8bn.   | The LDP will take account of this strategy.   | Include draft objectives; To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply                   |
| DOJ NI – Building Safer, shared and confident communities: A Community Safety Strategy for Northern Ireland 2012-2017. | This Strategy provides the overall direction for community safety in Northern Ireland, and will help guide the work of a range of stakeholders including the Executive, local government, the voluntary and community sector and local communities.  | The LDP will take account of this Strategy. It aligns with listed LDP objective (a) (vii) to accommodate cultural differences in our communities whilst promoting "shared spaces" to bring people together with equality and opportunity. | Include draft objectives; To reduce poverty and social exclusion To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society. |
| NIHE - Race Relations Strategy.  | The five Race Relations Policy themes can be summarised as follows;  Mainstreaming black and minority ethnic issues in policy development.  Racial harassment and intimidation.  Promoting black and minority ethnic social inclusion.  Community participation and development.   | This broadly aligns with LDP objective (a) (vii) which 'seeks to bring people together with equality and opportunity'.  | Include draft objectives;  To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society  |

| NIHE Good Relations Plan  NIHE Good Relations Plan  • Respond quickly needs of people of community concommunity concommuni | Appraisal (SA) quickly and effectively to the  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| This plan  | quickly and effectively to the   |   |  |
| Resp need of co of co addra a dividence of co a dividence of co of       |  | This plan aligns with LDP objective (a)   | Include draft objectives;  |
| Work addra a dividence of the proof of       | needs of people in danger as a resuit  of community conflict   | (vii) to accommodate cuitation of the between communities whilst promoting "shared spaces" to bring people together with equality and opportunity.  | To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                           |
| Resp choo choo     Facili hous desir desir   | Work in partnership with others to address the complex housing needs of a divided society  |   |  |
| Facili hous hous desire d      | Respect the rights of people who choose to live where they wish  |   |  |
|  | Facilitate and encourage mixed housing as far as this is practicable, desirable and safe.  |   |  |
| NI Executive Strategy Making Life Better  A ten year public health  Provides direction for point improve the health and horthern Ireland. The finvesting for Health Strategic Framework incomic and environmental modern and weep together actions at gove provides direction for improved the provided the provide | strategic framework licies and actions to wellbeing of people in ramework builds on the ategy (2002/12) and ad range of social, ental factors which llbeing. It brings rrmment level and iplementation at  | The LDP will aim to promote safe and accessible environments with a high quality of life and community cohesion. Provision of Green infrastructure, Recreation and Open space, Quality Residential environments, protection of Natural and Built Assets all contribute to improved health and wellbeing. Objective (a) (i) provision of health services in main hubs and (c) (i) to protect and enhance the natural and built environment to achieve biodiversity, quality design, enhanced leisure and economic opportunity and promote health and wellbeing'. | Include SA objective; To improve the health and wellbeing of the population'                               |
| Peace IV Programme of the Europes of the Europes designed to su the Border Re Ireland. The PEACE IN 1995 as a direct of the Post of the Po | The PEACE IV Programme is a unique initiative of the European Union which has been designed to support peace and reconciliation in the Border Region of Ireland and Northern Ireland. The Programme was initially created in values as a direct result of the EU's desire to | This plan aligns with LDP objective (a) (vii) to accommodate cultural differences between communities whilst promoting "shared spaces" to bring people together with equality and opportunity.  | Include draft objective;  To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society |

| Implications for SA   |   | Include draft objectives;  To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes.  To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets  To encourage sustainable economic growth  To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment.  To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.   |
|---|---|--|
| Implications for the LDP  |   | The LDP will take account of this study.   |
| Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA) | make a positive response to the paramilitary ceasefires of 1994.  Whilst significant progress has been made since then, there remains a need to improve cross-community relations and where possible further integrate divided communities. The new programming period for 2014-2020 provides opportunity for continued EU assistance to help address the peace and reconciliation needs of the region. | This study sets out to;  1. Determine the current value of economic activity generated by Northern Ireland's historic environment and its distribution;  2. Gauge the level of historic environment-related employment in Northern Ireland, including indirect employment, the distribution of this employment, and its relative importance compared with other sectors;  3. Conduct a credible analysis of the wider community benefits that Northern Ireland's historical environment provides to the economy using a series of case studies, and  4. Make an assessment of the potential for the use of Northern Ireland's historic environment to aid sustainable growth of the economy and make recommendations as to how this could be realised. |
| Relevant Plan and Programmes  |   | Study of the Economic Value of<br>Northern Ireland's Historic<br>Environment DOE (May 2012).   |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes  | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)   | Implications for the LDP   | Implications for SA  |
|---|---|--|--|
| UK  |   |  |  |
| 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 retrofitment, 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;  • 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. | Although 'Air quality' is not mentioned specifically within the listed plan objectives it could feasibly be included under natural heritage (C)(i) and would be indirectly influenced by a focus on renewable energy. The compliance of Mid Ulster and NI with air quality objectives will have an impact on the UK Government, particularly at a European level. Poor emissions in Mid Ulster come from sources such as road traffic and the burning of solid fuels for domestic and manufacturing use. Sustainable development could address these issues through integrated transport systems (objective C iii ) and provision of renewable energy (Paper 6, Para 13.4) so there is potential for a positive impact from the LDP. Meeting air quality targets will improve health and well-being for the public thereby also aligning with objective C (i)) and also have environmental benefits as well. | Include draft objectives; To improve air quality To reduce the contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability t climate change. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.  To reduce the likelihood of flooding and its adverse consequences |
| The Air Quality Strategy for England,<br>Scotland, Wales and Northem Ireland<br>Defra, Scotlish Executive, Welsh<br>Assembly Government and DOE (2007). | 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   | Air quality is not mentioned specifically within the listed objectives, though it could feasibly be included under natural heritage (C(i)) and would be indirectly influenced by a focus on renewable energy. The compliance of Mid Ulster and NI with air quality objectives will   | Include draft objectives; To improve air quality To reduce the contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.   |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes                 | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  | Implications for the LDP   | Implications for SA  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  | modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.  | have an impact on the UK Government, particularly at a European level. Poor emissions in Mid Ulster come from road traffic and the burning of solid fuels for domestic and manufacturing use. PM (Particulate Matter) and PAH (Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons) from solid fuel burning are potentially an issue.  Sustainable development could address these issues through integrated transport systems (objective C iii) and provision of renewable energy (Paper 6, Para 13.4) so there is potential for a positive impact from the LDP. Meeting air quality targets will improve health and well-being for the public thereby aligning with objective C (i) and also have environmental benefits as well. | To reduce the likelihood of flooding and its adverse consequences  |
| 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 environment etc. | Objectives (a) (iii), (b) (v) and (c) (ii) have a strong sustainable development theme, which aligns with the priorities of this Strategy.Plan objectives make no specific reference to climate change.  | Include Draft Objectives; To conserve and enhance biodiversity To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment. To improve air quality To improve water quality; Conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes an townscapes To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and Cultural assets. To reduce the contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability t |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes   | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)  | Implications for the LDP  | Implications for SA   |
|--|--|---|---|
|  |  |   | To minimise the production of waste an non-renewable materials To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources. To encourage sustainable economic growth.   |
| 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 darity about what is expected of LAQM, the report suggests a 'proactive' model where local authorities additionally have a decisive part to play 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. | Air quality is not mentioned specifically within the listed objectives, though it could feasibly be included under the natural heritage topic (C(i)) and would be indirectly influenced by a focus on renewable energy. The compliance of Mid Ulster and NI with air quality objectives will have an impact on the UK Government, particularly at a European level. Poor emissions in Mid Ulster come from road traffic and the burning of solid fuels for domestic and manufacturing use. Sustainable development could address these issues through integrated transport systems (objective C iii) and provision of renewable energy (Paper 6, Para 13.4) so there is potential for a positive impact from the LDP. Meeting air quality targets will improve health and well-being for the public thereby also aligning with objective C (i)) and also have environmental benefits as well. | Include draft objectives; To improve air quality To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment. To reduce the likelihood of flooding and its adverse consequences  |
| Sustainable Rural Communities - Full Policy framework – Public consultation January 2016 (NIHE)        | Stated vision 'Housing services working in partnership to enable and support vibrant, shared and sustainable rural communities and provide economic, social and environmental benefits in rural areas'   | The LDP will support this. It sets out to support vibrant rural communities, facilitate development of new, accessible, community facilities, and improve connectivity between/within settlements in terms of telecommunications and transport infrastructure in particular. It aims to provide for 10,950 new homes by 2030  | Include draft objective; To encourage a as sense of community identity and welfare. To reduce poverty and social exclusion To improve health and well-being of population. To provide everybody with opportunity to live in a decent home. To reduce crime and anti-social activity |

| Relevant Plan and Programmes | Key objectives relevant to Local   | Implications for the LDP  | Implications for SA  |
|------------------------------|--|---|--|
|                              | Development Plan (LDP) and   |   |  |
|                              | Sustainability Appraisal (5A)  | prije and programme of programme of programme of  |  |
|                              |  | the needs of families, the elderly disabled and single people at accessible                         |  |
|                              |  | locations. It recognizes the needs of both growing families and carers of the elderly and disabled. |  |
| Climate Change Act 2008      | Covering England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland established a legislative             | The LDP will take account of this act and related targets e.g. PFG targets.                         | Include draft SA objectives;<br>To reduce the contributions to climate |
|                              | framework to enable the reduction of UK GHG  |   | change and reduce vulnerability to                                     |
|                              | emissions by 80% from 1990 levels by 2050 and by 34% by 2020. It also introduced legally     |   | climate change<br>To reduce the effect of traffic on the               |
|                              | binding five-year carbon budgets, which set a  |   | environment.   |
|                              | ceiling on the levels of GHGs the UK can emit  |   | To improve air quality.  |
|                              | Change Act 2008 covers all of the UK with  |   | To reduce the likelinood of nooding and its adverse consequences       |
|                              | targets set at the UK level. The Act sets no   |   |  |
|                              | Individual targets for Northern Ireland, England, Scotland or Wales. Section 60 requires the |   |  |
|                              | production of NI Climate Change Adaptation   |   |  |
|                              | Programmes addressing risks in UK Climate  |   |  |
|                              | Change Risk Assessment (CCRA).   |   |  |
| Immigration Act 2014         | Among its provisions, this act covers new  | The LDP will take account of this act   | Include draft objectives;  |
|                              | powers to regulate migrants access to services.  |   | To encourage a sense of community                                      |
|                              | In general, landlords will be liable to a civil  |   | and promote a more equal and   |
|                              | penalty if they rent out premises to migrants who  |   | inclusive society  |
|                              | are not lawfully present in the UK.  |   |  |

| Relevant Plans and Programmes (Local Plans)  | to Local<br>and<br>(SA).   | Implications for Mid Ulster LDP  | Implications for SA   |
|--|--|--|---|
| Mid Ulster Community Plan  | Community Planning is a process whereby councils, statutory bodies and communities themselves work together to develop and implement a shared vision for their area. It will involve integrating service and function delivery and producing a community plan that will set out the future direction for development within a council area which promotes community cohesion and improves the quality of life for all of its citizens. | The LDP will take account of the community plan as required by the Local Government Act (NI) 2014. The LDP will provide a spatial expression to the Community Plan and work towards achieving the aims of the community plan. The draft is due out in September 2016.  | Include draft objectives; To encourage a sense of community; identity and welfare To improve the health and wellbeing of the population. To reduce poverty and social exclusion. To improve education and skills of the population. To reduce crime and anti-social activity. To reduce accessibility to key services |
| Mid Ulster Biodiversity Plan   | This brings together the best available information on the state of our biodiversity within Mid Ulster, with a particular focus on Northern Ireland Priority Habitats and Northern Ireland Priority Species. The implementation of these plans will help towards ensuring the biodiversity of Mid Ulster is maintained and enhanced.   | Need to protect habitats and species and to enhance important habitats where possible. Information on priority species and habitats, where available, needs to be part of evidence base for LDP. Need to sieve potential development sites for impact on protected habitats both direct and indirect and identify mitigation or potential measures at early stage. | Include draft objectives; To conserve and enhance biodiversity  |
| Moy, Moneymore, Draperstown, Caledon<br>and Northland Row conservation Areas<br>Design Guide Booklets. | The Planning Act (NI) 2011 (Section 104) provides the Council with the power to designate an area of special architectural or historic interest as a Conservation Area   | Need to protect heritage of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.   | Include draft objective;  To protect, conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historical environment and cultural assets.   |
| Southem Waste Management<br>Partnership (SWAMP 2008) Draft Waste<br>Management Plan.                   | Both Cookstown and Dungannon councils were members of this waste management group which was responsible for preparing a subregional waste management plan  | There is a need to accommodate investment in waste management  | Include draft objective;  To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials.   |

| Relevant Plans and Programmes (Local Plans)  | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA).  | Implications for Mid Ulster LDP  | Implications for SA  |
|--|---|--|--|
| North West Region Waste Management<br>Group – A Review of the Waste<br>Management Plan 2006-2020.  | Magherafelt Council was a member of the North Western Waste management group. This plan sets out arrangements for waste management and covers the period from 2012 to 2020.   | There is a need to accommodate investment in waste management  | Include draft objective;  To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials.  |
| Joint Waste Management Plan for<br>Armagh city Banbridge & Craigavon<br>Borough Council<br>Fermanagh and Omagh Council and Mid<br>Ulster District Council.<br>2016-2020. | This Joint Waste Management Plan fulfils the councils' obligations under Article 23 of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997. The Plan has been reviewed following the reform of local government. The grouping formally known as SWaMP2008 no longer exists as a body corporate. Consequently the remaining Councils beyond those in the Arc21 and the North West Region have formed a joint interest group for the purposes of waste management planning. | There is a need to accommodate investment in waste management.   | Include draft objective;  To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials.  |
| Lough Neagh Biodiversity Action plan   | This includes an audit of the state of biodiversity in and around Lough Neagh The implementation of these plans will help towards ensuring the biodiversity of lough Neagh is maintained and enhanced.  | Need to protect habitats and species and to enhance important habitats where possible. Information on priority species and habitats, where available, needs to be part of evidence base for LDP. Need to sieve potential development sites for impact on protected habitats both direct and indirect and identify mitigation or potential measures at early stage. | Include draft objectives;  To conserve and enhance biodiversity  |
| Lough Neagh Management Area Action<br>plan   | This Lough Neagh Local Management Area (LMA) Action Plan is one of a series of action plans that are being developed for the 26 LMAs across the Neagh Bann, North Western and North Eastern River Basin Districts. The action plan details local measures identified to improve the water environment.  | LDP will take account of this plan   | Include draft objectives;  To conserve and enhance biodiversity  To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply. |

| Relevant Plans and Programmes (Local Plans)  | Key objectives relevant to Local Development Plan (LDP) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA).   | Implications for Mid Ulster LDP  | Implications for SA  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Inland Fisheries Group Lough Neagh<br>Management Plan (draft DCAL<br>document) 2015. | Its aim is to provide a strategic approach to the sustainable management of these underutilised resources. The FMP's set out how DCAL will seek to manage the fisheries and what will be required to inform this process. The plans take into account and complement existing initiatives such as the EU Eel Management Plans and the NASCO Salmon Management plans and other statutory and regulatory requirements such as the Water Framework Directive. | LDP will take account of this plan.  | Include draft objectives; To conserve and enhance biodiversity To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply. |
| Mid Ulster Economic Development Strategy   | This strategy sets out Mid Ulster District Council's key priorities for growing the local economy over the next five years and explains how we aim to achieve them.  | This initiative will be supported directly by the plans focus on 'Creating Jobs and Promoting prosperity'. Objectives (b) (i)-(v) outline the intention to facilitate the creation of 8,500 jobs by 2030 across a range of employment sectors, including SME's and focusing also on self-employment and home working.  | Include draft objectives To encourage sustainable economic growth To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.                                  |
| Mid Ulster housing Investment plan 2015 -2019 (NIHE)                                 | This document aims to initiate discussion on improved housing outcomes for Mid Ulster. It aims are (1) Identify and meet housing need and demand; (2) Improving peoples' homes; (3) Transforming peoples' lives; (4) Enabling sustainable neighbourhoods; (5) Delivering quality services.   | This strategy aligns with a number of aspects of the proposed LDP, namely objective (a) (iv) 'To provide for 10,,950 new homes by 2030 via a range of housing to meet the needs of families, the elderly, and disabled. The strategy may put pressure on the environmental aspects of the LDP such as natural heritage, archaeology, flood risk, etc. Similarly, the LDP may inhibit house building due to environmental or design constraints. A balance will need to be found through considered planning decisions. | Include draff SA objectives; To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home.   |

| Relevant Plans and Programmes (Local Plans)  | Key objectives relevant to Local<br>Development Plan (LDP) and<br>Sustainability Appraisal (SA).  | Implications for Mid Ulster LDP  | Implications for SA   |
|--|---|--|---|
| Mid Ulster District Council (MUDC) Good<br>Relations Plan 2015 – 2016  | This plan outlines a vision of a united community, based on equality of opportunity, the desirability of good relations and reconciliation - one which is strengthened by its diversity, where cultural expression is celebrated and embraced and where everyone can live, learn, work and socialise together, free from prejudice, hate and intolerance  | This plan aligns with the LDP objectives.  | Include draft objectives; To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society  |
| MUDC Air Quality Review and Assessment Report Mid Ulster Air Quality Action Plans for Mid Ulster, including; Dungannon and South Tyrone Action plan 2010.  Air Quality Progress report for Dungannon and South Tyrone April 2014  Air quality progress report for Magherafelt 2013.  Air quality progress report for Cookstown 2013. | The principal aim of Air Quality Action Plans is to minimise the effects of air pollution on human health within the council area using all reasonable measures, within reasonable time frames and by working towards achieving the Air Quality Standards.  LAQM requires district councils to review and assess a range of air pollutants against the objectives set by the Air Quality Strategy, using a range of monitoring, modelling an do the rmethods. For locations where objectives are not expected to be met by the relevant target date, district councils are required to declare an Air quality Management Area (AQMA) and to develop an action plan. There are 3 AQMA's declared in Mid Ulster at Moy, Magherafelt and Coalisland. | Air quality is not mentioned specifically within the listed objectives, though it could feasibly be included under natural heritage (C(i)) and would be indirectly influenced by a focus on renewable energy. The compliance of Mid Ulster and NI with air quality objectives will have an impact on the UK Government, particularly at a European level. Poor emissions in Mid Ulster come from road traffic and the burning of solid fuels for domestic and manufacturing use. PM (Particulate Matter) and PAH (Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons) from solid fuel burning are potentially an issue. Sustainable development could address these issues through integrated transport systems (objective C iii) and provision of renewable energy (Paper 6, Para 13.4) so there is potential for a positive impact from the LDP. Meeting air quality targets will improve health and well-being for the public thereby aligning with objective C (i) and also have environmental benefits as well. | Include draft objectives;  To improve air quality  To reduce the contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change.  To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment. |

| Transboundary Plans and<br>Programmes (Republic of Ireland)             | Key objectives relevant to Local Development Plan (LDP) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA).   | Implications for LDP   | Implications for SA   |
|---|--|--|---|
| Monaghan County Development Plan 2013-2019                              | Sets out planning policy for County Monaghan   | Impacts on environmental designations set out in the Monaghan development plan will be assessed by the LDP.  | Include Draft Objectives; To conserve and enhance biodiversity To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.  To improve air quality To improve water quality; Conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes an townscapes To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural assets. To reduce the contributions to climate change To minimise the production of waste an non-renewable materials To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources. To encourage sustainable economic growth |
| 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. | The benefits to the Border Region of Mid ulster would be indirect. It is envisaged that positive cross- border outcomes will be sought through the implementation of both plans i.e. the Mid Ulster LDP and the Monaghan County Development Plan. It is therefore anticipated that there will be some synergy between these two documents. However, where there may be differing priorities between the two regions, policies may be conflicted. | Include Draft Objectives; To improve the health and well-being of the population. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment. To improve water quality; Conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes an townscapes. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and   |

| Transboundary Plans and<br>Programmes (Republic of Ireland)                                  | Key objectives relevant to Local Development Plan (LDP) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA).   | Implications for LDP   | Implications for SA  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | cuitural assets.   |
| DAHG - A National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025                                   | 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 facilitate tools for use with Strategic Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment to improve land-use policies, and forward planning and development management practices.  To accommodate landscape considerations in cultural, education, recreation, tourism, economic and transport policies and all relevant sectors of public administration | Landscape is not specifically stated in the list of objectives for the MUP although would be incorporated under the natural environment and enhance the natural environment and the need for enhanced leisure and promotion of health and well-being' stated under objective (c) (i) of Paper 1.  Cross-border outcomes may be sought through the LDP, in which case it will support this Strategy indirectly. Any development will have environmental impacts and it is feasible that a consented project in NI may have an impact across the border. | Include Draft SA objective;  To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes.   |
| DCENR (2014) NEEAP 3 - Ireland's third<br>National Energy Efficiency Action Plan to<br>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.  | Delivery of renewable energy in Mid Ulster may benefit cross border areas if energy generated was supplied there. However, it may be at variance with the well-being aspect of the Mid Ulster LDP for impacts from renewable energy and other energy development to be borne within the district whilst the benefits are exported elsewhere. However, there  | Include draft objective;  To reduce the contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change  To minimise the production of waste an non-renewable materials |

| Transboundary Plans and<br>Programmes (Republic of Ireland)  | Key objectives relevant to Local Development Plan (LDP) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA).   | Implications for LDP  | Implications for SA  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  | would certainly be an economic benefit, aligning with objective (b) (v) 'the need to encourage and use of renewable energy as a means of generating money for the local economy'.   |  |
| 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.  | The value of renewable energy (wind and biomass development) is emphasized in Utilities Paper 6. Although renewable energy generation and networks are likely to focus on use within Mid Ulster whether cross-border outcomes may also be sought. With any renewable development, environmental considerations will be part of the planning process and this would apply to renewable developments in the Republic that may have cross-border impacts. The LDP could therefore indirectly benefit or be a constraint to this Strategy | Include draft objective;  To reduce the contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change  To minimise the production of waste an non-renewable materials |
| DECLG (2012) National Climate Change<br>Adaptation Framework: Building<br>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;  • identifying and promoting adaptation solutions; and  Committing to actions to support the adaptation process | Climate change will have cross-border impacts, so it is likely there will be some influence of the two policies on each other, in so far as it relates to avoiding development in flood risk areas. This is considered to be beneficial in that they will support each other in achieving climate change adaption and providing solutions. However, any development will have environmental or social impacts and these effects may be experienced crossborders.  | Include draft objective;  To reduce the contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change  To minimise the production of waste an non-renewable materials |

| Transboundary Plans and<br>Programmes (Republic of Ireland) | Key objectives relevant to Local Implications for LDP Development Plan (LDP) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA).  | Implications for LDP   | Implications for SA   |
|---|--|--|---|
| NPWS – National Biodiversity Action<br>Plan 2017-2021.      | 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 increasing public awareness and participation. | Biodiversity is a cross-border objective. Developments either side of the border will have cross-border impacts. In addition, nature conservation species, in particular, will not necessarily respect this border. Therefore, the LDP will have an impact on the implementation of this plan although this will be limited given the extent of the shared border region. This may be positive or negative depending on how the LDP is implemented locally and the nature of any developments consented under relevant policy. | Include draft objective; To conserve and enhance biodiversity To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.  To improve air quality To improve water quality; Conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment |

| Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 (DOE 2015 Cookstown Area Plan 2010 (DOE 2004) Dungannon South Tyrone Area Plan 2010 (DOE 2005) Northern Area Plan (2016) Conta | Contains policy provision for Magherafelt District Council Area   | T   |
|---|---|---|
|   | ains policy provision for Magherafelt District Council Area   | H   |
|   |   | The LDP will take account of local area planning designations and policy contained within the 3 current development plans that apply to Mid Ulster      |
|   | Contains policy provision for Cookstown District Council Area   |   |
|   | Contains policy provision for Cookstown District Council Area   |   |
|   | Contains policy provision for Causeway Coast and Glens (Limavady, Colerraine, Ballymoney and Moyle) District Council Areas. | The LDP will take account of existing local area planning designations and policy contained within current development plans of neighbouring districts. |
|   | Contains policy provision for Cookstown District Council Area   |   |
| BNMAP Conti   | Contians policy Provision for Belfast north Down, Lisbum, Castlereagh, Carrickfergus and Newtownabbbey Council Areas        |   |
| Ballymena Area Plan 1986- Conta<br>2001 (DOE 2009)  | Contains policy provision for Ballymena District Council Area   |   |
| Lisburn Area plan Conta   | Contains policy provision for Lisburn District Council Area   |   |
| Ballymoney Town Centre<br>Plan 1991-2002 (DOE 1993)   | Contains Policy Provision for Ballymoney Town Centre.   |   |
| Antrim Area Plan 1984-2001 Conta (DOE 1989)   | Contains policy provision for Antrim District Council Area  |   |
| Craigavon Area Plan 2010( Conta DOE 2004)   | Contains policy provision for Craigavon District Council Area   |   |
| Craigavon Town Centre Contain<br>Boundaries & Retail Lurgan.<br>Designation Plan (2010)   | Contains policy provision for 3 town centres of Portadown Craigavon and Lurgan.   |   |
| Armagh Area Plan 2004 Conta<br>(DOE 1995)   | Contains policy Provision for Armagh District   |   |

| Current Area Plans   | Summary of objectives   | Implication for Mid Ulster LDP/SA  |
|--|---|--|
| Armagh Area plan 2004<br>(Alterations No. 1: Armagh<br>Countryside Proposals (DOE<br>2001) | Alteration to Armagh Development plan   |  |
| Armagh Area Plan 2018<br>Issues Paper (DOE 2004)   | Sets out a broad planning framework for physical development to Armagh District Council.  |  |
| Banbridge Newry and<br>Mourne Plan 2015 (DOE<br>2013)                                      | Contains Policy Provision for Banbridge Newry and Mourne District Council Areas   |  |
| Fermanagh Area Plan 2007<br>(DOE 1997)   | Contains policy Provision for Fermanagh District Council Area   |  |
| Omagh Area plan 1987-2002<br>(DOE 1992)  | Contains policy Provision for Omagh District Council Area   |  |
| Strabane Area plan 1986 -<br>2001 (DOE 1991)   | Contains policy Provision for Omagh District Council Area.  |  |
| Derry Area Plan 2011(DOE<br>2010)  | Contains policy Provision for Omagh District Council Area.  |  |
| West Tyrone Area Plan 2019<br>Issues Paper (Omagh and<br>Strabane)                         | Pre-issues Stage  |  |
| Omagh Fermanagh LDP  | Each new council area will prepare an LDP as provided for by Part 2 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. These will replace the current | Mid Ulster Council abuts 6 other councils. Plan making within these councils are likely to be at a similar stage to the Mid Ulster Plan. |
| Derry/Strabane LDP   | development plans produced by the DOE. They will set the strategic direction  | The Mid Ulster LDP will take account of the policies and   |
| Causeway coasts and Glen<br>LDP  | ior the new council and bring forward detailed operational policies.  | designations contained within emerging plans in neignbouring districts.  |
| Mid and East Antrim LDP  |   |  |
| Antrim and Newtownabbey<br>LDP   |   |  |
|  |   |  |

| Armagh Banbridge | Summary of objectives | Implication for Mid Ulster LDP/SA |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Sraigavon LDP    |                       |                                   |

| Implications for Mid Ulster LDP                               | of life in The LDP will take account of the of policy provisions of those society's documents retained under the transitional arrangements. When it and to the Plan Strategy is adopted, these policies shall cease to have effect and shall not be material from that date. (SEE Page 7 of SPPS) |  | transport  n and the  | sates how<br>pmoted in<br>iic growth<br>istainable   | aeological  |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| Summary of objectives   | The purpose of the Planning Strategy is to contribute to the quality of life in Northern Ireland. The Strategy is an attempt to meet rural society's development needs and aspirations to protect the environment and to encourage sustainable development.                                       | Sets out land-use planning policies for the conservation of natural heritage. Ensures for the protection of the environment in Northern Ireland. | Sets out planning policies for vehicular and pedestrian access, transport assessment, the protection of transport routes and parking.  Requires provision of a modern, safe, sustainable transport system and the promotion of healthier living and improved road safety. | Sets out planning policies for economic development uses and indicates how growth associated with such uses can be accommodated and promoted in development plans. It seeks to facilitate and accommodate economic growth in ways compatible with social and environmental objectives and sustainable development. | Sets out planning policies for the protection and conservation of archaeological remains and features of the built heritage.      |
| Planning Policy Statements (PPS's) and other DOE Publications | A Planning Strategy for<br>Rural Northern Ireland   | PPS 2 - Planning and<br>Nature Conservation (DOE,<br>June 1997)  | PPS 3 – Access, Movement and Parking(DOE, February 2005) and PPS 3 (Clarification): Access, Movement and Parking (DOE, 2006)  | PPS 4 – Planning and Economic Development (DOE 2010)   | PPS 6 - Planning, Archaeology and Built Heritage (DOE, March 1999) and PPS 6(Addendum): Areas of Townscape Character (DOE, 2005). |

| Planning Policy Statements (PPS's) and other DOE Publications                                      | Summary of objectives  | Implications for Mid Ulster LDP |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| PPS 13 – Transportation<br>and Land Use (DRD,<br>February 2005);                                   | This PPS has been prepared to assist in the implementation of the Regional Development Strategy to guide the integration of transportation and land use.   |                                 |
| PPS 15- Planning Policy and Flood Risk(DOE, June 2006)   | Sets out planning policies to minimise flood risk to people, property and the environment. Requires prevention of future development that may be at risk from flooding or that may increase the risk of flooding elsewhere   |                                 |
| PPS 16 Tourism   | Sets out planning policies for tourism developments and safeguarding of tourism assets.  |                                 |
| PPs 17 Control of Outdoor<br>Advertisements  | Sets out the planning policy and guidance for the display of outdoor advertisements.   |                                 |
| PPS 18– Renewable Energy<br>(August ,2009);  | Sets out the planning policy for development that generates energy from renewable resources. Promotes the development of renewable energy sources.   |                                 |
| PPS 18 Renewable Energy<br>Best Practice Guidance<br>(August 2009);                                | This guide provides background information on the various renewable energy technologies that may come forward in Northern Ireland and is designed to contribute to the development management process.   |                                 |
| Supplementary Planning<br>Guidance to accompany<br>PPS 18 -Renewable Energy<br>(DOE February2008); | This SPG reports the findings of landscape sensitivity and capacity analysis carried out in respect of the 130 Landscape Character Areas identified in the Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 2000, and contains advice to assist in identifying appropriate locations for wind energy development. Promotes the development of renewable energy sources. |                                 |
| PPS 21- Sustainable<br>Development in the<br>Countryside (DOE, 2010 );<br>(Relevant Provisions)    | Sets out Planning Policies for Development in the Countryside. Objectives; to manage growth in the countryside to achieve appropriate and sustainable patterns of development that meet the essential needs of a vibrant rural community;  |                                 |
| AND<br>Supplementary Guidance  | to conserve the landscape and natural resources of the rural area and to protect it from excessive, inappropriate or obtrusive development and from the actual or potential effects of pollution;  |                                 |
|  |  |                                 |

| Planning Policy Statements (PPS's) and other DOE Publications           | Summary of objectives   | Implications for Mid Ulster LDP  |
|---|---|--|
| 'Building on Tradition' a sustainable Design Guide for Northern Ireland | to facilitate development necessary to achieve a sustainable rural economy; including appropriate farm diversification and other economic activity; and to promote high standards in the design, siting and landscaping of development in the countryside         |  |
|   | Requires conservation of the landscape and natural resources of the rural area and to protect it from excessive, inappropriate or obtrusive development and from the actual or potential effects of Pollution.  |  |
| PPS 23 Enabling Development for the Conservation of Significant Places  | Sets out planning policy for assessing proposals for Enabling Development in support of the re-use, restoration or refurbishment of heritage assets such as historic buildings, scheduled monuments, industrial heritage and historic parks, gardens and demesnes |  |
| PPS 1 – General Principles<br>(DOE March 2008)                          | Set out the general principles that the Department observes in formulating planning policies, making development plans and exercising control of development  | These Publications have been cancelled following the introduction of the SPPS in September 2015. |
| PPS 5 Retailing and Town<br>Centres ( DOE June 1996)                    | Set out the Department's policy for town centres and retail developments for all of Northern Ireland.   |  |
| PPS 9 Enforcement of Planning Control                                   | Set out the general policy approach to be followed in taking enforcement action against unauthorised development in Northern Ireland.   |  |

## Appendix 3

State of the Environment

"The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme".

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE           | QUANTIFIED DATA             | COMPARATIVE                 | TRENDS                | ISSUES IDENTIFIED          | SEA TOPIC |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
|                                | (MID ULSTER)                | DATA (NI)                   |                       |                            |           |
|                                |                             | <b>Environmental Issues</b> | Issues                |                            |           |
| AIR QUALITY                    | Within Mid Ulster 5 Air     | Across NI                   | Emissions from        | There are particular       | Air       |
| https://www.daera-             | Quality Management          | Ammonia (NH3)               | livestock have        | pressures on sensitive     |           |
| ni.gov.uk/publications/nort    | Sites have been             | emissions only              | increased by 2.8%     | habitats in areas of       |           |
| hern-ireland-                  | designated. These are 2     | reached levels              | from 2001. This       | intensive livestock        |           |
| environmental-statistics-      | in Dungannon, The           | that were lower             | compares with a       | production due to          |           |
| report-2017                    | Moy, Coalisland and         | than 1990                   | 9.4% decrease for     | elevated ammonia           |           |
|                                | Magherafelt. The            | estimates from              | the UK as a whole.    | concentrations.            |           |
|                                | pollutant source for all 5  | 2007 onwards but            |                       |                            |           |
| AIR QUALITY                    | of these AQMA's is road     | has increased               | Air quality continues | Ammonia emissions from     |           |
| (www.airqualityni.co.uk)       | traffic (NO <sup>2</sup> ). | again since 2010.           | to improve, with a    | livestock have increased   |           |
|                                |                             |                             | long-term reduction   | in NI by 7.4% since 2001   |           |
| http://www.airqualityni.co.    | No Mid Ulster specific      | The agriculture             | in the number of      | (from 25.8kt to 27.7kt in  |           |
| uk/assets/documents/tech       | data for ammonia            | sector accounted            | days of moderate or   | 2016). This compares       |           |
| <u>nical-</u>                  | emissions                   | for the majority            | worse air quality.    | with a 2.9% decrease for   |           |
| <u>reports/AQ_NI_2015_v10.</u> |                             | (93%) of                    |                       | the UK as a whole over     |           |
| pdf                            |                             | ammonia                     | Sulphur Dioxide:      | the same period.           |           |
|                                |                             | emissions and               | Annual mean           |                            |           |
| https://www.daera-             |                             | only 7% from the            | concentrations of     |                            |           |
| ni.gov.uk/publications/nort    |                             | application of              | sulphur dioxide at    |                            |           |
| <u>hern-ireland-</u>           |                             | fertilisers                 | long-running sites in | The marked reduction in    |           |
| environmental-statistics-      |                             | containing                  | Northern Ireland are  | sulphur dioxide emissions  |           |
| report-2018                    |                             | nitrogen in                 | decreasing (1990-     | is linked to the expansion |           |
|                                |                             | Northern Ireland            | 2011). A significant  | of the mains natural gas   |           |
| https://uk-                    |                             | in 2016. Source:            | downward trend in     | network in Northern        |           |
| air.defra.gov.uk/assets/doc    |                             | https://www.dae             | annual mean sulphur   | Ireland.                   |           |
| uments/reports/cat09/181       |                             | ra-                         | dioxide               |                            |           |
| 0160958 DA Air Pollutant       |                             | ni.gov.uk/publicat          | concentrations has    |                            |           |

| Inventories 1990- 2016 Issue1.pdf  AIR QUALITY (cont.) | ions/northernireland—environmental-statistics-report-2018  Sulphur Dioxide: All sites in Northern Ireland meet the requirements of the Air Quality      | been identified at 5 monitoring locations. There has been a marked reduction in this pollutant over recent years (89% less in 2016 compared with 2001). This has been due to the uptake of natural gas as a heating fuel. In 2016,  |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| Inventories 1990- 2016 Issue1.pdf AIR QUALITY (cont.)  | ions/northern- ireland- environmental- statistics-report- 2018  Sulphur Dioxide: All sites in Northern Ireland meet the requirements of the Air Quality | been identified at 5 monitoring locations.  There has been a marked reduction in this pollutant over recent years (89% less in 2016 compared with 2001). This has been due to the uptake of natural gas as a heating fuel. In 2016, |  |
| 2016 Issue1.pdf AIR QUALITY (cont.)                    | environmental- statistics-report- 2018  Sulphur Dioxide: All sites in Northern Ireland meet the requirements of the Air Quality                         | monitoring locations.  There has been a marked reduction in this pollutant over recent years (89% less in 2016 compared with 2001). This has been due to the uptake of natural gas as a heating fuel. In 2016,                      |  |
| AIR QUALITY (cont.)                                    | statistics-report- 2018 Sulphur Dioxide: All sites in Northern Ireland meet the requirements of the Air Quality   | There has been a marked reduction in this pollutant over recent years (89% less in 2016 compared with 2001). This has been due to the uptake of natural gas as a heating fuel. In 2016,   |  |
| AIR QUALITY (cont.)                                    | Sulphur Dioxide: Sulphur Dioxide: All sites in Northern Ireland meet the requirements of the Air Quality  | There has been a marked reduction in this pollutant over recent years (89% less in 2016 compared with 2001). This has been due to the uptake of natural gas as a heating fuel. In 2016,   |  |
| AIR QUALITY (cont.)                                    | Sulphur Dioxide: All sites in Northern Ireland meet the requirements of the Air Quality   | marked reduction in this pollutant over recent years (89% less in 2016 compared with 2001). This has been due to the uptake of natural gas as a heating fuel. In 2016,  |  |
| AIR QUALITY (cont.)                                    | Sulphur Dioxide: All sites in Northern Ireland meet the requirements of the Air Quality   | this pollutant over recent years (89% less in 2016 compared with 2001). This has been due to the uptake of natural gas as a heating fuel. In 2016,  |  |
| AIR QUALITY (cont.)                                    | Sulphur Dioxide: All sites in Northern Ireland meet the requirements of the Air Quality   | recent years (89% less in 2016 compared with 2001). This has been due to the uptake of natural gas as a heating fuel. In 2016,  |  |
| AIR QUALITY (cont.)                                    | All sites in<br>Northern Ireland<br>meet the<br>requirements of<br>the Air Quality  | less in 2016 compared with 2001). This has been due to the uptake of natural gas as a heating fuel. In 2016,  |  |
| AIR QUALITY (cont.)                                    | Northern Ireland<br>meet the<br>requirements of<br>the Air Quality  | compared with 2001). This has been due to the uptake of natural gas as a heating fuel. In 2016,   |  |
| AIR QUALITY (cont.)                                    | meet the<br>requirements of<br>the Air Quality  | 2001). This has been due to the uptake of natural gas as a heating fuel. In 2016,   |  |
| AIR QUALITY (cont.)                                    | requirements of the Air Quality   | due to the uptake of natural gas as a heating fuel. In 2016,  |  |
| AIR QUALITY (cont.)                                    | the Air Quality   | natural gas as a<br>heating fuel. In 2016,  |  |
| AIR QUALITY (cont.)                                    |   | heating fuel. In 2016,  |  |
| AIR QUALITY (cont.)                                    | Strategy for 1-   | the average mean  |  |
| AIR QUALITY (cont.)                                    | hour and 24- hour   | נוור מערו מפר ווורמוו   |  |
| AIR QUALITY (cont.)                                    | mean levels for   | concentration of SO2  |  |
| AIR QUALITY (cont.)                                    | sulphur dioxide.  | in urban areas was  |  |
| AIR QUALITY (cont.)                                    | All have also met   | 1.6 µg/m3. This has   |  |
|  | the 15-minute   | fallen from a high of   |  |
|  | mean objective  | 14.5 µg/m3 in 2001.   |  |
|  | by the due date.  | Source:   |  |
| _  |   | https://www.daera-  |  |
|  | Particulate   | ni.gov.uk/publication   |  |
|  | Matter:   | s/northern-ireland-   |  |
|  | In 2015 all sites   | environmental-  |  |
|  | met the limit   | statistics-report-  |  |
|  | value and   | 2018  |  |
|  | objective of  |   |  |
|  | 40µg/m3 for   | Nitrogen Dioxide:   |  |
|  | annual mean   | Roadside nitrogen   |  |
|  | PM10. The annual  | dioxide levels have   |  |
|  | mean  |   |  |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE  | QUANTIFIED DATA  | COMPARATIVE   | TRENDS  | ISSUES IDENTIFIED  | SEA TOPIC |
|---|--|---|---|--|-----------|
|   |  | concentration of PM10 across urban areas in Northern Ireland was 17µg/m3 in 2016 and the annual mean for the Lough Navar rural background monitoring site was 7µg/m3. | been more variable, increasing from 35.1 µg/m3 in 2011 to a high of 40.6 µg/m3 in 2012. Since then, nitrogen dioxide levels have fallen to 33.0 µg/m3 in 2016. Source: https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-environmental-statistics-report-2018 |  |           |
| Strategic Environmental Issues.  http://www.apis.ac.uk/indicat ive-critical-load-values  To be Removed?   |  |   |   | Upland blanket bog and raised bogs are exceeding their critical load for nitrogen and ammonia              | Air, soil |
| NOISE COMPLAINTS https://www.daera- ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/p ublications/daera/Noise%20c omplaint%20statistics%20rep ort%202015-16.pdf (2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16) | 2013/14 - Total Noise<br>Complaints (as per<br>legacy councils<br>Magherafelt,<br>Cookstown,<br>Dungannon) | 2013/14 - Total<br>Noise Complaints<br>for NI<br>= <b>11865</b>   | In Northern Ireland the total number of noise complaints has remained fairly constant over the previous 10 years,   | Cookstown District Council's number of complaints is increasing at the highest rate of all the 26 councils | Air       |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE   | QUANTIFIED DATA         | COMPARATIVE              | TRENDS                | ISSUES IDENTIFIED | SEA TOPIC |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------|
|  | (MID ULSTER)            | DATA (NI)                |                       |                   |           |
| https://www.daera-   | = 390                   |                          | varying between       |                   |           |
| ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/p  |                         |                          | 11,099 and 12,193.    |                   |           |
| ublications/daera/Noise%20C  | 2014/15 - Total No. of  | 2014/15 Total No.        | However a 10%         |                   |           |
| WASSISTENCE OF THE STATE OF THE | noise complaints        | of noise                 | reduction has been    |                   |           |
| %20NOrthern%20Ireland%202  | 2014/15                 | complaints               | experienced this      |                   |           |
| 010-2017.pdl   | (as per legacy councils | = 11951                  | year from 11,951 to   |                   |           |
|  | Magherafelt,            |                          | 10,754. This is the   |                   |           |
|  | Cookstown,              | 2015/2016 - Total        | lowest number of      |                   |           |
|  | Dungannon)              | Noise Complaints         | complaints recorded   |                   |           |
|  | =349                    | received                 | since 2005.           |                   |           |
|  |                         | Northern Ireland         |                       |                   |           |
|  | 2015/2016 - Total Noise | = 10754                  | In 2016/2017 there    |                   |           |
|  | Complaints received in  |                          | was a 13% increase    |                   |           |
|  | Mid Ulster Council      | <b>2016/2017</b> - Total | in noise complaints   |                   |           |
|  | = 345                   | Noise Complaints         | from the previous     |                   |           |
|  |                         | received                 | year. Source :        |                   |           |
|  | 2016/2017 - Total Noise | Northern Ireland         | https://www.daera-    |                   |           |
|  | Complaints received in  | = 12105                  | ni.gov.uk/publication |                   |           |
|  | Mid Ulster Council =    |                          | s/northern-ireland-   |                   |           |
|  | 438                     |                          | environmental-        |                   |           |
|  | 3                       |                          | statistics-renort-    |                   |           |
|  |                         |                          | 2018                  |                   |           |
|  |                         |                          |                       |                   |           |
| Car dependency   | In 2013-2015 within     | Over three-              | NI continues to       |                   |           |
| (Source: Census 2001 & 2011)   | Mid Ulster 86% of       | quarters of              | reflect the UK wide   |                   |           |
|  | households had access   | households (77%)         | trend of increasing   |                   |           |
|  | to 1 or more cars. 14 % | had access to a          | numbers of private    |                   |           |
| http://www.ninis2.nisra.go   | of households had no    | car or van in            | transport and         |                   |           |
| V. UK/ public/PivotGrid.aspx   | access to a car or van. | 2011. up from            | ownership of second   |                   |           |
| : us=1040@III=13@yII=2013  |                         | 74% in                   | car within            |                   |           |
|  |                         |                          |                       |                   |           |

| 2015&sk=10&sn=People%2 Oand%20Places&yearfilter= |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| 2015&sk=10&sn=People%2 Oand%20Places&yearfilter= | 2001. Over the same period, the proportion of households with access to two or |  |  |
| <u>Oand%20Places&amp;yearfilter</u> =            | same period, the proportion of households with access to two or                |  |  |
|  | proportion of households with access to two or                                 |  |  |
|  | households with access to two or   |  |  |
|  | access to two or   |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | more cars or vans  |  |  |
|  | increased from   |  |  |
|  | 29% to 36%. In NI  |  |  |
|  | in 2015-17 70% of  |  |  |
|  | all journeys were  |  |  |
|  | by car which is a  |  |  |
|  | decrease of 72%  |  |  |
|  | in 2012-2014.  |  |  |
|  | Between 2015-  |  |  |
|  | 2017 5647 miles  |  |  |
|  | is the average   |  |  |
|  | distance travelled   |  |  |
|  | per person per   |  |  |
|  | year. Car travel   |  |  |
|  | accounted for the  |  |  |
|  | majority of the  |  |  |
|  | total distance   |  |  |
|  | travelled at 82%   |  |  |
|  | while walking  |  |  |
|  | accounted for just   |  |  |
|  | 3%. 56% of   |  |  |
|  | primary school   |  |  |
|  | children travel to   |  |  |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE         | QUANTIFIED DATA (MID ULSTER)    | COMPARATIVE<br>DATA (NI) | TRENDS               | ISSUES IDENTIFIED                 | SEA TOPIC |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
|                              |                                 | school by car.           |                      |                                   |           |
|                              |                                 | Source:                  |                      |                                   |           |
|                              |                                 | https://www.infra        |                      |                                   |           |
|                              |                                 | structure-               |                      |                                   |           |
|                              |                                 | <u>ni.gov.uk/article</u> |                      |                                   |           |
|                              |                                 | s/travel-survey-         |                      |                                   |           |
|                              |                                 |                          |                      |                                   |           |
| RENEWABLE ENERGY             | Renewable Energy                | The latest DETI          | In the 12 month      | The executives Strategic          | Climatic  |
| PRODUCTION                   | Generation in Mid               | report on                | period ending June   | Energy Framework target           | Factors   |
| (www.economy-                | Ulster up to end of 2014        | performance              | 2009, some 8.1% of   | is to achieve <b>40%</b> of       |           |
| ni.gov.uk/topics/energy/re   | I                               | against PFG              | total electricity    | electricity consumption           |           |
| newable-electricity)         | There are 59 sites with a       | targets shows            | consumption in       | from renewable sources            |           |
|                              | capacity of 45 MW and           | for the 12 month         | Northern Ireland was | by <b>2020</b> . Of all renewable |           |
| https://www.economy-         | 93,494 MWh was                  | period April 2016        | generated from       | electricity generated             |           |
| ni.gov.uk/sites/default/file | generated.                      | to March 2017,           | renewable sources.   | within Northern Ireland           |           |
| s/publications/economy/ls    | Source:                         | 27.1% of total           | This proportion has  | over the 12 month period          |           |
| sue-7-Electricity-           | https://www.economy-            | electricity              | grown considerably   | April 2016 to March 2017,         |           |
| Consumption-and-             | ni.gov.uk/sites/default/f       | consumption in           | with some 27.1% of   | 82.8% was generated               |           |
| Renewable-Generation-in-     | <u>iles/publications/deti/e</u> | Northern Ireland         | total electricity    | from wind. The                    |           |
| Northern-Ireland-April-      | nergy-northern-ireland-         | was generated            | consumption in       | proportion of renewable           |           |
| 2016-to-March-2017.pdf       | <u>2016.pdf</u>                 | from renewable           | Northern Ireland     | energy generated from             |           |
|                              |                                 | sources. Of this         | being generated      | sources other than wind           |           |
|                              |                                 | total, 82.8% was         | from renewable       | was less than 10% for             |           |
|                              |                                 | generated from           | sources for the 12   | each rolling 12 month             |           |
|                              |                                 | wind which               | month period ending  | period up to September            |           |
|                              |                                 | compared to              | March 2017. In       | 2015. For the 12 month            |           |
|                              |                                 | 87.65% the               | March 2017, 31.7%    | period ending March               |           |
|                              |                                 | previous year.           | of total electricity | 2017 other sources                |           |
|                              |                                 | Source:                  | consumption was      | accounted for 17.2% of all        |           |
|                              |                                 | https://www.dae          | generated from       | renewable electricity             |           |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE          | QUANTIFIED DATA | COMPARATIVE        | TRENDS                | ISSUES IDENTIFIED          | SEA TOPIC     |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
|                               | (MID ULSTER)    | DATA (NI)          |                       |                            |               |
|                               |                 | ra-                | renewable sources.    | generated in Northern      |               |
|                               |                 | ni.gov.uk/publicat | This is higher than   | Ireland.                   |               |
|                               |                 | ions/northern-     | the corresponding     |                            |               |
|                               |                 | <u>ireland-</u>    | figure for the same   | Northern Ireland           |               |
|                               |                 | environmental-     | month one year ago    | Renewables Obligation,     |               |
|                               |                 | statistics-report- | (22.5% in March       | which is the main policy   |               |
|                               |                 | 2018               | 2016) and is the      | mechanism for promoting    |               |
|                               |                 |                    | fourth highest        | the generation of          |               |
|                               |                 |                    | monthly proportion    | electricity from           |               |
|                               |                 |                    | on record.            | renewable sources,         |               |
|                               |                 |                    |                       | closed in 2016.            |               |
| GREENHOUSE GAS                |                 | The largest        | The latest projection | There is a predicted       | Air, Climatic |
| EMISSIONS                     |                 | sources of         | forecasts a 33.3%     | shortfall in achieving the | Factors       |
| (www.daera-                   |                 | emissions in 2015  | reduction in          | Executive's Programme      |               |
| ni.gov.uk/consultations/propo |                 | were agriculture   | emissions in          | for Government (PfG)       |               |
| sals-taking-forward-ni-       |                 | (29%), transport   | Northern Ireland by   | target of working towards  |               |
| climate-change-legislation)   |                 | (21%), and energy  | 2025.                 | a 35% reduction in         |               |
|                               |                 | supply (19%).      |                       | greenhouse gas emissions   |               |
| https://www.daera-            |                 | Source:            | Most sectors showed   | by 2025, from a 1990       |               |
| ni.gov.uk/publications/nort   |                 | https://www.dae    | a decreasing trend    | baseline. In NI there was  |               |
| nern-ireland-                 |                 | <u>ra-</u>         | since the base year,  | a reduction of 17.8%       |               |
| environmental-statistics-     |                 | ni.gov.uk/publicat | the largest decreases | which is less than the UK  |               |
| report-201/                   |                 | ions/northern-     | were in energy        | as a whole which saw a     |               |
|                               |                 | ireland-           | supply, residential   | decrease of 38.2%          |               |
|                               |                 | environmental-     | and waste sectors.    | compared to the base       |               |
|                               |                 | statistics-report- | However transport     | year. Source:              |               |
|                               |                 | 2018               | emissions increased   | https://www.daera-         |               |
|                               |                 |                    | by 30% from the       | ni.gov.uk/publications/no  |               |
|                               |                 |                    | base year due to      | <u>rthern-ireland-</u>     |               |
|                               |                 |                    | growth in demand      | environmental-statistics-  |               |
|                               |                 |                    | for transport. There  | <u>report-2018</u>         |               |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE | QUANTIFIED DATA<br>(MID ULSTER) | COMPARATIVE<br>DATA (NI) | TRENDS                | ISSUES IDENTIFIED | SEA TOPIC |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------|
|                      |                                 |                          | was also an increase  |                   |           |
|                      |                                 |                          | in agriculture        |                   |           |
|                      |                                 |                          | emmissions from       |                   |           |
|                      |                                 |                          | increased numbers     |                   |           |
|                      |                                 |                          | of livestock. Source: |                   |           |
|                      |                                 |                          | https://www.daera-    |                   |           |
|                      |                                 |                          | ni.gov.uk/publication |                   |           |
|                      |                                 |                          | s/northern-ireland-   |                   |           |
|                      |                                 |                          | environmental-        |                   |           |
|                      |                                 |                          | statistics-report-    |                   |           |
|                      |                                 |                          | 2018                  |                   |           |
|                      |                                 |                          |                       |                   |           |

"The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme".

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE                              | QUANTIFIED DATA                          | COMPARATIVE                       | TRENDS            | ISSUES IDENTIFIED  | SEA TOPIC    |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--|--------------|
|   | (MID ULSTER)                             | DATA (NI)                         |                   |  |              |
|   |  | <b>Environmental Issues</b>       | Issues            |  |              |
| See also Position Paper on Environmental Assets @ |  | w.midulstercouncil.c              | org/Planning/Mid- | www.midulstercouncil.org/Planning/Mid-Ulster-Development-Plan/Development-Plan | ent-Plan     |
| PROTECTED HABITATS                                |  |                                   |                   |  | Biodiversity |
| Designated Sites                                  | <ul><li>4 Ramsar sites</li></ul>         | <ul> <li>20 Ramsars</li> </ul>    | The number of     | Although the number of sites and   |              |
|   | Ballynahone Bog: Black                   |                                   | designated        | total area protected through   |              |
| (All data sourced from;                           | Bog: Lough Neagh &                       |                                   | sites has been    | designations has been increasing,  |              |
| 1. www.daera-                                     | Lough Beg: Slieve                        |                                   | inceasing in      | the habitat condition within some  |              |
| ni.gov.uk/topics/bi                               | Beagh.                                   |                                   | Northern          | of these is unfavourable.  |              |
| odiversity,                                       | <ul> <li>2 Special Protection</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>16 SPAs</li> </ul>       | Ireland and       |  |              |
| 2. www2.habitas.org.                              | Areas (SPA)                              |                                   | Mid Ulster.       | Of the 43 features assessed for  |              |
| uk/records/home                                   | Lough Neagh & Lough                      |                                   | For example:      | the Natura 2000 sites within Mid   |              |
| (CEDAR)   | Beg: Slieve Beagh -                      |                                   | 20 ASSIs in MU    | Ulster:  |              |
| 3. Mid Ulster                                     | Mullaghfad – Lisnaskea.                  |                                   | prior to 2000,    | 58% are in favourable condition;   |              |
| Biodiversity Audit                                | <ul> <li>10 Special Areas of</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>57 SACs</li> </ul>       | with an           | 5% unfavourable recovering; and  |              |
| 4. Mid Ulster District                            | Conservation (SAC)                       |                                   | additional 28     | 37% unfavourable.  |              |
| Council)  | Ballynahone Bog:                         |                                   | designated        | Broken into habitats and species -   |              |
|   | Carn/Glenshane Pass:                     |                                   | from 2000 to      | Habitats:  |              |
|   | Curran Bog: Dead Island                  |                                   | 2015.             | 56% favourable;  |              |
|   | Bog: Owenkillew River:                   |                                   |                   | 13% unfavorable recovering;  |              |
|   | Slieve Beagh: Teal                       |                                   | Information to    | 31% unfavourable.  |              |
|   | Lough: Upper                             |                                   | establish         | Species:   |              |
|   | Ballinderry River: Wolf                  |                                   | trends on the     | 59% favourable;  |              |
|   | Island Bog: Black bog.                   |                                   | condition of      | 41% unfavourable.  |              |
|   | <ul> <li>48 Areas of Special</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>387 ASSIs (As</li> </ul> | ASSI features     |  |              |
|   | Scientific Interest                      | of March                          | in Mid Ulster     | Of the 124 ASSI features assessed  |              |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE | QUANTIFIED DATA           | COMPARATIVE | TRENDS           | ISSUES IDENTIFIED                 | SEA TOPIC |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
|                      | (MID ULSTER)              | DATA (NI)   |                  |                                   |           |
|                      | (ASSI)                    | 2016)       | is not available | within the 48 ASSIs in Mid Ulster |           |
|                      | Ballyknock:               |             | for all          | 66% are in favourable condition.  |           |
|                      | Ballymacombs More:        |             | features.        | While 100% of Earth Science       |           |
|                      | Ballynahone Bog:          |             | However, 30      | features are in favourable        |           |
|                      | Ballysudden:              |             | of the 138       | condition, and 76% of species     |           |
|                      | Bardahessiagh:            |             | features have    | features in favourable condition, |           |
|                      | Benburb: Benburb-         |             | been assessed    | only 26% of habitat features are  |           |
|                      | Milltown: Black Bog:      |             | more than        | classified as being in favourable |           |
|                      | Black Lough: Brookend:    |             | once, enabling   | condition (with a further 6% as   |           |
|                      | Caledon & Tynan:          |             | trends to be     | unfavourable: recovering).        |           |
|                      | Carn/Genshane Pass:       |             | evaluated.       |                                   |           |
|                      | Cavan: Cloghcor Lough:    |             | While 100% of    | The main issue concerning our     |           |
|                      | Crockaghole Wood:         |             | Earth Science    | protected natural habitats is     |           |
|                      | Cullentra Lough: Curran   |             | features are in  | habitat degradation through       |           |
|                      | Bog: Dead Island Bog:     |             | and remain in    | inappropriate management or       |           |
|                      | Derrycloony Lough:        |             | favourable       | direct destruction.               |           |
|                      | Drumbally Hill:           |             | condition,       |                                   |           |
|                      | Drumcrow Fen:             |             | there has been   | Lough Neagh and Lough Beg SPA     |           |
|                      | Drummond Quarry:          |             | a 29% decline    | and Ramsar, including 1.5km       |           |
|                      | Fardross Stream:          |             | in habitat       | around the Lough is home to a     |           |
|                      | Fymore Lough:             |             | features in      | number of whooper swans for       |           |
|                      | Glenmore Wood:            |             | favourable       | feeding and their flight path.    |           |
|                      | Knockadoo Wood:           |             | condition.       | Source: Mid Ulster Draft Habitats |           |
|                      | Knocknacloy: Limehill     |             |                  | Regulations Assessments Baseline  |           |
|                      | Farm: Little River: Lough |             |                  | Report 2017                       |           |
|                      | Beg: Lough Doo: Lough     |             |                  |                                   |           |
|                      | McCall: Lough Na          |             |                  | Slieve Beagh-Mullaghfad-          |           |
|                      | Blaney Bane: Lough        |             |                  | Lisnaskea SPA has hen harriers.   |           |
|                      | Neagh and lough Beg:      |             |                  | Source: Mid Ulster Draft Habitats |           |

| Lung/bas     DATA (NI)       Lung/bas     Benot 2017       Moneystaghan Beg:     Report 2017       Moneystaghan Beg:     Anoneystaghan Beg:       Owenkilew River:     Rehaghty Wood:       Rehaghty Wood:     Reverted Lough Rada: Sileve       Repeat:     Research Clough Rada: Sileve       Beegh:     Saguthreden       Bough Saguthreden     Poss fragmentation of the coal Development Plan:       Borg:     Teal Lough (Part II): Tonderagee: Teal       II):     Lough & Saguthreden       Bogs:     Teal Lough (Part II): Teal Lough (Part III): Teal Lough (Part IIII): Teal Lough (Part IIIII): Teal Lough (Part IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII   | INDICATOR AND SOURCE | QUANTIFIED DATA                       | COMPARATIVE | TRENDS | ISSUES IDENTIFIED                           | SEA TOPIC |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------|---|-----------|
| incomplex incomp |                      | (MID ULSTER)                          | DATA (NI)   |        |   |           |
| Dg:  I Lough lieve  ey eey wolf wolf  Natural  B)  8 AONBs  e  B)  |                      | Lurgylea:                             |             |        | Regulations Assessments Baseline            |           |
| I Lough lieve  eey eey Eerden (Part Wolf Wolf Natural  8 AONBs  ee R)  |                      | Moneystaghan Bog:                     |             |        | Report 2017                                 |           |
| I Lough lieve lieve  eey eey wolf wolf  Natural  B)  A 41 NRs  ee  R)  |                      | Owenkillew River:                     |             |        |   |           |
| l Lough lieve lieve ey e: Teal seden (Part wolf (Yart) Nolf (Yart) (Yart |                      | Rehaghy Wood:                         |             |        | The following list are potential            |           |
| lieve  rey eeden (Part wolf wolf serves  - 7 NNRs  Natural - 8 AONBs  B)   |                      | Roeveagh: Round Lough                 |             |        | development impacts that could              |           |
| rey e: Teal seden (Part  Wolf  Wolf  Natural  8 AONBs  e  R)   |                      | & Lough Fadda: Slieve                 |             |        | affected European sites as a                |           |
| eey E: Teal Geden (Part Wolf serves  • 7 NNRs  Neagh Natural • 8 AONBs  e e e R)   |                      | Beagh:                                |             |        | result of implementation of the             |           |
| eeden (Part Wolf   |                      | Sruhanleanantawey                     |             |        | Local Development Plan :                    |           |
| (Part Wolf Wolf Iture  1 7 NNRs  Serves  4 1 NRs Neagh Natural  8 AONBs  e e e R)  |                      | Burn: Tanderagee: Teal                |             |        | <ul> <li>Loss, fragmentation and</li> </ul> |           |
| wolf ture {}  Nolf  wolf  wolf  serves  - 7 NNRs  Nagh  Weagh  Natural  - 8 AONBs  B)  |                      | Lough & Slaghtfreeden                 |             |        | damage to habitats                          |           |
| wolf tture () 7 NNRs erves Neagh Natural • 8 AONBs B)  |                      | Bogs: Teal Lough (Part                |             |        | <ul> <li>Disturbance, noise,</li> </ul>     |           |
| er: Wolf Nature INR) og. teserves teserves of A1 NRs og A41 NRs og A41 NRs ture ture LNR)  |                      | II): Toome: Upper                     |             |        | lighting                                    |           |
| Nature  Nature  T NNRs  A1 NRs  A21 NRs  R AONBs  DNB)  Lure  LNR)   |                      | Ballinderry River: Wolf               |             |        | <ul> <li>Biological disturbance,</li> </ul> |           |
| Nature LINR)  • 7 NNRs og. teserves • 41 NRs gh Neagh ng Natural ONB) ture LINR)   |                      | Island Bog.                           |             |        | invasive species                            |           |
| og. teserves  • 41 NRs gh Neagh ng Natural ONB)  ture LNR)   |                      | <ul> <li>1 National Nature</li> </ul> |             |        | <ul> <li>Contamination of land</li> </ul>   |           |
| og. teserves  • 41 NRs gh Neagh ng Natural ONB) ture LNR)  |                      | Reserve (NNR)                         | • 7 NNRs    |        | <ul><li>Emissions by air</li></ul>          |           |
| teserves  • 41 NRs  gh Neagh  ng Natural  • 8 AONBs  Lure  LNR)  |                      | Ballynahone Bog.                      |             |        | <ul><li>Emissions by water and</li></ul>    |           |
| gh Neagh ng Natural NB) ture LNR)  |                      | <ul> <li>2 Nature Reserves</li> </ul> |             |        | changes to hydrology                        |           |
| gh Neagh ng Natural ONB) ture LNR)   |                      | (NR)                                  | • 41 NRs    |        |   |           |
| ng Natural • 8 AONBs ONB) ture LNR)  |                      | Bookend: Lough Neagh                  |             |        | Source: Mid Ulster Draft Habitats           |           |
| ng Natural • 8 AONBs ONB) ture LNR)  |                      | Islands.                              |             |        | Regulations Assessments Baseline            |           |
| ng Natural ONB)  Ture  LNR)  |                      | <ul><li>1 Area of</li></ul>           |             |        | Report 2017                                 |           |
| Beauty (AONB) Sperrin AONB  • 3 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (Council   |                      | ള                                     |             |        |   |           |
| <ul> <li>Sperrin AONB</li> <li>3 Local Nature</li> <li>Reserves (LNR)</li> <li>(Council</li> </ul>   |                      | Beauty (AONB)                         |             |        |   |           |
| 3 Local Nature     Reserves (LNR)     (Council   |                      | Sperrin AONB                          |             |        |   |           |
| Reserves (LNR) (Council  |                      | <ul> <li>3 Local Nature</li> </ul>    |             |        |   |           |
| (Council   |                      | Reserves (LNR)                        |             |        |   |           |
|  |                      | (Council                              |             |        |   |           |

| of nece of through the state of num se of num  | INDICATOR AND SOURCE | QUANTIFIED DATA                        | COMPARATIVE       | TRENDS           | ISSUES IDENTIFIED                                  | SEA TOPIC |
|--|----------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|--|-----------|
| Designations) Ballyronan Wood: Traad: Washing bay.  21 NI Priority Habitats identified in Mid Ulster Habitats of which preparation of nece District  • Arable Field Margins • Lowland Dry Acid Grassland • Lowland Meadow • Lowland Meadow • Lowland Meadow • Lowland Raised Bog • Lowland Raised Bog • Upland Heathland • Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land • Floodplain Grazing Marsh • Lowland Fens • Eutrophic Standing • Eutrophic Standing • Eutrophic Standing  |                      | (MID ULSTER)                           | DATA (NI)         |                  |  |           |
| Traad: Washing bay.  21 NI Priority Habitats identified in Mid Ulster identified in Mid Ulster   |                      | Designations)<br>Ballyronan Wood:      |                   |                  |  |           |
| 21 NI Priority Habitats 51 NI Priority identified in Mid Ulster Habitats of which  • Arable Field • Arable Field • Lowland Dry Acid • Lowland Meadow • Lowland Meadow • Lowland Raised Bog • Lowland Heathland • Open Mosaic • Upland Heathland • Open Mosaic • Habitats on • Previously • Floodplain Grazing • Lowland Fens • Towland Fens • Hoodplain Grazing • Lowland Fens • Hoodplain Grazing • Lowland Fens • Hoodplain Grazing • Lowland Fens • Lowland Fens • Hoodplain Grazing • Lowland Fens   |                      | Traad: Washing bay.                    |                   |                  |  |           |
| Habitats of which preparation of throe the NI Strategy in grea 2002 a list of num 42 Priority or Habitats was identified which require conservation action because of their rarity, decline, and limportance in an all-Ireland and UK context. The latest list published in 2010 currently stands at 51. It is intended or so which reduced or so which require of their rarity, decline, and the solution of their rarity, decline, and solution or solutions are stands at 51. It is intended or solutions.  | THREATENED HABITATS  | 21 NI Priority Habitats                | 51 NI Priority    | During the       | Threatened habitats do not                         |           |
| ble Field ble Field strategy in strategy i |                      | identified in Mid Ulster               | Habitats of which | preparation of   | necessarily have protection                        |           |
| Acid Strategy in grea adow adow adow adow adow Habitats was identified action because conservation action because of their rarity, and uk context. The latest list published in si intended andling is intended or stands at 51. It is intended a context in the latest list and list is intended or stands at 51. It is intended or context. The latest list published in si intended or context. The latest list published in si intended or context. The latest list published in si intended or context. The latest list published in si intended or context. The latest list published in si intended or context. The latest list published in si intended or context. The latest list published in si intended or context. The latest list published in si intended or context. The latest list published in si intended or context. The latest list context. The latest list published in context list published in context. The latest list published in context list published in context. The latest list published in context list published in context. The latest list published in context list published in context. The latest list published in context list published in context list published in context list published in context. The latest list published in context list published  |                      | District                               | 30 non-marine     | the NI           | through relevant designation.                      |           |
| Strategy in grean 2002 a list of num 42 Priority or Habitats was identified which require conservation action because of their rarity, decline, and importance in an all-Ireland and UK context. The latest list published in 2010 currently stands at 51. It is intended or was a stands at 51. It is intended  |                      | <ul> <li>Arable Field</li> </ul>       |                   | Biodiversity     | This leaves such habitats at                       |           |
| 2002 a list of num 42 Priority   |                      | Margins                                |                   | Strategy in      | greater risk of loss through a                     |           |
| g  Habitats was identified owhich require conservation action because of their rarity, decline, and importance in an all-Ireland and UK context. The latest list published in 2010 currently stands at 51. It is intended own  |                      |  |                   | 2002 a list of   | number of methods.                                 |           |
| Habitats was identified which require conservation action because of their rarity, decline, and importance in an all-Ireland and UK context. The latest list published in 2010 currently stands at 51. It is intended  |                      | Grassland                              |                   | 42 Priority      | <ul> <li>Direct destruction, both large</li> </ul> |           |
| g  conservation action because of their rarity, decline, and importance in an all-Ireland and UK context. The latest list published in 2010 currently stands at 51. It is intended   |                      | <ul> <li>Lowland Meadow</li> </ul>     |                   | Habitats was     | and small scale                                    |           |
| which require conservation action because of their rarity, decline, and importance in an all-Ireland and UK context. The latest list published in 2010 currently stands at 51. It is intended  |                      | <ul> <li>Purple Moor Grass</li> </ul>  |                   | identified       | <ul> <li>Fragmentation associated</li> </ul>       |           |
| g action because of their rarity, decline, and importance in an all-Ireland and UK context. The latest list published in 2010 currently stands at 51. It is intended   |                      | and Rush Pasture                       |                   | which require    | directly with individual                           |           |
| action because of their rarity, decline, and importance in an all-Ireland and UK context. The latest list published in 2010 currently stands at 51. It is intended   |                      | <ul> <li>Blanket Bog</li> </ul>        |                   | conservation     | developments and                                   |           |
| of their rarity, decline, and importance in an all-Ireland and UK context. The latest list published in 2010 currently stands at 51. It is intended  |                      | <ul> <li>Lowland Raised Bog</li> </ul> |                   | action because   | cumulative loss.                                   |           |
| decline, and importance in an all-Ireland and UK context. The latest list published in 2010 currently stands at 51. It is intended o   |                      | Upland Heathland                       |                   | of their rarity, | _  |           |
| importance in an all-Ireland and UK context. The latest list published in 2010 currently stands at 51. It is intended  |                      | Open Mosaic                            |                   | decline,and      | mining/extraction of natural                       |           |
| and UK context. The latest list published in 2010 currently stands at 51. It is intended   |                      | Habitats on                            |                   | importance in    | resources  |           |
| and UK context. The latest list published in 2010 currently stands at 51. It is intended   |                      | Previously                             |                   | an all-Ireland   | <ul> <li>Water level changes can</li> </ul>        |           |
| context. The latest list published in 2010 currently stands at 51. It is intended or simple stands at 51. It is intended   |                      | ,<br>Developed Land                    |                   | and UK           | impact the natural state of                        |           |
| published in 0 12010 currently stands at 51. It is intended 0 1  |                      | Floodplain Grazing                     |                   | context. The     | the habitat through increased                      |           |
| published in o 12010 currently stands at 51. It is intended o 1  |                      | Marsh                                  |                   | latest list      | or decreased water levels.                         |           |
| 2010 currently stands at 51. It is intended o  |                      | - Lowland Fens                         |                   | published in     | <ul> <li>Nutrient enrichment affects</li> </ul>    |           |
| stands at 51. It is intended o   |                      | Doodbods                               |                   | 2010 currently   | water quality which impacts                        |           |
| is intended o  |                      | Cutrophic Ctanding                     |                   | stands at 51. It | on the natural habitat.                            |           |
|  |                      |  |                   | is intended      | <ul> <li>Terrestrial habitats can</li> </ul>       |           |
| that this list   |                      | אמופוס                                 |                   | that this list   | become polluted through                            |           |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE | QUANTIFIED DATA                         | COMPARATIVE        | TRENDS          | ISSUES IDENTIFIED                                | SEA TOPIC |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------|--|-----------|
|                      | (MID ULSTER)                            | DATA (NI)          |                 |  |           |
|                      | <ul> <li>Mesotrophic Lakes</li> </ul>   |                    | will be subject | contamination via fly tipping                    |           |
|                      | <ul> <li>Oligotrophic and</li> </ul>    |                    | to regular      | and illegal dumping.                             |           |
|                      | Dystrophic Lakes                        |                    | reviews.        | <ul> <li>Atmospheric nitrogen</li> </ul>         |           |
|                      | • Ponds                                 |                    |                 | deposition represents a                          |           |
|                      | Rivers                                  |                    |                 | major threat to biodiversity                     |           |
|                      | Mixed Ashwood                           |                    |                 | with nitrogen compounds                          |           |
|                      | <ul><li>Oakwood</li></ul>               |                    |                 | leading to eutrophication of                     |           |
|                      | Parkland                                |                    |                 | ecosystems.                                      |           |
|                      | Wet Woodland                            |                    |                 | <ul> <li>Pollution including: sewage,</li> </ul> |           |
|                      | Hedgerows                               |                    |                 | industrial waste, agricultural                   |           |
|                      | 000000000000000000000000000000000000000 |                    |                 | run-off and litter. Serious                      |           |
|                      |   |                    |                 | incidents show obvious                           |           |
|                      |   |                    |                 | impacts. However, there are                      |           |
|                      |   |                    |                 | sources which work together                      |           |
|                      |   |                    |                 | over time and over a wide                        |           |
|                      |   |                    |                 | area to impact on our                            |           |
|                      |   |                    |                 | habitats.  |           |
|                      |   |                    |                 | <ul> <li>Invasive species are highly</li> </ul>  |           |
|                      |   |                    |                 | adaptable and strong                             |           |
|                      |   |                    |                 | competitors impacting on                         |           |
|                      |   |                    |                 | biodiversity with loss to value                  |           |
|                      |   |                    |                 | of habitat.                                      |           |
|                      |   |                    |                 | <ul> <li>Climate change is having an</li> </ul>  |           |
|                      |   |                    |                 | impact on our native                             |           |
|                      |   |                    |                 | habitats.  |           |
| PROTECTED SPECIES    |   |                    |                 |  |           |
| European Protected   | 25 Species of European                  | 46 species in      |                 | Although both European and                       |           |
| Species              | Community Interest                      | Annexes II, IV and |                 | local legislation exists to protect a            |           |
|                      | have been recorded in                   | V thought to exist |                 | number of species, there are                     |           |
|                      |   |                    |                 |  |           |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE         | QUANTIFIED DATA          | COMPARATIVE         | TRENDS        | ISSUES IDENTIFIED                  | SEA TOPIC |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
|                              | (MID ULSTER)             | DATA (NI)           |               |                                    |           |
|                              | Mid Ulster District.     | in Northern         |               | issues over public knowledge and   |           |
|                              |                          | Ireland and         |               | perception of wildlife legislation |           |
|                              |                          | territorial waters. |               | and issues relating to the         |           |
|                              |                          | (30 non-marine      |               | enforcement of such legislation.   |           |
|                              |                          | species)            |               |                                    |           |
|                              |                          |                     |               | A range of species are protected   |           |
|                              |                          |                     |               | through the Wildife (NI) Order     |           |
|                              |                          |                     |               | 1985.                              |           |
|                              |                          |                     |               | A number of amendments were        |           |
| NI Protected Species         | 69 Schedule 1 bird       | 79 bird species     | 19 species    | made to the Schedules through      |           |
| Birds                        | species recorded in Mid  | protected under     | added to, and | the WANE (NI) Act 2011.            |           |
| All birds are protected at   | Ulster District.         | Schedule 1 of       | 4 removed     |                                    |           |
| all times under the Wildlife | All 6 Schedule A1        | Wildlife (NI)       | from,         |                                    |           |
| (NI) Order 1985 apart from   | species have been        | Order.              | Schedule 1.   |                                    |           |
| 25 species listed in         | recorded in Mid Ulster,  |                     |               |                                    |           |
| Schedule 2 which may         | although only 2 of these |                     |               |                                    |           |
| killed or taken at certain   | have been recorded       |                     |               |                                    |           |
| times or by authorised       | breeding.                |                     |               |                                    |           |
| persons.                     |                          |                     |               |                                    |           |
| Schedule 1 species are       |                          |                     |               |                                    |           |
| protected by special         |                          |                     |               |                                    |           |
| penalties.                   |                          |                     |               |                                    |           |
| All birds nests (while being |                          |                     |               |                                    |           |
| built or in use) and their   |                          |                     |               |                                    |           |
| eggs are protected.          |                          |                     |               |                                    |           |
| The nests of 6 species in    |                          |                     |               |                                    |           |
| Schedule A1 are protected    |                          |                     |               |                                    |           |
| at all times.                |                          |                     |               |                                    |           |
|                              |                          |                     |               |                                    |           |
|                              |                          |                     | -             |                                    |           |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE      | QUANTIFIED DATA         | COMPARATIVE        | TRENDS          | ISSUES IDENTIFIED                 | SEA TOPIC |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
|                           | (MID ULSIEK)            | DAIA (NI)          |                 |                                   |           |
| Animals                   |                         |                    |                 |                                   |           |
|                           | 30 animal species       | 44 animal species  | 10 species      |                                   |           |
|                           | protected under         | protected under    | added to        |                                   |           |
|                           | Schedules 5,6 and 7     | Wildlife (NI)      | Schedules 5 &   |                                   |           |
|                           | recorded in Mid Ulster. | Order. (33 non-    | 6, with 1       |                                   |           |
|                           |                         | marine species)    | species         |                                   |           |
|                           |                         |                    | removed from    |                                   |           |
|                           |                         |                    | Schedule 7.     |                                   |           |
| Plants                    |                         |                    |                 |                                   |           |
|                           | 26 plant species        | 81 plant species   | 34 species      |                                   |           |
|                           | protected under         | protected under    | added to and    |                                   |           |
|                           | Schedule 8 recorded in  | Wildlife (NI)      | 9 species       |                                   |           |
|                           | Mid Ulster District     | Order. (75 non-    | removed from    |                                   |           |
|                           |                         | marine species)    | Schedule 8.     |                                   |           |
|                           |                         |                    |                 |                                   |           |
| THREATENED SPECIES        | 192 Northern Ireland    | 481 species listed | Through the     | Threatened species do not         |           |
| Northern Ireland Priority | Priority Species have   | as Northern        | NI Biodiversity | necessarily have protection       |           |
| Species                   | been recorded in Mid    | Ireland Priority   | Strategy the NI | through relevant designation.     |           |
|                           | Ulster District         | Species. (388      | Priority        | Although there is some overlap,   |           |
|                           |                         | non-marine)        | Species list    | many threatened species have no   |           |
|                           |                         |                    | was published   | legal protection, leaving such    |           |
|                           |                         |                    | in 2004         | species at greater risk of        |           |
|                           |                         |                    | containing 271  | persecution.                      |           |
|                           |                         |                    | species.        | Many threatened species rely on   |           |
|                           |                         |                    | The most        | specific natural habitats, and as |           |
|                           |                         |                    | recent list was | such, any impact on these         |           |
|                           |                         |                    | published in    | habitats (see above) will have a  |           |
|                           |                         |                    | 2010 and        | direct impact on the species      |           |
|                           |                         |                    | stands at 481.  | associated with them. In certain  |           |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE | QUANTIFIED DATA | COMPARATIVE | TRENDS           | ISSUES IDENTIFIED                                    | SEA TOPIC |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|--|-----------|
|                      | (MID ULSTER)    | DATA (NI)   |                  |  |           |
|                      |                 |             | These species    | cases it could result in the                         |           |
|                      |                 |             | require          | extinction of species from the                       |           |
|                      |                 |             | conservation     | Mid Ulster area.                                     |           |
|                      |                 |             | action because   | Issues impacting on threatened                       |           |
|                      |                 |             | of their rarity, | species include:                                     |           |
|                      |                 |             | decline, and     | <ul> <li>Habitat destruction</li> </ul>              |           |
|                      |                 |             | importance in    | <ul> <li>Habitat fragmentation</li> </ul>            |           |
|                      |                 |             | an all-Ireland   | including cumulative loss                            |           |
|                      |                 |             | and UK           | <ul> <li>Loss of wildlife corridors/links</li> </ul> |           |
|                      |                 |             | context.         | <ul> <li>Agricultural intensification</li> </ul>     |           |
|                      |                 |             | Some groups      | <ul> <li>Inappropriate habitat</li> </ul>            |           |
|                      |                 |             | have yet to be   | management   |           |
|                      |                 |             | fully up-dated   | <ul> <li>Invasive species impact</li> </ul>          |           |
|                      |                 |             | with new         | through competition,                                 |           |
|                      |                 |             | information      | herbivory, predation,                                |           |
|                      |                 |             | continually      | alteration of food webs, and                         |           |
|                      |                 |             | being            | dilution of native gene pools.                       |           |
|                      |                 |             | gathered,        | <ul> <li>Climate change results in the</li> </ul>    |           |
|                      |                 |             | requiring the    | movement of species to                               |           |
|                      |                 |             | list to be       | higher altitudes and more                            |           |
|                      |                 |             | updated as       | northerly areas. This will                           |           |
|                      |                 |             | information      | result in the loss of some                           |           |
|                      |                 |             | becomes          | species to the Mid Ulster                            |           |
|                      |                 |             | available.       | area.  |           |
|                      |                 |             |                  | <ul> <li>Disturbance to species can</li> </ul>       |           |
|                      |                 |             |                  | occur directly , or through                          |           |
|                      |                 |             |                  | disruption to movements                              |           |
|                      |                 |             |                  | between living, feeding and                          |           |
|                      |                 |             |                  | breeding areas.                                      |           |

"The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme".

| INDICATOR AND             | QUANTIFIED           | COMPARATIVE        | TRENDS   | ISSUES IDENTIFIED      | SEA      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--|------------------------|----------|
| SOURCE                    | DATA (MID<br>ULSTER) | DATA (NI)          |  |                        | TOPIC    |
|                           |                      |                    | Environmental Issues   |                        |          |
| See also Position Pag     | ser on Environment   | tal Assets @ www.m | See also Position Paper on Environmental Assets @ www.midulstercouncil.org/Planning/Mid-Ulster-Development-Plan/Development-Plan | oment-Plan/Development | -Plan    |
| <b>NUMBER OF STATE</b>    | Mid Ulster           | Z                  | Mid Ulster contains approx. 20% and 9% of  | The protection of      | Cultural |
| CARE                      | 39                   | 190 in 2012        | NI's State Care Monuments and Scheduled  | state care, scheduled  | Heritage |
| MONUMENTS                 |                      |                    | Monuments respectively. There is an  | and unsheduled         |          |
| www.daera-                | Mid Ulster 2017      | NI 2017            | increasing trend in the no. of scheduled   | monuments need to      |          |
| ni.gov.uk/publication     | 40                   | 205                | historic monuments in NI which has rose by   | be taken into account  |          |
| s/state-environment-      | (Source HED          | (Source HED Dec    | 32% from 1,513 in 2001/02 to 1,992 in  | within LDP objectives. |          |
| <u>report-2013</u> )      | Dec 2017             | 2017 Shapefiles)   | 2016/2017 reflecting ongoing survey,   |                        |          |
|                           | Shapefiles)          | (State Care and    | designation and assessment.  |                        |          |
|                           | (State Care and      | State Care and     | Source:  |                        |          |
|                           | State Care and       | Scheduled)         | https://www.daera-   |                        |          |
|                           | Scheduled)           |                    | ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-   |                        |          |
|                           |                      |                    | environmental-statistics-report-2018   |                        |          |
| NUMBER OF                 | Mid Illetor          | Z                  | NI/c archaeological recourse at rick   |                        |          |
| SCHEDULED                 | INIIG OISTEI         |                    | NI S alchaeological lesource lemains at fisk   |                        |          |
| MONIMENTS                 | 1/3                  | 1,977 in           | from agricultural land use practices such as   |                        |          |
| MONOINE S                 |                      | 2015/2016          | ploughing and tree planting and from   |                        |          |
| source.                   |                      |                    | development in urban areas. Surveying of   |                        |          |
| IIIIps://www.uaera        | Mid Ulster 2017      | Z                  | hisotric monuments is being reprioritised to   |                        |          |
|                           | 173                  | 1992 in            | target areas most likely to be affected by   |                        |          |
| ni.gov.uk/publicati       | (Source HED          | 2016/2017          | climate change ( <u>www.daera-</u>   |                        |          |
| ons/northern-             | Dec 2017             |                    | ni.gov.uk/publications/state-environment-report-   |                        |          |
| <u>ireland-</u>           | Shapefiles)          | NI 2017            | <u>2013</u> ).   |                        |          |
| environmental-            | (Scheduled)          | 1934               |  |                        |          |
| <u>statistics-report-</u> |                      | (Source HED Dec    |  |                        |          |
| <u>2018</u>               |                      | 2017 Shapefiles)   |  |                        |          |

| SOURCE DATA (MID ULSTER) | (Scheduled)  | There were 15 monuments newly scheduled during 2016/2017, an increase from 5 in           | TOPIC |
|--------------------------|--------------|---|-------|
|                          | (Scheduled)  | There were 15 monuments newly scheduled during 2016/2017, an increase from 5 in           |       |
|                          |              | 2015/2016.  |       |
|                          |              |   |       |
|                          |              | DoC, HED produce datasets for <b>Defence and</b>  |       |
|                          |              | Industrial Heritage Sites. In accordance with their most recent datasets (March 2016) Mid |       |
|                          |              | Ulster have 18 known Defence Sites and 987  |       |
|                          |              | known Industrial Sites (Source: HED Datasets  |       |
| NUMBER OF Mid Ulster     |              | March 2016)   |       |
|                          |              | The CAMSAR report published in 2009 by  |       |
|                          |              | NIEA was a random sample inspection survey  |       |
| NUMBER OF Mid Ulster     | Z            | of the condition and management of the  |       |
| SCHEDULED No data        | No data      | archaeological resource in NI. Some 1500  |       |
| MONUMENT                 |              | approx. 10% of the total recorded in the  |       |
| CONSENT                  |              | NISMR (Northern Ireland Sites and   |       |
| APPLICATIONS             | Z            | Monuments Record) at the time. (Source:   |       |
|                          | 2001/02 - 17 | SPPS, SEA Scoping Report October 2013)  |       |
|                          | 2002/03 - 24 |   |       |
|                          | 2003/04 - 23 | Archaeology and built heritage resources in   |       |
|                          | 2004/05 - 36 | rural areas are most susceptible to impacts   |       |
|                          | 2005/06 - 39 | associated with agriculture, particularly   |       |
|                          | 2006/07 - 50 | cultivation, but also stock density and   |       |
|                          | 2007/08 - 49 | machinery. As such since the 1980s strong   |       |
|                          | 2008/09 - 68 | policies on environmental protection largely  |       |
|                          | 2009/10 - 50 | administered through the Department of  |       |
|                          | 2010/11 - 45 | Agriculture and Rural Development have  |       |
|                          | 2011/12 - 46 | brought protection to all known   |       |

| INDICATOR AND  | QUANTIFIED | COMPARATIVE                                  | TRENDS   | ISSUES IDENTIFIED       | SEA      |
|----------------|------------|--|--|-------------------------|----------|
| SOORCE         | ULSTER)    | DATA (NI)                                    |  |                         | - O-1C   |
|                |            | 2012/13 - 50<br>2013/14 - 54<br>2014/15 – 58 | archaeological sites and much incentivised<br>good management. However NI's<br>archaeological resource still remains at risk |                         |          |
|                |            | 2015/16 – 68<br>2016/17 - 49                 | from arable practices with the CAMSAR report identifying prehistoric monuments in arable                                     |                         |          |
|                |            | Source:                                      | and improved grassland as most vulnerable  |                         |          |
|                |            | nttps://www.daera<br>_<br>                   | and recommending statutory protection through scheduling should be targeted at   |                         |          |
|                |            | ns/northern-                                 | these areas. (Source:SoE Report 2013)  |                         |          |
|                |            | <u>ireland-</u><br>environmental-            | Scheduled Monument Consent must be   |                         |          |
|                |            | statistics-report-                           | sougnt for proposed works which may alter or disturb the fabric of a scheduled historic                                      |                         |          |
|                |            |  | monument, or its ground surface. The overall   |                         |          |
|                |            |  | application numbers received have been   |                         |          |
|                |            |  | reasonably steady since 2006, though it is   |                         |          |
|                |            |  | hotable that hambers beared at 00 at the beginning of the economic downthrp in   |                         |          |
|                |            |  | 2008/09 and then dropped quite dramatically  |                         |          |
|                |            |  | in the middle of the downturn in 2010/11 (to   |                         |          |
|                |            |  | 45). Since then the number of consents have  |                         |          |
|                |            |  | increased year on year to 58 in 2014/15. The   |                         |          |
|                |            |  | lowest number of applications can be seen in   |                         |          |
|                |            |  | 2001/02 at 17. However this year 2016/17 the   |                         |          |
|                |            |  | number has fallen to 49.   |                         |          |
| NUMBER OF      | Mid Ulster | N  | Historic landscapes and townscapes may be  | The protection of       | Cultural |
| AREAS OF       | 1          | 10   | designated in their own right as Areas of  | areas of                | Heritage |
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL |            |  | Significant Archaeological Interest,   | archaeological interest |          |
| INIERESI       |            |  | Conservation Areas, Areas of Iownscape   | and areas of            |          |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE  | QUANTIFIED<br>DATA (MID<br>ULSTER)                              | COMPARATIVE<br>DATA (NI)                              | TRENDS   | ISSUES IDENTIFIED   | SEA<br>TOPIC         |
|---|---|---|--|---|----------------------|
| (Source: Department for Communities)  NUMBER OF AREAS OF SPECIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST (Source: Department for Communities) | Mid Ulster 2017<br>1<br>(Source HED<br>Dec 2017<br>Shapefiles)  | NI 2017<br>9<br>(Source HED Dec<br>2017 Shapefiles)   | Character or Local Landscape Policy Areas. These reflect the importance of group value and the historic character of an area because of history, archaeological potential, setting, association, integrity or uniqueness. Scale ranges from large landscapes to city and town centres, villages, small parks and individual streets. (Source:SoE Report, 2013) | archaeological<br>potential need to be<br>taken into account<br>within LDP objectives   |                      |
| NUMBER OF<br>AREAS OF<br>ARCHAEOLOGICAL   | Mid Ulster<br>25  | NI<br>125   |  |   |                      |
| POTENTIAL (Source: Department for Communities)  | Mid Ulster 2017<br>20<br>(Source HED<br>Dec 2017<br>Shapefiles) | NI 2017<br>117<br>(Source HED Dec<br>2017 Shapefiles) |  |   |                      |
| NUMBER OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES.   | Mid Ulster<br>0   | Z Z   | The Giant's Causeway and the Marble Arch Caves are the only 2 World Heritage Site (WHS) in NI. The Giant's Causeway was inscribed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in 1986 and the Marble Arch Caves recognised as recently as this year, 2015.  | Although none currently designated within Mid Ulster, the protection of world heritage sites needs to be taken into account within LDP objectives | Cultural<br>Heritage |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE   | QUANTIFIED<br>DATA (MID<br>ULSTER)                              | COMPARATIVE<br>DATA (NI)   | TRENDS  | ISSUES IDENTIFIED  | SEA<br>TOPIC         |
|--|---|--|---|--|----------------------|
| NUMBER OF HISTORIC PARKS, GARDENS AND DEMESNES (www.communities- ni.gov.uk/publication s/register-parks- gardens-and- demesnes-special- historic-interest) | Mid Ulster<br>19 Registered<br>9<br>supplementary               | NI 154 registered 150 supplementary (Register of Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Special Historic Interest, and associated Supplementary list. Published January 2007) | Mid Ulster contains approx. 12% of Nl's registered Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes. And 6% of Nl's Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes on the supplementary list.               | The protection of historic parks, gardens and demesnes need to be taken into account within LDP objectives | Cultural<br>Heritage |
|  | Mid Ulster 2017<br>29<br>(Source HED<br>Dec 2017<br>Shapefiles) | NI 2017<br>242<br>(Source HED Dec<br>2017 Shapefiles)  |   |  |                      |
| NUMBER OF<br>LISTED BUILDINGS<br>(Source Department  | Mid Ulster<br>Grade A - 29<br>Grade B+ - 160                    | NI 2015/2016<br>Grade A - 214<br>Grade B+ - 641  | Mid Ulster contains approx. 14% of Nl's total number of Listed Buildings.   | The protection of listed buildings need to be taken into   | Cultural<br>Heritage |
| of Communties)   | Grade B - 268<br>Grade B1 - 434<br>Grade B2 - 335               | Grade B – 1,245<br>Grade B1 - 3,352<br>Grade B2 - 2,322  | All of Northern Ireland was surveyed between 1970 and 1995 and suitable buildings were protected by listing. Such structures can range from large stately homes to small gate screens | account within LDP<br>objectives   |                      |
| NUMBER OF<br>LISTED BUILDINGS<br>(cont.)   | Total - 1,226   | Total - 8,909<br>recorded in<br>2016/2017  | but all must meet the test of Article 42(1) of<br>the Planning Order in that they must be of<br>'special architectural or historic interest'.   |  |                      |

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| ni gov iik/niihlications/northern-ireland- |
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| מסק קבון מסיייס                            |
| <u> </u>                                   |

| SOURCE DA                                      | CIM) VIVO | 11111     |   | 22012 1012 | נו    |
|--|-----------|-----------|---|------------|-------|
| NUMBER OF                                      | ULSTER)   | DATA (NI) |   |            | TOPIC |
|  |           |           | 'List'. (Source Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report - March 2014).   |            |       |
| LISTED BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS AT RISK (cont.) |           |           | Grade A and B+ listings (properties recognised as being of outstanding or exceptional merit) comprised 9% of NI's total no. of listed |            |       |
|  |           |           | buildings recorded by NIEA for 2012/13.<br>(Source; Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics<br>Report - March 2014)                 |            |       |
|  |           |           |   |            |       |
|  |           |           | Development pressures in the last five years  |            |       |
|  |           |           | impacts on our historic environment. At the   |            |       |
|  |           |           | time of the first State of the Environment  |            |       |
|  |           |           | report, there were high numbers of planning   |            |       |
|  |           |           | applications and requests from the public to  |            |       |
|  |           |           | protect unlisted historic buildings threatened  |            |       |
|  |           |           | with removal. New powers were used to   |            |       |
|  |           |           | temporarily list buildings where it appeared  |            |       |
|  |           |           | that the building was of special architectural  |            |       |
|  |           |           | The number of such notices rose to a peak of  |            |       |
|  |           |           | 20 in 2009/10 but declined rapidly after that   |            |       |
|  |           |           | as pressure for development declined.   |            |       |
|  |           |           | The economic downturn has also led to a   |            |       |
|  |           |           | reduction in schemes to conserve historic   |            |       |
|  |           |           | buildings including those at risk. In 2012, an  |            |       |
|  |           |           | increase in grant assistance from 35% to 45%  |            |       |
|  |           |           | for repair work to most listed buildings  |            |       |
|  |           |           | resulted in a 20% increase in applications.   |            |       |

| SOURCE DATA (N ULSTER) NUMBER OF LISTED BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS AT RISK (cont.) | DATA (MID<br>ULSTER) | DATA (NI) |   | TOPIC |
|---|----------------------|-----------|---|-------|
| NUMBER OF<br>LISTED BUILDINGS<br>AND MONUMENTS<br>AT RISK (cont.)               |                      |           |   |       |
| NUMBER OF LISTED BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS AT RISK (cont.)                        |                      |           | Increased demand for road improvements exposed previously unknown archaeological sites.     |       |
| AT RISK (cont.)   |                      |           | A further pressure from the economic  |       |
|   |                      |           | downturn included the increased frequency of fires at listed buildings. In the three month  |       |
|   |                      |           | period from April to June 2011, the number of fires increased from around one or two per    |       |
|   |                      |           | year to eleven. The upsurge in arson attacks  |       |
|   |                      |           | against Listed Buildings has resulted in damage ranging from minor scorching to the         |       |
|   |                      |           | complete loss of interiors. The worst of these  |       |
|   |                      |           | was the fire at Herdman's Mill in Sion Mills,   |       |
|   |                      |           | County Tyrone in 2011. This led to a series of  |       |
|   |                      |           | Heritage Crime Summits and the development  |       |
|   |                      |           | ot a 12 point action plan. A key action has   |       |
|   |                      |           | included funding to enable the issue of urgent  |       |
|   |                      |           | works notices and warning letters. This has resulted in a significant drop in the incidence |       |
|   |                      |           | of fires. (Source:SOE 2013)   |       |
|   |                      |           | The Built Heritage at Risk in Northern Ireland  |       |
|   |                      |           | (BHARNI) register provides an indicator of  |       |
|   |                      |           | changes in the number of bundings Judged to<br>be at risk. In 2015/16, there were 487       |       |
|   |                      |           | buildings and structures on the BHARNI  |       |
|   |                      |           | database.   |       |
|   |                      |           |   |       |

|  | ULSTER) | באוא (ואו) |   | TOPIC |
|--|---------|------------|---|-------|
| NUMBER OF LISTED BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS AT RISK (cont.) |         |            | There are 57 buildings and structures on the BHARNI database within Mid Ulster (Source: UAHS, March 2016)  The number of buildings on the register can be expected to rise as more detailed   |       |
|  |         |            | information is made available through surveys. The number peaked at 499 in 2010/11 but has declined in recent years due to success in the removal of existing buildings at risk, combined with a reduction in survey work during this period.   |       |
|  |         |            | An increase in Building Preservation Notices in the last decade may be a result of increased development pressures. A sudden increase in fires in listed buildings since 2011 reflects the increased need to address threats from heritage crime (Source: SoE Report 2013)  |       |
|  |         |            | The NI Sustainable Development Strategy sets a target of removing 200 buildings from the BHARNI register (based on 2006 figure) by 2016. There were 8 buildings removed in 2015/16. Since 2006, 192 buildings have been removed against the target of 200. (Source: Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report - March 2017). |       |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE   | QUANTIFIED<br>DATA (MID<br>ULSTER) | COMPARATIVE<br>DATA (NI) | TRENDS   | ISSUES IDENTIFIED   | SEA<br>TOPIC         |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|----------------------|
| NUMBER OF LISTED BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS AT RISK (cont.)                                       |                                    |                          | During 2015/2016, 52.5% of the total grant funding was spent in the two most important grades A and B+. In contrast during 2014/15, 34.9% of the total grant funding was spent in the two most important grades, A and B+. These two grades received 37.8 of the funding in 2013/14. Over this nine year period, the largest number of buildings (166) benefited from the receipt of grants during 2013/14. Because of the availability of NIEA Listed Buildings Grant Aid, the numbers are steadily increasing as more Listed Building owners avail of the Grant. (Source: Northern Ireland SOE Report 2013 and Environmental Statistics Report 2017) |   |                      |
| CONSERVATION AREAS (Source: DOE Area Plans)  | Mid Ulster<br>5                    | N<br>09                  |  | The protection of conservation areas need to be taken into account within LDP objectives              | Cultural<br>Heritage |
| NUMBER OF NON DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS SUCH AS VERNACULAR BUILDINGS OR HISTORIC BUILDINGS OF | Mid Ulster<br>Not<br>Quantifiable  | NI<br>Not Quantifiable   | A trend to replace historic rural buildings, many of which were very small, has developed over the last thirty years. The 1998 publication on rural buildings 'A Sense of Loss, the survival of rural traditional buildings in Northern Ireland,' noted that 49% of buildings indicated on the 1909 map had gone by that time.   | The protection of non designated heritage assests need to be taken into account within LDP objectives | Cultural<br>Heritage |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE  | QUANTIFIED<br>DATA (MID<br>ULSTER)                               | COMPARATIVE<br>DATA (NI)                               | TRENDS  | ISSUES IDENTIFIED  | SEA<br>TOPIC         |
|---|--|--|---|--|----------------------|
| IOCAL IMPORTANCE (Source:State of the Environment Report 2013)  |  |  | Further losses have continued in the 21st century.<br>(Source:SOE 2013) |  |                      |
| INDUSTRIAL<br>HERITAGE  | Mid Ulster 2017<br>993<br>(Source HED<br>Dec 2017<br>Shapefiles) | NI 2017<br>9236<br>(Source HED Dec<br>2017 Shapefiles) |   |  |                      |
| NUMBER OF AREAS OF TOWNSCAPE CHARACTER (ATC) (Source: DOE Area Plans) NUMBER OF AREAS OF VILLAGE CHARACTER (ATC) (Source: DOE Area Plans) | Mid Ulster  Mid Ulster  0  | NI<br>NI<br>31   |   | The protection of areas of townscape character and village character need to be taken into account within LDP objectives | Cultural<br>Heritage |
| NUMBER OF LOCAL LANDSCAPE POLICY AREAS (LLPA'S)   | Mid Ulster<br>118  | NI<br>1229   |   | The protection of local landscape policy areas need to be taken into   | Cultural<br>Heritage |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE | QUANTIFIED<br>DATA (MID | COMPARATIVE DATA (NI) | TRENDS | ISSUES IDENTIFIED  | SEA<br>TOPIC |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------------------|--------------|
|                      | ULSTER)                 | •                     |        |                    |              |
| (Source: DOE Area    |                         |                       |        | account within LDP |              |
| Plans)               |                         |                       |        | objectives         |              |

"The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme".

|                                     |                      |                  |                  |                                  | 2      |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------|
|                                     | (MID ULSTER)         | DATA (NI)        |                  |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      | Social Issues    | nes              |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      |                  |                  |                                  |        |
| LIFE EXPECTANCY                     | Mid Ulster 2011-2013 | NI 2011 – 2013   | Life expectancy  | Both male and female life        | Human  |
| (Source:NISRA)                      | Male 78.9            | Male 78.1        | for both Male    | expectancy are marginally higher | Health |
|                                     | Female 83.5          | Female 82.4      | and females      | than NI average potentially      |        |
| http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.u       |                      |                  | has steadily     | leading to greater demand being  |        |
| k/public/PivotGrid.aspx?ds=6        |                      | NI 2013-2015     | increased over   | placed on health services.       |        |
| 2013 8.ck – 74 8.cn – Donulation 8. |                      | Male 78.3        | the last 10      |                                  |        |
| Vearfilter=                         |                      | Female 82.3      | years.           |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      | Source:          |                  |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      | https://www.he   | Life expectancy  |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      | <u>alth-</u>     | has grown        |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      | ni.gov.uk/sites/ | steadily since   |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      | default/files/pu | 1980-82,         |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      | blications/healt | increasing by    |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      | h/hscims-life-   | around 9 years   |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      | expectancy-      | for males and 7  |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      | decomposition-   | years for        |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      | 2017.pdf         | females over     |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      |                  | the period. This |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      |                  | has meant that,  |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      |                  | although female  |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      |                  | life expectancy  |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      |                  | has remained     |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      |                  | consistently     |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      |                  | higher than that |                                  |        |
|                                     |                      |                  | for males, the   |                                  |        |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE  | QUANTIFIED DATA  | COMPARATIVE                           | TRENDS   | ISSUES IDENTIFIED   | SEA TOPIC       |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|
|   | (MID ULSTER)   | DATA (NI)                             |  |   |                 |
|   |  |                                       | gap between the genders has narrowed. Source: https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/health/hscims-life-expectancy-decomposition-2017.pdf |   |                 |
| LIMITING LONG TERM ILLNESS (Source: Census 2001 & 2011) http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.u k/public/PivotGrid.aspx?ds=6 967&lh=73&yn=2000- 2013&sk=74&sn=Population& yearfilter= | Mid Ulster 2001<br>20.51%<br>Mid Ulster 2011<br>19.39% | NI 2001<br>20.4%<br>NI 2011<br>20.69% | Mid Ulsters long<br>term illness<br>figures show a<br>small decline<br>since 2001  |   | Human<br>Health |
| GOOD GENERAL HEALTH (Source: Census 2001 & 2011) http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.u k/public/PivotGrid.aspx?ds=6 967&lh=73&yn=2000-  | Mid Ulster 2001<br>69.94%<br>Mid Ulster 2011<br>80.43% | NI 2001<br>70.0%<br>NI 2011<br>79.51% | General health of Mid Ulster residents shows marked improvement  | Mid Ulster appears to have good<br>general health compared to NI<br>figures | Нитап<br>НеаІth |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE  | QUANTIFIED DATA  | COMPARATIVE                           | TRENDS   | ISSUES IDENTIFIED   | SEA TOPIC       |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|
|   | (MID ULSTER)   | DATA (NI)                             |  |   |                 |
| 2013&sk=74&sn=Population&<br>yearfilter=  |  |                                       | over 10 year<br>period   |   |                 |
| PEOPLE PROVIDING UNPAID CARE (Source: Census 2001 & 2011) http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.u k/public/PivotGrid.aspx?ds=6 967&lh=73&yn=2000- 2013&sk=74&sn=Population& yearfilter= | Mid Ulster 2001<br>10.14%<br>Mid Ulster 2011<br>10.69% | NI 2001<br>11.0%<br>NI 2011<br>11.81% | Would appear that overall the level of unpaid care remains relatively constant | More than 1 in 10 of Mid Ulster<br>Residents provide unpaid care. | Human<br>Health |
| See also Position Papers Health Education & Community Uses www.midulstercouncil.org/ Planning/Mid-Ulster- Development- Plan/Development-Plan                                  |  |                                       |  |   |                 |

"The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme".

| INDICATOR<br>AND<br>SOIIRCE | QUANTIFIED DATA (MID ULSTER)   | COMPARATIVE DATA (NI)  | TRENDS  | ISSUES IDENTIFIED                   | SEA TOPIC |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------|
|                             |  |                        | Social Issues   |                                     |           |
| See also MUDO               | See also MUDC Position Papers on Utilities May 2015, Open space, Recreation and leis |                        | Recreation and leisure June 2015, Utilities May 2015 @                                    | 2015 @                              |           |
|                             |  |                        |   |                                     |           |
| WASTE                       | In 2016/2017 Mid Ulster  | In NI 44% of LAC       | The proportion of waste sent to landfill in NI  | NI has the lowest recycling rates   | Material  |
| www.daera-                  | had one of the largest   | municipal waste was    | has declined from 90% in 2002 to 56.7% in   | of Local Authority collected        | Assets    |
| ni.gov.uk/publ              | increases in their LAC   | sent for recycling     | 2011/12, whilst the total amount of local   | municipal waste in the UK, at       |           |
| ications/?sear              | municipal waste arisings   | during 2016/2017.      | authority collected (LAC) municipal waste   | 38.4% in 2011/12 (rates for         |           |
| <u>ch="northern+</u>        | compared with  | This is an increase of | arising declined by 7.2% over this period.  | electronics, textiles, plastics and |           |
| <u>ireland+munic</u>        | 2015/2016 with 6.6%  | 2.2% from 41.8% in     | -   | food are particularly low). EU      |           |
| ipal+waste+m                | increase.  | 2015/2016.             | In NI the longer term trend has been a  | Member States are required to       |           |
| <u>anagement+st</u>         |  |                        |   | יאוריווטרן סומוריט מור ורקשוו רמ נס |           |
| <u>atistics</u>             | The greatest increases   | The household waste    | reduction in LAC municipal waste arisings   | recycle 50% of municipal solid      |           |
|                             | in household waste per   | recycling rate was     | from 1,064,090 tonnes in 2006/2007 to a   | waste by 2020.                      |           |
|                             | person compared to last  | 44.4% in 2016/2017     | low of 913,546 in 2012/2013 a 14.1%   |                                     |           |
|                             | year 2015/2016 was in  | which was 2.2% higher  | decrease. Since then arisings have increased  | There is a continued reliance on    |           |
|                             | Mid Ulster with an   | than the previous      | by 7.9% over the last four years. (Source – NI  | landfill in NI, with just over 58%  |           |
|                             | increase by 4.1% to  | year. (Source – NI     | Waste Management Statistics 2016/2017   | of municipal waste in 2011/12       |           |
|                             | 509kg per person. This   | Waste Management       | popula (report)   | Isodfilled                          |           |
|                             | is due to Mid Ulster   | Statistics 2016/2017   |   |                                     |           |
|                             | having the largest   | annual report)         | The second of policy blockers and the following out                                       |                                     |           |
|                             | average household size   | The quantity of I AC   | I lie allioulit of Houselloid waste Fecycled III NI has more than doubled between 2004/05 |                                     |           |
|                             | in NI.   | municipal waste sent   | (18.2%) and 2013/14 (40.6%). The amount of  | Waste Management Strategy           |           |
|                             | Mid Ulster has the   | to landfill decreased  | household waste recycled in Mid Ulster has  | (Delivering Becourse Efficiency     |           |
|                             | highest household  | by 5.8% between        | almost doubled between 2004/05 (23.9) and   | 2013) proposes to introduce a       |           |
|                             | recycling rate in  | 2015/2016 and          | 2013/14 (46.1%).  | 60% recycling target by 2020 for    |           |
|                             | Northern Ireland for the   | 2016/2017. A landfill  |   | local authority collected           |           |
|                             | year 2015/16 and   |                        |   |                                     |           |
|                             | 2016/2017.   |                        |   | municipai waste                     |           |

| INDICATOR<br>AND<br>SOURCE              | QUANTIFIED DATA<br>(MID ULSTER)   | COMPARATIVE DATA (NI)  | TRENDS   | ISSUES IDENTIFIED  | SEA TOPIC          |
|---|---|--|--|--|--------------------|
|   | Provisional figures released for the last 1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016, show that 49.7% of waste collected in the Mid Ulster region was recycled during that period. In 2016/2017 Mid Ulster had the highest recycling rate of 51.6% an increase of 1.9% on 2015/2016. This means that the Council is well on course to meet the target set by the EU where all councils must achieve a 50% recycling rate by 2020. | rate of 37.3% for 2016/2017. Similarly, the landfill rate for household waste was recorded a new low of 36.7% in 2016/2017 and a fall of a high of 72.3% in 2006/2007. | <ul> <li>LAC Municipal Waste arising's have been decreasing.</li> <li>The amount of LAC Municipal waste sent to landfill has been decreasing.</li> <li>The rate of recycling has been increasing.</li> </ul> |  |                    |
| Housing                                 |   |  |  |  |                    |
| Ulster !                                | See Mid Ulster Position Paper Two Housing @ www.midulstercouncil.   |  | org/Planning/Mid-Ulster-Development-Plan/Development-Plan  | elopment-Plan  |                    |
| Land Zoned<br>for Housing<br>(hectares) | Cookstown Area Plan Cookstown Land zoned phase 1: 70.5 24% of phase 1 zoned housing land has been   | Z  | The Cookstown and Dungannon plans prepared prior to the publication of the RDS, zoned land for housing to be released in two phases in Cookstown, Dunganon and Coalisland.                                   | In terms of delivering new housing, the new local development plan is required to take into account the number of houses built within the RDS period i.e. from 31st March 2008 | Material<br>Assets |

| INDICATOR       | QUANTIFIED DATA          | <b>COMPARATIVE DATA</b> | TRENDS   | ISSUES IDENTIFIED                 | SEA TOPIC |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| AND             | (MID ULSTER)             | (N)                     |  |                                   |           |
| SOURCE          |                          |                         |  |                                   |           |
|                 | Magherafelt Area Plan    |                         |  |                                   |           |
|                 | Magherafelt              |                         |  |                                   |           |
|                 | Land zoned: 77           |                         |  |                                   |           |
|                 | Mahera                   |                         |  |                                   |           |
|                 | Land zoned: 30.3         |                         |  |                                   |           |
|                 | Only 10% of the housing  |                         |  |                                   |           |
|                 | land in Magherafelt      |                         |  |                                   |           |
|                 | compared to 43% in       |                         |  |                                   |           |
|                 | Maghera has been         |                         |  |                                   |           |
|                 | developed.               |                         |  |                                   |           |
|                 | A further 52 hectares of |                         |  |                                   |           |
|                 | land designated as       |                         |  |                                   |           |
|                 | Housing Land Use Policy  |                         |  |                                   |           |
|                 | areas in Bellaghy,       |                         |  |                                   |           |
|                 | Castledawson,            |                         |  |                                   |           |
|                 | Draperstown and          |                         |  |                                   |           |
|                 | Tobermore.               |                         |  |                                   |           |
|                 | Total Area Zoned: 378    |                         |  |                                   |           |
|                 |                          |                         |  |                                   |           |
| Housing         | Mid Ulster Tenure        | NI Tenure               | Between 2001 and 2006 the private rented   | Planning has a role in providing  | Material  |
| Tenure          | 2016/2017                | 2017/2018               | sector rose, across Mid Ulster, particularily  | for a mixture of tenures, housing | Assets    |
| (Sources: Mid   | Total Units 53,230       | Owner Occupied          | Magherafelt (5.5% to 11.3%) and  | types and providing access to     |           |
| Ulster Position |                          | %69                     | Dungannon (10.1% to 15.8%). This may   | affordable housing.               |           |
| Paper Two,      |                          | Private Rented &        | reflect houses prices being at their highest   | )                                 |           |
| Housing,        |                          | Others                  | and demand for immediate accommodation   |                                   |           |
| November        |                          | 14%                     | arising from the influx of nationals from  |                                   |           |
| 2014 &          |                          | Housing Executive       | other parts of Europe In contrast owner  |                                   |           |
| www.nihe.go     |                          | 12%                     | orner parts of Edrope. In contrast Owner   |                                   |           |
| v.uk/index/c    |                          | Housing Association     | Occupied Houses decreased slightly across<br>Mid Hister And in all three districts the |                                   |           |
|                 |                          | 4%                      | ואוון סופרני. אוון ווו מון נווו כב מופנו וכנט, נווכ                                    |                                   |           |

| INDICATOR<br>AND<br>SOURCE          | QUANTIFIED DATA<br>(MID ULSTER) | COMPARATIVE DATA (NI)                                     | TRENDS  | ISSUES IDENTIFIED | SEA TOPIC |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|-----------|
| orporat`e/ho<br>using resear<br>ch/ |                                 | https://www.nisra.gov<br>.uk/publications/chs-<br>results | proportion of vacant properties has remained higher than the regional average of 5.7%.  |                   |           |
|                                     |                                 |   | The 2011 House Condition Survey indicates owner-occupied housing stock in NI has continued to decline (61.7% compared to 66.5% in 2006) with an increase in private                                       |                   |           |
|                                     |                                 |   | rented properties and others, from 11.5% in 2006 to 16.5% in 2011. The social rented sector accounted for 14.6% of total stock  |                   |           |
|                                     |                                 |   | (NIHE: 11.3%, HA: 3.3%). The level of vacant stock has risen (7.2%) in line with growth in the private rented sector. Data from the HCS has not been released at local government                         |                   |           |
| Housing<br>Tenure<br>(cont.)        |                                 |   | level but housing tenure data from the 2001 and 2011 Census mirrors this change in housing tenure in that there has been a slight decline in owner occupation as well as                                  |                   |           |
|                                     |                                 |   | social housing stock with an increase in private rented accommodation. NISRA suggests key drivers in increased demand for private rented accommodation are likely to have been: inward migration from FII |                   |           |
|                                     |                                 |   | accession countries; housing affordability issues assoc. with the mid-2000s upsurge in house prices; and the particularly adverse impact on the housing market of the post-                               |                   |           |

| INDICATOR             | QUANTIFIED DATA        | COMPARATIVE DATA  | TRENDS   | ISSUES IDENTIFIED                 | SEA TOPIC |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| AND                   | (MID ULSTER)           | (N)               |  |                                   |           |
| SOURCE                |                        |                   |  |                                   |           |
|                       |                        |                   | 2007 economic downturn, which has seen a       |                                   |           |
|                       |                        |                   | marked reduction in property values, risk      |                                   |           |
|                       |                        |                   | aversion among mortgage lenders and            |                                   |           |
|                       |                        |                   | reduced confidence among prospective           |                                   |           |
|                       |                        |                   | house purchasers, and, as a result, many       |                                   |           |
|                       |                        |                   | households electing to rent rather than buy.   |                                   |           |
| House Types           | Mid Ulster: Households | NI: Households by | The types of dwellings across NI and Mid       | Planning has a role in providing  | Material  |
|                       | by Type 2011           | Type 2011         | Ulster has remained fairly constant.           | for a mixture of tenures, housing | Assets    |
| (Source:              |                        |                   |  | types and providing access to     |           |
| NISRA Census          | Total Households       | Total Households  | The number of detached houses rose in both     | affordable housing.               |           |
| 2001,                 | 48,211                 | 703,275           | NI as a whole and at district level in Mid     |                                   |           |
| NISRA Census          | Detached               | Detached          | Ulster between 2001 and 2011. Notably          |                                   |           |
| 2011 & Mid            | 26,790                 | 264,307           | detached houses in Mid ulster formed more      |                                   |           |
| Paper Two             | %9:55                  | 37.6%             | than half the total house types across the     |                                   |           |
| Fapel 1wo,<br>Housing | Semi Detached          | Semi Detached     | district in 2001 (54.6%) and in 2011 (55.6%).  |                                   |           |
| November November     | 12,277                 | 200,577           | Significantly greater than the Northern        |                                   |           |
| 2014)                 | 25.5%                  | 28.5%             | Ireland average for detached houses in 2001    |                                   |           |
| •                     | Terraced               | Terraced          | and 2011 at 36.8% and 37.6% respectively.      |                                   |           |
|                       | 7,408                  | 174,896           | This high proportion of detached houses in     |                                   |           |
|                       | 15.4%                  | 24.9%             | Mid Ulster is a reflection of the large number |                                   |           |
|                       | Flats                  | Flats             | of houses in rural areas.                      |                                   |           |
|                       | 1,559                  | 62,386            |  |                                   |           |
| *Other                | 3.2%                   | 8.9%              | The number of semi detached houses also        |                                   |           |
| includes              | Other*                 | Other*            | rose in both NI as a whole and at district     |                                   |           |
| caravan,              | 177                    | 1,109             | level in Mid Ulster between 2001 and 2011.     |                                   |           |
| mobile or             | 0.4%                   | 0.2%              | Mid Ulster had a slightly lower number of      |                                   |           |
| temporary             |                        |                   | semi detached properties than the NI           |                                   |           |
| structure or          | Mid Ulster: Households | NI: Households by | average.                                       |                                   |           |
|                       | by Type April 2017     | Type April 2017   |  |                                   |           |

| INDICATOR       | QUANTIFIED DATA          | COMPARATIVE DATA       | TRENDS  | ISSUES IDENTIFIED                 | SEA TOPIC |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| AND             | (MID ULSTER)             | (N)                    |   |                                   |           |
| SOURCE          |                          |                        |   |                                   |           |
| shared          |                          |                        | The number of terraced houses decreased       |                                   |           |
| dwelling        | Total Households         | Total Households       | across both NI as a whole by 2.1% and at      |                                   |           |
|                 | 53,230                   | 783,272                | district level in Mid Ulster by 1.7%. Mid     |                                   |           |
|                 | Detached                 | Detached               | Ulster in both 2001 and 2011 had a            |                                   |           |
|                 | 28,769                   | 279,058                | considerably lower percentage of terraced     |                                   |           |
|                 | Semi Detached            | Semi Detached          | properties than the NI average.               |                                   |           |
|                 | 11,696                   | 195,026                |   |                                   |           |
|                 | Terraced                 | Terraced               | The number of flats rose slightly in NI as a  |                                   |           |
|                 | 10,777                   | 225,790                | whole by 0.9% between 2001 and 2011. At       |                                   |           |
|                 | Flats                    | Flats                  | district level Mid Ulster saw only a fraction |                                   |           |
|                 | 1,988                    | 83,398                 | of the NI wide increase (0.1%). Furthermore   |                                   |           |
|                 | Source:                  | Source:                | Mid Ulster in both 2001 and 2011 had less     |                                   |           |
|                 | https://www.finance-     | https://www.finance-   | than half the NI average flats.               |                                   |           |
|                 | ni.gov.uk/publications/a | ni.gov.uk/publications |   |                                   |           |
|                 | nnual-housing-stock-     | /annual-housing-       | Mid Ulster in comparison to the NI average    |                                   |           |
|                 | <u>statistics</u>        | stock-statistics       | saw a great reduction in the number of other  |                                   |           |
|                 |                          |                        | house holds which fell from 0.7% in 2001 to   |                                   |           |
|                 |                          |                        | 0.4% in 2011, still keeping it 0.2% higher    |                                   |           |
|                 |                          |                        | than the NI average.                          |                                   |           |
| Social          | Mid Ulster               | Z                      | A gap in market provision can occur if house  | Planning has a role in providing  | Material  |
| Housing and     | (Magherafelt,            | (NI Housing Market     | prices rise beyond that which is affordable.  | for a mixture of tenures, housing | Assets    |
| affordability   | Cookstown &              | Area²)                 | Affordability is determined by price, average | types and providing access to     |           |
| (Source: Mid    | Dungannon Housing        |                        | incomes and access to borrowing and it        | affordable housing.               |           |
| Ulster Position | ואומו אכר אוכמ)          |                        | remains an issue for first time buyers.       |                                   |           |
|                 |                          |                        |   |                                   |           |

Belfast, Carrick & Larne, Derry, Strabane & Limavady, Fermanagh & Omagh, Newry, Down & Banbridge, Lisburn & Castlereagh, Magherafelt, Cookstown & Dungannon, Moyle, Ballymena, Ballymoney & Coleraine which was taken from the NI Housing Market Review & Perspectives 2014-2017, pg 54, table 6.1. <sup>2</sup> NI Housing Market Area, afford gap and % Unafford is the average taken for the combination of Ards & North Down, Armagh & Craigavon, Antrim & Newtownabbey,

| INDICATOR  | OLIANTIEIED DATA  | COMPARATIVE DATA                                     | TRENDS  | ISSUES IDENTIFIED   | SEA TOPIC |
|--|---|--|---|---|-----------|
| AND  | (MID ULSTER)  | (IN)   |   |   |           |
| SOURCE   |   |  |   |   |           |
| Paper Two,<br>Housing,<br>Housing                            | Repayment<br>Affordability  | Repayment<br>Affordability                           | Emerging findings from the NI Housing Market Review & Perspectives 2014-2017  | It is important to note that planning cannot control house  |           |
| Market<br>Review &<br>Perspective<br>2014-2017               | <b>2010</b><br>Afford Gap: 17,667<br>% Unafford: 51   | <b>2010</b><br>Afford Gap: 16,003<br>% Unafford: 60  | 2010-2012 has improved significantly across NI as a whole and individually across housing market areas, particularly Armagh /   | influenced by factors such as interest rates and the availability of lending. However, the  |           |
| and NIHE<br>Housing Plan<br>& Local<br>Housing<br>Strategies | <b>2011</b><br>Afford Gap: 26,101<br>% Unafford: 62   | <b>2011</b><br>Afford Gap: 22,847<br>% Unafford: 59% | Craigavon and Fermanagh / Omagh, where the percentage of affordable homes improved in both areas by 19% leaving the former area however with 42% afforable  | provision of social housing in<br>both urban and rural areas, can<br>address the concerns of<br>affordability, in particular for  |           |
| 2014 / 2015<br>www.nihe.gov<br>.uk/housing_<br>market revie  | <b>2012</b><br>Afford Gap: 19,461<br>% Unafford: 58   | <b>2012</b> Afford Gap: 23,465 % Unafford: 57%       | homes less than the NI average but the<br>latter area with 73% afforable homes in<br>2012 some 16% than the NI average.   | migrant workers, single parents<br>and the needs of young people<br>and the elderly.  |           |
| .×   | Afford Gap: 30,867 % Unafford 45 (Magherafelt, Cookstown and Dungannon areas) Source: https://www.nihe.gov.u k/northern ireland hou sing market perspec tives 2015-2018.pdf |  | In stark contrast Magherafelt /Cookstown / Dungannon housing market area was one of only two areas (Ards / North Down was the other) which saw an appreciable reduction in affordability between 2010-2012, from 49% - 42% respectively. That said at 42% it sits just 1% below the NI average for affordable homes. (NI average may be skewed by wide geographical differences in levels of affordability eg. In 2012 Belfast had lowest levels of affordability (27%) and | None of the existing area plans made provision for social housing need (no zoned sites) and therefore this is currently addressed through the development management process.  While there has been a reduction in the proportion of NIHE |           |
| Social<br>Housing and  |   | 31st March 2017<br>NIHE Waiting List                 | Callicy Laine liad the lighest (7.276).   | Social housing with single people   |           |

| INDICATOR     | QUANTIFIED DATA          | COMPARATIVE DATA        | TRENDS  | ISSUES IDENTIFIED                  | SEA TOPIC |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------|
| AND           | (MID ULSTER)             | (NI)                    |   |                                    |           |
| SOURCE        |                          |                         |   |                                    |           |
| affordability | Housing Applicants on    | 37,611 households       | Despite significant reductions in house prices  | forming the largest grouping,      |           |
| (cont.)       | District NIHE Waiting    |                         | everywhere since 2007, affordability remains  | followed by small families (1 or 2 |           |
|               | Lists in March 2014:     | Housing Stress where    | an issue for first time buyers who continue   | persons aged 16 or over with 1 –   |           |
|               | Cookstown: 358           | they have 30 or more    | to experience difficulties in securing  | 2 children), and the elderly.      |           |
|               | Dungannon: 1,117         | points under the        | mortgages. Falling household incomes and  | Therefore it appears that the      |           |
|               | Magherafelt: 477         | Common Selection        | an increasing level of unemployment have  | demand for social housing is       |           |
|               | Number in Housing        | Scheme.                 | an impact on the housing market and the   | focused on smaller households/     |           |
|               | Stress:                  | 23,694                  | shility of first time buyers to enter the   | . spallings                        |           |
|               | Cookstown: 166/46.3%     |                         | ממוויל מן ווופר נווופ ממאפופ נס פוונפן נוופ   | dwelligs.                          |           |
|               | Dungannon: 638/57.1%     | https://www.commun      | market. The private rented sector therefore   |                                    |           |
|               | Magherafelt: 194/40.7%   | ities-                  | remains popular.  | Mid Ulster's increase in demand    |           |
|               | Total Allocations:       | ni.gov.uk/sites/default |   | for social housing has far         |           |
|               | Cookstown: 166/46.3%     | /files/publications/co  | The NIHE waiting list can be utilised to  | exceeded that of Northern          |           |
|               | Dungannon: 638/57.1%     | mmunities/ni-housing-   | determine the pressure for social housing in  | Ireland average. The Dungannon     |           |
|               | Magherafelt: 194/40.7%   | stats-16-17-full-       | an area. In Magherafelt District, 64% of  | area'                              |           |
|               |                          | copy.pdf                | those in "housing stress" were  |                                    |           |
|               | 2011 Census Social       |                         | accommodated in 2014. compared to only  |                                    |           |
|               | Housing stock (NIHE &    |                         | 34% and 46% in Dungannon & South Tyrone   |                                    |           |
|               | Housing Associations) in |                         | and Cookstown respectively.   |                                    |           |
|               | each District            |                         |   |                                    |           |
| Social        | 1,052 dwellings (8.2%)   |                         | Social housing page is also mat by Housing  |                                    |           |
| Housing and   | of the total stock in    |                         | Acceptations The Commentation of the Comments |                                    |           |
| affordability | Cookstown,               |                         | Associations, the Census 2011 indicated   |                                    |           |
| (cont.)       | 2.083 (10.3%) of the     |                         | social housing stock (NIHE and housing  |                                    |           |
|               | total stock in           |                         | associations) accounts for 1,052 dwellings  |                                    |           |
|               | Dungannon and South      |                         | (8.2%) of the total stock in Cookstown, 2,083   |                                    |           |
|               | Tyrone,                  |                         | (10.3%) of the total stock in Dungannon and   |                                    |           |
|               | 1,278 (8.5%) in          |                         | South Tyrone, and 1,278 (8.5%) in   |                                    |           |
|               | Magherafelt              |                         | Magherafelt. So, overall the social housing   |                                    |           |

| INDICATOR          | QUANTIFIED DATA  | COMPARATIVE DATA | TRENDS   | ISSUES IDENTIFIED  | SEA TOPIC          |
|--------------------|--|------------------|--|--|--------------------|
| AND                | (MID ULSTER)   | (IN)             |  |  |                    |
| SOURCE             |  |                  |  |  |                    |
|                    | NIHE Social HNA¹ 2013  – 2018 based on the March 2014 waiting list showed each districts requirements: Cookstown: 94 units. Dungannon and South Tyrone: 441 units Magherafelt: 102 units Mid Ulster Social Rented Sector Waiting List – 1,780 Source: https://www.communiti es- ni.gov.uk/publications/n orthern-ireland- housing-statistics-2016- |                  | uptake across mid Ulster is considerably less than the Northern Ireland figure of 14.9%. |  |                    |
| Special<br>Housing |  |                  |  | Planning has a role in providing for a mixture of tenures, housing | Material<br>Assets |
| Need               |  |                  |  | types and providing access to affordable housing.                  |                    |

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  HNA is abbreviation of Housing Needs Assessment

| INDICATOR<br>AND<br>SOURCE   | QUANTIFIED DATA<br>(MID ULSTER) | COMPARATIVE DATA (NI)  | TRENDS   | ISSUES IDENTIFIED  | SEA TOPIC          |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------|
| Vacancy and Unfitness Levels Source: https://www.nihe.gov.uk// nihcs_2016 preliminary_report.pdf |                                 | Unfitness by Tenure  2016 16,000 Owner Occupied 5660 1.1% Private Rented & Others 2180 1.6% Social Housing <1.0% Vacant 8530 |  | Planning has a role in providing for a mixture of tenures, housing types and providing access to affordable housing.   | Material<br>Assets |
| Cycleways / Gi<br>National<br>Cycle<br>Networks  | ' Greenways                     |  | The National Cycle Network (NCN) is around 1,600km but around 85% of it is on-road. The rest in on quiet roads. The NCN includes regional routes which are often themed for the area they traverse (e.g. the Inis Eoghain Cycleway and the Kingfisher Trail). Transferring most of the NCN to traffic-free routes has the potential to greatly increase its use. | <sup>3</sup> Zonings for future needs should take into account the importance of protecting linear open spaces such as pedestrian and cycle routes, community greenways, former railway lines and river and canal corridors many of which are valuable in linking larger areas of open space and providing important wildlife corridors/ecological networks. | Material<br>Assets |

<sup>3</sup> Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland - Planning for Sustainable Development, September 2015, page 88 paragraph 6.210.

| INDICATOR<br>AND<br>SOURCE   | QUANTIFIED DATA<br>(MID ULSTER)  | COMPARATIVE DATA (NI)  | TRENDS  | ISSUES IDENTIFIED  | SEA TOPIC |
|--|--|--|---|--|-----------|
|  |  |  |   | such as pedestrian and cycle routes, community greenways, former railway lines and river and canal corridors many of which are valuable in linking larger areas of open space and providing important wildlife corridors/ecological networks.  |           |
| of Way  Mid Ulster Council Outdoor Recreation Report Nov 2014??, ACTIVE PLACES | Cookstown, one of the former Councils asserted the following PROW's: Old Chapel Road, Warwicks Way Drum Road Loop, Dunnamore Loughry Estate, | Total Size in SQM: 5,500 Miles of PROW: 123 Length of PROW per SQM: 0.02 England Total Size in SQM: 50,000 | Northern Ireland has a considerably smaller<br>PROW network of only 0.02 miles per square<br>mile in comparison to England and Wales. | level of access as legislation in other parts of the UK: Scotland has the "Freedom to roam" and "right to responsible access" under the Land Reform Act 2003. England and Wales have the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000, and more recently the Marine Coastal Access Act, all of which give greater levels of public | Assets    |
| REPORT 2009 http://www.s portni.net/res earch/recent- research,                | Loup Road to Ballyeglish<br>Old Grave Yard<br>Mullan Road<br>Gort Moss<br>Innevall   | Miles of<br>PROW: 118,000<br>Length of PROW<br>per SQM: 2.36<br>Wales                                      |   | access to most land. In 1999 the DOE undertook an access consultation which included the question of whether a right to roam policy should be established in Northern Ireland.   |           |

<sup>4</sup> Mid Ulster Council Outdoor Recreation Report November 2014??

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> ACTIVE PLACES RESEARCH REPORT 2009 Bridging the Gap http://www.sportni.net/research/recent-research

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> NI Assembly Research and Information Service Briefing Paper: Access to the countryside in Northern Ireland -occupiers' liability Dec 2012?? <sup>7</sup> NI Assembly Research and Information Service Briefing Paper: Access to the countryside in Northern Ireland -occupiers' liability Dec 2012??

| COMPARATIVE DATA TRENDS |
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8 National Assembly for Wales Research paper Countryside access in the UK: a review of associated legislation and policy April 2014

"The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme".

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE   | QUANTIFIED DATA (MID ULSTER)                   | COMPARATIVE<br>DATA (NI) | TRENDS                              | ISSUES IDENTIFIED  | SEA TOPIC  |
|--|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------|
|  |  | Economic / Social Issues | cial Issues                         |  |            |
| See also Position Papers 1 Population and Growth, Paper 2 Housing, Paper 3 employment and Economic Development, Paper 2 Housing, Paper 3 employment and Economic Development-Plan/Development-Pla | opulation and Growth, Passes @ www.midulsterco | aper 2 Housing, Paper 3  | 3 employment and id-Ulster-Developm | See also Position Papers 1 Population and Growth, Paper 2 Housing, Paper 3 employment and Economic Development, Paper 16 Health, Education and Community Uses @ www.midulstercouncil.org/Planning/Mid-Ulster-Development-Plan/Development-Plan | alth,      |
| Age structure and  | Mid Ulster 2011                                | NI population 2017       |                                     |  | Population |
| composition  | Male 50.05%                                    | 49.2% Male               |                                     |  |            |
| (NISRA 2016)   | Female 49.95%                                  | 50.8% Female             |                                     |  |            |
|  |  | Source:                  |                                     |  |            |
|  | Mid Ulster 2016                                | https://www.nisra.       |                                     |  |            |
|  | Male 50.2%                                     | gov.uk/sites/nisra.g     |                                     |  |            |
|  | Female 49.8%                                   | ov.uk/files/publicat     |                                     |  |            |
|  |  | ions/MYE17-              |                                     |  |            |
|  |  | Bulletin.pdf             |                                     |  |            |
|  |  |                          |                                     |  |            |
| % of population under 16   | Mid Ulster 2016                                | NI 2017                  | Mid Ulster has                      | Mid Ulster has a young population  | Population |
| years  | 23.1%  | 20.9%                    | one of the                          | compared to NI average and NISRA   |            |
| (NISRA 2016)   | Mid Ulster 2017                                | Source:                  | fastest growing                     | projections indicate a significant   |            |
|  | 23.2%  | https://www.nisra.       | young                               | rise to come – placing greater   |            |
|  |  | gov.uk/sites/nisra.g     | populations in                      | demands on for example creche,   |            |
|  |  | ov.uk/files/publicat     | NI (more than                       | nursery and the primary education  |            |
|  |  | ions/MYE17-              | double that of                      | facilities.  |            |
|  |  | Bulletin.pdf             | NI average)                         |  |            |
| % of working age (16-64  | Mid Ulster 2016                                | NI 2017                  | Mid Ulsters                         |  | Population |
| years) based on total  | 63.1%  | 62.9%                    | working age                         |  |            |
| population   |  | Source:                  | population is in                    |  |            |
| (NISRA 2016)   | Mid Ulster 2017                                |                          | line with the                       |  |            |
| /====  |  |                          | )                                   |  |            |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE        | QUANTIFIED DATA   | COMPARATIVE          | TRENDS            | ISSUES IDENTIFIED                  | SEA TOPIC   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
|                             | (MID ULSTER)      | DATA (NI)            |                   |                                    |             |
|                             | 62.8%             | https://www.nisra.   | regional          |                                    |             |
|                             |                   | gov.uk/sites/nisra.g | average           |                                    |             |
|                             |                   | ov.uk/files/publicat | although this     |                                    |             |
|                             |                   | ions/MYE17-          | proportion is     |                                    |             |
|                             |                   | Bulletin.pdf         | expected to fall  |                                    |             |
|                             |                   |                      | as the elderly    |                                    |             |
|                             |                   |                      | proportion        |                                    |             |
|                             |                   |                      | increases.        |                                    |             |
| % of pensioners (65+ years) | Mid Ulster 2016   | NI 2017              | Whilst Mid        | Housing units will be required to  | Population, |
| based on total population   | 13.9%             | 16.2%                | Ulster has a      | meet the needs of the elderly,     | Human       |
| ( NISRA 2016)               |                   | Source:              | smaller           | particularly sheltered housing and | Health      |
|                             | Mid Ulster 2017   | https://www.nisra.   | percentage of     | smaller sized units and            |             |
|                             | 14.1%             | gov.uk/sites/nisra.g | people above 65   | nursing/care homes at accessible   |             |
|                             |                   | ov.uk/files/publicat | yrs of age than   | locations. There will also be an   |             |
|                             |                   | ions/MYE17-          | the NI average,   | increase in demand for health and  |             |
|                             |                   | Bulletin.pdf         | this figure is on | community services which will      |             |
|                             |                   |                      | the rise.         | need to be accommodated in the     |             |
|                             |                   |                      |                   | LDP                                |             |
| % Of Population In Receipt  |                   | NI Feb 2014 13.7%    | Significant       |                                    | Population, |
| Of At Least One Disability  |                   | (Feb 2013 15.4)      | reduction NI      |                                    | Human       |
| Related Benefit             |                   |                      | wide              |                                    | Health      |
| Population                  |                   |                      |                   |                                    |             |
| (Source: NISRA 2010)        |                   |                      |                   |                                    |             |
| New Incidences Of Cancer    | 2015              | Z                    |                   |                                    | Population, |
| (Excluding Non Melanoma     | Dungannon – 233   | 2012 – 495           |                   |                                    | Human       |
| skin cancer) per 100,000    | Cookstown - 152   | 2011 – 489)          |                   |                                    | Health      |
| persons.                    | Magherafelt - 201 |                      |                   |                                    |             |
| (Source:NISRA)              |                   |                      |                   |                                    |             |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE    | QUANTIFIED DATA       | COMPARATIVE          | TRENDS            | ISSUES IDENTIFIED | SEA TOPIC   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|
|                         | (MID ULS LEK)         | DAIA (NI)            |                   |                   |             |
|                         |                       |                      |                   |                   |             |
| Hospital Travel Time to | Excluding Minor       | Excluding Minor      | Mid Ulster        |                   | Population, |
| A&E (NISRA)             | Injuries - 20 mins.   | Injuries – 13 mins.  | residents have    |                   | Human       |
|                         | Including Minor       | Including Minor      | further to travel |                   | Health      |
|                         | injuries - 14 mins    | injuries -12 mins    | on average in     |                   |             |
|                         |                       |                      | order to reach a  |                   |             |
|                         |                       |                      | hospital for      |                   |             |
|                         |                       |                      | both major and    |                   |             |
|                         |                       |                      | minor injuries.   |                   |             |
| Unemployment Levels     | Mid Ulster            | NI unemployment      | Unemployment      |                   | Population  |
| (NISRA, Census 2011)    | unemployment level    | level – Nov 2018     | in Mid Ulster is  |                   |             |
|                         | - 4.68%               | 4.4%                 | in line with      |                   |             |
|                         |                       | Source:              | regional          |                   |             |
|                         |                       | https://www.nisra.   | averages.         |                   |             |
|                         |                       | gov.uk/system/files  |                   |                   |             |
|                         |                       | /statistics/labour-  | In July-Sept      |                   |             |
|                         |                       | market-report-       | 2014 the NI       |                   |             |
|                         |                       | november-            | unemployment      |                   |             |
|                         |                       | 2018.pdf             | rate was 6.2%.    |                   |             |
|                         |                       |                      |                   |                   |             |
| % Of Working Age        | Mid Ulster 75.2%      | NI Feb to April      | Mid Ulster on a   |                   | Population  |
| Economically Active     | -                     | 2018 – 69.7%         | par with NI       |                   |             |
| (NISKA ZUIB)            | IVIIA UISTER 2017     |                      |                   |                   |             |
|                         | 76.7%                 | source:              |                   |                   |             |
|                         | Source:               | https://www.nisra.   |                   |                   |             |
|                         | https://www.nisra.g   | gov.uk/statistics/la |                   |                   |             |
|                         | ov.uk/sites/nisra.gov | bour-market-and-     |                   |                   |             |
|                         |                       | social-              |                   |                   |             |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE  | QUANTIFIED DATA (MID ULSTER)                                      | COMPARATIVE<br>DATA (NI)                                  | TRENDS   | ISSUES IDENTIFIED | SEA TOPIC  |
|---|---|---|--|-------------------|------------|
|   | .uk/files/publications<br>/LADB-publication-<br>2016.PDF          | <u>welfare/labour-</u><br><u>force-survey 2018</u>        |  |                   |            |
| % Of Welfare Claimants As Proportion Of Working Age People (NISRA 2016)   | 3.4% claimant count of population of working age in Mid Ulster    | 4.6% of working age of NI                                 | Significantly lower than NI average and one of the lowest regions in NI for claimants                      |                   | Population |
| Race And Ethnicity<br>(NISRA statistics & 2011<br>Census )  | 2011<br>10.4% Mid Ulster<br>population born<br>outside the region | 2011<br>11.1% NI<br>population born<br>outside the region | Majority of non- indigenous people were born in Europe, reflecting the inward migration of migrant workers |                   | Population |
| Qualifications - % Of School<br>Leavers Achieving At Least<br>5 GCSE's Or Equivalent,<br>Including Maths and<br>English<br>(NISRA 2016) | Mid Ulster<br>2013/2014 61.2%<br>Mid Ulster<br>2015/2016 66.0%    | NI 2013/2014<br>67.7%<br>NI 2015/2016<br>67.7%            | Modest increase in overall numbers of school leavers achieving at least 5 GCSE's                           |                   | Population |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE   | QUANTIFIED DATA (MID ULSTER)  | COMPARATIVE<br>DATA (NI)  | TRENDS   | ISSUES IDENTIFIED   | SEA TOPIC  |
|--|---|---|--|---|------------|
|  |   |   |  |   |            |
| Qualifications - % People With Degree Or Higher (NISRA 2016)         | Mid Ulster 2016 28.2% of Mid Ulster with degree qualification or higher Source: https://www.nisra.g ov.uk/publications/la bour-force-survey- tables-local- government- districts-2016 | 29.7% of NI with degree qualification or higher   | Significant rise in % of Mid Ulster population with 3 <sup>rd</sup> level qualification since 2001 figures | Greater demand within Mid Ulster for more skilled jobs                | Population |
| Qualifications - % People With No Or Low Qualifications (NISRA 2016) | 22.2% of Mid Ulster with no or low qualifications.  Mid Ulster 2016 – 17.7% had no qualifications.  Source:  https://www.nisra.g ov.uk/sites/nisra.gov .uk/files/publications         | NI 2016 – 16% with ni qualifications, this was a decrease from 16.5% in 2015. Source: https://www.nisra. gov.uk/files/publicat ions/LADB- |  | Mid Ulster has higher than NI<br>average for no or low qualifications | Population |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE  | QUANTIFIED DATA (MID ULSTER)  | COMPARATIVE<br>DATA (NI)  | TRENDS   | ISSUES IDENTIFIED   | SEA TOPIC                      |
|---|---|---|--|---|--------------------------------|
|   | /LADB-publication-<br>2016.PDF  | <u>publication-</u><br>2016.PDF   |  |   |                                |
| % Of Households With<br>Dependent Children<br>(Census 2011)                                 | Mid Ulster 38.99%   | NI 33.85%   | Although 2011 figure is less than 2001 figures it remains significantly above the NI average |   | Population                     |
| Household Composition<br>(NISRA, Census 2011)   | Mid Ulster Average Household Size 2.88  1 Person – 22.95% 2 People – 26.48% 3 People – 16.47% 4 People – 16.81% 5 People – 17.29% | NI Average Household Size 2.54  1 Person – 27.93% 2 People – 30.19% 3 People – 16.80% 4 People – 14.70% 5 People – 10.46% |  | Mid Ulster generally has larger<br>household size than the NI<br>average. | Population                     |
| Proportion Of Children<br>Aged 0-15 Years Living In<br>Low Income Families At<br>August (%) |   | NI 2012 21.5%<br>2011 22.2%   | National figure<br>show modest<br>decrease   |   | Population,<br>Human<br>Health |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE      | LΑ              | COMPARATIVE   | TRENDS          | ISSUES IDENTIFIED | SEA TOPIC  |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|
|                           | (MID ULSTEK)    | DAIA (NI)     |                 |                   |            |
|                           |                 |               |                 |                   |            |
| ( NISRA 2010)             |                 |               |                 |                   |            |
| Proportion Of People Aged | Mid Ulster 2016 | NI 2014 11.2% | National figure |                   | Population |
| 16+ Claiming Housing      | 16-64 age group |               | show modest     |                   |            |
| Benefit (%)               | 8,160           | 2013 11.4%    | decrease        |                   |            |
| (NISRA 2016)              |                 |               |                 |                   |            |
|                           |                 | NI 2016       |                 |                   |            |
|                           |                 | 161,610       |                 |                   |            |
|                           |                 |               |                 |                   |            |
|                           |                 |               |                 |                   |            |

"The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme".

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE   | QUANTIFIED DATA | COMPARATIVE  | TRENDS   | ISSUES IDENTIFIED  | SEA TOPIC |
|--|-----------------|--|--|--|-----------|
|  | (MID ULSTER)    | DATA (NI)  |  |  |           |
|  |                 | <b>Environmental Issues</b>  | ssues  |  |           |
| SOIL QUALITY  (www.daera- ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/p ublications/doe/ni- environmental-statistics- report-2016) |                 | In the period 2004/05-2008/09 to 2009/10-2013/14 there have been no major changes in soil phosphorus concentration.                                      | In the long term, it is expected that soil-P will decline as a result of the Nitrates Action Programme (NAP) and Phosphorus (P) Regulations. |  | Soil      |
| Safeguarding our Soils - A Strategy for England - Gov.uk   |                 | Soils are an important store of carbon, with those in the UK containing around 10 billion tonnes of carbon, half of which is found in our peat habitats. | As the climate warms and rainfall patterns change, there is a growing risk that  | Loss of natural carbon stores through deforestation and peat extraction could exacerbate climate change. | Soil      |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE  | QUANTIFIED DATA | COMPARATIVE          | TRENDS       | ISSUES IDENTIFIED                   | SEA TOPIC |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
|   | (MID ULSTER)    | DATA (NI)            |              |                                     |           |
|   |                 | the atmosphere       | emissions    |                                     |           |
|   |                 | would                | to the       |                                     |           |
|   |                 | create emissions     | atmosphere   |                                     |           |
|   |                 | that are equivalent  | from soil    |                                     |           |
|   |                 | to more than 50      | Will         |                                     |           |
|   |                 | times the UK's       | increase, in |                                     |           |
|   |                 | greenhouse           | turn         |                                     |           |
|   |                 | gas emissions.       | causing      |                                     |           |
|   |                 | )                    | further      |                                     |           |
|   |                 |                      | climate      |                                     |           |
|   |                 |                      | change as    |                                     |           |
|   |                 |                      | well         |                                     |           |
|   |                 |                      | as reducing  |                                     |           |
|   |                 |                      | the soil's   |                                     |           |
|   |                 |                      | productive   |                                     |           |
|   |                 |                      | capacity.    |                                     |           |
| SOIL EROSION  |                 | There is minimal     |              | Mismanaged extraction activities    | Soil      |
| www.woodlandtrust.org.uk                                    |                 | data available on    |              | can also result in pressures on     | Landscape |
|   |                 | soil erosion in      |              | landscape and increase likelihood   |           |
| https://www.theccc.org.uk                                   |                 | Northern Ireland     |              | of soil erosion.                    |           |
| /tackling-climate-  |                 | but estimates        |              |                                     |           |
| change/preparing-for-                                       |                 | range from 0.02 to   |              | Wetland habitats such as peat bogs  |           |
| climate_change/uk_climate_                                  |                 | 1.27 t ha-1yr -1 for |              | and fens are particularly sensitive |           |
| change de distribute de |                 | mineral soils and    |              | to changes in soil moisture regime. |           |
| Change-risk-assessment-                                     |                 | up to 10 t ha-1yr-1  |              | Widespread adverse management       |           |
| 201 //national-   |                 | for cultivated       |              | have resulted in an estimated 88%   |           |
| summaries/northern-   |                 | arable fields.       |              | of peatlands in NI showing signs of |           |
| ireland-2/  |                 | A significant threat |              | degradation in 1990. There are no   |           |
|   |                 | facing our soils is  |              | more up to date studies available.  |           |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE            | QUANTIFIED DATA | COMPARATIVE          | TRENDS | ISSUES IDENTIFIED                   | SEA TOPIC |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
|                                 | (MID ULSTER)    | DATA (NI)            |        |                                     |           |
|                                 |                 | from erosion by      |        | The available data suggests that    |           |
|                                 |                 | wind and water.      |        | the vulnerability of soils in NI is |           |
|                                 |                 | Around 2.2 million   |        | increasing.                         |           |
|                                 |                 | tonnes of topsoil is |        |                                     |           |
|                                 |                 | eroded annually in   |        |                                     |           |
|                                 |                 | the UK.              |        |                                     |           |
| TREE PLANTING                   |                 | In 2016/2017 there   |        |                                     | Soil,     |
|                                 |                 | were 208 hectares    |        |                                     | Landscape |
| (www.daera-                     |                 | of new grant aided   |        |                                     |           |
| ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/p |                 | woodland and no      |        |                                     |           |
| ublications/doe/ni-             |                 | state afforestation. |        |                                     |           |
| environmental-statistics-       |                 | This is the same     |        |                                     |           |
| iepoir-zoro.pdi                 |                 | amount supported     |        |                                     |           |
| https://www.daera-              |                 | in 2014/2015 and     |        |                                     |           |
| ni.gov.uk/publications/northe   |                 | an increase of 54    |        |                                     |           |
| rn-ireland-environmental-       |                 | hectares in          |        |                                     |           |
| statistics-report-2017          |                 | 2015/2016.           |        |                                     |           |
|                                 |                 |                      |        |                                     |           |
|                                 |                 | Most new             |        |                                     |           |
|                                 |                 | woodland             |        |                                     |           |
|                                 |                 | supported under      |        |                                     |           |
|                                 |                 | the Forestry Grant   |        |                                     |           |
|                                 |                 | Scheme is small,     |        |                                     |           |
|                                 |                 | generally under 2    |        |                                     |           |
|                                 |                 | hectares and the     |        |                                     |           |
|                                 |                 | data indicate that   |        |                                     |           |
|                                 |                 | applicants prefer    |        |                                     |           |
|                                 |                 | broadleaf            |        |                                     |           |
|                                 |                 |                      |        |                                     |           |

| The new Environment al Farming Scheme (EFS) opened for applications on 27 February 2017. The current target is to have up to 6,200 EFS agreements in place by 2020. From 1st January 2018 233 EFS Higher Level Agreements commenced. Source: https://www   | INDICATOR AND SOURCE                   | QUANTIFIED DATA | COMPARATIVE         | TRENDS                  | ISSUES IDENTIFIED | SEA TOPIC |
|--|--|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| woodland to  coniferous  woodland.  Agri-environment The new schemes and landowners to Scheme (EFS) manage their land opened for to benefit the applications environment. At an 27 the end of 2015, February 305,000 hectares 2017. The of land in Northern current Ireland were under target is to agri-environment have up to scheme agreement 6,200 FFS (approximately agreements 29% of NI in place by from 2016, the area of 1st January agricultural land manged through Higher Level these schemes decreased by 85% commenced. This was due to the https://www expiration in a convertivent   |  | (MID ULSTER)    | DATA (NI)           |                         |                   |           |
| woodland.  Agri-environment The new schemes Enriconment encourage farmers al Farming and landowners to Scheme (FFS) manage their land opened for to benefit the applications environment. At an 27 the end of 2015, February 305,000 hectares 2017. The of land in Northern current reland were under target is to agri-environment have up to scheme agreement 6,200 FFS (approximately agreements 209% of NI in place by farmland). During 2020. From 2016, the area of 1st January agricultural land Migher Level these schemes decreased by 85% commenced.  This was due to the hose commenced. This was due to the caterase.  |  |                 | woodland to         |                         |                   |           |
| woodland.  Agri-environment The new schemes encourage farmers al Farming and landowners to Scheme (EFS) manage their land opened for to benefit the applications environment. At on 27 the end of 2015, February 305,000 hectares 2017. The of land in Northern current reland were under target is to agri-environment have up to scheme agreement 6,200 EFS (approximately in place by farmiland). During 2020. From 2016, the area of 1st January agricultural land agreements decreased by 85% commenced.  This was due to the hose schemes source: This was due to the hose agreements of those schemes source: This was due to the hose agreements of those schemes source: This was due to the hose agreements of those schemes source. |  |                 | coniferous          |                         |                   |           |
| Agri-environment The new schemes encourage farmers al Farming and landowners to Scheme (EFS) manage their land opened for to benefit the applications environment. At the end of 2015, Pebruary 305,000 hectares 2017. The of land in Northern current Ireland were under target is to agri-environment have up to scheme agreement agreements 29% of NI farmland). During 2020. From 2016, the area of agricultural land these schemes decreased by 85% commenced. to 46,000 hectares. Source:  This was due to the https://www.expiration in 2016, daera.  |  |                 | woodland.           |                         |                   |           |
| encourage farmers al Farming and landowners to Scheme (EFS) manage their land opened for to benefit the applications environment. At on 27 the end of 2015, February 305,000 hectares 2017. The of land in Northern current Ireland were under target is to agri-environment theve up to scheme agreement 6,200 EFS (approximately in place by farmland). During 2020. From 2016, the area of 1st January agricultural land 1st January agricultural land 2018 233 EFS managed through Higher Level these schemes Agreements decreased by 85% commenced. to 46,000 hectares. Source: This was due to the https://www.expiration in 2016.   | AGRI-ENVIRONMENT                       |                 | Agri-environment    | The new                 |                   | Soil,     |
| encourage farmers and landowners to manage their land to benefit the environment. At the end of 2015, 305,000 hectares of land in Northern Ireland were under agri-environment scheme agreement (approximately 29% of NI farmland). During 2016, the area of agricultural land managed through these schemes decreased by 85% to 46,000 hectares. This was due to the expiration in 2016   | SCHEMES                                |                 | schemes             | Environment             |                   | Landscape |
| and landowners to manage their land to benefit the environment. At the end of 2015, 305,000 hectares of land in Northern Ireland were under agri-environment scheme agreement (approximately 29% of NI farmland). During 2016, the area of agricultural land managed through these schemes decreased by 85% to 46,000 hectares. This was due to the expiration in 2016   | (www.daera-                            |                 | encourage farmers   | al Farming              |                   |           |
| manage their land to benefit the environment. At the end of 2015, 305,000 hectares of land in Northern Ireland were under agri-environment scheme agreement (approximately 29% of NI farmland). During 2016, the area of agricultural land managed through these schemes decreased by 85% to 46,000 hectares. This was due to the expiration in 2016   | <u>ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/p</u> |                 | and landowners to   | Scheme (EFS)            |                   |           |
| to benefit the environment. At the end of 2015, 305,000 hectares of land in Northern Ireland were under agri-environment scheme agreement (approximately 29% of NI farmland). During 2016, the area of agricultural land managed through these schemes decreased by 85% to 46,000 hectares. This was due to the expiration in 2016   | ublications/doe/ni-                    |                 | manage their land   | opened for              |                   |           |
| environment. At the end of 2015, 305,000 hectares of land in Northern Ireland were under agri-environment scheme agreement (approximately 29% of NI farmland). During 2016, the area of agricultural land managed through these schemes decreased by 85% to 46,000 hectares. This was due to the expiration in 2016  | environmental-statistics-              |                 | to benefit the      | applications            |                   |           |
| the end of 2015, 305,000 hectares of land in Northern Ireland were under agri-environment scheme agreement (approximately 29% of NI farmland). During 2016, the area of agricultural land managed through these schemes decreased by 85% to 46,000 hectares. This was due to the expiration in 2016  | report-2016.pdf)                       |                 | environment. At     | on 27                   |                   |           |
| 305,000 hectares of land in Northern Ireland were under agri-environment scheme agreement (approximately 29% of NI farmland). During 2016, the area of agricultural land managed through these schemes decreased by 85% to 46,000 hectares. This was due to the expiration in 2016   | httnc://www.doorg.                     |                 | the end of 2015,    | February                |                   |           |
| of land in Northern Ireland were under agri-environment scheme agreement (approximately 29% of NI farmland). During 2016, the area of agricultural land managed through these schemes decreased by 85% to 46,000 hectares. This was due to the expiration in 2016  | ni gov. Ilk/pliblications/northe       |                 | 305,000 hectares    | 2017. The               |                   |           |
| Ireland were under agri-environment scheme agreement (approximately 29% of NI farmland). During 2016, the area of agricultural land managed through these schemes decreased by 85% to 46,000 hectares. This was due to the expiration in 2016  | rn-ireland-environmental-              |                 | of land in Northern | current                 |                   |           |
| ٠  | statistics-report-2017                 |                 | Ireland were under  | target is to            |                   |           |
| + u  |  |                 | agri-environment    | have up to              |                   |           |
| 0  |  |                 | scheme agreement    | 6,200 EFS               |                   |           |
| ر ب ب  |  |                 | (approximately      | agreements              |                   |           |
| له نــ   |  |                 | 29% of NI           | in place by             |                   |           |
| ب ∪ ب  |  |                 | farmland). During   | 2020. From              |                   |           |
| . ب س  |  |                 | 2016, the area of   | 1 <sup>st</sup> January |                   |           |
| .: U   |  |                 | agricultural land   | 2018 233 EFS            |                   |           |
| ره د.  |  |                 | managed through     | Higher Level            |                   |           |
| ي ره د.  |  |                 | these schemes       | Agreements              |                   |           |
|  |  |                 | decreased by 85%    | commenced.              |                   |           |
|  |  |                 | to 46,000 hectares. | Source:                 |                   |           |
|  |  |                 | This was due to the | https://www             |                   |           |
|  |  |                 | expiration in 2016  | .daera-                 |                   |           |
|  |  |                 | of those remaining  | ni.gov.uk/pu            |                   |           |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE | QUANTIFIED DATA | COMPARATIVE      | TRENDS          | ISSUES IDENTIFIED | <b>SEA TOPIC</b> |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
|                      | (MID ULSTER)    | DATA (NI)        |                 |                   |                  |
|                      |                 | 10 year          | blications/no   |                   |                  |
|                      |                 | agreements from  | <u>rthern-</u>  |                   |                  |
|                      |                 | the older agri-  | <u>ireland-</u> |                   |                  |
|                      |                 | environment      | environment     |                   |                  |
|                      |                 | schemes (CMS and | al-statistics-  |                   |                  |
|                      |                 | ESAS).           | report-2018     |                   |                  |
|                      |                 |                  |                 |                   |                  |

"The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme".

| SEA TOPIC                    |  | Water   |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| ISSUES IDENTIFIED            | lid-Ulster-Development-  | Rivers of European importance that are highly sensitive to water pollution and sedimentation  Many water bodies in the area failing WFD objectives due to both nutrient enrichment, and its subsequent effects. Impacts of proliferation of nomains sewage treatment systems (septic tanks) and overloading of NIW treatment facilities should be considered.  More than 10% of river water bodies in the |
| TRENDS                       | uncil.org/Planning/N   | In the period 2000 to 2011 over 99% of rivers monitored for nitrate had an annual mean concentration of less than 25mg NO³/I.   |
| COMPARATIVE DATA (NI)        | Environmental Issues Paper July 2015 @ www.midulstercouncil.org/Planning/Mid-Ulster-Development- | In 2015 just under one third (32.7%) of monitored river waterbodies are of at least a good standard, classified as 'high' or 'good quality.   |
| QUANTIFIED DATA (MID UISTER) |  | The main watercourses are:  • Lower Bann • Blackwater • Ballinderry • Moyola River • Owenkillew   |
| INDICATOR AND SOURCE         | See also MUDC Settlement Evaluation Position   | RIVERS https://www.daera- ni.gov.uk/publications/northe- rn-ireland-environmental- statistics-report-2017   |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE   | QUANTIFIED DATA (MID UISTER) | COMPARATIVE DATA (NI)  | TRENDS | ISSUES IDENTIFIED  | SEA TOPIC |
|--|------------------------------|--|--------|--|-----------|
|  |                              |  |        | failures in fish either individually or in combination with other elements. Also more than 35% of Neagh Bann river bodies have failures in invertebrates. This would indicate pressures from agriculture, WWTWs, septic tanks and industrial discharges. Source: Final Lough Neagh Shoreline Management Plan 2016. |           |
| https://www.daera-<br>ni.gov.uk/publications/northe<br>rn-ireland-environmental-<br>statistics-report-2017 |                              | Of the 21 lakes monitored 5 achieved a 'good' standard in 2015 and 16 lakes had a less than 'good' status.  Lough Neagh at 412 km2 is the largest fresh water lake in the British Isles. |        | Lough Neagh has high levels of nitrate and phosphate nutrients coming mainly from human and animal waste, together with farm fertilisers. High levels of these compounds can end up in watercourses. This can result in large quantities of algae which can have a   | Water     |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE  | QUANTIFIED DATA (MID UISTER)   | COMPARATIVE DATA (NI)  | TRENDS   | ISSUES IDENTIFIED  | SEA TOPIC |
|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|
|   |  |  |  | negative ecological<br>impact on the condition<br>of a lake.<br>Source : Final Lough<br>Neagh Shoreline<br>Management Plan 2016. |           |
| GROUND WATER https://www.daera- ni.gov.uk/publications/nort hern-ireland- environmental-statistics- report-2018   |  | In 2016, 52 groundwater sites across NI had an average concentration of 4.1 mg NO3/I. Groundwater nitrate concentrations across Northern Ireland are generally low with 51 of the 52 stations below 25 mg NO3/I in 2015. |  |  | Water     |
| EFFLUENT DISCHARGES (Source: NI Water and MUDC Settlemen Appraisal Position Paper www.midulstercouncil.org/Pl anning/Mid-Ulster- Development- Plan/Development-Plan ) | The following settlements do not have WWTW capacity during the plan period:  Ballymaguigan Ballynese Desertmartin Gracefield Knockloughrim The Woods | Compliance for private sewage was 76% in 2017 which is below the high of 88% recorded in 2010. For trade effluent compliance there has been an increase from 76% in 2001 to 95% in 2015. Source: https://www.daera-      | The larger WWTWs generally have good capacity though the smaller works have constraints. Source: Mid Ulster Draft Habitats |  | Water     |

|                                   | (MID UISTER)          |   |                                |                            | SEA IOPIC |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
|                                   |                       | ni.gov.uk/publications/no               | Regulations                    |                            |           |
|                                   |                       | environmental-statistics-               | Assessments<br>Baseline Benort |                            |           |
|                                   |                       | בוואוו סווווובוולמו-3נמנוזנוני          | המפכווווב ויכטסור              |                            |           |
|                                   |                       | <u>report-2018</u>                      | 2017                           |                            |           |
|                                   |                       | Compliance of WWTWs                     |                                |                            |           |
|                                   |                       | against the Water order                 |                                |                            |           |
|                                   |                       | has continued to improve                |                                |                            |           |
|                                   |                       | since 2007 – reaching                   |                                |                            |           |
|                                   |                       | 93% in 2011 and 2012<br>and 92% in 2013 |                                |                            |           |
| FLOODING Areas wi                 | Areas within Historic | Flood Maps NI show have                 | Multiple Flood                 | A number of sites          | Water,    |
| (See also Appendix 3 – Cookstov   | Cookstown District    | the following settlements               | Risk areas                     | previously zoned for       | Climatic  |
| Flood Risk Map) which ha          | which have a 1%       | have significant flood risk             | identified within              | Housing have been          | Factors   |
| chance o                          | chance of flooding in | areas:                                  | and adjacent to                | identified as being liable |           |
| https://www.theccc.org.uk         | any given calendar    | <ul><li>Antrim</li></ul>                | settlements                    | to flooding.               |           |
| /tackling-climate-                |                       | <ul> <li>Ballymena</li> </ul>           | within Mid Ulster              |                            |           |
| <u>change/preparing-for-</u>      | Cookstown – 4         | <ul> <li>Banbridge</li> </ul>           |                                | In general terms the       |           |
| <u>climate-change/uk-climate-</u> | key areas             | Bangor                                  |                                | effects of climatic        |           |
| <u>change-risk-assessment-</u>    | identified            | <ul><li>Belfast</li></ul>               |                                | change and the             |           |
| <u>2017/national-</u> • B         | Ballinderry           | <ul><li>Carrickfergus</li></ul>         |                                | increased risk of          |           |
| summaries/northern-               | Ballyronan            | • Coleraine                             |                                | flooding across the        |           |
| <u>ireland-2/</u> • C             | Coagh                 | Downpatrick                             |                                | district could result in   |           |
| •                                 | Desertcreat           | • Dindonald                             |                                | property damage and        |           |
| http://riversagency.maps.arcg     | Drapersfield          | Glengormley and                         |                                | direct risks to the        |           |
| •                                 | Drumullan             | Maslinek                                |                                | population.Warmer,         |           |
| <u>1</u> b0784                    | Dunnamore             | Negliasivi                              |                                | wetter winters and drier   |           |
| <u>0269a50a2f596b3daf6</u>        | Dumainore             | - Lisburn                               |                                | summers in the future      |           |
|                                   | פו                    | • Londonderry                           |                                | could affect soil          |           |

| 6  | why  It is the image of the ima | gr h in ⊤ in ≪   | weathering and increase soil erosion. This could in turn increase peak flows and hence fluvial and groundwater flood risk. Agricultural land accounts for over 75% of Northern Ireland's land area which means that the way in which it |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| Gortaclady Kileenan Moneymore – 9 key areas identified Orritor Pomeroy The Rock within Historic erafelt District have a 1% e of flooding in ven calendar Magherafelt – 10 key areas identified Ballynease Bellaghy | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •  | Stranger Str | reathering and screase soil erosion. his could in turn screase peak flows and ence fluvial and roundwater flood risk. gricultural land ccounts for over 75% of Northern Ireland's and area which means hat the way in which it          |  |
| Kileenan Moneymore – 9 key areas identified Orritor Pomeroy The Rock  within Historic erafelt District have a 1% e of flooding in ven calendar  Magherafelt – 10 key areas identified Ballynease Bellaghy          | 6  | Sr than of scientifications of the scientification of  | his could in turn his could in turn his could in turn herease peak flows and ence fluvial and roundwater flood risk. gricultural land ccounts for over 75% of Northern Ireland's and area which means hat the way in which it           |  |
| Moneymore – 9 key areas identified Orritor Pomeroy The Rock within Historic erafelt District have a 1% e of flooding in ven calendar Magherafelt – 10 key areas identified Ballynease Bellaghy                     | 6  | The standard of the standard o | his could in turn Icrease peak flows and ence fluvial and roundwater flood risk. gricultural land ccounts for over 75% if Northern Ireland's and area which means hat the way in which it   |  |
| key areas identified Orritor Pomeroy The Rock erafelt District have a 1% e of flooding in ven calendar Magherafelt— 10 key areas identified Ballynease Bellaghy  | • • • •  | in garage in the part of the p | ence fluvial and roundwater flood risk. gricultural land ccounts for over 75% of Northern Ireland's and area which means hat the way in which it  |  |
| identified Orritor Pomeroy The Rock  within Historic erafelt District have a 1% e of flooding in ven calendar  Magherafelt — 10 key areas identified Ballynease Bellaghy   | • • •  | he gar   | ence fluvial and roundwater flood risk. gricultural land ccounts for over 75% of Northern Ireland's and area which means hat the way in which it  |  |
| Orritor Pomeroy The Rock erafelt District have a 1% e of flooding in ven calendar Magherafelt— 10 key areas identified Ballynease Bellaghy   | • • •  | Age and  | roundwater flood risk. gricultural land ccounts for over 75% of Northern Ireland's and area which means hat the way in which it   |  |
| Pomeroy The Rock  within Historic erafelt District have a 1% e of flooding in ven calendar  Magherafelt – 10 key areas identified Ballynease Bellaghy  | • •  | Age of the second of the second secon | egricultural land<br>ccounts for over 75%<br>of Northern Ireland's<br>and area which means<br>hat the way in which it   |  |
| within Historic erafelt District have a 1% e of flooding in ven calendar  Magherafelt – 10 key areas identified Ballynease Bellaghy  | •  | Age of the second of the secon | gricultural land<br>ccounts for over 75%<br>if Northern Ireland's<br>and area which means<br>hat the way in which it  |  |
| e e e ≪  | oric<br>rict<br>g in<br>ar   | ac<br>of<br>lai<br>th  | ccounts for over 75% f Northern Ireland's and area which means hat the way in which it  |  |
| A P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P  | rict<br>rg in<br>ar  | of<br>la<br>th<br>is   | f Northern Ireland's<br>and area which means<br>hat the way in which it   |  |
| e P  | rict<br>ng in<br>ar  | la<br>th   | and area which means<br>hat the way in which it   |  |
| e e P  | ng in<br>ar  | 于 is is  | hat the way in which it   |  |
| o o  | ig in<br>ar  | SI   |   |  |
| δ  | ar.  | •  | is managed can have a   |  |
|  |  | Id _   | profound effect on the  |  |
| <ul> <li>Magherafelt –</li> <li>10 key areas</li> <li>identified</li> <li>Ballynease</li> <li>Bellaghy</li> </ul>  |  | 8  | wider impacts of  |  |
| 10 key areas identified  Ballynease  Bellaghy  | reit –   | - Hr   | flooding.   |  |
| identified  • Ballynease  • Bellaghy   | eas  |  |   |  |
| Ballynease     Bellaghy  |  |  |   |  |
| Bellaghy   | e.   |  |   |  |
|  |  |  |   |  |
| Castledawson   | wson   |  |   |  |
| Flooding (cont.) • Clady   |  |  |   |  |
| Creagh   |  |  |   |  |
| Culnady  |  |  |   |  |
| Curran   |  |  |   |  |
| Desertmartin   | artin  |  |   |  |
| Draperstown  | nwc  |  |   |  |
| • Glen   |  |  |   |  |

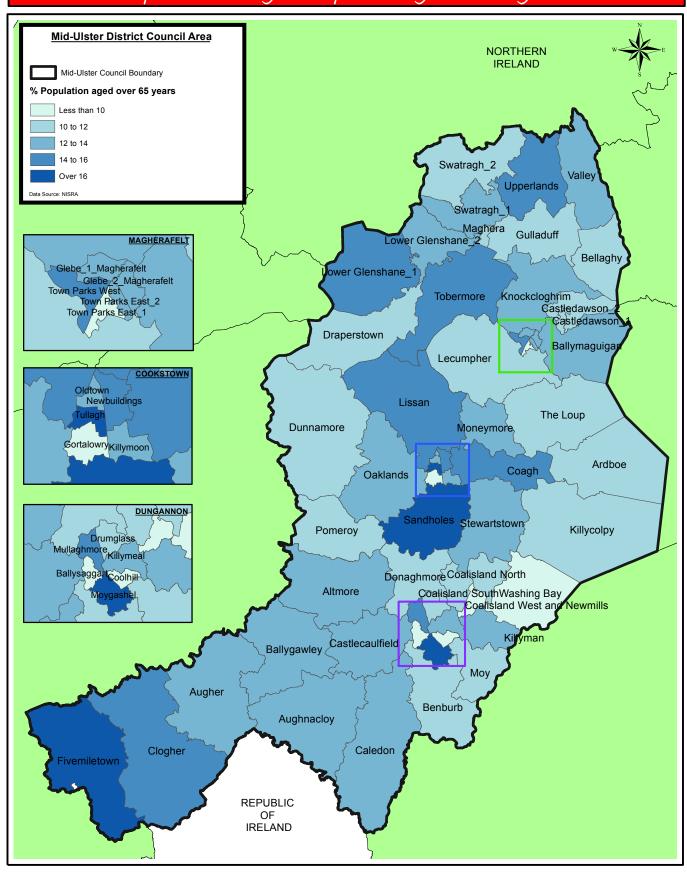
| INDICATOR AND SOURCE        | QUANTIFIED DATA                 | COMPARATIVE DATA (NI) | TRENDS | ISSUES IDENTIFIED | SEA TOPIC |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------------------|-----------|
|                             | (MID UISTER)                    |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | <ul><li>Glenone</li></ul>       |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | <ul><li>Inishrush</li></ul>     |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | <ul><li>Longfield</li></ul>     |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | <ul><li>Maghera – 6</li></ul>   |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | key areas                       |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | identified                      |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | <ul> <li>Moneyneaney</li> </ul> |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | Straw                           |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | <ul> <li>Swatragh</li> </ul>    |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | <ul><li>Tobermore – 6</li></ul> |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | key sites                       |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | identified                      |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | <ul> <li>Upperlands</li> </ul>  |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             |                                 |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | Areas within Historic           |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | <b>Dungannon District</b>       |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | which have a 1%                 |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | chance of flooding in           |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | any given calendar              |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | year:                           |                       |        |                   |           |
| 1 + 2 - 7   - 2 - 1 - 1 - 1 | <ul><li>Dungannon – 4</li></ul> |                       |        |                   |           |
| Flooding (cont.)            | key areas                       |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | identified                      |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | <ul><li>Aghaginduff /</li></ul> |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | Cabragh                         |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | <ul> <li>Annaghmore</li> </ul>  |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | <ul><li>Augher</li></ul>        |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             | <ul> <li>Aughnacloy</li> </ul>  |                       |        |                   |           |
|                             |                                 |                       |        |                   |           |

| INDICATOR AND SOURCE | QUANTIFIED DATA                    | COMPARATIVE DATA (NI) | TRENDS | ISSUES IDENTIFIED | SEA TOPIC |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------------------|-----------|
|                      | (MID UISTER)                       |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | <ul> <li>Ballygawley</li> </ul>    |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | <ul><li>Brockagh /</li></ul>       |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | Mountjoy                           |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | <ul><li>Carland</li></ul>          |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | <ul> <li>Castlecaufield</li> </ul> |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | <ul><li>Clogher – 3 key</li></ul>  |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | sites identified                   |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | <ul><li>Coalisland – 5</li></ul>   |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | key sites                          |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | identified                         |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | <ul><li>Dernagh /</li></ul>        |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | Clonoe                             |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | <ul><li>Donaghmore –</li></ul>     |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | 3 key sites                        |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | identified                         |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | <ul><li>Dyan</li></ul>             |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | <ul><li>Eglish – 3 key</li></ul>   |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | sites identified                   |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | <ul><li>Granville</li></ul>        |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | <ul><li>Killyman</li></ul>         |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | <ul> <li>Moy – 2 key</li> </ul>    |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | sites identified                   |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | <ul> <li>Newmills</li> </ul>       |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      | <ul> <li>Tamnamore</li> </ul>      |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      |                                    |                       |        |                   |           |
|                      |                                    |                       |        |                   |           |

## Appendix 4

# Further Baseline Data including maps

#### Map 2 - Percentage of Population aged over 65 years





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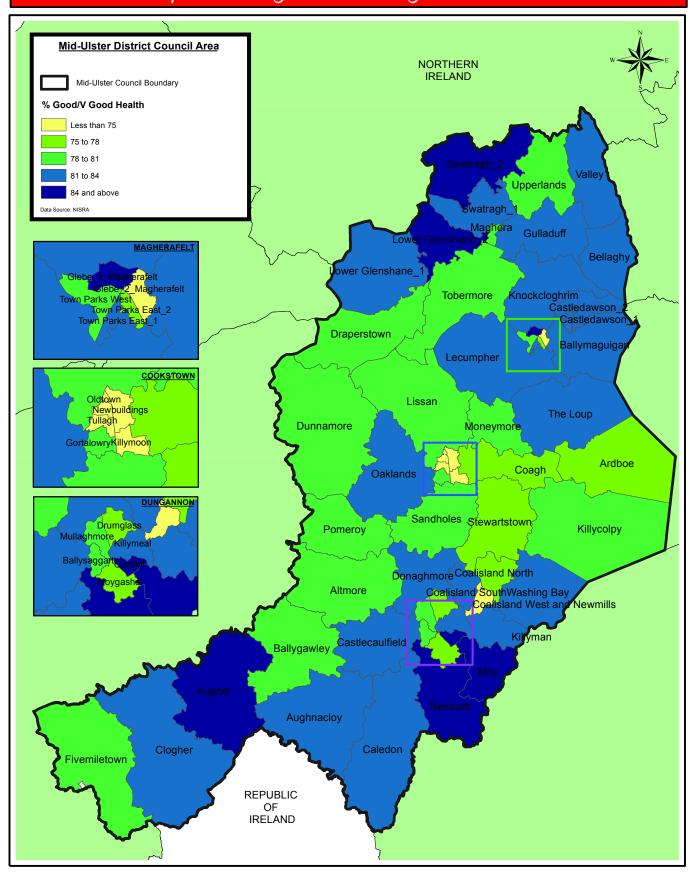
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### Map 3 Percentage of Good/Very Good Health





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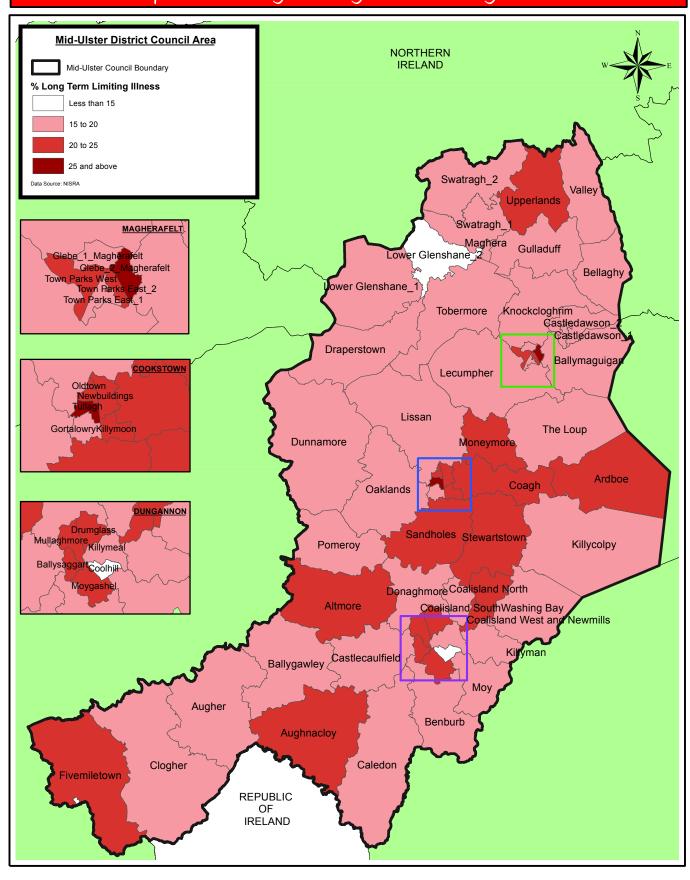
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#### Map 4 - Percentage of Long Term Limiting Illness





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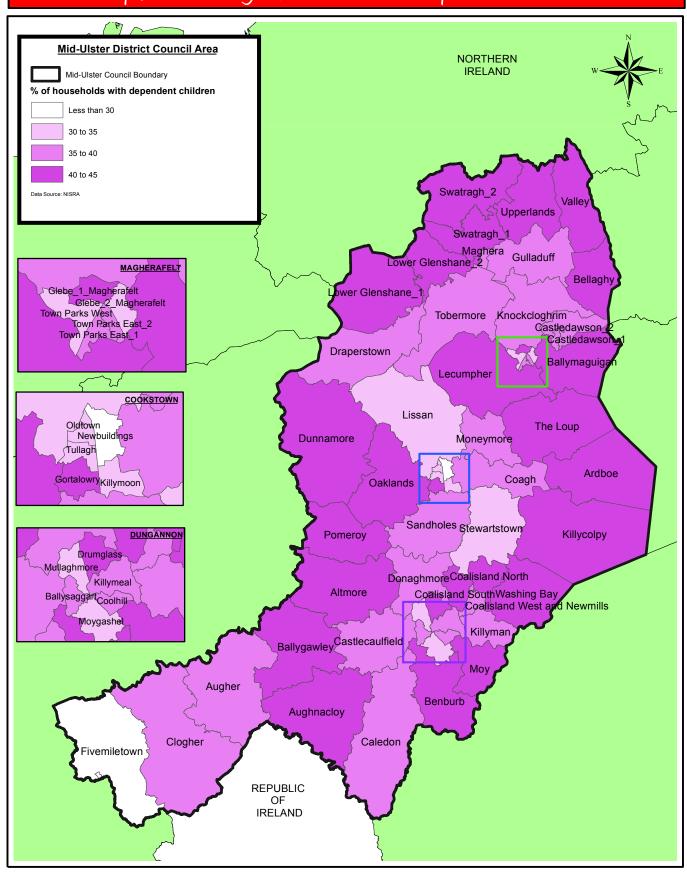
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# Map 5 - Percentage of households with dependant children





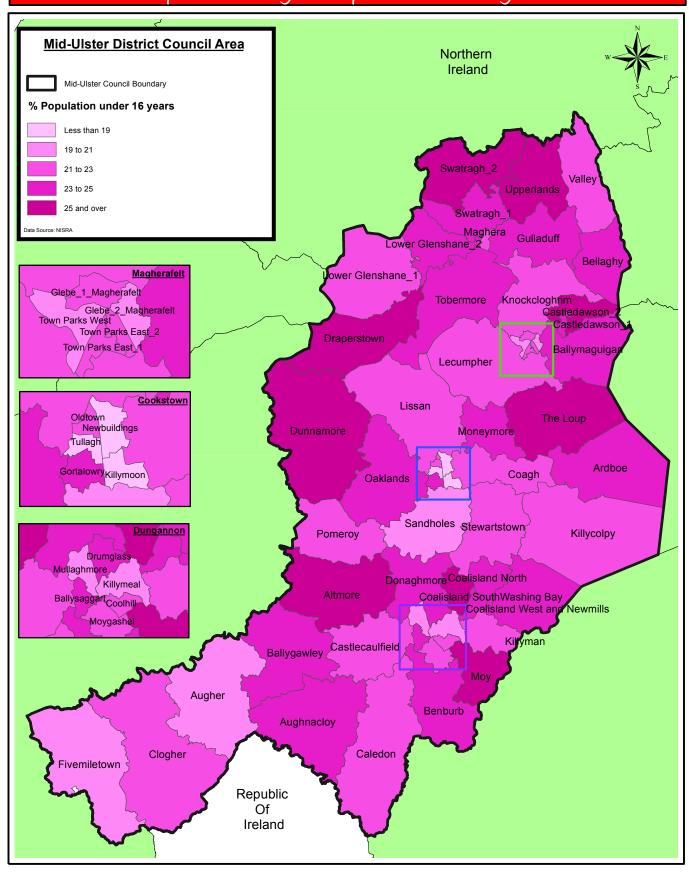
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# Map 1 - Percentage of Population under 16 years





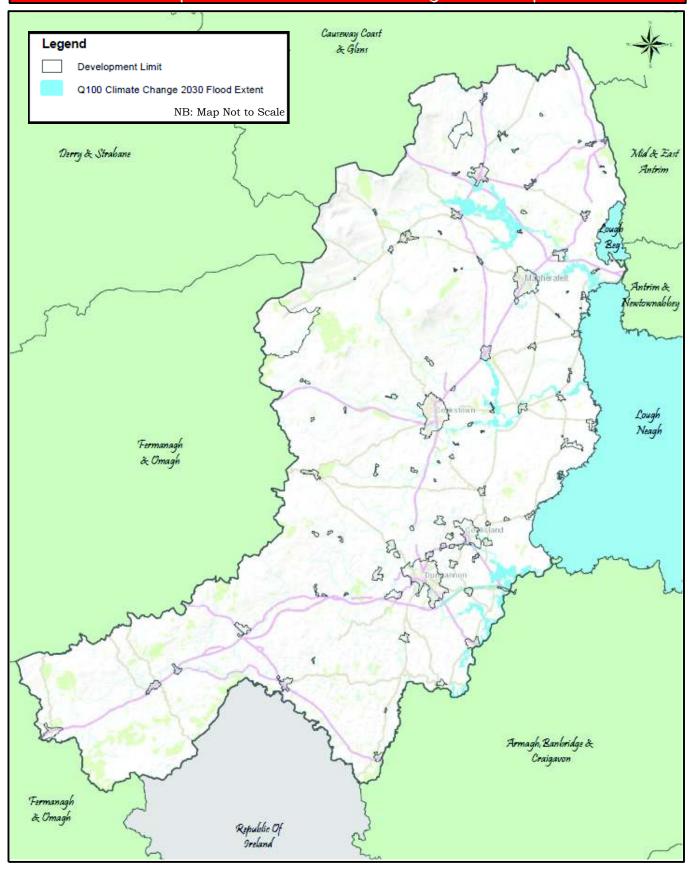
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# Map 8 Mid Ulster Climate Change Floodmap





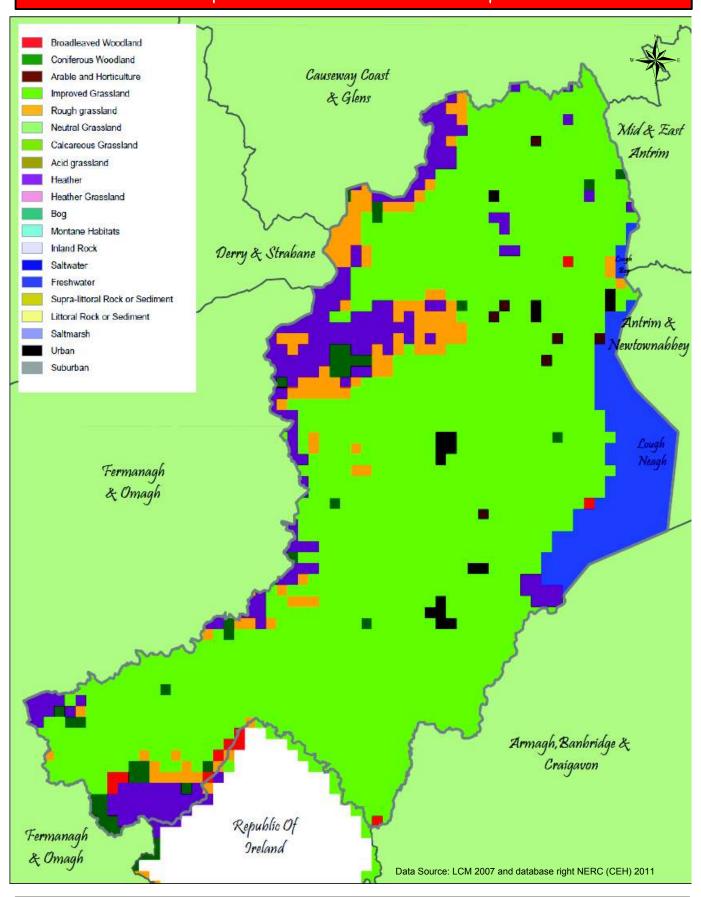
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# Map 9 Mid Ulster Land Cover Map





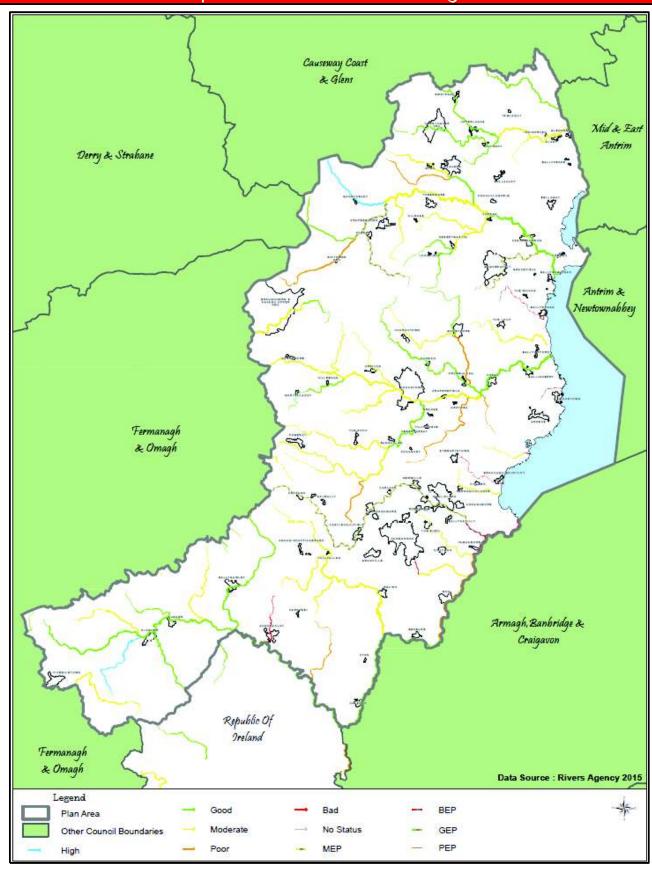
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## Map 10 Mid Ulster River Quality





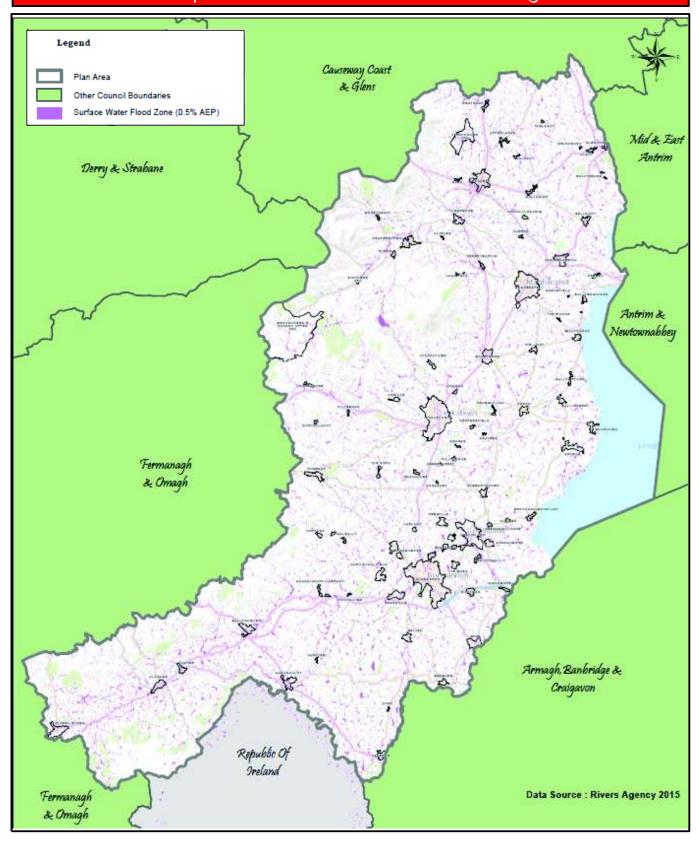
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Dept: Planning

# Map 11 Mid Ulster Surface Water Flooding





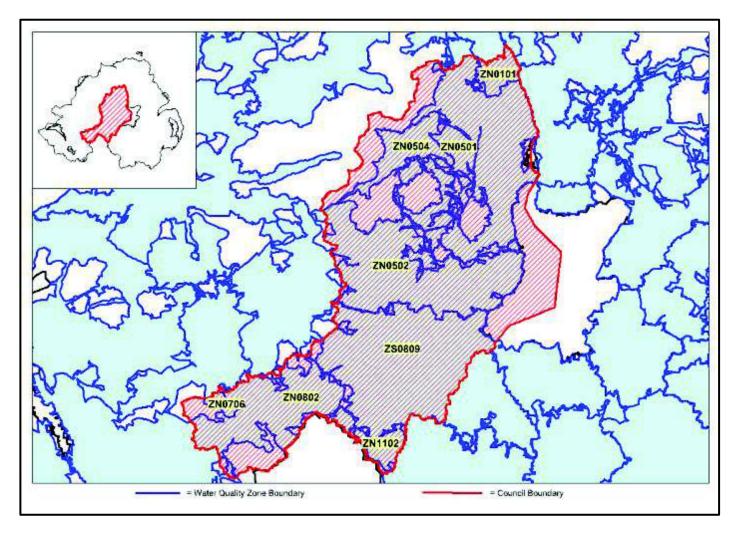
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Author: John Paul Devlin

Date: 01/12/2015

Dept: Planning

#### **Mid-Ulster District Council**



#### % Compliance at Customer Tap (including Supply Points)

|                                     | Target | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Overall Northern Ireland Compliance | 99.7%  | 99.7% | 99.8% | 99.7% |
| Mid-Ulster Compliance               | 99.7%  | 99.9% | 99.7% | 99.8% |

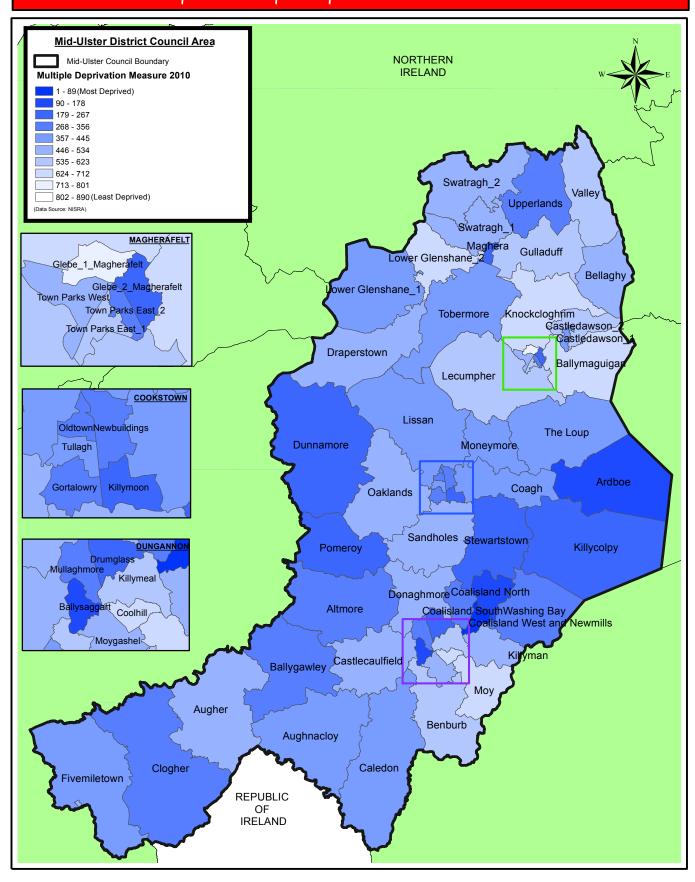
#### 2015 water supply zones wholly or partially within the council area:

| Zone Code | Zone Name            | Zone Code | Zone Name                  |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| ZN0101    | Ballinrees Coleraine | ZN0706    | Lough Macrory Killyclogher |
| ZN0501    | Moyola Magherafelt   | ZN0802    | Killyhevlin Enniskillen    |
| ZN0502    | Lough Fea Cookstown  | ZN1102    | Seagahan Armagh            |
| ZN0504    | Moyola Unagh Mormeal | ZS0809    | Castor Bay Dungannon       |
| ZN0705    | Lough Macrory Beragh |           |                            |

#### 2015 water quality Capital Works Programmes affecting the council area:

A31 Magherafelt By-Pass, Watermains Diversions
Altmore Phase 2 Watermains Rehabilitation
Carland to Cookstown Strategic Trunk Main
Castor Bay to Dungannon Strategic Trunk Mains
Cookstown Phase 2 Watermains Improvements
Cookstown Phase 3 Watermains Improvements
Granville Dungannon Invest NI Watermains Extension
Hydraulic Model Rebuilds and Project Management 2015-2016
MIMP West (Major Incident Mitigation Project West Region) Freeze Thaw Improvements

# Map 6- Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010





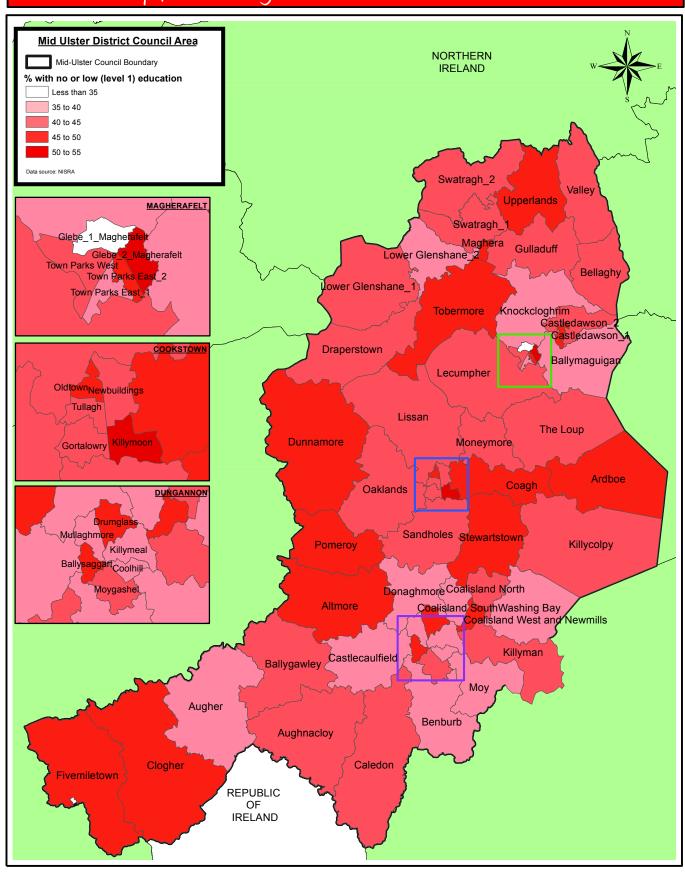
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### Map 7 - Percentage with no or low (level 1) education





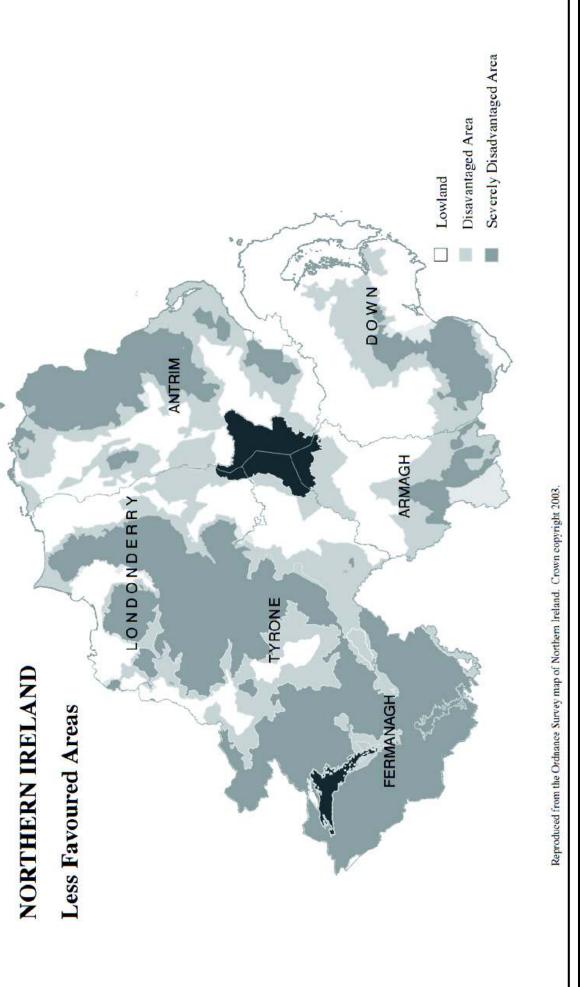
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# Map 13 Less Favoured Areas





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# Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report 2014 published 06/03/2014.

Table 7.1a Number of scheduled monuments in Northern Ireland, 2001/02 - 2012/13

|  | 2001/02 | 2001/02 2002/03 2003/04 2004/05 | 2003/04     | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2005/06 2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 2009/10 2010/11 2011/12 2012/13 | 2007/08 | 2008/09                       | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 |
|--|---------|---------------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---|---------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of 40<br>scheduled<br>monuments |         | 09                              | 99          | 65      | 14      | 20  | 20      | 46                            | 50      | 43      | 4       | 39      |
| Cumulative 1,513<br>Total              | 1,513   | 1,573                           | 1,639 1,704 | 1,704   | 1,718   | 1,718 1,738 1,757   | 1,757   | 1,803 1,853 1,896 1,900 1,939 | 1,853   | 1,896   | 1,900   | 1,939   |

Source: NIEA

Chart 7.1a Number of scheduled monuments, 2001/02 - 2012/13

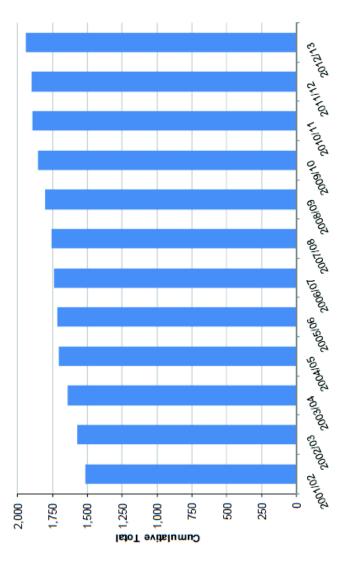


Table 7.1b Number of scheduled monument consent applications received in Northern Ireland, 2001/02 - 2013/14

|              | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2001/02 2002/03 2003/04 2004/05 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2005/06 2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 2009/10 2010/11 2011/12 2012/13 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of 17 | 17      | 24      | 23                              | 36      | 39      | 50  | 49      | 89      | 50      | 45 46   | 46      | 50      |
| scheduled    |         |         |                                 |         |         |   |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| monument     |         |         |                                 |         |         |   |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| consents     |         |         |                                 |         |         |   |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|              |         |         |                                 | _       | _       |   | _       | _       | _       | _       |         |         |

Chart 7.1b Number of scheduled monument consent applications received, 2001/02 - 2013/14

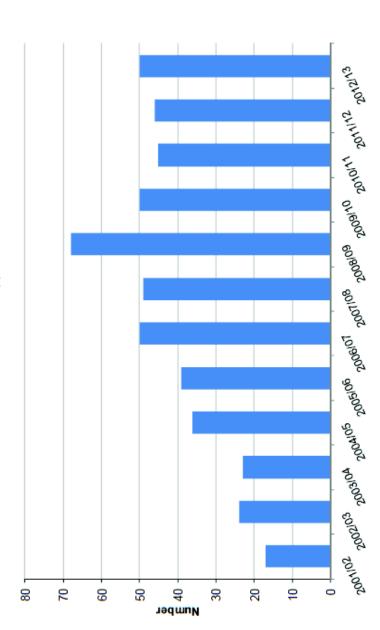
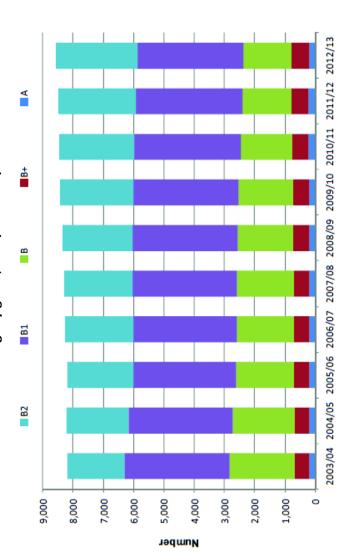


Table 7.2 Number of listed buildings by grade, 2003/04 - 2012/13

| Grade | 2003/04       | 2004/05 | 2002/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 5008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 |
|-------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| A     | 207           | 206     | 203     | 203     | 203     | 205     | 204     | 211     | 211     | 206     |
| B+    | 467           | 475     | 499     | 511     | 514     | 532     | 536     | 557     | 568     | 276     |
| В     | 2,165         | 2,053   | 1,902   | 1,879   | 1,870   | 1,827   | 1,804   | 1,698   | 1,632   | 1,584   |
| B1    | 3,468         | 3,442   | 3,407   | 3,420   | 3,441   | 3,458   | 3,477   | 3,518   | 3,515   | 3,495   |
| B2    | 1,884         | 2,035   | 2,174   | 2,243   | 2,270   | 2,339   | 2,416   | 2,484   | 2,571   | 2,702   |
| Total | 8,191         | 8,211   | 8,185   | 8,256   | 8,298   | 8,361   | 8,437   | 8,468   | 8,497   | 8,563   |
|       | 3 . 4 . 6 . 6 |         |         |         |         |         | (       |         |         |         |

Source: NIEA Note: 2008/09 B1 figure was reported incorrectly last year as 2,458. This has been corrected to 3,458.

Chart 7.2 Number of listed buildings by grade, 2003/04 - 2012/13



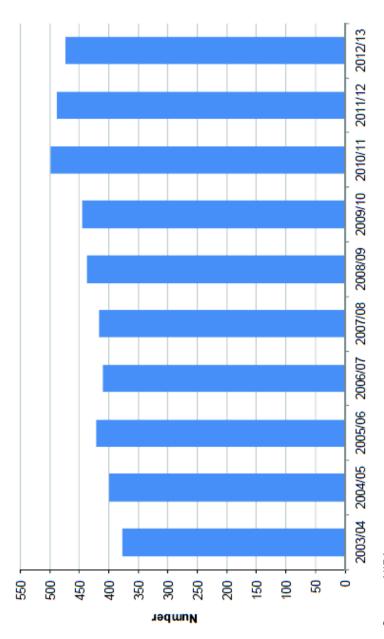
Source: NIEA

Table 7.3 Number of buildings and monuments at risk in Northern Ireland, 2003/04 – 2012/13

| Number of 378 399 422 buildings at | 6 |     | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10     | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 |
|------------------------------------|---|-----|---------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|
| buildings at                       |   | 422 | 410     | 417 437 | 437     | 445 499 487 | 499     | 487     | 473     |
| 70:1                               |   |     |         |         |         |             |         |         |         |
| LISK                               |   |     |         |         |         |             |         |         |         |
| Number of - 25                     |   | 26  | 36      | 22      | 29      | 17          | 18      | 12      | 15      |
| buildings                          |   |     |         |         |         |             |         |         |         |
| removed                            |   |     |         |         |         |             |         |         |         |

Source: NIEA

Table 7.3 Number of buildings and monuments at risk, 2003/04 – 2012/13



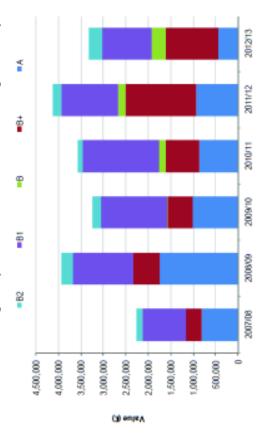
Source: NIEA

Table 7.4 Value of grant paid and the number of buildings in receipt of grant in each listed building grade, 2007/08 – 2012/13

| Grade    |           | 2007/08 | 2008/09   | 2009/10   | 2010/11   | 2011/12   | 2012/13   |
|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ٧        | Value (£) | 804,000 | 1,750,000 | 1,009,000 | 869,000   | 931,000   | 445,180   |
| ď        | Number    | 16      | 10        | 22        | 21        | 17        | 16        |
| B+       | Value (£) | 358,000 | 275,000   | 260,000   | 749,000   | 1,574,000 | 1,163,826 |
| <u>.</u> | Number    | 14      | 22        | 24        | 22        | 27        | 33        |
| æ        | Value (£) | 0       | 0         | 12,000    | 140,000   | 170,000   | 314,335   |
| מ        | Number    | 0       | 0         | က         | 13        | 7         | 17        |
| a<br>1   | Value (£) | 964,000 | 1,352,000 | 1,466,000 | 1,696,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,099,181 |
| -        | Number    | 47      | 42        | 72        | 99        | 73        | 74        |

|        | 707       | 136 000   | 261 000   | 196 000   | 109 000   | 201 000   | 307.061   |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| R2     | value (≿) | 00,00     | 000,      | 0000      | 20,000    | 200,103   | - 00,     |
| 1      | Number    | 2         | 15        | 18        | 13        | 17        | 25        |
| - to t | Value (£) | 2,262,000 | 3,938,000 | 3,243,000 | 3,563,000 | 4,131,000 | 3,329,583 |
| - Otal | Number    | 62        | 88        | 139       | 135       | 141       | 159       |

Table 7.4 Value of grant paid and the number of buildings in receipt of grant in each listed building grade, 2007/08 – 2012/13



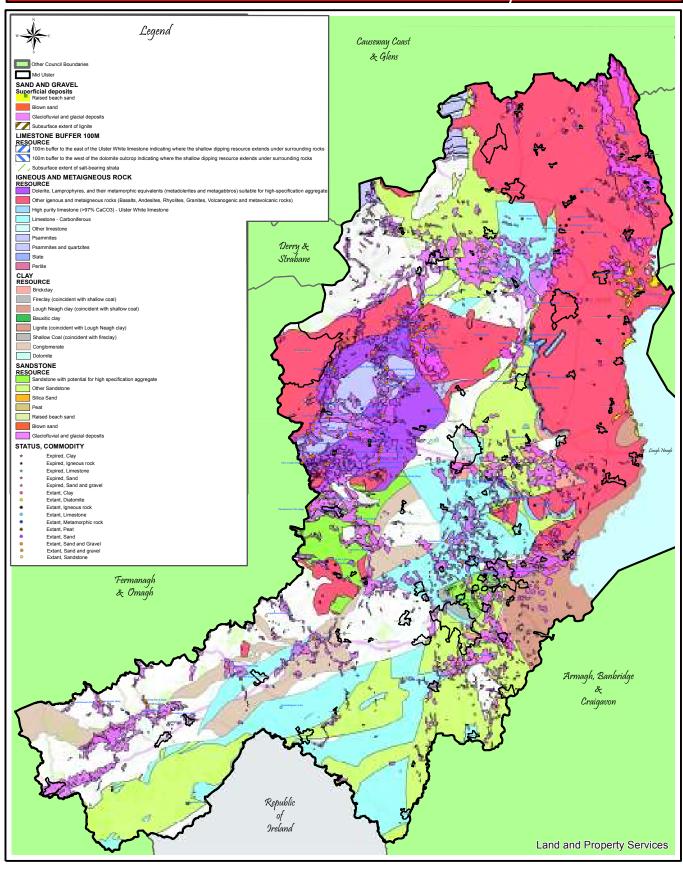
Source: NIEA

2013 State of the Environment Report

**Built Heritage** Indicators and Trends

| BH1: Monuments  | Number of scheduled historic monuments                 | Increasing State | State         |
|---|--|------------------|---------------|
|   | (2001/02 - 2011/12)                                    | trend            | Favourable    |
| BH2: Listed Buildings   | Number of listed buildings by grade                    | Stable           | State Neutral |
|   | (2003/04 - 2011/12)                                    |                  |               |
| BH3: Built Heritage at Risk   | Number of buildings and monuments at risk   Increasing | Increasing       | State         |
|   | (2003/04 - 2011/12)                                    | trend            | Unfavourable  |
| BH4: Listed Buildings Grant Funding   Value of grant paid and the number of | Value of grant paid and the number of                  | No trend         | State not     |
|   | buildings in receipt of grant in each listed           |                  | discernible   |
|   | building grade (2007/08 – 2011/12)                     |                  |               |

# Mid Ulster Minerals Resource Map





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Author: John Paul Devlin

Date: 15/09/2015

Dept: Planning

| Settlements Served by Large Wastewater Treatment Works | Vorks               |                    |   |                  |            |   |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|---|------------------|------------|---|
| Receiving Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW)            | Current<br>Planning | Estimat<br>based o | Estimation of Capacity based on Growth Factor | pacity<br>Factor | Map        | Comment   |
|  | Status              | 10%                | %07   | 30%              |            |   |
| Dungannon  |                     | ×                  | ×   | ×                | 1          | A scheme exists within NI Water's Business Plan 2015-2021 to upgrade this facility. Killyman & Moygashel Catchment is pumped to Dungannon WwTW. |
| Cookstown  |                     | >                  | >   | >                | 2          | Desertcreat, Dunman, Sandholes & Tullyhogue Catchments is pumped to Cookstown WwTW  |
| Magherafelt  |                     | 0                  | ×   | ×                | æ          | Castledawson &Annaghmore Catchments is pumped to Magherafelt WwTW   |
| Coalisland   |                     | <b>&gt;</b>        | >   | >                | 4          | Ballynakilly, Dernagh, Clonoe, Edendork, Killybracky & The<br>Bush Catchments is pumped to Coalisland WwTW                                      |
| Maghera  |                     | <b>&gt;</b>        | 0   | 0                | 2          | Glen Catchment is pumped to Maghera WwTW  |
| Draperstown  |                     | >                  | >   | >                | 9          | Straw Catchment is pumped to Draperstown WwTW   |
| Моу  |                     | 0                  | 0   | ×                | 7          |   |
| Moneymore  |                     | ×                  | ×   | ×                | 8          |   |
| Fivemiletown   |                     | 0                  | 0   | 0                | 6          |   |
| Creagh   |                     | <i>&gt;</i>        | <i>&gt;</i>                                   | <i>&gt;</i>      | 10         |   |
| Donaghmore   |                     | <b>\</b>           | <b>/</b>                                      | <                | 11         |   |
| Key to Current Planning Status                         |                     |                    |   | Key to Lo        | cal Develo | Key to Local Development Planning   |
| New connections permitted - Capacity                   |                     | Available          |   | >                |            | Works has 'Reasonable Capacity'   |
| Restriction on new connections - Capacity Limited      | ions - Capacity     | Limited            |   | 0                |            | Works is 'At or reaching Capacity'  |
| New connections refused - No Capacity                  | No Capacity         |                    |   | ×                |            | Works has 'Insufficient Capacity'   |
|  |                     |                    |   |                  |            |   |

| Settlements Served by Large Wastewater Treatment Works | Vorks               |                   |   |                  |            |  |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|---|------------------|------------|--|
| Receiving Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW)            | Current<br>Planning | Estima<br>based o | Estimation of Capacity based on Growth Factor | pacity<br>Factor | Map        | Comment  |
|  | Status              | 10%               | <b>50%</b>                                    | 30%              |            |  |
| Upperlands   |                     | <i>&gt;</i>       | 0   | 0                | 24         | Culnady Catchment is pumped to Upperlands WwTW |
| Newmills   |                     | 0                 | 0   | ×                | 25         |  |
| Swatragh   |                     | <i>&gt;</i>       | <i>&gt;</i>                                   | 0                | 26         |  |
| Tamnamore  |                     | <i>&gt;</i>       | >   | 0                | 27         |  |
| Cluntoe (Richardson)                                   |                     | >                 | >   | >                | 28         | Serves Moortown Catchment                      |
| Cabragh  |                     | ×                 | ×   | ×                | 29         |  |
| Killeen (Tyrone)                                       |                     | ×                 | ×   | ×                | 30         |  |
| Augher   |                     | 0                 | 0   | 0                | 31         |  |
| Eglish (Tyrone)  |                     | ×                 | ×   | ×                | 32         |  |
| Gulladuff  |                     | <i>&gt;</i>       | <i>&gt;</i>                                   | >                | 33         |  |
| Mountjoy (Dungannon)                                   |                     | <b>~</b>          | ~   | <b>\</b>         | 34         | Serves Brockagh / Mountjoy Catchment           |
| Derrycrin  |                     | ×                 | ×   | ×                | 35         | Serves Ballinderry Catchment                   |
| Key to Current Planning Status                         |                     |                   |   | Key to Lo        | cal Develo | Key to Local Development Planning              |
| New connections permitted - Capacity                   |                     | Available         |   | >                |            | Works has 'Reasonable Capacity'                |
| Restriction on new connections - Capacity Limited      | ions - Capacity     | Limited           |   | 0                |            | Works is 'At or reaching Capacity'             |
| New connections refused - No Capacity                  | No Capacity         |                   |   | ×                |            | Works has 'Insufficient Capacity'              |
|  |                     |                   |   |                  |            |  |

| Settlements Served by Large Wastewater Treatment Works | /orks               |                   |   |                  |            |   |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|---|------------------|------------|---|
| Receiving Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW)            | Current<br>Planning | Estima<br>based o | Estimation of Capacity based on Growth Factor | pacity<br>Factor | Map        | Comment   |
|  | Status              | 10%               | <b>50%</b>                                    | 30%              |            |   |
| Killymuck  |                     | 0                 | 0   | ×                | 48         | Serves Killymuck  |
| The Rock   |                     | 0                 | 0   | 0                | 49         |   |
| Curran   |                     | 0                 | 0   | 0                | 20         |   |
| Edencrannon  |                     | 0                 | 0   | 0                | 51         | Serves Tullyallen   |
| Lisdoart   |                     | 0                 | 0   | 0                | 52         |   |
| Ballymaguigan  |                     | 0                 | 0   | 0                | 53         |   |
| Longfield (Moorside Villas)                            |                     | 0                 | 0   | 0                | 54         |   |
| Cappagh  |                     | <b>&gt;</b>       | <b>\</b>                                      | >                | 55         | A scheme exists within NI Water's Business Plan 2015-2021 to upgrade this facility. |
| Waterfoot Road   |                     | ×                 | ×   | ×                | 99         | Serves Ballymaguigan  |
| Curglasson   |                     | 0                 | 0   | 0                | 57         | A scheme exists within NI Water's Business Plan 2015-2021 to upgrade this facility. |
| Kilross  |                     | 0                 | 0   | 0                | 28         | A scheme exists within NI Water's Business Plan 2015-2021 to upgrade this facility. |
| Killybaskey  |                     | ×                 | ×   | ×                | 59         |   |
| Key to Current Planning Status                         |                     |                   |   | Key to Lo        | cal Develo | Key to Local Development Planning   |
| New connections permitted - Capacity                   | l - Capacity Ava    | Available         |   | >                |            | Works has 'Reasonable Capacity'   |
| Restriction on new connections - Capacity Limited      | ions - Capacity     | Limited           |   | 0                |            | Works is 'At or reaching Capacity'  |
| New connections refused - No Capacity                  | No Capacity         |                   |   | ×                |            | Works has 'Insufficient Capacity'   |

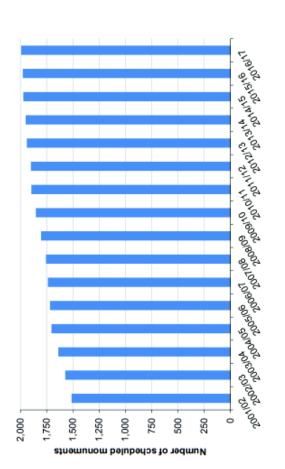
| Settlements Served by Large Wastewater Treatment Works | Vorks            |         |                        |           |            |                                    |
|--|------------------|---------|------------------------|-----------|------------|------------------------------------|
|  | Current          | Estima  | Estimation of Capacity | ıpacity   |            |                                    |
| Receiving Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW)            | Planning         | based o | based on Growth Factor | Factor    | Мар        | Comment                            |
|  | Status           | 10%     | 20%                    | 30%       |            |                                    |
| Noones Vale  |                  | 0       | 0                      | 0         | 09         |                                    |
| Carnan   |                  | 0       | 0                      | 0         | 61         |                                    |
| Dyan   |                  | 0       | 0                      | ×         | 62         |                                    |
| Carmean  |                  | ×       | ×                      | ×         | 63         |                                    |
| Donaghey (2)   |                  | ×       | ×                      | ×         | 64         |                                    |
| Killygonlan  |                  | ×       | ×                      | ×         | 9          | Serves Ardboe                      |
| Key to Current Planning Status                         |                  |         |                        | Key to Lo | cal Develo | Key to Local Development Planning  |
| New connections permitted - Capacity Available         | d - Capacity Ava | ilable  |                        | >         |            | Works has 'Reasonable Capacity'    |
| Restriction on new connections - Capacity Limited      | ions - Capacity  | Limited |                        | 0         |            | Works is 'At or reaching Capacity' |
| New connections refused - No Capacity                  | No Capacity      |         |                        | ×         |            | Works has 'Insufficient Capacity'  |
|  |                  |         |                        |           |            |                                    |

Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report 2018 published May 2018.

Table 7.1a Number of scheduled monuments in Northern Ireland 2001/02 - 2016/17

| <u> </u>   |  | 7   |
|--|--|---|
| 2016   | 15                                     | 1,997   |
| 2015/<br>16  | 2                                      | 1,977   |
| 2014/  | 22                                     | 1,972   |
| 2013/<br>14  | 11                                     | 1,950   |
| 2012/<br>13  | 39                                     | 1,939   |
| 2011/<br>12  | 4                                      | 1,900   |
| 2010/  | 43                                     | 1,896   |
| 2006/         2007/         2008/         2009/         2010/         2011/         2012/         2013/         2014/         2015/         2016/           07         08         09         10         11         12         13         14         15         16         17 | 50                                     | 1,738 1,757 1,803 1,853 1,896 1,900 1,939 1,950 1,972 1,992 |
| 2008/  | 46                                     | 1,803   |
| 2007/  | 20                                     | 1,757   |
| 2006/<br>07  | 20                                     | 1,738   |
| 2005/<br>06  | 14                                     | 1,718   |
| 2001/ 2002/ 2003/ 2004/ 2005/<br>02 03 04 05 06  | 65                                     | 1,704   |
| 2003/<br>04  | 99                                     | 1,639   |
| 2002/  | 09                                     | 1,573   |
| 2001/  | 40                                     | 1,513   |
|  | Number of 40<br>Scheduled<br>Monuments | Cumulative 1,513 1,573 1,639 1,704 1,718 Total              |

Chart 7.1a Number of scheduled monuments 2001/02 – 2016/17



Source: NIEA

Table 7.1b Number of scheduled monument consent applications received in Northern Ireland 2001/02 - 2016/17

|              | /TO | 2002/ | 2003/ | 2001/ 2002/ 2003/ 2004/ 2005/ | 2002/ | /9007 | 2007 | 2008/ 2009/ | 7000 | 2010/ | 2011/ | 2012/ | 2013/                               | 2014/ | 2015/ | 2016/ |
|--------------|-----|-------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 05           |     | 03    | 04    | 05                            | 90    | 07    | 80/  | 60          | 10   |       | 12    | 13    | 14         15         16         17 | 15    | 16    | 17    |
| Number of 17 | . 7 | 24    | 23    | 98                            | 68    | 50    | 49   | 89          | 50   | 45    | 46    | 20    | 54                                  | 58    | 89    | 49    |
| scheduled    |     |       |       |                               |       |       |      |             |      |       |       |       |                                     |       |       |       |
| monument     |     |       |       |                               |       |       |      |             |      |       |       |       |                                     |       |       |       |
| consents.    |     |       |       |                               |       |       |      |             |      |       |       |       |                                     |       |       |       |

Chart 7.1b Number of scheduled monument consent applications received 2001/02 - 2016/17

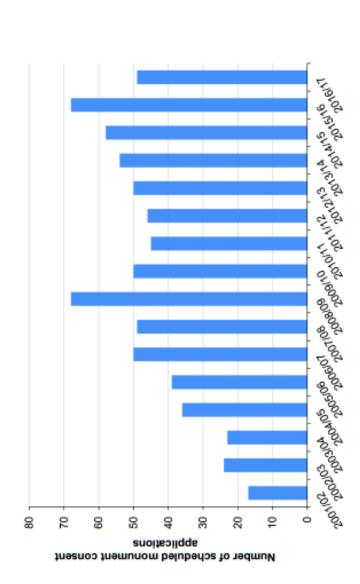
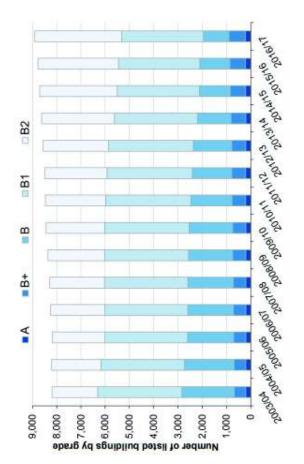


Table 7.2 Number of listed buildings by grade 2003/04 – 2016/17

|                     | 2003/0 | 2003/0 2004/0 2005/0 2006/0 | 2005/0 | 2006/0 | 2007/0 | 2008/0 | 2009/1 | 2007/0 2008/0 2009/1 2010/1 2011/1 2012/1 2013/1 2014/ | 2011/1 | 2012/1 | 2013/1 | 2014/ | 2015/1 2016/1 | 2016/1 |
|---------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------------|--------|
|                     | 4      | ဂ                           | ٥      | ,      | Q      | S      | 0      |  | 7      | S      | 4      | CL.   | ٥             | ,      |
| ۷                   | 207    | 206                         | 203    | 203    | 203    | 202    | 204    | 211  | 211    | 206    | 207    | 212   | 214           | 220    |
| <b>B</b> +          | 467    | 475                         | 499    | 511    | 514    | 532    | 989    | 299  | 899    | 929    | 604    | 679   | 641           | 671    |
| В                   | 2,165  | 2,053                       | 1,     | 1,879  | 1,870  | _      | 1,804  | 1  | 1,632  | 1,     | 1,381  | 1,278 | 1,245         | 1,061  |
| B1                  | 3,468  | 3,442                       | 3,407  |        | 3,441  | 3,458  | 3,477  |  | 3,515  | 3,495  |        | 3,384 |               | 3,368  |
| B2                  | 1,884  |                             |        |        | 2,270  |        |        |  |        |        |        | 3,199 | 3,322         |        |
| Total               | 8,191  |                             |        |        | 8,298  | 8,361  | 8,437  | 8,468  |        |        | 8,621  | 8,702 | 8,774         | 8,909  |
| number<br>of listed |        |                             |        |        |        |        |        |  |        |        |        |       |               |        |
| puildings           |        |                             |        |        |        |        |        |  |        |        |        |       |               |        |
| Source: NIEA        |        |                             |        |        |        |        |        |  |        |        |        |       |               |        |

Chart 7.2 Number of listed buildings by grade 2003/04 – 2016/17



Source: NIEA

Table 7.3 Number of buildings and monuments at risk in Northern Ireland 2003/04 – 2016/17

|  | 2003/04 | 2004/02 | 9   | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 5008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17  |
|--|---------|---------|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Number 378<br>of<br>buildings<br>at risk |         | 399     | 422 | 410     | 417     | 437     | 445     | 499     | 487     | 473     | 480     | 496 487 | 487     | 200      |
| Number<br>of<br>buildings<br>removed     | ı       | 25      | 26  | 36      | 22      | 29      | 17      | 18      | 12      | 15      | 32      | 11      | ∞       | <b>∞</b> |

Chart 7.3 Number of buildings and monuments at risk in Northern Ireland 2003/04 – 2016/17

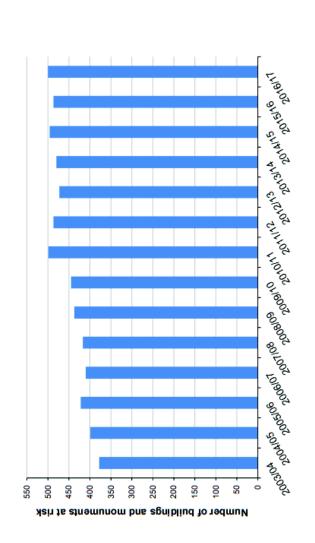
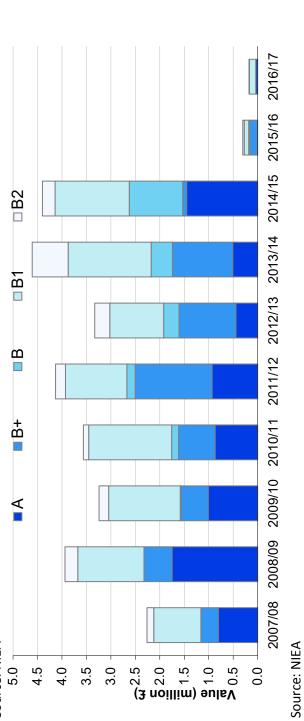


Table 7.4 Value of grant paid and the number of buildings in receipt of grant in each listed building grade 2007

| Grade    |           | 2007/08   | 2008/09           | 2009/10   | 2010/11   | 2011/12   | 2012/13   | 2013/14   | 2014/15   | 2015/16 | 2016/17 |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| ٧        | Value (£) | 804,000   | 1,750,000         | 1,009,000 | 000'698   | 931,000   | 445,180   | 511,875   | 1,452,240 | '965'5  | 39)'68  |
|          | Number    | 16        | 16                | 22        | 21        | 17        | 16        | 15        | 23        | 1       | T       |
| <b>#</b> | Value (£) | 358,000   | 575,000           | 560,000   | 749,000   | 1,574,000 | 1,163,826 | 1,299,348 | 81,955    | 154,068 | 0       |
|          | Number    | 14        | 22                | 24        | 22        | 27        | 33        | 31        | 3         | 9       | 0       |
| В        | Value (£) | 0         | 0                 | 12,000    | 140,000   | 170,000   | 314,335   | 434,995   | 1,090,093 | 24,895  | 0       |
|          | Number    | 0         | 0                 | 3         | 13        | 7         | 11        | 12        | 30        | က       | 0       |
| B1       | Value (£) | 964,000   | 964,000 1,352,000 | 1,466,000 | 1,696,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,099,181 | 1,697,248 | 1,515,705 | 90,163  | 132,260 |
|          | Number    | 47        | 42                | 72        | 99        | 73        | 74        | 73        | 62        | 18      | 11      |
| B2       | Value (£) | 136,000   | 261,000           | 196,000   | 109,000   | 201,000   | 307,061   | 736,105   | 260,560   | 586'67  | 008     |
|          | Number    | 2         | 15                | 18        | 18        | 17        | 25        | 35        | 18        | 3       | 1       |
| Total    | Value (£) | 2,262,000 | 3,938,000         | 3,243,000 | 3,563,000 | 4,131,000 | 3,329,583 | 4,609,571 | 4,400,553 | 304,107 | 172,725 |
|          | Number    | 79        | 88                | 139       | 135       | 141       | 159       | 166       | 136       | 31      | 13      |



2013 State of the Environment Report

|                                     | Built Heritage<br>Indicators and Trends   |                              |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| BH1: Monuments                      | Number of scheduled historic monuments (2001/02-2011/12)  | Increasing                   | Increasing State favourable trend |
| BH2: Listed Buildings               | Number of listed buildings by grade (2003/04-2011/12)   | Stable                       | State neutral                     |
| BH3: Built Heritage at Risk         | Number of buildings and monuments at risk (2003/04 – 2011/12)   | Increasing State trend unfav | State<br>unfavourable             |
| BH4: Listed Buildings Grant Funding | Value of grant paid and the number if buildings in receipt of grant in each listed building grade (2007/08-2011/12) | No trend                     | State not<br>discernible          |

\*A State of the Environment Report has not been published since 2013

# Appendix 5

# **SA/SEA Framework**

Appendix 5 – SA / SEA Framework - Themes, Objectives and Indicators

| SA Theme | leme                               | Objective   | Decision Making Criteria   | Suggested Indicators  |
|----------|------------------------------------|---|--|---|
|          | Prosperity and<br>Social Inclusion | To reduce poverty and social exclusion                | Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion, in particular in those areas most affected? | Average income     Unemployment figures     Most deprived wards (NI Multiple     Deprivation Measure)       |
|          | Health and<br>Wellbeing            | To improve the health and wellbeing of the population | Will it improve affordability of essential services?                                     | <ul><li>Increase in average life expectancy</li><li>Health deprivation and disability<br/>(NIMDM)</li></ul> |
|          |                                    |   | Will it improve access to high quality health care?                                      | <ul> <li>A &amp; E distance/travel times</li> <li>Proportion of people claiming Disability</li> </ul>       |
|          |                                    |   | Will it encourage healthy lifestyles and provide opportunities for sport and recreation? | Living Allowance  Number of doctors surgeries, health   |
|          |                                    |   | Will it reduce health inequalities?  | <ul> <li>Noise nuisance (Environmental Health</li> </ul>  |
|          |                                    |   | Will it improve physical and mental health?  | <ul><li>Data)</li><li>Hospital admission rates as a result of</li></ul>                                     |
|          |                                    |   | Will it reduce noise levels and concern?   | self-harm  • Suicide rates  |
|          |                                    |   | Will it increase access to green space?  | <ul> <li>Prescription rates for mood and anxiety disorders</li> </ul>                                       |
|          | Education and Skills               | To improve the education and skills of the population | Will it improve qualifications and skills of the population?                             | Government statistics for those in F/T,   |
| ន        |                                    |   | Will it improve access to high quality educational facilities?                           | vocational  |
| iooS     |                                    |   | Will it help fill key skill gaps?  |   |

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| <ul> <li>Housing Growth Indicators</li> <li>Recognised village by village Social<br/>Housing needs (NIHE)</li> <li>Number of housing completions by</li> </ul> | dwelling type, size and density   Homelessness figures       |                              |  | <ul><li>National and local crime statistics<br/>(NISRA)</li><li>Crime rate figures (NISRA)</li></ul> |   | The provision of new shared community facilities such as reuse of old underused green spaces such as churchyards etc. | enhancing the historic asset in line with conservation principles and requirements and simultaneously | promoting a sense of place        |   |
|--|--|------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Will it increase access to affordable housing?   | Will it encourage a range of dwelling type, size and tenure? | Will it reduce homelessness? | Will it reduce actual levels of crime?   | Will it reduce the fear of crime?  | Will it encourage engagement in community activities? | 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? |
| To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home   |  |                              | To reduce crime and anti-social activity |  |   | To encourage a sense  | of community and promote a more equal   |                                   |   |
| Housing  |  |                              | Crime Prevention and & Community Safety  |  |   |   | Community<br>Identity   |                                   |   |

|                              |  | Will it encourage people to respect and value their                         |       |  |
|------------------------------|--|---|-------|--|
|                              |  |   |       |  |
| Accessibility                | To improve   | Will it improve the level of investment in key community services?          | •     | The provision of new health, education facilities  |
|                              | accessibility to key services especially for                 | Will it make access more affordable?  | •     | The provision of new public transport  |
|                              | those most in need   | Will it make access easier for those without access to a car?               |       |  |
| Traffic                      | To reduce the effect of traffic on the                       | Will it reduce traffic volumes and congestion?                              | •     | Average distance / time travelled to work or school Percentage of population travelling to Work or school by means of public |
|                              | environment  | Will it increase the proportion of journeys using modes other than the car? | • •   | Transport (or non-mechanical)<br>Traffic volume figures<br>Traffic congestion figures  |
|                              |  | Will it encourage walking and cycling?                                      |       |  |
|                              | To improve water quality; conserve water                     | Will it improve the quality of surface and ground water?                    | • • • | National water quality figures (NIEA)<br>NI Water - water quality figures<br>Water consumption figures (NI Water             |
| Water Quality &<br>Resources | resources and provide<br>for sustainable<br>sources of water | Will it improve drinking water quality?                                     |       | Data)  |
|                              | ynpply   | Will it reduce water consumption and improve water efficiency?              |       |  |
|                              |  | Will it improve air quality?  | •     | Air quality data   |
| Air Quality                  | To improve air quality                                       | Will it help achieve the objectives of the Air<br>Quality Management Plan?  |       |  |

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|              |  | Will it reduce emissions of key pollutants?  |     |   |
|--------------|--|--|-----|---|
|              |  | Will it protect, conserve and enhance priority habitats and habitats of district of local importance and create habitats in areas of deficiency? | • • | Number of SAC and SPA sites<br>Area of new open space   |
|              |  | Will it protect, conserve and enhance species diversity; and in particular avoid harm to protected and priority species?                         | • • | Number of areas designated for their<br>Nature conservation interest<br>Condition of designated sites |
| Biodiversity | To conserve and enhance biodiversity           | Will it protect, conserve and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest at the regional or national level?                 |     |   |
|              |  | Will it improve access to and promote the educational value of sites of biodiversity value?  |     |   |
|              |  | Will it protect, conserve and enhance woodland cover and trees and promote their management?   |     |   |
|              |  | Will it improve the landscape character of the districts unique countryside and improve the visual amenity of open spaces?                       | •   | Areas of landscape quality  |
| Landscape &  | To maintain and enhance the character          | Will it enhance the quality of priority areas for townscape and public realm enhancements?   | •   | green spaces within towns and villages  |
| Townscape    | and quality of<br>landscapes and<br>townscapes | Will it protect and enhance local distinctiveness and sense of place?  | •   | Areas of Townscape Character  |
|              |  | Will it minimise visual intrusion and protect views?   |     |   |
|              |  | Will it decrease litter in urban areas and open spaces?  |     |   |

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|                           |  | will it protect nistoric character and historic assets in towns and villages   | <ul> <li>Number of conservation areas</li> </ul>   |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| ,                         | To protect, conserve and, where                      | Will it protect and enhance Conservation Areas and other sites, features and areas of historical and cultural value? | scheduled monuments and listed buildings (and those at risk)  Number of unauthorised developments occurring resulting                      |
| Historic<br>Environment & | appropriate ,enhance the historic                    | Will it protect listed buildings and their settings?   | <ul><li>in the full or partial loss of listed building</li><li>Number of new tourist facilities</li></ul>                                  |
| Cultural Assets           | environment and                                      | Will it encourage sustainable tourism growth?  | generated by historical and cultural assets  |
|                           |  | Will it help preserve, enhance and record archaeological features and their settings?                                | <ul> <li>Number of ASAls, AAPs, and Historic<br/>Parks and Gardens</li> <li>Access to heritage assets</li> </ul>                           |
|                           |  | Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption and the need to travel?                  | <ul> <li>Percentage of energy from renewable</li> </ul>  |
| Climate Change            | To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce | Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?                            | <ul> <li>sources</li> <li>Energy consumed by type</li> <li>Percentage of energy from renewable</li> </ul>                                  |
|                           | vulnerability to climate<br>change                   | Will it reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances?  | <ul> <li>Sources – by type</li> <li>Carbon dioxide emissions</li> <li>CfC emissions</li> <li>Travel times of population – NISRA</li> </ul> |
| Flooding                  | To reduce flood risk<br>and the adverse              | Will it reduce the risk of damage to property from storm events?   | <ul> <li>Percentage of land at 'significant' risk of Flooding</li> </ul>   |
|                           |  |  |  |

|  | Recycling targets     Council recycling figures  | <ul> <li>Proportion of development on brownfield sites</li> <li>Proportion of development within the urban footprint</li> </ul>  |
|--|--|--|
| Will it minimise the risk of flooding from rivers and watercourses to people and property? | Will it help reduce the impact of increased urban temperatures on people and property?  Will it lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources?  Will it reduce household waste?  Will it increase waste recovery and recycling and improve facilities?  Will it reduce hazardous waste? | Will it minimise development on greenfield sites? Will it ensure that, where possible, new development occurs on derelict; vacant and underused previously developed land and buildings? |
| consequences of flooding   | To minimise waste production and use of non-renewable materials  | To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  |
|  | Waste<br>Management  | Land and Soil  |

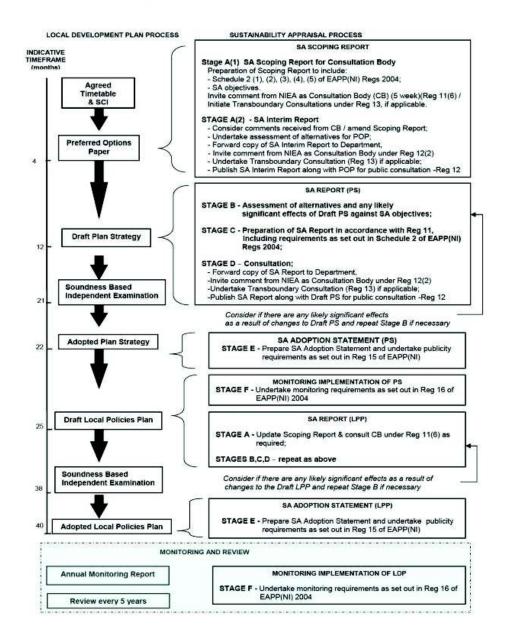
| <ul> <li>Proportion of development on brownfield sites</li> <li>Proportion of development within the urban footprint</li> <li>DARD classes of land quality</li> <li>(Agricultural Land Classification NI)</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Business start-up figures (DETI, NISRA)</li> <li>Economic activity rates</li> <li>Amount of employment floorspace created through planning permissions</li> <li>Area of employment land lost to housing or other uses</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>National unemployment figures</li> <li>Amount of employment floorspace</li> <li>Created through planning permissions</li> <li>Employment activity rates</li> <li>Average income figures</li> <li>Proportion of development on brownfield sites</li> </ul> |
|--|---|--|
| Will it ensure contaminated land is remediated as appropriate? Will it minimise the loss of soils to development and maintain and enhance soil quality? Will it reduce the risk of subsidence and heave?             | 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? | 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? Will it promote regeneration, reducing disparity with surrounding areas?                          |
|  | To encourage sustainable economic growth  | To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment  To reduce disparities in economic performance and  |
|  | Economic Growth   | Employment Conomic Regeneration  |

|                                  | <ul> <li>Amount of employment floorspace created through planning permissions</li> </ul> |  |  | <ul> <li>Average distance travelled to work or school</li> </ul> | Percentage of population travelling to<br>Work or school by means of public<br>Transport (or non-mechanical) | Percentage of population travelling to     Work or school by means of public        | Transport (or non-mechanical)  Bus station usage figures | <ul> <li>Proportion of households with hourly<br/>or better daytime bus service to district<br/>or City Centre</li> </ul> |            |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|------------|
|                                  | Will it encourage indigenous business?   | Will it encourage inward investment?   | Will it make land and property available for business development? | Will it reduce commuting?  | Will it improve accessibility throughout the district 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? | nal Spatial Strategies and Local Development  |            |
| promote sustainable regeneration | To encourage and   | accommodate both indigenous and inward | investment   | To encourage efficient   | and sustainable<br>patterns of movement<br>in support of economic  | growth  |  | nability Appraisal of Regiol  |            |
|                                  |  | Investment                             |  |  | Efficient<br>Movement  |   |  | Source: Adapted from Sustainability Appraisal of Regiol<br>Documents,   | ODPM, 2005 |

## Appendix 6

**SA/SEA Key Stages** 

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



### Appendix 7

# Compatibility Matrices

#### Key to symbols on Compatibility Matrices

| Assessment Symbol | Explanation of Symbol                            |
|-------------------|--|
| +                 | Positive Impact                                  |
| -                 | Negative Impact                                  |
| 1                 | Both positive and negative impacts or unclear in |
|                   | absence of further detail                        |
| 0                 | Neutral or no impact                             |

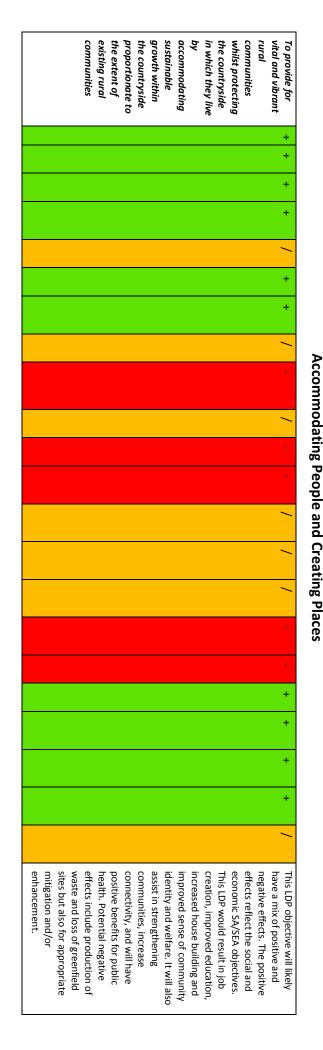
|  | including<br>health and<br>education.   | community<br>services                                  | public<br>administrative                            | leisure<br>activities,                                  | service centres for shops,                                | economic hubs<br>and main                               | To build the 3 main towns as                             |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|
|  |   |  |   |   |   |   | +  |
|  |   |  |   |   |   |   | +  |
|  |   |  |   |   |   |   | +  |
|  |   |  |   |   |   |   | +  |
|  |   |  |   |   |   |   | /  |
|  |   |  |   |   |   |   | +  |
|  |   |  |   |   |   |   | +  |
|  |   |  |   |   |   |   | /  |
|  |   |  |   |   |   |   | +  |
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|  |   |  |   |   |   |   | +  |
|  |   |  |   |   |   |   | +  |
| ac<br>de   | us ok pi  | su th  | pc se   | ar  | ob ef   | × ±   | fo T   |
| Possible negative effects would be production of additional waste and degradation of land quality. | biodiversity however this LDP objective allows for greater use of brownfield sites. | the area of impermeable surfaces and potential loss of | services and facilities and public transport. Mixed | and employees would be well-connected to existing jobs, | effects on most of the SA/SEA objectives as new residents | the 3 main towns and this would have generally positive | This LDP objective involves focusing most development in |

#### To reduce poverty and social exclusion To improve the health and wellbeing of the population 2. To improve the education and skills of the population To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home To reduce crime and anti-social activity To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply. To improve air quality 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes 13. To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of 16. To minimise the production of waste production and use of non-renewable materials 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth Compatibility Summary

**Accommodating People and Creating Places** 

| hinte       | their       | daily    | meet        | servi    | comr   | shops and | centr                 | as local                       | that                         | and ı                        | local                          | the n                      | consu                      | To pr                         |  |
|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| hinterlands | their rural | needs of | meeting the | services | nunity | s and     | centres for           | cal                            | that they act                | and villages so              | local towns                    | the role of                | consolidate                | To protect and                |  |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | +                             |  |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | +                             |  |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | 0                             |  |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | +                             |  |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | _                             |  |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | +                             |  |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | +                             |  |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | \                             | Þ  |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | 0                             | Accommodating People and Creating Places |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | _                             | noda                                     |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | _                             | ting                                     |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | _                             | Реор                                     |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | _                             | le an                                    |
|             | _           | _        | _           | _        | _      | _         | _                     | _                              | _                            | _                            | _                              | _                          | _                          | _                             | d Cre                                    |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | _                             | ating                                    |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            |                               | Plac                                     |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | 0                             | es                                       |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | 0                             |  |
|             | _           | _        | _           | _        | _      | _         | _                     | _                              | _                            | _                            | _                              | _                          | _                          | +                             |  |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | _                             |  |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | 0                             |  |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | \                             |  |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            | +                             |  |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           | ma                    | lin                            | des                          | obj                          | cor                            | alti                       | cor                        | 파i                            |  |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           | may be impacted upon. | linkages and existing habitats | designated sites, ecological | objectives, where nationally | conflict with the biodiversity | although there may be some | compatible with the SA/SEA | This LDP objective is broadly |  |
|             |             |          |             |          |        |           |                       |                                |                              |                              |                                |                            |                            |                               |  |

#### SA/SEA Objectives To reduce poverty and social exclusion To improve the health and wellbeing of the population 2. To improve the education and skills of the population To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply To improve air quality To conserve and enhance biodiversity To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of To minimise the production of waste production and 16. use of non-renewable materials 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources To encourage sustainable economic growth To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth



#### SA/SEA Objectives LDP Objective No.03 1. To reduce poverty and social exclusion To improve the health and wellbeing of the population 2. To improve the education and skills of the population 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply. To improve air quality 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes 13. To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change 15. To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding 16. To minimise the production of waste production and use of non-renewable materials 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth Summary Compatibility

| To provide for     | + | <br><u> </u> | _ | + | + | _ | / | _ | • | _ | _ | _ | _        | _ | 1 | \ | + | + | + | + |
|--------------------|---|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10,950 new         |   |              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| homes by 2030 in   |   |              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| a range of         |   |              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| housing capable    |   |              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| of meeting the     |   |              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | <u>_</u> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| needs of families, |   |              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | <u>_</u> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| the elderly and    |   |              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | <u>_</u> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| disabled, and      |   |              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | <u>_</u> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| single people, at  |   |              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | <u>_</u> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| locations          |   |              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| accessible to      |   |              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| community          |   |              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| services, leisure  |   |              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | <u>_</u> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| and recreational   |   |              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | <u>_</u> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Facilities, for    |   |              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | <u>_</u> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| those people       |   |              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | <u>_</u> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| with and without   |   |              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | <u>_</u> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| a car              |   |              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | _ |          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

#### To reduce poverty and social exclusion To improve the health and wellbeing of the population 2. To improve the education and skills of the population To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment **Accommodating People and Creating Places** To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply. To improve air quality 11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity 12. To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes 13. To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets 14. To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change 15. To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding 16. To minimise the production of waste production and use of non-renewable materials 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources 18. To encourage sustainable economic growth 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth Compatibility Summary

| the environment | to neighbours or | significant harm | lead to | and does not | communities          | their own                      | remain within                | people to                      | which allows                   | development                 | accommodating               | disabled by                   | elderly and                     | and carers of the          | growing families          | needs of both               | To recognise the         |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|---------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | +                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | +                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | 0                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | +                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | 0                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | + + +                    |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             |                          |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | 0                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | 0                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | 0                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | 0                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | 0                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | _                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | \                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | 0                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | \                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | 1                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | \                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | +                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | +                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | 0                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         |              |                      |                                |                              |                                |                                |                             |                             |                               |                                 |                            |                           |                             | +                        |
|                 |                  |                  |         | development. | of accommodating new | the land resources as a result | Potential negative effect on | achieve satisfying employment. | also improve carers ability to | local communities. It would | and foster the wellbeing of | to improve access to services | those they care for should help | which allows them close to | accommodating development | families and carers through | Recognising the needs of |

| No.05 | SA/SEA Objective Objective   |
|-------|--|
|       | 6  |
| 1.    | To reduce poverty and social exclusion   |
| 2.    | To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  |
| 3.    | To improve the education and skills of the population  |
| 4.    | To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                     |
| 5.    | To reduce crime and anti-social activity   |
| 6.    | To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                       |
| 7.    | To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                            |
| 8.    | To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   |
| 9.    | To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply |
| 10.   | To improve air quality   |
| 11.   | To conserve and enhance biodiversity   |
| 12.   | To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                         |
| 13.   | To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                 |
| 14.   | To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                   |
| 15.   | To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding   |
| 16.   | To minimise the production of waste production and use of non-renewable materials                      |
| 17.   | To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  |
| 18.   | To encourage sustainable economic growth   |
| 19.   | To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment                             |
| 20.   | To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     |
| 21.   | To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                     |
| 22.   | To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                              |
|       | Compatibility<br>Summary   |
|       |  |

|   | plan                    | the community                | transportation in           | of modes of      | through a variety        | they serve,              | communities                   | accessible to the               | locations             | facilities at                 | new community               | development of             | To facilitate the +           |  |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
|   |                         |                              |                             |                  |                          |                          |                               |                                 |                       |                               |                             |                            | +                             |  |
|   |                         |                              |                             |                  |                          |                          |                               |                                 |                       |                               |                             |                            | +                             |  |
|   |                         |                              |                             |                  |                          |                          |                               |                                 |                       |                               |                             |                            | +                             |  |
|   |                         |                              |                             |                  |                          |                          |                               |                                 |                       |                               |                             |                            | 0 +                           |  |
|   |                         |                              |                             |                  |                          |                          |                               |                                 |                       |                               |                             |                            | +                             |  |
|   |                         |                              |                             | _                | _                        | _                        | _                             | _                               | _                     |                               | _                           |                            |                               |  |
|   |                         |                              |                             |                  |                          |                          |                               |                                 |                       |                               |                             |                            | 0                             | Acc                                      |
|   |                         |                              |                             |                  |                          |                          |                               |                                 |                       |                               |                             |                            |                               | mm                                       |
|   |                         |                              |                             |                  |                          |                          |                               |                                 |                       |                               |                             |                            | /                             | Accommodating People and Creating Places |
|   |                         |                              |                             | _                | _                        | _                        | _                             | _                               | _                     | _                             | _                           |                            | /                             | າg Pe                                    |
|   |                         |                              |                             | _                | _                        | _                        | _                             | _                               | _                     | _                             | _                           |                            |                               | ople a                                   |
|   |                         |                              |                             |                  |                          |                          |                               |                                 |                       |                               |                             |                            |                               | and C                                    |
|   |                         |                              |                             |                  |                          |                          |                               |                                 |                       |                               |                             |                            | /                             | reatir                                   |
|   |                         |                              |                             |                  |                          |                          |                               |                                 |                       |                               |                             |                            | /                             | าg Pla                                   |
|   |                         |                              |                             |                  |                          |                          |                               |                                 |                       |                               |                             |                            | /                             | ces                                      |
|   |                         |                              |                             |                  |                          |                          |                               |                                 |                       |                               |                             |                            | 1                             |  |
|   |                         |                              |                             |                  |                          |                          |                               |                                 |                       |                               |                             |                            | /                             |  |
|   |                         |                              |                             |                  |                          |                          |                               |                                 |                       |                               |                             |                            | +                             |  |
|   |                         |                              |                             |                  |                          |                          |                               |                                 |                       |                               |                             |                            | +                             |  |
|   |                         |                              |                             |                  |                          |                          |                               |                                 |                       |                               |                             |                            | +                             |  |
|   |                         |                              |                             |                  |                          |                          |                               |                                 |                       |                               |                             |                            | +                             |  |
| resultant loss of blodiversity.  Extent of impact will depend on site location and opportunities for mitigation and/or enhancement. | of greenfield sites and | resources. There may be loss | enhancement of biodiversity | conservation and | objectives regarding the | objective and the SA/SEA | relationship between this LDP | There is a potentially negative | landscape objectives. | assets, cultural heritage and | objectives and the material | compatible with the SA/SEA | This LDP objective is broadly |  |

| SA/SEA Objectives  |
|--|
| To reduce poverty and social exclusion   |
| To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  |
| To improve the education and skills of the population  |
| To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                     |
| To reduce crime and anti-social activity   |
| To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                       |
| To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                            |
| To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   |
| To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply |
| To improve air quality   |
| To conserve and enhance biodiversity   |
| To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                         |
| To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                 |
| To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                   |
| To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding   |
| To minimise the production of waste production and use of non-renewable materials                      |
| To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  |
| To encourage sustainable economic growth   |
| To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment                             |
| To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     |
| To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                     |
| To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                              |
| Compatibility<br>Summary   |
|  |

| equality of opportunity. | together with            | bring people                 | spaces" to                  | "shared                  | promoting                     | whilst                          | communities                | our                          | differences in           | e cultural                 | accommodat                    | 70                              |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | +                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               | _                               |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | +                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | +                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | +                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | +                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | +                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | 0                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | 0                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | 0                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | 0                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | 0                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | +                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | +                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | 0                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | 0                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | 0                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | 0                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | 0                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | 0                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | +                               |
|                          |                          | _                            | _                           | _                        | _                             | _                               | _                          | _                            | _                        | _                          | _                             | +                               |
|                          |                          |                              |                             |                          |                               |                                 |                            |                              |                          |                            |                               | +                               |
|                          | c,                       | CC                           | al                          | of                       | #                             | 9                               | of.                        | e<br>e                       | te                       | #                          | ir                            | 11                              |
|                          | crime and fear of crime. | community should also reduce | alongside a strong sense of | of cultural differences, | the population. An acceptance | overall health and wellbeing of | of community and improving | exclusion, encouraging sense | terms of reducing social | the SA/SEA particularly in | impact upon the objectives of | This LDP has a broadly positive |

#### SA/SEA Objectives To reduce poverty and social exclusion 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population To improve the education and skills of the population To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply To improve air quality To conserve and enhance biodiversity To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of To minimise the production of waste production and use of non-renewable materials 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources To encourage sustainable economic growth To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth

|  | private car.             | without a                   | including those            | community,                 | members of the                 | accessible to al             | where they are                  | locations                   | variety of          | 2030 at a                     | 00 new jobs by                 | creation of 8, 5         | To facilitate the             |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
|  |                          |                             |                            |                            | 10                             | '                            |                                 |                             |                     |                               |                                |                          | +                             |
|  |                          |                             |                            |                            |                                |                              |                                 |                             |                     |                               |                                |                          | +                             |
|  |                          |                             |                            |                            |                                |                              |                                 |                             |                     |                               |                                |                          | +                             |
|  |                          |                             |                            |                            |                                |                              |                                 |                             |                     |                               |                                |                          | +                             |
|  |                          |                             |                            |                            |                                |                              |                                 |                             |                     |                               |                                |                          | +                             |
|  |                          |                             |                            |                            |                                |                              |                                 |                             |                     |                               |                                |                          | +                             |
|  |                          |                             |                            |                            |                                |                              |                                 |                             |                     |                               |                                |                          | +                             |
|  |                          |                             |                            |                            |                                |                              |                                 |                             |                     |                               |                                |                          | _                             |
|  |                          |                             |                            |                            |                                |                              |                                 |                             |                     |                               |                                |                          | _                             |
|  | _                        | _                           | _                          | _                          |                                | _                            | _                               | _                           | _                   | _                             | _                              |                          | _                             |
|  | _                        | _                           | _                          | _                          | _                              | _                            | _                               | _                           | _                   | _                             | _                              | _                        | 1                             |
|  | i                        | i                           | i                          | i                          | _                              | i                            | i                               | i                           | i                   | i                             | i                              | i                        | <u> </u>                      |
|  | _                        | _                           | _                          | _                          |                                | _                            | _                               | _                           | _                   | _                             | _                              |                          | _                             |
|  | <u>_</u>                 | <u>_</u>                    | <u>_</u>                   | <u>_</u>                   |                                | <u>_</u>                     | <u>_</u>                        | <u>_</u>                    | <u>_</u>            | <u>_</u>                      | <u>_</u>                       | <u>_</u>                 |                               |
|  |                          |                             |                            |                            |                                |                              |                                 |                             |                     |                               |                                |                          | _                             |
|  |                          |                             |                            |                            |                                |                              |                                 |                             |                     |                               |                                |                          | _                             |
|  | _                        | _                           | _                          | _                          |                                | _                            | _                               | _                           | _                   | _                             | _                              | _                        | _                             |
|  |                          |                             |                            |                            |                                |                              |                                 |                             |                     |                               |                                |                          | ,                             |
|  |                          |                             |                            |                            |                                |                              |                                 |                             |                     |                               |                                |                          | +                             |
|  |                          |                             |                            |                            |                                |                              |                                 |                             |                     |                               |                                |                          | +                             |
|  |                          |                             |                            |                            |                                |                              |                                 |                             |                     |                               |                                |                          | +                             |
|  |                          |                             |                            |                            |                                |                              |                                 |                             |                     |                               |                                |                          | _                             |
|  |                          |                             |                            |                            |                                |                              |                                 |                             |                     |                               |                                |                          | _                             |
|  |                          |                             |                            |                            |                                |                              |                                 |                             |                     |                               |                                |                          | +                             |
| depei<br>oppoi<br>and e  | natur                    | The e.                      | increa                     | learni                     | Mid L                          | benef                        | Furth                           | emplo                       | positi              | of the                        | econc                          | a posi                   | This L                        |
| depend on site sell<br>opportunity for mi<br>and enhancement.            | al enviro                | xtent of                    | asing the                  | ng oppo                    | Jister by                      | it the co                    | ermore                          | oyment                      | positive effects on | SA/SE                         | mic and                        | tive eff                 | DP obje                       |
| depend on site selection and opportunity for mitigation and enhancement. | natural environment will | The extent of impact on the | increasing the skill base. | learning opportunities and | Mid Ulster by providing better | benefit the community of the | Furthermore this objective will | employment and the economy. | ts on               | of the SA/SEA. This will have | economic and social objectives | a positive effect on the | This LDP objective would have |
| ction ar<br>gation   | ×                        | t on the                    | ase.                       | es and                     | ing bett                       | ity of th                    | iective v                       | econo                       |                     | vill have                     | objectiv                       | he                       | ould ha                       |
| <u>9</u>   |                          |                             |                            |                            | ter                            | Je                           | ¥<br><b>≡</b>                   | my.                         |                     | עי                            | ves                            |                          | Ve                            |

#### SA/SEA Objectives To reduce poverty and social exclusion 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population To improve the education and skills of the population To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply To improve air quality To conserve and enhance biodiversity To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of To minimise the production of waste production and use of non-renewable materials 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources To encourage sustainable economic growth To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth Summary

| ٠ | leisure/tourism | rce, retailing, | tration,comme | sector(adminis | ) and tertiary | manufacturing              | (industry and                 | ndary sector              | &mining),seco           | forestry                    | (agriculture                | sector           | the primary                        | employment in                   | importance of              | recognising the                  | range of jobs               | diversity in the               | To promote              |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
|   | 3               |                 | .,            |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    | _                               |                            | 10                               |                             |                                | +                       |
|   |                 |                 |               |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    |                                 |                            |                                  |                             |                                | +                       |
|   |                 |                 |               |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    |                                 |                            |                                  |                             |                                | +                       |
|   |                 |                 |               | _              |                |                            | _                             |                           | _                       |                             | _                           |                  | _                                  |                                 |                            |                                  | _                           | _                              | +                       |
|   |                 |                 |               |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    |                                 |                            |                                  |                             |                                | +                       |
|   |                 |                 |               |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    |                                 |                            |                                  |                             |                                | +                       |
|   |                 |                 |               |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    |                                 |                            |                                  |                             |                                | +                       |
|   |                 |                 |               |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    |                                 |                            |                                  |                             |                                | /                       |
|   |                 |                 |               |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    |                                 |                            |                                  |                             |                                |                         |
|   |                 |                 |               |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    |                                 |                            |                                  |                             |                                | /                       |
|   |                 |                 |               |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    |                                 |                            |                                  |                             |                                |                         |
|   |                 |                 |               |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    |                                 |                            |                                  |                             | 1                              |                         |
|   |                 |                 |               |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    |                                 |                            |                                  |                             |                                | /                       |
|   |                 |                 |               |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    |                                 |                            |                                  |                             |                                |                         |
|   |                 |                 |               |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    |                                 |                            |                                  |                             |                                | /                       |
|   |                 |                 |               |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    |                                 |                            |                                  |                             |                                | /                       |
|   |                 | _               | _             | _              | _              | _                          | _                             | _                         | _                       | _                           | _                           | _                | _                                  | _                               | _                          | _                                | _                           |                                | /                       |
|   |                 |                 |               |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    |                                 |                            |                                  |                             |                                | +                       |
|   |                 |                 |               |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    |                                 |                            |                                  |                             |                                | +                       |
|   |                 |                 |               |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    |                                 |                            |                                  |                             |                                | +                       |
|   |                 |                 |               |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    |                                 |                            |                                  |                             |                                | +                       |
|   |                 |                 |               |                |                |                            |                               |                           |                         |                             |                             |                  |                                    |                                 |                            |                                  |                             |                                | +                       |
|   |                 |                 |               |                | development.   | accommodate a range of new | quality and soil resources to | conserve and enhance land | the SA/SEA objective to | may be a negative effect on | entrepreneurship that there | is accommodating | also likely. It is recognised that | well-being of the population is | impact with the health and | Therefore a significant positive | economic SA/SEA objectives. | positive relationship with the | This LDP has an obvious |

#### SA/SEA Objectives To reduce poverty and social exclusion 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population To improve the education and skills of the population To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply To improve air quality To conserve and enhance biodiversity To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of To minimise the production of waste production and use of non-renewable materials 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources To encourage sustainable economic growth To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth

|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 | businesses.                   | expanding                        | firms and                   | attracting new                  | firms by      | and small          | large, medium                    | innovation for                   | ship,                            | entrepreneur-                  | accommodate                    | and                            | To recognise                   |
|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | +                              |
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | +                              |
| _         |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | +                              |
| _         |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | _                              |
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | _                              |
| _         |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | +                              |
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | +                              |
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | 0                              |
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | \                              |
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | _                              |
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | _                              |
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | \                              |
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | _                              |
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | _                              |
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | _                              |
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | \                              |
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | \                              |
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | 1                              |
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | +                              |
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | +                              |
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | +                              |
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | +                              |
|           |                           |                          |                          |                                |                                 |                               |                                  |                             |                                 |               |                    |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                |                                |                                | +                              |
| measures. | environmental enhancement | judicious mitigation and | however may be offset by | expanding businesses. This can | resources to facilitate new and | enhance land quality and soil | SA/SEA objective to conserve and | be a negative effect on the | entrepreneurship that there may | accommodating | recognized that in | population is also likely. It is | the health and well-being of the | significant positive impact with | SA/SEA objectives. Therefore a | relationship with the economic | and 09 this LDP has a positive | As with LDP objectives No.s 08 |

| Objective No.10 | SA/SEA Objectives  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1.              | To reduce poverty and social exclusion   |
| 2.              | To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  |
| 3.              | To improve the education and skills of the population  |
| 4.              | To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                     |
| 5.              | To reduce crime and anti-social activity   |
| 6.              | To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                       |
| 7.              | To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                            |
| 8.              | To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   |
| 9.              | To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply |
| 10.             | To improve air quality   |
| 11.             | To conserve and enhance biodiversity   |
| 12.             | To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                         |
| 13.             | To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                 |
| 14.             | To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                   |
| 15.             | To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding   |
| 16.             | To minimise the production of waste production and use of non-renewable materials                      |
| 17.             | To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  |
| 18.             | To encourage sustainable economic growth   |
| 19.             | To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment                             |
| 20.             | To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     |
| 21.             | To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                     |
| 22.             | To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                              |
|                 | Compatibility<br>Summary   |

|                           |                         | rural locations                   | particularly in      | working,                   | and home                         | employment            | self-                          | importance of              | recognise the               | The need to                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | +                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | +                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | +                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | +                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             |                               |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | +                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | +                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | 0                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | +                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | 0                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | +                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | /                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | /                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | /                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | +                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | 0                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | +                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | /                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | +                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | +                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | +                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | +                             |
|                           |                         |                                   |                      |                            |                                  |                       |                                |                            |                             | +                             |
| accommodate home working. | development required to | objectives as a result additional | SA/SEA environmental | number of mixed impacts on | objectives for the population. A | health and well-being | positive relationship with the | objectives and also have a | to meet the SA/SEA economic | This LDP objective would help |

Creating jobs and promoting prosperity

#### SA/SEA Objectives To reduce poverty and social exclusion To improve the health and wellbeing of the population To improve the education and skills of the population 3. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a 4. decent home 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity 6. To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply To improve air quality To conserve and enhance biodiversity To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of To minimise the production of waste production and use of non-renewable materials 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources To encourage sustainable economic growth To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth Summary

| population. | heating for the | lighting and | affordable | sustainable and | providing | enterprise and | investment in   | attracting                | local economy,                | money for the               | generating            | means of                      | energy both as a       | of Renewable           | encourage use             | provide and                    | The need to            |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | +                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | +                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | 0                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | 0                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | 0                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | 0                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | 0                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | 0                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | +                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | +                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | /                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | /                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | /                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | +                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | +                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | +                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | /                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | +                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | +                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | +                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | +                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                |                 |                           |                               |                             |                       |                               |                        |                        |                           |                                | +                      |
|             |                 |              |            |                 |           |                | infrastructure. | of improvements to energy | of our landscapes as a result | protection of the character | cultural heritage and | conservation of biodiversity, | conflict regarding the | Some possible areas of | objectives of the SA/SEA. | positive relationship with the | This LDP has a broadly |

Creating jobs and promoting prosperity

#### SA/SEA Objectives 1. To reduce poverty and social exclusion 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population 3. To improve the education and skills of the population 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply To improve air quality To conserve and enhance biodiversity To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding To minimise the production of waste production and 16. use of non-renewable materials 17. To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources To encourage sustainable economic growth 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth Compatibility

| flooding | consequences of | and the adverse          | reduce floodrisk            | change and             | to climate         | and vulnerability             | contributions             | To reduce                |                          |  |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
|          | ġ,              | e.                       | isk                         |                        |                    | lity                          |                           |                          |                          |  |
|          | _               | _                        | _                           | _                      | _                  | _                             | _                         | _                        | +                        |  |
|          |                 |                          |                             |                        |                    |                               |                           |                          | 0                        |  |
|          |                 |                          |                             |                        |                    |                               |                           |                          | +                        |  |
|          |                 |                          |                             |                        |                    |                               |                           |                          | 0                        |  |
|          |                 |                          |                             |                        |                    |                               |                           |                          | +                        |  |
|          |                 |                          |                             |                        |                    |                               |                           |                          | 0                        | Enh  |
|          |                 |                          |                             |                        |                    |                               |                           |                          | +                        | ancin  |
|          |                 |                          |                             |                        |                    |                               |                           |                          | +                        | Enhancing the environment and improving intrastructure |
| _        | _               | _                        | _                           | _                      | _                  | _                             | _                         | _                        | +                        | envi   |
|          |                 |                          |                             |                        |                    |                               |                           |                          | +                        | ronm   |
|          |                 |                          |                             |                        |                    |                               |                           |                          | +                        | ent a  |
| _        | _               | _                        | _                           | _                      | _                  | _                             | _                         | _                        | +                        | and Ir   |
|          |                 |                          |                             |                        |                    |                               |                           |                          |                          | npro   |
|          |                 |                          |                             |                        |                    |                               |                           |                          |                          | ⊻mg i  |
|          |                 |                          |                             |                        |                    |                               |                           |                          | +                        | intras   |
|          |                 |                          |                             |                        |                    |                               |                           |                          | 0                        | truct  |
|          |                 |                          |                             |                        |                    |                               |                           |                          | +                        | ure  |
|          |                 |                          |                             |                        |                    |                               |                           |                          | +                        |  |
|          |                 |                          |                             |                        |                    |                               |                           |                          | 0                        |  |
|          |                 |                          |                             |                        |                    |                               |                           |                          | +                        |  |
|          |                 |                          |                             |                        |                    |                               |                           |                          | +                        |  |
|          |                 |                          |                             |                        |                    |                               |                           |                          | +                        |  |
|          |                 | be                       | gru                         | bic                    | syı                | flo                           | ch                        | 00                       | Th                       |  |
|          |                 | being SA/SEA objectives. | growth and health and well- | biodiversity, economic | nergies within the | flooding thereby allowing for | change reduce the risk of | contributions to climate | This LDP seeks to reduce |  |

#### SA/SEA Objectives 1. To reduce poverty and social exclusion 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population 3. To improve the education and skills of the population 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply To improve air quality To conserve and enhance biodiversity To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding To minimise the production of waste production and 16. use of non-renewable materials To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources 17. To encourage sustainable economic growth 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth Summary Compatibility

| and wellbeing | promote health | opportunity and | economic | leisure and | enhanced | quality design,    | biodiversity,                  | achieve                    | environment to              | built                  | natural and          | enhance the            | protect and           | The need to              |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
|               |                |                 |          |             |          |                    |                                |                            |                             |                        |                      |                        |                       | +                        |
|               |                |                 |          |             |          |                    |                                |                            |                             |                        |                      |                        |                       | +                        |
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|               |                |                 |          |             |          |                    |                                |                            |                             |                        |                      |                        |                       | +                        |
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|               |                |                 |          |             |          |                    |                                |                            |                             |                        |                      |                        |                       | +                        |
|               |                |                 |          |             |          | improve wellbeing. | access into protected sites to | being objectives enhancing | growth and health and well- | Biodiversity, economic | synergies within the | environment allows for | the natural and built | Protecting and enhancing |

Enhancing the environment and improving infrastructure

#### SA/SEA Objectives 1. To reduce poverty and social exclusion 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population 3. To improve the education and skills of the population 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply To improve air quality To conserve and enhance biodiversity To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding To minimise the production of waste production and 16. use of non-renewable materials To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources 17. To encourage sustainable economic growth 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth Summary Compatibility

| health                           | interests of public       | particularly in the      | management             | and waste            | infrastructure,          | and sewerage               | power, water                | investment in             | accommodate                | The need to               |  |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
|                                  |                           |                          |                        |                      |                          |                            |                             |                           |                            | +                         |  |
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|                                  |                           |                          |                        |                      |                          |                            |                             |                           |                            | _                         | d imp  |
|                                  |                           |                          |                        |                      |                          |                            |                             |                           |                            | +                         | rovin  |
|                                  |                           |                          |                        |                      |                          |                            |                             |                           |                            | +                         | gint   |
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|                                  |                           | _                        |                        |                      |                          |                            |                             |                           |                            | +                         | uctur  |
|                                  | _                         |                          | _                      | _                    | _                        | _                          | _                           | _                         | _                          | +                         | æ  |
|                                  |                           |                          |                        |                      |                          |                            |                             |                           |                            | +                         |  |
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|                                  |                           |                          |                        |                      |                          |                            |                             |                           |                            | +                         |  |
| natural and historic environment | objective to conserve the | conflict with the SA/SEA | objectives. Some minor | SA/SEA environmental | effects with most of the | There are also synergistic | material assets objectives. | health and population and | compatible with the SA/SEA | This objective is broadly |  |

| Objective | SA/SEA<br>Objecti  |
|-----------|--|
| .,        | ives   |
| 1.        | To reduce poverty and social exclusion   |
| 2.        | To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  |
| 3.        | To improve the education and skills of the population  |
| 4.        | To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                     |
| 5.        | To reduce crime and anti-social activity   |
| 6.        | To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                       |
| 7.        | To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                            |
| 8.        | To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   |
| 9.        | To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply |
| 10.       | To improve air quality   |
| 11.       | To conserve and enhance biodiversity   |
| 12.       | To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                         |
| 13.       | To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                 |
| 14.       | To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                   |
| 15.       | To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding   |
| 16.       | To minimise the production of waste production and use of non-renewable materials                      |
| 17.       | To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources  |
| 18.       | To encourage sustainable economic growth   |
| 19.       | To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment                             |
| 20.       | To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     |
| 21.       | To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                     |
| 22.       | To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                              |
|           | Summary  |

| transport | modes of | sustainable | safety and more | improve vehicle | congestion and          | alleviate                | travel Times,              | to Improve                  | transportation             | investment in          | accommodating            | through               | hinterland            | their rural              | settlements and         | within                        | between and                 | connectivity               | The improve                   |
|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
|           |          |             |                 |                 |                         |                          |                            |                             |                            |                        |                          |                       |                       |                          |                         |                               |                             |                            | +                             |
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|           |          |             |                 |                 |                         |                          |                            |                             |                            |                        |                          |                       |                       |                          |                         |                               |                             |                            | /                             |
|           |          |             |                 |                 |                         |                          |                            |                             |                            |                        |                          |                       |                       |                          |                         |                               |                             |                            | /                             |
|           |          |             |                 |                 |                         |                          |                            |                             |                            |                        |                          |                       |                       |                          |                         |                               |                             |                            | /                             |
|           |          |             |                 |                 |                         |                          |                            |                             |                            |                        |                          |                       |                       |                          |                         |                               |                             |                            | /                             |
|           |          |             |                 |                 |                         |                          |                            |                             |                            |                        |                          |                       |                       |                          |                         |                               |                             |                            | /                             |
|           |          |             |                 |                 |                         |                          |                            |                             |                            |                        |                          |                       |                       |                          |                         |                               |                             |                            | /                             |
|           |          |             |                 |                 |                         |                          |                            |                             |                            |                        |                          |                       |                       |                          |                         |                               |                             |                            | /                             |
|           |          |             |                 |                 |                         |                          |                            |                             |                            |                        |                          |                       |                       |                          |                         |                               |                             |                            | +                             |
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|           |          |             |                 |                 | Ξï                      | to                       | gre                        | eff                         | qu                         | <u> </u>               | en                       | un                    | W.                    | tra                      | ph                      | the                           | ob                          | 00                         | Τh                            |
|           |          | _           | _               | _               | improved infrastructure | to travel as a result of | greater numbers encouraged | efficiency improved, whilst | quality as journey times / | Mixed impacts upon air | environmental interests. | unavoidable damage to | which could result in | transport infrastructure | physical improvement of | the potential for conflict in | objectives however there is | compatible with the SA/SEA | This LDP objective is broadly |

# Enhancing the environment and improving infrastructure

| <b>Objective</b> | Objective  | SA/SEA        |  |  |
|------------------|--|---------------|--|--|
|                  | P C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C  |               |  |  |
| 1.               | To reduce poverty and social exclusion   |               |  |  |
| 2.               | To improve the health and wellbeing of the population  |               |  |  |
| 3.               | To improve the education and skills of the population  |               |  |  |
| 4.               | To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home                                     |               |  |  |
| 5.               | To reduce crime and anti-social activity   |               |  |  |
| 6.               | To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society                       |               |  |  |
| 7.               | To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need                            |               |  |  |
| 8.               | To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment   |               |  |  |
| 9.               | To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply |               |  |  |
| 10.              | To improve air quality   |               |  |  |
| 11.              | To conserve and enhance biodiversity   |               |  |  |
| 12.              | To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes                         |               |  |  |
| 13.              | To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets                 |               |  |  |
| 14.              | To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change                   |               |  |  |
| 15.              | To reduce flood risk and the adverse consequences of flooding  |               |  |  |
| 16.              | To minimise the production of waste production and use of non-renewable materials                      |               |  |  |
| 17.              | To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resource   | es            |  |  |
| 18.              | To encourage sustainable economic growth   |               |  |  |
| 19.              | To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment                             |               |  |  |
| 20.              | To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration                     |               |  |  |
| 21.              | To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment                                     |               |  |  |
| 22.              | To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth                              |               |  |  |
|                  | Summary  | Compatibility |  |  |

|   |                | need to travel         | reducing the               | households whilst             | private     | business and                  | the need of                  | which both meets          | communication                 | through tele-          | connectivity              | improve                   | The need to                  |
|---|----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
|   |                |                        |                            | lst                           |             |                               |                              | Ť                         |                               |                        |                           |                           | +                            |
|   |                |                        |                            |                               |             |                               |                              |                           |                               |                        |                           |                           | +                            |
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|   |                |                        |                            |                               |             |                               |                              |                           |                               |                        |                           |                           | +                            |
|   |                |                        |                            |                               |             |                               |                              |                           |                               |                        |                           |                           | +                            |
|   |                |                        |                            |                               |             |                               |                              |                           |                               |                        |                           |                           | +                            |
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|   |                |                        |                            |                               |             |                               |                              |                           |                               |                        |                           |                           | +                            |
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|   |                |                        |                            |                               |             |                               |                              |                           |                               |                        |                           |                           | +                            |
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|   |                |                        |                            |                               |             |                               |                              |                           |                               |                        |                           |                           | +                            |
|   |                |                        |                            |                               |             |                               |                              |                           |                               |                        |                           |                           | 0                            |
|   |                |                        |                            |                               |             |                               |                              |                           |                               |                        |                           |                           | +                            |
|   |                |                        |                            |                               |             |                               |                              |                           |                               |                        |                           |                           |                              |
|   |                |                        |                            |                               |             |                               |                              |                           |                               |                        |                           |                           | /                            |
|   |                |                        |                            | _                             | _           | _                             | _                            | _                         | _                             | _                      | _                         | _                         | +                            |
|   |                |                        |                            |                               |             |                               |                              |                           |                               |                        |                           |                           | +                            |
|   |                |                        |                            |                               |             |                               |                              |                           |                               |                        |                           |                           | +                            |
|   |                |                        |                            |                               |             |                               |                              |                           |                               |                        |                           |                           | +                            |
|   |                |                        |                            |                               |             |                               |                              |                           |                               |                        |                           |                           | +                            |
| in e  | en             | efi                    | m                          | Ε                             | ob          | po                            | ob                           | its                       | isc                           | pa                     | pr                        | Ξi                        | ITI                          |
| necessary infrastructure to improve connectivity. | environment in | effects on the natural | may be some minor negative | It is acknowledged that there | objectives. | positive effect on the SA/SEA | objective will have a mostly | its communities. This LDP | isolated character of some of | particularly given the | prosperity of Mid Ulster, | important to the economic | ITC, including broadband, is |

Enhancing the environment and improving infrastructure

#### SA/SEA Objectives 1. To reduce poverty and social exclusion 2. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population 3. To improve the education and skills of the population 4. To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a 5. To reduce crime and anti-social activity To encourage a sense of community and promote a more equal and inclusive society To improve accessibility to key services, especially for those most in need To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply To improve air quality To conserve and enhance biodiversity To maintain and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change To reduce floodrisk and the adverse consequences of flooding To minimise the production of waste production and 16. use of non-renewable materials To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources 17. To encourage sustainable economic growth 19. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment 20. To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote sustainable regeneration 21. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment 22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth Summary Compatibility

#### Appendix 8

Transboundary Screening Table - Regulation 13 of The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Northern Ireland) 2004

| Proposed Policy of draft Plan<br>Strategy | Likely to have any Significant<br>Effects on Environment of<br>Republic of Ireland |
|---|--|
|   | (Yes/No)   |
| General Principles                        | No   |
| Housing in Settlements                    | No   |

**Housing in Countryside** 

**Health Education & Community** 

Uses

**Urban Design** 

#### Summary of Consideration as to why no **Transboundary Effects**

nificant

No

No

No

The general principles policy is considered to be the mitigation for the Growth Strategy and the Spatial Planning framework as it contains all of the material considerations against which development will be determined. These principles are aimed at mitigating the negative impacts of all development and can bring about environmental benefits not only for Mid Ulster but also for the Republic of Ireland.

Most forms of development, including housing within settlements, are likely to have a minor negative impact on the Environment, however, through the application of the general principles policy the Plan Strategy will ensure development respects, protects and/or enhance the regions landscape character and its biodiversity. Given that these policies address development within established settlements they are unlikely to have any significant environmental impact on the Republic of Ireland.

The housing in the countryside policies have introduced a degree of flexibility to provide additional opportunities for dwellings in the countryside. This form of development has the potential to have a negative impact on the landscape character and biodiversity of the adjoining Member State however, through a combination of the criteria within these policies and the application of the general principles policy, the Plan Strategy will ensure development respects, protects and/or enhance the regions landscape character and its biodiversity.

The health, education and community uses policy has changed little from the current policy and seeks to facilitate appropriate community uses within settlements. Given the envisaged quantum and location of such development within established settlements it is unlikely to have any environmental impact on the Republic of Ireland.

The Plan Strategy introduces a new policy for urban design which hitherto has only been addressed in

|                                  |    | guidance. As the scope of this policy is limited to  |
|----------------------------------|----|--|
|                                  |    | development within settlements and is concerned primarily with the aesthetics of new development, it is envisaged it will have minimal effects on the environment of the Republic of Ireland.  |
| Open Space Recreation & Leisure  | No | The open space, recreation policies are broadly similar to the current policy approach but with the introduction of policy to protect main rivers corridors, including the Blackwater, which traverses the border. This policy seeks to preserve a biodiversity strip along the length of the main rivers, which in turn could be utilised for public access and recreation provision. This approach could have positive environmental impacts for County Monaghan, in that it could assist in the preservation of biodiversity and creation of new blue/greenways.  |
| Economic Development             | No | The Plan Strategy approach to economic development is to adopt a more flexible approach, through measures such as the provision of a small workshop in the countryside. Economic development has the potential to have a negative impact on the landscape character and biodiversity of the adjoining Member State however the economic policies apply a set of criteria which act as a control. This criteria, coupled with the application of the general principles policy, will ensure that the most significant effects of this type of development will be mitigated.  |
| Retailing Offices & Town Centres | No | The retailing, offices and town centres policies are guided by the principle of town centre first. To implement this strategy a retail hierarchy has been identified. The policies actively resist major retail development outside of town centres, avoiding development of greenfield sites and thereby reducing effects on the environment. The town centre first approach will also ensure there are no significant effects on neighbouring town centres and hubs within County Monaghan.  |
| Minerals                         | No | The plan Strategy brings forward policies which are broadly in line with the current policy approach. These operational policies are accompanied by two types of designation – Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development (ACMD) & Mineral Reserve Policy Areas (MRPA). The MRPA designations protect important minerals reserves for mining and are relatively small scale and their geographical location means their potential environmental effects will be localised.  The ACMDs are intended to protect the most sensitive sites from mining and consequently they are more extensive in nature and one such ACMD is |

| Tourism                                  | No | designated at Slieve Beagh, on the basis of its national and international environmental designations. These environmental designations continue beyond Mid Ulster's border into County Monaghan and through the introduction of an ACMD the Plan Strategy will protect this shared environmental asset from mining development.  The tourism policies introduced greater flexibility in   |
|--|----|--|
|  |    | relation to tourism accommodation and facilities through designation of opportunity zones however, given the scale and geographical location of these zones, along the lough-shore and within the Sperrins, it is unlikely to have any effects on the Republic of Ireland.   |
| Agriculture Forestry & Rural Development | No | These policies have introduced a degree of flexibility in relation to new agricultural buildings as the applicant no longer demonstrate they are necessary. Quantum envisaged is small. The policy also introduces opportunity for an ancillary shed for a holder of a commercial fishing licence within a designated area on the western shores of Lough Neagh. Whilst there could be minor negative environmental impacts from such development given the small numbers of licence holders and their geographical location there are no likely impacts on the Republic of Ireland. |
| Historic Environment                     | No | There is a wealth of sites of historical, cultural or archaeological significance along Mid Ulster's border with County Monaghan. The Historic Environment policies brought forward within the Plan Strategy seek to protect and conserve these important historic assets.   |
| Natural Heritage                         | No | The natural heritage policies within the Plan Strategy are broadly consistent with the current policy approach. The natural heritage policies within the Plan Strategy however, have been made stricter as they introduce a policy specifically for Special Countryside Areas (SCA). SCAs seeks to preclude all forms of development in our most sensitive landscapes.  The Plan Strategy introduces an SCA on the highest   |
|  |    | slopes of Slieve Beagh which marks the border with the Republic of Ireland. Whilst the SCA is considered to have a potential significant positive effect on the environment of Mid Ulster, it is not considered to have any significant effects on the environment of Monaghan County Council area.  |
| Flood Risk Management                    | No | The Flood Risk Management policies have changed little from the existing policies and still are primarily guided by the precautionary principle approach.  |

|  |    | Therefore, no significant effects are envisaged on the  |
|--|----|---|
|  |    | environment of the Republic of Ireland as a result.   |
| Waste Management                                     | No | The waste management policies of the Plan Strategy have changed little from the current policies. The nature of this development is such that there are likely to be negative effects on the environment but this largely depends on the nature, scale and location of the proposed development. Suitable mitigation measures exist in the form of these criterion based policies, and the existing waste management licensing regime. The use of locational criteria and applying the precautionary approach can also help direct new waste facilities and infrastructure to appropriate locations and therefore it is not envisaged to have a significant effect on the environment of the Republic of Ireland. |
| Telecommunications Overhead Cables & High Structures | No | The Plan Strategy introduced a Special Countryside Area (SCA) and also an Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures (AoCWTHS) within the Slieve Beagh area. This area, which spreads across both jurisdictions, is recognised for its extensive upland blanket bog and carries various national and international designations.  Through the introduction of an SCA and AoCWTHS the Plan Strategy seeks to protect this shared, sensitive landscape from the potentially damaging impact of high structures.  |
| Renewable Energy                                     | No | The Plan Strategy introduced a Special Countryside Area (SCA) and also an Area of Constraint on Wind Turbines and High Structures (AoCWTHS) within the Slieve Beagh area. This area, which spreads across both jurisdictions, is recognised for its extensive upland blanket bog and carries various national and international designations.  Through the introduction of an SCA and AoCWTHS the Plan Strategy seeks to protect this shared sensitive landscape from the potentially damaging impact of high structures, including wind turbines.  |
| Transportation                                       | No | The transportation policies within the Plan Strategy have changed little from the existing policies. They are a set of operational policies which will have no impact in influencing the provision of major roads infrastructure projects between the two jurisdictions.  The introduction of stricter controls on development on disused transport routes within the Plan Strategy could result in the creation of transboundary   |

| greenways / v   | valkways, from our shared industrial     |
|-----------------|--|
| heritage assets | s, such as old railway lines and canals. |