

Local Development Plan

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL - INTERIM REPORT

**(INCORPORATING STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT)
FOR THE PREFERRED OPTIONS PAPER**

MARCH 2017

This Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report has been prepared by Shared Environmental Service in conjunction with Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council.

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Glossary

BHSCT	Belfast Health and Social Care Trust
CCC	Committee on Climate Change
COE	Council of Europe
DAERA	The Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs
DCs	District Councils
DE	The Department of Education
DEA	District Electoral Area
DfC	The Department for Communities
DfE	The Department for the Economy
DfI	The Department for Infrastructure
DoH	The Department of Health
DoJ	The Department of Justice
EC	European Commission
EO	The Executive Office
Four Nations	Devolved Administrations and English Government (NI Lead Department indicated in brackets)
HSCB	Health and Social Care Board
LDP	Local Development Plan
LNP	Lough Neagh Partnership
NA	Not Applicable
NIHE	Northern Ireland Housing Executive
NIW	Northern Ireland Water
RDS	Regional Development Strategy
SA	Sustainability appraisal
SEHSCT	South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust
SHSCT	Southern Health and Social Care Trust
SPPS	Strategic Planning Policy Statement
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
UK Gov.	UK Government
UN	United Nations
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

Non-technical Summary

What is Sustainability Appraisal?

Sustainability Appraisal is a statutory process being carried out alongside preparation of Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council's Local Development Plan. Local planning authorities use Sustainability Appraisal to assess plans against a set of sustainability objectives developed in consultation with stakeholders. This assessment identifies the relative environmental, social and economic performance of local development plan options and evaluates which of these may be the best option in terms of sustainable development.

What is the purpose of this document?

The purpose of this Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report is to:

- Document the appraisal of options and alternatives against a sustainability framework consisting of fourteen objectives, which has helped to determine our preferred options
- Identify where there are significant effects of a preferred option and, where these are negative effects, identify how these could be addressed.
- Present any cumulative effects identified in the appraisal.
- Present any assumptions used in the appraisal, including assessing the significance of effects.

Sustainability Objectives for Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Local Development Plan

The objectives for sustainable development are to...

- 1...improve health and well-being.
- 2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.
- 3...enable access to high quality education.
- 4...strengthen society.
- 5...enable sustainable economic growth.
- 6...encourage active and sustainable travel.
- 7...manage material assets sustainably.
- 8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.
- 9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.
- 10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.
- 11...improve air quality
- 12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.
- 13...protect, protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.
- 14...maintain and enhance landscape character.

How to comment

If you wish to comment on this report please do so by one of the following methods:

By Online Survey: www.lisburncastlereagh.gov.uk/LDP

By Email: LDP@lisburncastlereagh.gov.uk

By Post: Local Development Plan Team
Civic Headquarters
Lagan Valley Island
Lisburn
BT27 4RL

1. Introduction

Purpose of this Sustainability Interim Report

This interim report is part of the Sustainability Appraisal process for the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Local Development Plan (LDP). It documents the appraisal of options and alternatives against a sustainability framework consisting of fourteen objectives, which has helped to determine our preferred options. This process identifies where there are significant effects of a preferred option and, where these are negative effects, identifies how these could be addressed.

Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Local Development Plan

The purpose of the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council LDP is to inform the public, statutory authorities, developers and other interested parties of the policy framework and land use proposals that will implement the strategic objectives of the Regional Development Strategy and guide development decisions within the Council area up to 2030.

The new LDP will be prepared within the context of the Council's Corporate Plan and will take account of the Council's Community Plan to enable us to plan positively for the future of our Council area. It will ensure that lands are appropriately zoned and that our infrastructure is enhanced to develop the Council area for future generations.

The LDP must also take account of the regional policy context set by the Northern Ireland Executive and Central Government Departments. This includes, amongst others, the Sustainable Development Strategy, the Regional Development Strategy, the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs).

The new Local Development Plan for the Council will replace the former Lisburn and Castlereagh District Proposals and the Plan Strategy and Framework of the Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan (BMAP 2015) in so far as it applies to the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council area.

Following publication of the Preferred Options Paper, the Plan will be produced in two parts consisting firstly of a Plan Strategy followed by a Local Policies Plan. The Plan Strategy will set the aims, objectives, growth strategy and strategic policies applicable to the Plan Area. The Local Policies Plan will provide site specific policies and proposals, including settlement limits, land use zonings and environmental designations.

Preparation - the process, timetable and progress

The evidence base for the LDP has been prepared through the following Preparatory Papers which establish the baseline for the social, economic and environmental issues to be addressed through the Plan. These consist of:

- Population and Growth
- Housing and Settlements
- Employment and Economic Development
- Retailing, Offices and Town Centres
- Telecommunications, Public Services and Utilities
- Built Heritage
- Natural Heritage
- Development Constraints (Flood Risk, Drainage and Minerals)
- Countryside Assessment
- Tourism
- Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation
- Waste Management
- Transport

- Education, Health, Community & Cultural Facilities

There are 4 key stages in the Local Development Plan process which are shown below, as follows:

- Initial Plan Preparation i.e. Preferred Options Paper
- Preparation and Adoption of Plan Strategy
- Preparation and Adoption of Local Policies Plan
- Monitoring and Review

The timeframe for key stages and indicative dates is outlined in the Council's Local Development Plan Timetable agreed between the Council and Central Government.

Overview of Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Area

The Council area extends to an area of almost 200 square miles and borders the five adjoining Council areas of Belfast City Council, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, Ards and North Down Borough Council, and Newry, Mourne and Down District Council.

In 2015 the population of Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Area was estimated at 140,205 (Mid-2015 Population Estimates, published 31st August 2016 for Northern Ireland). 68,728 (49.0%) were male and 71,477 (51.0%) were female. This was made up of:

- 28,053 children aged 0-15 years;
- 41,571 people aged 16-39 years;
- 46,942 people aged 40-64 years; and
- 23,639 people 65 years and older

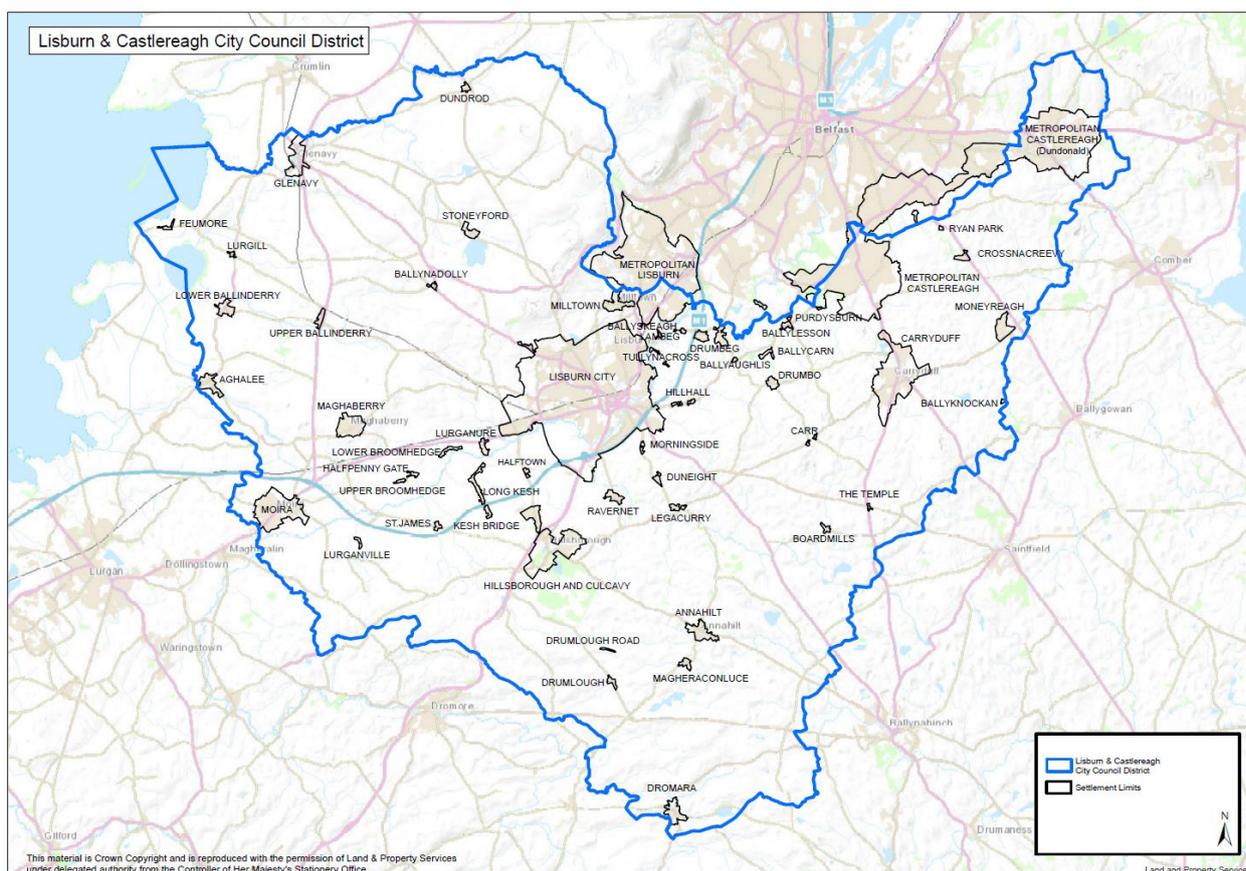
From NISRA based population projections¹, it is estimated that the population of the Council area is expected to grow from 140,205 in 2015 to 158,618 in 2030, which is a projected population increase of 18,413 or a growth rate of 13.1%.

The population figure is made up of approximately 85% within settlements (i.e. Lisburn & Castlereagh City and the Greater Urban Areas of Lisburn and Castlereagh, followed by the towns of Carryduff, Hillsborough and Moira, the 13 villages and the remaining 33 small settlements); and a population figure of approximately 15% outside these settlements². Map 4.1 shows the Council area, and the location of the settlements.

¹ 2014 Based Population Projections (published 25 May 2016) <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp47.htm>

² NISRA Headcount & Household Estimates for Settlements, published March 2015, based on 2011 Census Figures.

Map 1.1: Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Area



Strategic Environmental Assessment

Strategic Environmental Assessment is a systematic process for assessing potential effects of proposed plans or programmes to ensure that significant environmental impacts are considered from the earliest opportunity and addressed in decision making. It was introduced by the European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment. In Northern Ireland the Directive's requirements are taken forward through The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (EAPP) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004. The EAPP (NI) Regulations set out more detailed requirements for the process and content of the environmental assessment of plans and development. Appendix 1 records how these regulations are being complied with.

Integrated Sustainability Appraisal

Section 25 of the Northern Ireland (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006 requires that all NI Departments and a council, in exercising their functions, act in the way they consider best calculated to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

Section 5 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 (the 2011 Act) requires those who exercise any function in relation to local development plans to do so with the objective of furthering sustainable development. In addition, 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 approach in this report is informed by Development Plan Practice Note 04: Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment³. Sustainability Appraisal therefore refers

³ [Department of the Environment \(2015\) Development Plan Practice Note 04: Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment Amend footnote numbers to 2 and 3](#)

to an integrated approach which fully incorporates Strategic Environmental Assessment (DOE, 2015) and fulfils the requirements for both Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

Habitats Regulations Assessment is a provision of The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended). The regulations require assessment of possible adverse effects on the integrity of European sites (Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas) as a result of plans and policies in the Local Development Plan, this is also carried out for Ramsar sites. An initial Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening is available in this report in Appendix 5. A draft Habitats Regulations Assessment will be published for consultation with the Draft Plan Strategy and Draft Local Policies Plan. A final Habitats Regulations Assessment will be published when each of these are adopted.

Rural Proofing

The Rural Needs Act (Northern Ireland) 2016, for which the proposed commencement date, as it applies to Government Departments and District Councils is 1 June 2017, states that ‘A public authority must have due regard to rural needs when developing, adopting, implementing or revising policies, strategies and plans.’ Public authorities must report annually on how they have implemented this requirement.

The approach to considering rural needs is called rural proofing and DAERA provides advice on carrying it out in Thinking Rural: The Essential Guide to Rural Proofing. Rural proofing is the process by which all major policies and strategies are assessed to determine whether they have a differential impact on rural areas and, where appropriate, adjustments are made to take account of particular rural circumstances.

The Scoping Report directly considers policy for rural populations and how the LDP could affect them in the Community topic. Where available, data on rural populations is also included under other topics, for example health, education and infrastructure. Key issues for the Council include some specific to rural communities and the appraisal prompts include questions about how a proposal will meet the needs of rural populations or potentially have a disproportionate impact. Where measures that could either enhance positive or reduce negative effects have been identified these have been recorded.

As plan preparation progresses and more detail emerges about proposals, how they will be implemented and where they will be located, rural issues can be considered in more depth. A rural proofing checklist, reflecting the advice in Thinking Rural, will be included in the Sustainability Appraisal for Plan Strategy.

Interim Report Structure

The report continues with Chapter 2 which presents our approach to carrying out and documenting the sustainability appraisal of the Preferred Options Paper, including how we assessed the significance of effects, and the limitations and difficulties that we encountered. Chapter 3 summarises the appraisal findings, and Chapter 4 presents the impact of the preferred options on all of the sustainability objectives. Chapter 5 outlines the next steps in the process. A number of appendices are referred to in the report and provide further detail.

2. Sustainability Appraisal: The Approach

Introduction

This chapter describes the overall approach taken to carry out sustainability appraisal for the Preferred Options Paper. The tools for this appraisal were developed in accordance with Development Plan Practice Note 04.

Strategic Context

The following regional or local strategies and plans are overarching and form a backdrop to the Local Development Plan. These were considered in preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

Regional Development Strategy

The Regional Development Strategy (RDS) provides a strategic and long term perspective on the future development of Northern Ireland up to 2035 to deliver the spatial aspects of the Programme for Government. It contains regional guidance to provide policy direction in relation to the economy, society and environment. It complements the Sustainable Development Strategy and sets the context for policy and development decisions in order to achieve sustainable development throughout the region.

The RDS recognises the important role of Belfast in generating regional prosperity and that Londonderry is the focus for economic growth in the North West. However, to ensure all areas benefit from economic growth, it also reflects the Programme for Government approach of balanced sub-regional growth and recognises the importance of key settlements as centres for growth and prosperity. The RDS has a statutory basis, is material to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals, and Councils must take account of the RDS when drawing up their Local Development Plans.

Strategic Planning Policy Statement

The Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) - Planning for Sustainable Development provides an overarching statement of the general regional planning principles underlying the reformed plan led system. It provides a planning policy framework which must be taken into account in the preparation of Local Development Plans and the provisions are also material to all decisions on individual planning applications and appeals.

Sustainable Development Strategy

- The Sustainable Development Strategy identifies 32 strategic objectives in the following Priority Areas.
- Building a dynamic, innovative economy that delivers the prosperity required to tackle disadvantage and lift communities out of poverty.
- Strengthening society so that it is more tolerant, inclusive and stable and permits positive progress in quality of life for everyone.
- Driving sustainable, long-term investment in key infrastructure to support economic and social development.
- Striking an appropriate balance between the responsible use and protection of natural resources in support of a better quality of life and a better quality environment.
- Ensuring reliable, affordable and sustainable energy provision and reducing our carbon footprint.
- Ensuring the existence of a policy environment which supports the overall advancement of sustainable development in and beyond Government.

Draft Programme for Government (PfG)

The draft PfG 2016-21 contains 14 Strategic Outcomes supported by 42 Indicators. The outcomes touch on every aspect of government, including the attainment of good health and education,

economic success and confident and peaceful communities and are intended to meet statutory obligations and to make real improvements to the quality of life of citizens.

Community Planning

The new duty of Community Planning came into operation on 1st April 2015 and requires councils to act as the lead for community planning in their areas, in partnership with the community and service providers. This will result in a long term vision for the social, environmental and economic well-being of our area and its citizens. The Community Plan also aims to promote community cohesion and improve the quality of life for all of our citizens. It will integrate service and function delivery and set out the future direction for development within the council area. The Local Development Plan will support delivery of the spatial aspects of our Community Plan.

Developing and Refining Policies and 'Reasonable Alternatives'

The SEA Directive requires assessment of the likely significant effects of implementing the plan, and 'reasonable alternatives'. Developing options and alternatives is an important part of both the plan-making and sustainability appraisal process. For the Preferred Options Paper the reasonable alternatives are the different options put forward during the preparation of the paper.

The sustainability objectives are developed from the themes identified in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, presented as Key Sustainability Issues. These themes have been considered from an early stage in the development of options to help ensure that any adverse effects of proposals were identified as early as possible.

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework was developed with input from a number of stakeholders. It consists of fourteen sustainability objectives with supporting criteria which have been used to assess the Preferred Options Paper.

The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report allowed the Key Sustainability Issues for the Council to be identified, and these helped to inform the appraisal prompts and to guide the appraisal. The Sustainability Objectives are presented below, and the full Sustainability Appraisal Framework is presented in Appendix 2.

The Sustainability Objectives

The objectives for sustainable development for Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council are to...

- 1...improve health and well-being.
- 2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.
- 3...enable access to high quality education.
- 4...strengthen society.
- 5...enable sustainable economic growth.
- 6...encourage active and sustainable travel.
- 7...manage material assets sustainably.
- 8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.
- 9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.
- 10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.
- 11...improve air quality
- 12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.

13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.

14...maintain and enhance landscape character.

The rationale for and scope of each of these objectives is detailed in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and can also be found in Appendix 2.

Assessment Method

The options with their reasonable alternatives were assessed using the appraisal matrix shown in Table 2.1 and scoring in Table 2.2. The matrix includes:

- The plan topic and delivery options to be assessed
- A score indicating the nature of the effect for each option and alternative in the short, medium and long term for each sustainability objective with an explanation of why the score was given.
- A summary comparing the options and their alternatives in relation to the sustainability objectives.
- Identification of any mitigation recommended to address negative effects and measures where appropriate to enhance positive effects.

Table 2.1: Outline Sustainability Appraisal Matrix

Key Issue	Topic Title											
	Option 1A:				Option 1B:				Option 1C:			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1. Sustainability Objective												
2. Sustainability Objective												
3. Sustainability Objective												
4. Sustainability Objective												
Summary												
Summary and comparison of approaches against the sustainability objectives:												
The preferred approach:												
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects:												

Table 2.2: Scoring and definitions for Sustainability Appraisal Matrix

Score		Description
++	Significant Positive	Proposal would greatly help to achieve the objective
+	Minor Positive	Proposal would slightly help to achieve the objective
0	Neutral / no effect / negligible effect	Proposal would not affect the objective
-	Minor Negative	Proposal would slightly conflict with the objective
--	Significant Negative	Proposal would greatly conflict with the objective
?	Uncertain	The effect cannot be predicted because <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the approach has an uncertain relationship to the objective; or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the option is implemented; insufficient information is available to enable an appraisal to be made.
ST	Short Term	Up to five years
MT	Medium Term	Five to 15 years
LT	Long term	Over 15 years

The Appraisal Meeting and Write-Up

Appraisal of the options presented in the Preferred Options Paper was carried out on 19 and 20 December 2016. The appraisal panel comprised of Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council planning and economic development officers, along with the Shared Environmental Service team.

Appraisals were carried out using the agreed Sustainability Appraisal Framework, and scores with explanations were recorded in the appraisal matrices, presented in Appendix 6. For each issue all options were appraised in terms of how the option would either support or conflict with the sustainability objectives. Following this the matrices were written up, reviewed with planning officers and finalised to incorporate any amendments. A summary of the findings of the appraisal is presented in Chapter 3.

Assessing the Significance of Effects

The Sustainability Appraisal assessed the significant effects of options both positive and negative. There is no single definition of a significant effect therefore assessment is a matter of judgement taking account of the extent of the effect spatially and in time.

Sustainable development is an underlying principle of plan preparation therefore for the majority of issues the positive effects of all options already outweigh the negative effects and no options were put forward which were considered to have a significant negative effect for any sustainability objective. In appraising the options some ways in which negative effects could be reduced or offset and positive effects could be enhanced were identified and these are presented where applicable.

Consideration of Potential Mitigation Measures

The SEA Directive requires consideration of 'measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme'. These are referred to as mitigation measures, and can include recommendations for improving beneficial effects.

Appraisal limitations and assumptions

The assessment reflects baseline information from the Local Development Plan evidence papers, information provided by consultees, and the experience and judgement of the panel carrying out the appraisal meeting. There is uncertainty in some cases about how a given approach would be

implemented due to insufficient detail about the proposal which is a consequence of this early and strategic stage. Where necessary 'uncertain' was recorded and a note made of further information that could inform future appraisal. For some options the approach has an uncertain relationship with the sustainability objective or it could have both positive and negative effects. In these situations 'uncertain' was recorded and potential impacts noted in the explanation paragraph. Sometimes the same score has been given for the effects of different options however more subtle differences may be described in the explanations.

During the appraisal of each option, where possible, effects were predicted. However it was found that in some cases, the effect will depend upon the type of development and the exact location. Many of the proposals affect multiple locations and locations for which boundaries have not been defined which makes it hard to determine at this stage whether overall effects are likely to be negative or positive. Some approaches represent a continuation of a previous policy however each option was considered on its own merits in line with the characteristics of the baseline for the relevant sustainability objective.

Consideration has been given to the timescale in which an effect may be seen. In many cases it is hard to predict at this stage of plan development when an effect is likely to be apparent therefore the score is often the same for short, medium and long term. If appropriate, short, medium and long term scores will be differentiated at a later stage of assessment. The sustainability appraisal at Plan Strategy and Local Policies Plan will take account of all additional and updated information available at that time.

Cumulative Effects

Consideration must be given to any cumulative effects of proposals during plan preparation. These include potential cumulative effects within the plan and in combination with other relevant plans and strategies. As more detail emerges of plan proposals cumulative effects will be considered.

Compatibility of Sustainability Objectives

A comparison has been drawn between all of the Sustainability Objectives to identify any conflicts between them and is presented in Appendix 3. No Sustainability Objectives were considered to be incompatible with the rest of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. In some cases, however the effect is uncertain. The Sustainability Objectives will therefore be reviewed at the next stage and the rationale updated to address this uncertainty.

Compatibility of Sustainability Objectives with Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council LDP Strategic Objectives.

A comparison has been drawn between the Sustainability Objectives and the Vision and Objectives for the Local Development Plan, to assess how they are aligned and is presented in Appendix 4.

3. Summary of Sustainability Appraisal Findings

Option 1: The Settlement Hierarchy

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy options have been developed:

1A. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with limited amendments. This option would retain the status-quo, by retaining the settlement hierarchy identified through the existing Development Plan. It is considered that this provides a suitable range of settlements providing for both the urban and rural population of the Council Area. This option also provides potential to re-examine the existing settlement hierarchy in order to identify if any settlements need to be re-designated based on their function and range of services. Whilst the existing settlements take account of the description provided in Figure 2 (The Hierarchy of Settlements and Related Infrastructure Wheel 2035) there may be scope to re-designate a particular settlement based on the anticipated level of growth.

1B. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with no change: this option would retain the status-quo, by retaining the settlement hierarchy identified through the existing Development Plan. It is considered that this provides a suitable range of settlements providing for both the urban and rural population of the Council Area.

These options have been appraised for their likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 1: The Settlement Hierarchy	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
1A. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with limited amendments.	+	+	+	++	+	+	-	-	?	-	?	?	+	0
1B. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with no change	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	0	0	?	0	0

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

There was a similar pattern of scoring for both options against the SA objectives however 1A was significantly better for helping to strengthen society. Both options have the potential to improve health and wellbeing, provide access to good quality housing, and help keep schools sustainable. Both options are considered to have a positive impact on economic growth and to encourage active and sustainable travel amongst other sustainability objectives.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 1A has more potential to strengthen society than option 1B. This is because it allows flexibility to re-examine the existing settlement hierarchy in line with identified rural needs and allow for limited amendments.

Option 2: Facilitating Future Housing Growth (Settlements)

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy options have been developed:

2A. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City with limited dispersal in the remaining Settlement Hierarchy, taking into account any constraints. This option recognises the importance of Lisburn City and allows for a limited amount of housing growth in the remaining settlement hierarchy.

2B. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City: This option would provide any future growth in housing to be concentrated in Lisburn City.

2C Protect Existing Housing Zonings:

The option would protect existing housing zonings from alternative uses. No additional housing zonings would be required over the Plan period.

These options have been appraised for their likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 2: Facilitating Future Housing Growth (Settlements)	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
2A. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City with limited dispersal in the remaining Settlement Hierarchy	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	0	+
2B. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	0	+
2C Protect Existing Housing Zonings.	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	?	+	0	0	0	+

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

Options 2A and 2B are significantly better than 2C for sustainability objectives for access to high quality education, for active and sustainable travel, to help manage material assets sustainably, to help use water resources sustainably, to help improve air quality and to help reduce causes of and

adapt to climate change. Option 2A is significantly better for sustainability objectives to help strengthen society and for sustainable economic growth. It is also slightly better for sustainability objectives for health and well-being and to help protect natural resources and biodiversity. 2B and 2C are significantly less sustainable overall with 2C being the least sustainable although they differ in how they score relative to the sustainability objectives.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

All of the options scored positively across many of the Sustainability Objectives. Option 2A is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms because it focuses housing on Lisburn City. This will have a positive effect on the use of active and sustainable travel, improving local air quality and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Option 2A may also bring significant positive impacts for supporting rural communities due to the limited dispersal with a limited amount of additional housing growth.

Option 3: Facilitating Sustainable Housing in the Countryside

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy options have been developed:

3A. Retention of Existing Rural Policy-Led Approach: This option would retain the status-quo by retaining the existing policy-led approach. The existing policy aims to manage development proposals within the countryside, which facilitates proposals for rural dwellings likely to benefit the rural economy and support rural communities, whilst protecting or enhancing rural character and the environment.

3B. Retention of Existing Policy-Led Approach plus identify 'Special Countryside Areas': This option would retain the existing policy-led approach but provide additional protection for identified 'Special Countryside Areas'. Some areas of the countryside exhibit exceptional landscapes, such as mountains or lough shores, and certain views or vistas, where the quality of the landscape and unique amenity value is such that development should only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.

These options have been appraised for their likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 3: Facilitating Sustainable Rural Housing in the Countryside	1...improve health and well-being	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing	3...enable access to high quality education	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth	6...encourage active and sustainable travel	7...manage material assets sustainably	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change	13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural	14...maintain and enhance landscape character
3A. Retention of Existing Rural Policy-Led Approach	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-
3B. Retention of Existing Policy-Led Approach plus identify 'Special Countryside Areas'	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	+

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

The pattern of scoring for both options in relation to each SA objective was similar. 3B was marginally better in terms of several sustainability objectives as it is more restrictive of some rural development. This was the case to help manage material assets sustainably, help protect physical resources, help protect natural resources and biodiversity, help use water resources sustainably, to encourage active and sustainable travel, help improve air quality and to help reduce causes of and adapt to climate change. It was thought to be significantly better than 3A in terms of the landscape SA objective. For strengthening society, each objective scored negatively however 3A is the better option

What significant effects are envisaged?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

Some of the adverse effects for 3A could be reduced through policies to minimize impacts on e.g. water and biodiversity; and design guides to include landscape and sustainability. Policy and design guides tailored to those areas, which would have been considered as Special Countryside Areas in option 3B, would go some way towards recognition and protection of these areas.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

It is not possible to determine the most favourable option in Sustainability terms.

Option 4: Facilitating Education, Health, Community and Cultural Facilities

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy option has been developed:

4A. Land identified for education, health, community or cultural uses by the relevant providers will be protected from development for alternative uses through the new Local Development Plan.

This option has been appraised for its likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 4: Facilitating Education, Health, Community and Cultural Facilities	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
4A. Land identified for education, health, community or cultural uses by the relevant providers will be protected from development for alternative uses through the new Local Development Plan.	++	+	++	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

Overall, this proposal scores well for sustainability with significant positive effects for sustainability objectives for health and well-being, to help strengthen society, and access to educational facilities. Also slight positive effects for sustainability objectives for sustainable housing and for sustainable economic growth.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 4A is the only option being appraised. It provides an opportunity to safeguard land for uses which will positively contribute to health, education, community and cultural uses. This will help strengthen society and enable sustainable economic growth.

Option 5: Safeguarding Existing Employment Land

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy options have been developed:

5A. Maintain the current provision of land zoned for employment (with the exception of the West Lisburn/Blaris Major Employment Location): Land currently zoned would be retained and protected for use in the future when needed for employment/economic purposes only. No new land would be allocated for employment/economic uses.

5B. Re-designate sites which are currently zoned as employment land for alternative uses: Select sites across the Council area that would be suitable for alternative uses other than their existing employment zoning.

5C. Increase current levels of zoned employment land: provide additional sites for employment across the Council area.

These options have been appraised for their likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 5: Safeguarding Existing Employment Land	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
5A. Maintain the current provision of land zoned for employment	+	0	?	+	++	+	+	?	-	-	-	?	0	-
5B. Redesignate sites which are currently zoned as employment land for alternative uses.	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	0	-
5C. Increase current levels of zoned employment land.	+	-	?	+	++	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	?	-

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

Option 5A had many positive impacts and given that the area is determined, and the use as employment land is decided, it is possible more accurately to determine these impacts. They are improving health and wellbeing, strengthening society and a significant positive effect for enabling sustainable economic growth.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 5A is considered to be the most favourable option in terms of sustainability as it will allow for land to be safeguarded for sustainable economic growth and employment.

Option 6: West Lisburn/Blaris Major Employment Location

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy options have been developed:

6A. Redesignate the Blaris Major Employment Zoning as a Mixed Use site: this option would include reclassification of the site to include a proportion of land for housing (no more than 50%) to facilitate development of the Knockmore Link road. Developers' contributions (secured through an Article 76 Agreement) would be required as part of a Comprehensive Masterplan for the site.

6B. Redesignate the Blaris Major Employment Zoning as two separate zonings for housing and employment: as per the above option however the site would be shown in two parts [housing element to the northern part of the site and employment element to the southern portion next to the M1]. Developers' contributions (secured through an Article 76 Agreement) would be required as part of any Key Site Requirements.

6C. Retain the existing Blaris Major Employment Zoning for employment purposes only: this option would retain the status-quo, recognising the site's strategic location for employment between the M1 and A1 major road network. Developers' contributions (secured through an Article 76 Agreement) would be required as part of any Key Site Requirements.

These options have been appraised for their likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 6: West Lisburn/Blaris Major Employment Location	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
6A. Redesignate the Blaris Major Employment Zoning as a Mixed Use site.	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
6B. Redesignate the Blaris Major Employment Zoning as two separate zonings for housing and employment.	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
6C. Retain the existing Blaris Major Employment Zoning for employment purposes only.	+	0	?	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	0	0	0

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

All three options could have positive effects on many of the sustainability objectives which include improving health and wellbeing, providing good quality sustainable housing, strengthening society, enabling sustainable economic growth, encouraging active and sustainable travel, and managing material assets sustainably. All three approaches scored negatively for protecting natural resources and enhancing biodiversity, protecting managing and using water resources sustainably, and improving air quality.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

It is not possible to determine the most favourable option in Sustainability terms.

Option 7: Purdysburn Mixed Use Site - Major Employment Location (MEL)

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy option has been developed:

7A. Retain the existing Purdysburn Major Employment Location as a Mixed Use site: this option would retain the status-quo, which aims to promote the site as a high quality Business Park within a generous landscape setting incorporating Information Communication Technology (ICT) uses, Medical/Biotechnology uses, Research and Development and facilitating inward investment and local businesses.

This option has been appraised for its likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 7: Purdysburn Mixed Use Site Major Employment Location	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
7A. Retain the existing Purdysburn Major Employment Location as a Mixed Use site.	+	0	+	++	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

This option scored positively for many of the objectives and the appraisal considered that there could be significantly positive effects for objectives 5 and 6.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 7A is the only option being appraised. It provides an opportunity to promote the Purdysburn site as a Major Mixed Use employment site.

Option 8: The Maze Lands - Strategic Land Reserve of Regional Importance

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy option has been developed:

8A. Retain designation of the Maze Lands as a Strategic Land Reserve of Regional Importance: this option would retain the status-quo, which aims to promote this key regionally strategic site which presents considerable potential for future development (to be developed in the wider public interest).

This options has been appraised for its likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 8: The Maze Lands Strategic Land Reserve of Regional Importance	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
8A. Retain designation of the Maze Lands as a Strategic Land Reserve of Regional Importance.	?	0	?	?	+	?	0	0	-	?	?	?	?	0

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

This option scored positively for enabling sustainable economic growth and a negative for impact on natural resources and biodiversity. Overall many of the objectives were given a scoring of uncertain, and some neutral. This reflects the unknown future use of the site.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 8A is the only option being appraised. It is considered to have potential to enable sustainable economic growth, but the nature of the likely development and its impact across many of the sustainability objectives are uncertain at this stage.

Option 9: Facilitating Sustainable Rural Economic Development in the Countryside

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy options have been developed:

9A. Retention of the existing policy-led approach: This option would retain the status-quo in that it is considered that existing policy facilitates suitable sustainable economic development opportunities within the countryside.

9B. Retention of the existing policy-led approach but in addition allow for the possible creation of 'Rural Business

Development Zones' in a limited number of key/strategic locations: In order to further stimulate economic activity in the rural area, this option could facilitate appropriate edge of settlement locations for Rural Business Zones.

These options have been appraised for their likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 9: Facilitating Sustainable Rural Economic Development in the Countryside	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
9A. Retention of the existing policy-led approach.	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?
9B. Retention of the existing policy-led approach but in addition allow for the possible creation of 'Rural Business Development Zones' in a limited number of key/strategic locations.	0	0	0	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	?	?	0	?

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

The pattern of scoring was initially similar for the options however and both scored positively for strengthening society, economic growth, and sustainable travel. However 9B scored negatively for sustainable use of material assets, physical resources, and impact on water resources. This is due to increased risks associated with greater flexibility in identifying sites for small scale business developments in the countryside. There are several sustainability objectives, which will not be affected by either option, and some such as climate change and maintaining and enhancing landscape character which are uncertain at this stage of plan making without considering exact locations and development types.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 9A was considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms. Both options would contribute to sustainable economic growth in rural areas with benefits for local populations and possible reduction in need to travel for employment. However Option 9A was also considered to afford greater protection to the environmental aspects.

Option 10: Mineral Safeguarding Zones and Areas of Mineral Constraint

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy options have been developed:

10A. Provide Mineral safeguarding Zones and Areas of Mineral Constraint in addition to the existing policy-led approach in relation to Mineral Development. This option maintains the existing policy led approach, which allows for mineral extraction based on the consideration of the merits of each

individual proposal whilst safeguarding the existing mineral resources within the Council area. However, the Council will introduce 'Areas of Mineral Constraint' to restrict further mineral extraction within the existing Areas of High Scenic Value at Portmore Lough, Magheraknock Loughs, Belfast Basalt Escarpment, Craigtantlet Escarpment, Castlereagh Slopes, Castlereagh Escarpment and Lagan Valley AONB. In addition, 'Mineral Safeguarding Zones' will be introduced around each active quarry and lignite deposit area where there will be a general presumption against further inappropriate surface development.

10B. Retain the existing policy-led approach in relation to Mineral Development: which allows for mineral extraction and surface development based on the consideration of the merits of each individual proposal.

These options have been appraised for their likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 10: Mineral Safeguarding Zones and Areas of Mineral Constraint	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
10A. Provide Areas of Mineral Constraint and Mineral Safeguarding Zones in addition to the existing policy-led approach.	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	++	0	-	?	0	++
10B. Retain the existing policy-led approach in relation to mineral development	+	0	0	0	?	0	0	+	+	0	-	?	0	+

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

The pattern of scoring was similar for the options however, 10A scored slightly better for economic growth and natural resources. 10B scored significantly better for physical resources and landscape as it provides a more strategic approach to the protection and sustainable use of minerals, which takes account of landscape. There are several sustainability objectives, which will not be affected by either option.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 10A was considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms. This is because it takes a protective policy-led approach but with scope for additional areas of mineral constraint which will afford greater protection to landscape, physical resources and biodiversity assets. This approach also allows for mineral safeguarding zones, around active quarries or lignite deposit area, protecting against inappropriate surface development. This approach gives more flexibility in dealing with planning issues related to minerals.

Option 11: Growing Lisburn City Centre

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy options have been developed:

11A. Extend the existing City Centre boundary: this option proposes an extension to the existing City Centre boundary to include the Lisburn Leisure Park complex located on Governor's Road/Laganbank Road. **This could potentially strengthen the existing City Centre** by providing greater linkages between the retail, commercial and leisure offer in the City Centre. The area of open space at Union Bridge offers a further potential extension to the City Centre boundary and opens up links between the City Centre and the River Lagan.

11B. Retain the existing City Centre boundary: as per the existing Development Plan (See Map 13). This option would protect the existing City Centre boundary as the main centre for retailing and commercial activity.

These options have been appraised for their likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 11: Growing Lisburn City Centre	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
11A. Extend the existing City Centre boundary	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
11B. Retain the existing City Centre boundary	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

Both options recorded a positive scoring for sustainable economic growth and encouraging access to active travel reflecting the good retail and leisure base in Lisburn City Centre and the proximity of the town centre to the river corridor and good public transport links. Option 10A also gained a positive scoring for health and well-being, strengthening society and also enhancing the built and cultural heritage.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 11A was considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms. Both options scored similarly, but 11A was considered to have greater potential impact for conserving and enhancing built and cultural heritage. It was considered that the option could positively contribute to the Laganbank Quarter and riverside open space being considered as part of the City Centre.

Option 12: Strengthening Town Centres

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy options have been developed:

12A. Retain the existing town centres of Carryduff and designate town centre boundaries in the historic towns of Hillsborough and Moira. This option would enable the provision of a new town centre boundary to each of these towns to align with the existing Conservation areas.

12B. Retain the existing town centre of Carryduff. This option maintains the status quo of only one town centre within the plan area.

These options have been appraised for their likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 12: Strengthening Town Centres	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
12A. Retain the existing town centres of Carryduff and designate town centre boundaries in the historic towns of Hillsborough and Moira.	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12B. Retain the existing town centre of Carryduff.	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

Both options received similar scorings, as both had a neutral effect on almost all of the objectives.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

It is not possible to determine the most favourable option in Sustainability terms, however both options will have many benefits for economic growth and strengthening society. In 12A these benefits will apply to Carryduff, Moira and Hillsborough. In 12B these benefits will apply to only Carryduff.

Option 13: Sprucefield Regional Shopping Centre

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy options have been developed:

13A. Retain and reinforce Sprucefield as Regional Shopping Centre: This option would prioritise Sprucefield as a Regional Shopping Centre recognising its key strategic location on the Belfast-Dublin key transport corridor.

13B. Retain Sprucefield Regional Shopping Centre but extend uses to include recreation and leisure. This option would provide a wide range of uses to maximise the regional status of this strategically placed out-of-town shopping centre. The option would also include for widening the range of uses to include leisure and recreation.

These options have been appraised for their likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 13: Sprucefield Regional Shopping Centre	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
13A. Retain and reinforce Sprucefield as Regional Shopping Centre.	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13B. Retain Sprucefield Regional Shopping Centre but extend uses to include recreation and leisure.	?	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

Both options scored positively for strengthening society, economic growth, and sustainable travel.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

It is not possible to determine the most favourable option in Sustainability terms. Both options scored favourably across many of the Sustainability Objectives. There is an element of unknown in option 13B and it is hard to determine what benefits this would bring.

Option 14: Strengthening District & Local Centres

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy option has been developed:

14A. Extend District and Local Centre Boundaries: Amend the boundaries of Forestside District Centre to include adjacent lands to the north (which include Homebase and Drumkeen Retail Park); and Dundonald Local Centre to include the park and ride site to the north east.

14B. Retain the existing boundaries at Forestside District Centre and Dundonald Local Centre: This option would not permit any further expansion at these locations.

This option has been appraised for its likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 14: Strengthening District & Local Centres	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
14A. Extend District and Local Centre Boundaries.	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14B. Retain the existing boundaries at Forestside District Centre and Dundonald Local Centre.	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

This policy approach has a neutral scoring for almost all of the Sustainability Objectives. However 14A gained a positive score for enabling economic growth and facilitating sustainable travel, as it may make economic growth in the extended areas more likely, and it may improve connections between retail areas and the park and ride facilities in Dundonald.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 14A is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms. Both options would have a positive impact in terms of potentially enabling sustainable economic growth at these locations. 14A considers extending the Dundonald Local Centre to include the park and ride site, which may make active travel and public transport use more likely.

Option 15: Growing the Night Time Economy

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy option has been developed:

15A. Grow the Night Time Economy: Promotion of the City and Town Centres as key locations for hotel accommodation in combination with offices, retail, cultural and recreational facilities will help develop a vibrant shared space and contribute to growth of the night time economy.

This option has been appraised for its likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 15: Growing the Night Time Economy	1...improve health and well-being	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
15A. Grow the Night Time Economy.	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

This option was considered to contribute positively to improving health and well-being, providing good quality sustainable housing, strengthening society and enabling economic growth and sustainable travel. It also could help to enhance the understanding of and appreciation for the built heritage assets in the City Centre. The option had no effect or negligible effect on the remainder of the objectives.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 15A is the only option being appraised. It provides an opportunity for planning to encourage provision of a range of retailing, commercial and cultural venues, alongside hotel development and restaurants or bars. This option could help the council area economically, through greater employment and could help to make the City Centre a more attractive place to live in and visit. It could encourage more active and sustainable travel and overall help to increase opportunities for people to meet in safe and shared spaces. It may also contribute to regenerating previously unused buildings and reinvigorating streetscapes

Option 16: Promoting Office Development within the City, Town, District and Local Centres

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy option has been developed:

16A. Promoting Office Development within the City, Town, District and Local Centres: this option would encourage office uses within the City Centre and town centres of Carryduff, Hillsborough and Moira. The District Centre at Forestside and Local Centre at Dundonald would accommodate office development up to 400sq metres gross floorspace.

This option has been appraised for its likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 16: Promoting Office Development within the City, Town, District and Local Centres	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
16A.Promoting Office Development within the City, Town, District and Local Centres.	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	?	?	+	0

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

The policy gained a neutral scoring for most of the Sustainability Objectives. It was felt that the option would have a positive effect on four of the objectives, strengthening society, enabling economic growth, encouraging sustainable travel and conserving the built and cultural heritage.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 16A is the only option being appraised. Promoting office development within the City, Town, District and Local Centres would support sustainable economic growth and employment creation. It could also help to strengthen society by encouraging additional footfall making the centre an attractive and vibrant place for people to work, shop and spend leisure time.

Option 17: City Centre Development Opportunity Sites

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy option has been developed:

17A. Identify potential Development Opportunity Sites within Lisburn City Centre: It may be possible to identify suitable lands within the City Centre which are under-utilised or vacant and to secure a more efficient use of land at these locations.

This option has been appraised for its likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 17: City Centre Development Opportunity Sites	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
17A. Identify potential Development Opportunity Sites within Lisburn City Centre.	0	?	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

The policy was assessed to have a neutral scoring for most of the Sustainability Objectives. It was felt that the option would have a positive effect on four of the objectives, strengthening society, enabling economic growth, encouraging sustainable travel and conserving the built and cultural heritage.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 17A is the only option being. Identifying potential development opportunity sites within Lisburn City Centre may assist in making appropriate development more likely. This could lead to economic growth and employment and an increase in footfall in the City Centre. Development of some of these key sites might also contribute towards use of active and sustainable travel and sense of pride in the City. It would also have potential to improve the streetscape, which has a positive role in shaping our sense of place.

Option 18: Promoting Hillsborough Castle as a Key Tourism Destination

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy option has been developed.

18A. Promote Hillsborough Castle as a Key Tourism Destination. As the formal royal residence in Northern Ireland Hillsborough Castle holds a unique place in Northern Ireland history and is recognised as being a major contributor to the local and regional tourism economy.

This options has been appraised for its likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table

Option 18: Promoting Hillsborough Castle as a Key Tourism Destination	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
18A. Promote Hillsborough Castle as a Key Tourism Destination.	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	++	-

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

This option was considered to have a significant positive effect on conserving and enhancing the built and cultural heritage and the appraisal recognised that it could support understanding of the historic environment and a local sense of place. This theme was also considered under the objective on strengthening society, where the benefits for society such as access to shared space, and a local meeting place gave a positive scoring. The option was considered to contribute to the objective of enabling sustainable economic growth by creating an attraction which would attract many more local visitors and tourists to Hillsborough, thus increasing footfall for shops, café's, bars and restaurants. There were a number of areas of uncertainty, such as the impact of the policy on physical and natural resources, and water quality and usage. This because a detailed plan including the size and the location of the development and associated infrastructure was not assessed.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 18A is the only option being appraised. Promoting Hillsborough Castle as a key tourism destination represents an opportunity to shape this major tourism development to ensure benefits for the council area.

Option 19: Promoting the Lagan Navigation as a Key Tourism/Recreation Opportunity Area

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy options have been developed:

19A. Promote the implementation of the Lagan Navigation as a key Tourism/Recreation Opportunity Area: The 'Discover Waterways Lisburn' project provides a unique opportunity for the creation of a key Tourism Opportunity Area, providing a rich historical and cultural asset which if implemented could make a significant contribution economically and environmentally.

These options have been appraised for their likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 19: Promoting the Lagan Navigation as a Key Tourism/Recreation Opportunity Area	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
19A. Promote the implementation of the Lagan Navigation as a key Tourism Opportunity Area.	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	?	0	0	+	+

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

This policy approach scored positively across many of the Sustainability Objectives. It was considered to have a positive impact on for health and wellbeing and enabling economic growth, and in providing a resource for education. Promoting this project may also play a role in strengthening society, and may help to encourage sustainable travel and help to use physical resources and material assets sustainably. It will have a positive impact on protection of the built and cultural heritage and will help preserve the setting of the building in the landscape. Given the location and natural heritage features at this site, there is a concern that dredging of the river canal could damage the river habitat particularly for salmonid species spawning areas. The impact of the development on water quality also needs to be considered carefully and is scored as an uncertain effect at this stage in the appraisal.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 19A is the only option being appraised. It provides an opportunity to promote the Lagan Navigation for tourism and recreation, and as such has the potential to influence health and well-being, and provide an asset which strengthens society. It also could have long term impacts such as small scale creation of employment and may make it more likely that this route will be used for walking and cycling.

Option 20: Protecting and Promoting the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a Key Tourism/Recreation Opportunity Area

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy options have been developed:

20A. Protect and promote the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a rich natural asset, retaining and enhancing the Lagan Valley Regional Park Nodes: Further opportunity exists to enhance the tourism/recreational potential of the Council's environmental assets including enhancement of the LVRP Nodes.

20B. Protect and promote the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a rich natural asset, and in addition provide opportunity to identify a limited number of new Nodes (where possible): As above however this option offers opportunity to identify further LVRP Nodes to encourage access, conservation and recreational use.

These options have been appraised for their likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 20: Protecting and Promoting the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a Key Tourism/Recreation Opportunity Area	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
20A. Protect and promote the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a rich natural asset, retaining and enhancing the Lagan Valley Regional Park Nodes.	++	0	+	+	+	++	0	++	+	-	0	0	+	+
20B. Protect and promote the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a rich natural asset, and in addition identify opportunities for a limited number of new Nodes (where possible).	++	0	+	+	+	++	0	++	+	-	0	0	+	+

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

Both policy options scored positively across many of the Sustainability Objectives. They were considered to have significant positive impacts for Health and Wellbeing, as there are many health benefits for both tourists and residents in having a recreational resource available. Both options also recorded a significant positive scoring for encouraging active sustainable travel as the park provides a route for people to walk and cycle between Lisburn and Belfast, and a number of points in-between. Both options also were considered to have a possible significant effect on protecting physical resources, and protecting natural resources and biodiversity, although these positive effects can only occur with appropriate development and sensitive management. Both options also registered a positive scoring for enabling access to education as the Lagan Valley Regional Park provides a resource for environmental education and interpretation of the natural heritage. Both options also were considered to have a positive impact on the objective to strengthening society as the park provides meeting places that are shared and promote positive social interaction. Both options also scored positively for enabling economic growth and employment. Both options also scored positively for conserving built and cultural heritage, and maintaining and enhancing landscape character. It was acknowledged that all of the potential positive effects would need to also consider that any new activity which resulted from promoting the park as a tourism opportunity area would need to be

carefully considered, and appropriate to the landscape and sensitive natural habitats. Both options were considered to have a neutral effect on providing sustainable housing, managing material assets, air quality and climate change. Both policies, it was felt, could have a negative impact on water quality, and any new activity would have to be considered closely to ensure it did not risk damage to sensitive fresh-water aquatic environments.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

It is not possible to determine the most favourable option in Sustainability terms. Both options have many benefits for society and allow opportunity for development of the pedestrian and cycle linkages. Both options are considered to have a significant effect on health and well-being and safeguard the park as a natural resource.

Option 21: Protecting and Enhancing Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy option has been developed:

21A. Protect and enhance all areas of open space and provide opportunity to identify a limited number of new Community Greenways (where possible): This option retains the existing policy-led approach which affords protection to all areas of open space in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 8, Open Space, Sport & Outdoor Recreation, but in addition offers opportunity to expand the existing network of open space and encourage linkages to the natural heritage assets, such as the River Lagan Regional Park and countryside.

21B. Protect and enhance all areas of open space: The existing policy led approach affords protection to all areas of open space within the Council area in accordance with the existing policy in Planning Policy Statement 8, Open Space, Sport & Outdoor Recreation.

This options have been appraised for its likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 21: Protecting and Enhancing Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
21A. Protect and enhance all areas of open space and in addition identify opportunities for a limited number of new Community Greenways (where possible).	++	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+
21B. Protect and enhance all areas of open space.	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

The scoring for each option is the same with significant positive effects for health and wellbeing and positive effects for strengthening society, active and sustainable travel, natural resources and biodiversity and maintaining and enhancing landscape character. While the scoring is the same, 21A would deliver more towards these objectives as it offers an opportunity to expand on the existing network of open space and encourage linkages to the natural heritage assets.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 21A is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms. Both options would have a positive impact in terms of improving health and well-being, and in providing a resource for people to use socially. Both encourage more walking and cycling as a way to travel, and could help to maintain natural assets and biodiversity. Both options are considered to protect and enhance the landscape. However 21A could also identify opportunities for a limited number of Community Greenways which could make some of these positive impacts available to a greater number of people, and perhaps provide greater linkages to open space.

Option 22: Retention of a Number of Key Transportation Infrastructure Schemes (Road and Rail)

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy options have been developed:

22A. Retain a number of key transportation infrastructure schemes to enhance accessibility within the area as follows:

Roads Option: To retain a number of key transportation infrastructure schemes to enhance accessibility within the area (as proposed within BMTP/BMAP) as follows:

- Knockmore to M1 Link (Council Key Priority)
- North Lisburn Feeder Road
- Quarry Corner to Comber Road Link
- M1 to A1 Link (Strategic)
- A24 Saintfield Road Relief Road (Strategic)

Rail Option:

- Relocation of Rail Halt/Station at Knockmore to West Lisburn

Disused Rail:

- Retain the option of protecting the disused Antrim-Lisburn Railway

Connectivity: Introduce measures to improve connectivity between the City and town centres, Sprucefield Regional Shopping Centre and potentially the Maze Lands

These options have been appraised for their likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 22: Retention of a Number of Key Transportation Infrastructure Schemes (Road and Rail)	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
22A. Retain a number of key transportation infrastructure schemes to enhance accessibility within the area.	?	0	0	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	?	-

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

This option has positive benefits for sustainable travel and economic growth. There are some minor negative effects that could be considered at the design stage of transportation infrastructure.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 22A is the only option being appraised. It will retain a number of key infrastructure schemes that aim to improve connectivity between Lisburn City and the town centres. It will also protect the disused Antrim-Lisburn Railway and relocate the rail halt at Knockmore to West Lisburn. It will retain a number of key road schemes and provide opportunities for people to make journeys in more active and sustainable ways.

Option 23: Retention of Key Park & Ride Sites

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy option has been developed:

23A. Retain a number of key Park & Ride Sites with identification of potential new Park & Ride/Park & Share sites: This option provides for all existing and proposed Park & Ride sites to be retained and safeguarded, i.e.

- West Lisburn Park & Ride (Proposed)
- Moira Park & Ride Extension adjacent Railway Station (Proposed)
- Relocation of Sprucefield Park & Ride (Proposed)
- Cairnshill Park & Ride (Existing - Complete)
- Dundonald Park & Ride (Existing - Complete)
- Lisburn Railway Station Park & Ride (Existing - but limited parking availability)

However in addition, the potential exists to identify new Park & Ride or Park & Share sites across the Council Area. This option would be dependent on funding and feasibility analysis provided by Central Government and/or Translink.

23B. Retain a number of key Park & Ride Sites: The above mentioned Park & Ride sites (proposed and existing) would be afforded protection through the new LDP. This option would not identify any new Park & Ride or Park & Share sites across the Council area.

These options have been appraised for its likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 23: Retention of Key Park & Ride Sites	1...improve health and well-being	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing	3...enable access to high quality education	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth	6...encourage active and sustainable travel	7...manage material resources sustainably	8...protect physical resources and use	9...protect natural resources and habitats	10...protect, manage and use water resources	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and impact to climate change	13...conserve and enhance built and natural heritage	14...maintain and enhance landscapes
23A. Retain a number of key Park & Ride Sites with identification of potential new Park & Ride/Park & Share sites.	+	0	0	+	+	++	0	?	?	0	+	+	0	0
23B. Retain a number of key Park & Ride Sites.	+	0	0	+	+	++	0	?	?	0	+	+	0	0

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

The scoring for each option is the same with significant positive effects for active and sustainable travel and slight positive effects for health and well-being, to help strengthen society, for sustainable economic growth, to help improve air quality and to help reduce causes of and adapt to climate change. While the scoring is the same, 23A would deliver more towards these objectives as it offers greater capacity for park and ride/share, better meets local needs and formalizes some sites that are currently ad hoc sites which may be less safe or controlled in terms of pollution.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

It is not possible to determine the most favourable option in Sustainability terms. Both options have many positives and aim to encourage a modal shift to active travel in more locations.

Option 24: Promoting Active Travel (walking, cycling and public transport) across the Council Area

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy option has been developed:

24A. To promote Active Travel in all new development (within Urban Areas/Settlements) to demonstrate how the development integrates with to existing public transport, walking and cycling: Any new development will only be permitted if it is able to demonstrate that it would have acceptable accessibility to walking, cycling and public transport facilities and provides safe and convenient access for pedestrians and cyclists.

This option has been appraised for its likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 24: Promoting Active Travel (walking, cycling and public transport) across the Council Area	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
24A. To promote Active Travel in all new development and in urban areas and settlements with access to existing public transport availability and accessibility by walking/cycling.	++	+	0	++	+	++	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

Overall, this proposal scores well for sustainability with significant positive effects for sustainability objectives for health and well-being, to help strengthen society, and for active and sustainable travel. Also slight positive effects for sustainability objectives for sustainable housing, for sustainable economic growth, to help protect natural resources and biodiversity, to help improve air quality and to help reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 24A is the only option being appraised. Promoting active travel will have many positive impacts on health and on people's quality of life. It also has environmental benefits with less car use, which improves local air quality and reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

Option 25: Connecting People and Places – Greenways

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy options have been developed:

25A. To protect and develop safe, shared and accessible Greenways connecting communities, promoting walking and cycling, recreational and social interaction and enhancing health and wellbeing: Promoting both Community and Strategic greenways within the Plan, with the aim to increase cycling and walking and connecting people and places, is considered important to the health and well-being of residents in the Council area and surrounding environs. This option is in keeping with Central Government policy and direction to improve accessibility and reduce the reliance on the private car.

These options have been appraised for their likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 25: Connecting People and Places – Greenways	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
25A. To protect and develop safe, shared and accessible Greenways connecting communities, promoting walking and cycling, recreational and social interaction and enhancing health and wellbeing.	++	0	0	++	+	++	0	++	++	+	+	+	++	++

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

This option scores positively on many sustainability objectives as it promotes access to open space and encourages active travel with associated benefits. Significant positive benefits for health and well-being, to help strengthen society, for active and sustainable travel, to help protect physical resources, natural resources and biodiversity, to help conserve built and cultural heritage and help maintain and enhance landscape character.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 25A is the only option being appraised. Promoting Greenways is an approach designed to improve connectivity within the Council and make active travel more attractive. The approach has many potential positives which are recognised in the sustainability appraisal. It also has potential positive impacts for local biodiversity and if it encourages less car use, it will help contribute towards better air quality and reduced greenhouse gas emissions linked to climate change.

Option 26: Renewable Energy

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy options have been developed:

26A. To introduce Areas of Constraint in relation to renewable development (wind turbines): this option would restrict the development of renewable development that had an impact on amenity (i.e. wind turbines) within the existing Areas of High Scenic Value at Portmore Lough, Magheraknock Loughs, Belfast Basalt Escarpment, Craigtantlet Escarpment, Castlereagh Slopes, Castlereagh Escarpment and Lagan Valley AONB.

26B. To retain the existing policy-led approach in relation to renewable development: to facilitate the development of the Council's renewable energy requirements in keeping with existing planning policy (PPS 18 Renewable Energy) and Central Government policy.

These options have been appraised for their likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
Option 26: Renewable Energy														
26A. To introduce Areas of Constraint in relation to renewable development (wind turbines).	0	0	0	0	-	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	++
26B. To retain the existing policy-led approach in relation to renewable development.	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	-	-	0	+	+	0	0

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

There are many sustainability objectives that would not be affected by either option. Both options contribute to managing material assets sustainably with 25B being slightly stronger. Option 26A is considered to be slightly better for helping to protect physical resources, natural resources and biodiversity, and significantly better for helping to maintain and enhance landscape character.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 26A is considered the most favourable in Sustainability terms. Having areas of constraint for renewable energy development provides opportunities to enable renewable energy production but without the same risk to landscape as a purely policy-led approach. Renewable energy production will help to improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Option 27: Telecommunications

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy option has been developed:

27A. Retain the existing policy-led approach in relation to telecommunication development: to facilitate the development of the Council's telecommunication and broadband coverage in keeping with existing planning policy (PPS 10 Telecommunications) and Central Government policy

27B. Introduce Areas of Constraint in relation to telecommunication development: this option would restrict the development of telecommunication development that had an impact on amenity (such as masts) within the existing Areas of High Scenic Value at Portmore Lough, Magheraknock Loughs, Belfast Basalt Escarpment, Craigtantlet Escarpment, Castlereagh Slopes, Castlereagh Escarpment and Lagan Valley AONB.

This option has been appraised for its likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 27: Telecommunications	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
27A. Retain the existing policy-led approach in relation to telecommunication development.	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	?	?	0	0
27B. Introduce Areas of Constraint in relation to telecommunication development.	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	?	?	0	+

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

Similar scoring for both options however option 27A is slightly better in relation to sustainability objectives for sustainable economic growth, for active and sustainable travel and helping to manage material assets sustainably; and option 27B is slightly better in relation to helping to maintain and enhance landscape character.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 27A is considered the most favourable in Sustainability terms. This option will enable telecommunications development in the Council area and will use a policy-led approach to manage this. This approach will have benefits for enabling sustainable economic growth, including making rural employment more viable.

Option 28: Waste Management

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy options have been developed:

28A. Retain the existing policy-led approach to waste management within the Council area: This option maintains the existing policy approach to proposals for waste management to ensure that any detrimental effects on people, the environment, and local amenity associated with waste management facilities (e.g. pollution) are avoided or minimised.

These options have been appraised for their likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 28: Waste	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
28A. Retain the existing policy-led approach to waste management within the Council area.	+	0	0	0	+	0	++	+	0	0	+	+	0	+

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

Overall more efficient waste management contributes to some sustainability objectives with strong positive effects to help manage material assets sustainably and slight positive effects to help protect physical resources, to help improve air quality, to help reduce causes of and adapt to climate change and to help maintain and enhance landscape character.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 28A is the only option being appraised. Using a policy-led approach to waste management allows the plan to shape how waste is collected and processed. It also allows the plan to manage and mitigate any potential negative effects from these activities.

Option 29: Protecting and Enhancing Built Heritage Assets and Archaeological Remains

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy options have been developed:

29A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Built Heritage Assets but in addition provide opportunity to identify potential new Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character or Areas of Village Character throughout the Council area: This option allows for the identification of additional built heritage assets which may be worthy of protection through the LDP.

29B. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Built Heritage Assets: To ensure all existing built heritage assets as designated within the existing Development Plan, including existing Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character, Areas of Village Character, Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes and Listed Buildings or Structures, should be retained and afforded appropriate protection and enhancement. The location of any new development should ensure it respects and enhances the historic environment and consists of high quality design.

These options have been appraised for their likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 29: Protecting and Enhancing Built Heritage Assets	1...improve health and well-being.	2... provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources	11...improve air quality.	12... reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
29A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Built Heritage Assets but in addition identify or designate other potential new Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character or Areas of Village Character throughout the Council area.	+	0	0	+	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	+
29B. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Built Heritage Assets.	+	0	0	+	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

The pattern of scoring is similar for both options however, option 29A is stronger in relation to helping and conserving built and cultural heritage and slightly stronger in relation to health and well being and helping to strengthen society.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 29A is considered the most favourable in Sustainability terms. Both policies provide opportunities to protect and enhance built heritage, and ensure they form part of place-making for the city, towns and other settlements. Option 29A allows for further identification of new Conservation Areas, and Areas of Townscape or Village Character. This allows for further protection for parts of the Council area in addition to the policy-led approach, and is considered to make a significant additional contribution to conserving and enhancing the built and cultural heritage.

Option 30: Protecting and Enhancing Natural Heritage Assets

What alternatives have been considered?

The following policy options have been developed:

30A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets but in addition provide opportunity to identify potential new environmental designations across the Council area: All existing natural heritage assets as designated within the existing Plan will be retained and afforded appropriate protection and enhancement however this option allows for the identification of additional new environmental designations which may be worthy of protection through the LDP.

30B. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets: To maintain the existing policy approach through the protection and enhancement of the natural environment assets as designated within the existing Development Plan. All existing designated natural heritage assets should be retained and afforded appropriate protection and enhancement.

These options have been appraised for their likely significant effects against the 14 sustainability objectives. The full assessment is presented in Appendix 6. A summary of results is shown in the following table.

Option 30: Protecting and Enhancing Natural Heritage Assets	1...improve health and well-being.	2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3...enable access to high quality education.	4...strengthen society.	5...enable sustainable economic growth.	6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	7...manage material assets sustainably.	8...protect physical resources and use	9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10...protect, manage and use water resources	11...improve air quality.	12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13...conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	14...maintain and enhance landscape character.
30A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets but in addition identify or designate potential new environmental designations across the Council area.	-	0	0	+	?	0	-	+	++	+	+	+	0	++
30B. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets.	+	0	0	0	?	0	-	+	+	0	0	+	0	+

Summary and comparison of alternatives against the sustainability objectives

The options score similarly in relation to the sustainability objectives. However, 30A scores significantly better on helping to protect natural resources and biodiversity, and maintaining and enhancing landscape character. In addition, it has slightly better scores for strengthening society, using water resources sustainably and helping to improve air quality.

What significant effects are envisaged?

No significant negative effects were identified.

What mitigation measures would prevent, reduce or offset the likely significant adverse effects of these policy options?

No mitigation required to address significant adverse effects however potential measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects have been identified in Appendix 6.

What is considered the most favourable option in sustainability terms and why?

Option 30A is considered the most favourable in Sustainability terms. Both policies provide opportunities to protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity, through using a policy-led approach. However option 30A proposes to additionally identify or designate new environmental designations across the Council area. This could mean more local wildlife sites which would contribute to a sense of space for local people. It could further increase protection of landscape and protect local biodiversity to a greater degree.

4. The Impact of the Preferred Options

This section considers the preferred options in terms of the fourteen sustainability objectives. Each is considered below with a table illustrating the scoring for the objective.

1...improve health and well-being.

Public policy seeks to increase healthy life expectancy, reduce preventable deaths, improve mental health and reduce health inequalities. Evidence shows that there is a need to address obesity, increase physical activity and reduce inequalities in health. It is also necessary to provide for the needs of an aging population and minimize the detrimental impacts of noise. This can be achieved by creating an environment that is clean and attractive; encourages healthy lifestyles; protects tranquil and quiet areas and enables access to health care facilities for all.

The Preferred Options Paper (POP) includes protecting land identified for health and community uses which will help ensure that there are adequate facilities to meet the health needs of a growing population. Many of the options in the POP point towards safeguarding open space including the Lagan Valley Regional Park, and makes use of greenways and paths to connect settlements to open space. Preferred options including the use of the Settlement hierarchy to allocate new housing growth, and retaining and possibly identifying new park and ride sites will support the use of public transport, as will promoting active travel where possible in new development. Using these options, the POP aims to encourage a modal shift towards more active travel, and use of public transport which has benefits for promoting physical activity and improving air quality which will benefit health.

Overall the POP is considered to have a cumulative positive effect on health and wellbeing.

2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.

The population is growing and therefore there is ongoing need for new housing in locations that meet regional policy, are accessible and balance the needs of society and the environment. The make-up of households is changing therefore design needs to meet long term requirements with good quality build to be sustainable. This objective should reduce homelessness and ensure decent, affordable homes with a mix of types.

The POP plans to deliver new homes to the council area, and plans to retain the existing Settlement Hierarchy with limited amendments. It will allow for housing to develop with a range of sizes and tenures to meet the needs of the population. There are a number of neutral effects.

Overall the POP is considered to have a cumulative positive effect on delivering good quality sustainable housing.

3...enable access to high quality education.

Good education improves opportunities for employment and also contributes to avoidance of poverty and healthier lifestyles. The provision of suitable accommodation for educational establishments in appropriate, accessible locations should play a part in making schools more sustainable and reducing inequalities in education.

The POP will deliver new housing growth which will increase the requirement for schools in line with the settlement hierarchy and limited amendments. This may support existing schools, but may create other demands. While many have a neutral effect on education, some of the preferred options will support other education facilities or places which potentially could be a resource for education including Hillsborough Castle, the Lagan Navigation and Lagan Valley Regional Park.

Overall the POP is considered to have a cumulative positive effect on enabling access to high quality education.

4...strengthen society.

Regional policy is directed towards improving community relations and creating a safe society which is more united. Success will be represented by places which are inclusive, respect culture and identity, promote social integration and create a sense of pride. They will also be designed to feel safe and to reduce opportunity for crime or anti-social behaviour.

Firstly the POP aims to improve economic development and employment, which both play role in delivering the conditions for a stable, equitable and peaceful society. Many of the options identified as preferred have significant potential to strengthen society through safeguarding local heritage assets such as the Lagan Navigation, and protecting and enhancing greenways and the Lagan Valley Regional Park. Retaining the City Centre and Town centres boundaries will help support creating vibrant and vital settlements which provide central shared spaces for communities to meet and interact. Growing a night-time economy aims to help night-time vitality making the City Centre feel safer. Preferred options have taken account of and been balanced to meet the needs of the rural community.

Overall the POP is considered to have a cumulative positive effect on strengthening society.

5...enable sustainable economic growth.

Regional policy seeks to develop a strong, competitive and regionally balanced economy. It is necessary to provide suitable locations for employment, with flexibility where necessary, to reflect current and future distribution of jobs across sectors, encourage new business startups, facilitate innovation, regenerate areas, attract investment and make employment as accessible as possible for all. This will reduce unemployment and poverty by helping more people to earn a living and increase their income.

The POP will deliver a range of measures to support economic growth. It will maintain the current provision of land zoned for employment, and will retain Purdysburn as a major employment location, with the Blaris major employment location as a mixed use site. The designation of the Maze lands is also retained as a site of regional importance, which could bring further employment in the future. Rural economic development is also supported through retention of the existing policy-led approach to sustainable rural economic development in the countryside.

The POP will maintain the current provision of land zoned for employment, and retain Sprucefield Shopping Centre. It will put measures in place to support vitality and viability of Lisburn City Centre, including extending the City Centre boundary and encouraging office development and the night time economy. In Lisburn City Centre it will also identify possible opportunity sites.

The POP will designate town centre boundaries in Hillsborough and Moira and retain the town centre in Carryduff, and will allow office development as a way of supporting daytime vitality in these settlements.

Overall the POP is considered to have a cumulative positive effect on enabling economic growth.

6...encourage active and sustainable travel.

There is a common goal to reduce traffic emissions and congestion which means reducing car use and increasing other forms of transport. Better access to public transport and opportunities for active travel make travel more affordable with added health benefits and also reduces greenhouse gas emissions. Measures that help reduce car use and improve accessibility to encourage a shift to travel by public transport, walking and cycling will contribute to this goal.

The POP aims to deliver new housing and employment growth areas at locations which are considered to be well located for use of public transport and active travel. The POP promotes active travel in all new development within urban areas and settlements, and will protect and identify a

limited number of new community greenways (where possible). The POP will support key transportation infrastructure schemes which include road and rail provision, and retains park and ride facilities, with identification of new park and ride/park and share sites.

Overall the POP is considered to have a cumulative positive effect on encouraging active and sustainable travel.

7...manage material assets sustainably.

Material assets such as infrastructure and sources of energy production are essential for society and the economy but need careful planning to ensure that they are designed for efficiency and to minimise adverse impacts. The concept of circular economy treats waste as resource which should be managed sustainably to reduce production and increase recovery, recycling and composting rates; new or adapted facilities may be required.

The POP's broad themes of focusing housing growth in Lisburn City with limited dispersal in the remaining settlement hierarchy is recognised as giving the best opportunity to ensure that infrastructure is delivered efficiently, and to minimise adverse impacts. The employment land zonings are also considered to be well located for infrastructure. The POP supports appropriate renewable energy development, telecommunications development and retains the policy-led approach to waste management. These all aim to ensure that infrastructure and energy production is provided in a resource efficient way.

However retaining the settlement hierarchy could lead to development in smaller settlement where it may increase pressure on services, possibly triggering the need for new infrastructure. Similarly retaining the policy-led approach on rural housing may not allow the most efficient delivery of services. Many of the preferred options will not directly affect material assets.

Overall the POP is considered to have a cumulative positive effect on managing material assets sustainably.

8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.

Land, minerals, geothermal energy and soil are resources which require protection from degradation and safeguarding for future use. Sustainable agriculture, tourism and sustainable use of minerals and geothermal energy can help to support the economy.

The POP will safeguard the development of future mineral resources through mineral extraction and allowing the creation of mineral safeguarding zones to prevent inappropriate surface development in the proximity of existing quarries or lignite deposit areas.

The POP also safeguards the land use at Lagan Valley Regional Park, retaining it for future generations.

However, some of the preferred options will lead to loss of green field land, which may currently be in agricultural use.

Overall the POP is considered to have a cumulative positive effect on protecting physical resources and using sustainably.

9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.

International obligations which are adopted in Northern Ireland legislation and policies require the protection of biodiversity including flora, fauna and habitats. This is for their intrinsic value and for the wider services that they provide to people, the economy and the environment for example as carbon stores which lessen the effects of climate change. This objective includes protecting and enhancing biodiversity as well as protection of green and blue infrastructure to enhance the services that natural resources provide.

The POP contains a number of Key Issues and preferred options that will have a positive impacts on protecting natural resources and enhancing biodiversity for the Council area. Protecting and promoting the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a rich natural asset has potential to safeguard and enhance the natural habitats contained in the park. Protecting and enhancing greenways also helps to support potential wildlife corridors.

Retaining a policy led approach for protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets, and in addition, identifying or designating potential new environmental designations across the council, will have a significantly positive impact on protecting natural resources and enhancing biodiversity.

However the POP will retain zonings which could mean loss of green field and undeveloped land. This includes employment zonings, the Blaris Lands, and a potential regional development at the Maze lands. All of these preferred options have the potential to lose semi-natural land, and biodiversity. The preferred option to implement the Lagan Navigation as a tourism/recreation opportunity area will need careful consideration from a natural resource perspective, particularly the impact on sensitive fish habitats in that stretch of the canal.

Overall the POP is considered to have a cumulative positive effect on protecting natural resources and enhancing biodiversity.

10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.

This objective encompasses reducing levels of water pollution, sustainable use of water resources, improving the physical state of the water environment and reducing the risk of flooding now and in the future. It meets the requirements of Northern Ireland legislation, strategies and plans in support of the Water Framework Directive and other Directives that relate to water and it takes account of the future impacts of climate change.

The POP will focus future housing growth in Lisburn City where it is recognised that there is a good capacity for wastewater treatment works. Consolidating growth would lessen the potential impacts on water and lead to more efficient use of water with less intensive infrastructure. Protecting open space and encouraging greenways, and the policy-led approach to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets all will assist through buffering of sites and better protection of flood plains.

However the POP recommends a number of options which need to be carefully considered in terms of their potential to impact upon local water quality. Retaining the rural policy-led approach for development in the countryside, leading to some single dwellings may increase the frequency of use of septic tanks, which have the potential to present a risk to the water environment. Allowing growth with limited dispersal in small settlements may increase pressure on existing sewerage services.

The options which promote the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a tourism and recreation area, and the implementation of the Lagan Navigation, both have the potential to create a risk to the water environment. Many preferred options maintain designations or designate land for employment. This future use could have negative impacts upon local water quality.

Overall the POP is considered to have a cumulative positive effect on protecting, managing and using water resources sustainably and negative effects can be mitigated as the plan progresses and at development management.

11...improve air quality

Air pollution has serious impacts on human health as well as degrading the natural environment. This objective can be achieved through reducing sources of air pollution. Where air pollution cannot be totally excluded careful siting of development should avoid impacts on sensitive receptors.

The POP contains a number of preferred options that are broadly positive for improving air quality for the Council area. Focusing housing growth on Lisburn City could provide more scope for energy

efficient housing and could mean less car use. The POP also encourages active and sustainable travel through support for park and ride/park and share schemes and promoting active travel in all new development within urban areas and settlements. In addition the POP protects greenways which also contribute to active travel. All of these preferred options contribute positively to improving air quality. The POP also supports policies which manage waste management development which further protects local air quality.

However the POP does zone employment land, which may lead to development which could impact upon local air quality. Also the Maze Lands/Long Kesh is retained as a site of Regional Importance, and sustainable rural economic development will be facilitated through an existing policy-led approach. Both of these preferred options present unknowns in terms of their future impact on local air quality. Although the preferred option to retain a number of key transportation infrastructure schemes to enhance accessibility and support public transport linkages, they are still likely to see car use continue as an attractive mode of transport, which has negative implications for air quality.

Overall the POP is considered to have a cumulative positive effect on improving air quality.

12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.

International commitments require greenhouse gas emissions to be reduced to lessen their effects on climate. Measures that help reduce energy consumption and enable renewable energy helps lessen greenhouse gas emissions however adaption is also required to plan for the impacts of climate change.

In a very similar way to the information presented above on air quality, this POP with its plans for increased housing and employment has potential to increase climate change emissions.

However many of the preferred options seek to increase active and sustainable travel, through promoting active travel in new development (within urban areas and settlements), support for Greenways, and retaining and possibly increasing park and ride facilities. All of these measures encourage a reduction in individual car use, and a move to forms of transport which emit less greenhouse gases.

The support for open space, community greenways and the Lagan Valley Regional Park provides an opportunity for green infrastructure which can help with managing flooding as a possible risk associated with climate change. Areas planted with trees also potentially absorb climate change emissions reducing the effect by a very small amount.

The POP also facilitates the development of renewable energy development, outside of areas of constraint, which reduce climate change emissions by requiring less fossil-fuel use.

Overall the POP is considered to have a cumulative positive effect on reducing causes of and adapting to climate change

13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.

Built and cultural heritage are resources that inform our history and bring character and sense of place. They also attract visitors and contribute to the economy and bring vibrancy to the places where we live, work and relax. This can be achieved by protecting and enhancing Conservation Areas, townscapes and other sites of historic and cultural value including their setting.

The appraisal identified no negative impacts from the preferred options, although at this strategic stage of plan making some options were considered to have a neutral or uncertain effect. The POP has many options which are considered to protect and enhance built and cultural heritage, including those that relate to historic environment assets at Hillsborough Castle, the Purdysburn site and at the Lagan Navigation. The POP will retain the existing policy-led approach for historic environment assets, but with opportunities to identify potential new Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character or

Areas of Village Character. This option has great potential to further safeguard built and cultural heritage. In addition a number of other preferred options will help to define settlement boundaries, and encourage vitality and vibrancy in settlements including Lisburn City Centre. These policies can positively help to give historic building assets their place in centres and could make their possible restoration or ongoing maintenance more likely.

Overall the POP is considered to have a cumulative positive effect on protecting, conserving and enhance built and cultural heritage.

14...maintain and enhance landscape character.

International and national policies seek to conserve the natural character and landscape of the coast and countryside and protect them from excessive, inappropriate or obtrusive development. This objective seeks to maintain the character and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes and seascapes and to protect and enhance open spaces and the setting of prominent features, settlements and transport corridors.

The POP has a number of measures that are broadly supportive of the maintenance and enhancement of landscape character in the council area. Proving areas of mineral constraint could restrict further mineral extraction within the existing areas of high scenic value. Providing areas of constraint in relation to renewables would restrict wind turbine development within existing areas of high scenic value.

Retaining the policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage assets with the potential to designate new environmental designations across the Council area could enhance these environmental assets and help to protect and enhance their landscape quality. The POP will also safeguard areas of open space and protect and promote the Lagan Valley Regional Park, both of which will help to maintain and enhance those landscapes. The POP however will continue with the existing policy-led approach for single dwellings in the countryside and this is identified as a potential risk to maintaining and enhancing landscape character.

Overall the POP is considered to have a cumulative positive effect on maintaining and enhancing landscape character.

5. The Next Steps

How has the Sustainability Appraisal influenced the process so far?

This is an Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report and the appraisal process will take account of the representations made during this public consultation. Sustainability appraisal will continue throughout plan preparation with a draft sustainability report being published with the draft Plan Strategy.

Recommendation

In developing the Plan Strategy ensure that no significant effects for the sustainability objectives are likely or that where they are unavoidable they can be mitigated. Seek to ensure that where appropriate positive effects are enhanced.

How to comment

If you wish to comment on this report please do so by one of the following methods:

By Online Survey: www.lisburncastlereagh.gov.uk/LDP

By Email: LDP@lisburncastlereagh.gov.uk

By Post: Local Development Plan Team
Civic Headquarters
Lagan Valley Island
Lisburn
BT27 4RL

Appendix 1: Compliance checklist.

Schedule 2 of the The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004 lists the following information required for environmental reports, according to Regulation 11(3), (4). The location in this report or the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report is identified.

Requirement	Location in this report
1. An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Appendix 1 of the SA Scoping Report outlines the relationship with other plans, programmes and policies.
2. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	SA Scoping Report Chapter 6 SA Interim Report Appendix 2 presents Key Sustainability Issues.
3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	SA Scoping Report Chapter 6 and summarised in section 6.16 of that chapter. The Key Sustainability issues are also presented in Appendix 2 of this Interim Report.
4. Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds(9) and the Habitats Directive.	The Key Sustainability issues are also presented in Appendix 2 of this Interim Report.
5. The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State 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.	SA Scoping Report Chapter 6 and Appendix 1
6. The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and	These issues are all covered in the 14 sustainability objectives against which all of the policy approaches have been assessed in this report.

Requirement	Location in this report
<p>negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) biodiversity; (ii) population; (iii) human health; (iv) fauna; (v) flora; (vi) soil; (vii) water; (viii) air; (ix) climatic factors; (x) material assets; (xi) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage; (xii) landscape, and (xiii) the inter-relationship between the issues referred to in sub paragraphs (i) to (xii). 	<p>Interrelationships have been covered in Chapter 2 of this report under Compatibility of Sustainability of Sustainability Objectives and Appendix 3 of this SA Interim Report.</p>
<p>7. 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.</p>	<p>Mitigation measures are referred to in both Chapter 3 and in the matrices presented in Appendix 6 of this report.</p>
<p>8. An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.</p>	<p>Chapter 3 of this report considered how the options were developed and details the assumptions and limitations which were encountered in compiling the required information.</p>
<p>9. A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 16.</p>	<p>Not required at this stage</p>

Requirement	Location in this report
10. A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.	A non-technical summary is provided at the opening of this report.

Appendix 2: Sustainability Appraisal Framework- Objectives, Key Issues and Appraisal prompts

1. The objective for sustainability appraisal is to improve health and well-being.
Rationale
Public policy seeks to increase healthy life expectancy, reduce preventable deaths, improve mental health and reduce health inequalities. Evidence shows that there is a need to address obesity, increase physical activity and reduce inequalities in health. It is also necessary to provide for the needs of an aging population and minimize the detrimental impacts of noise. This can be achieved by creating an environment that is clean and attractive; encourages healthy lifestyles; protects tranquil and quiet areas and enables access to health care facilities for all.
Key issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population is predicted to rise to 158,618 by the year 2030. • Trends indicate an aging population (number of people over 65 years is growing and is expected to reach 20% of the total population by 2027 (NISRA 2012-based population projections). Many older people have to live on reduced incomes, have disabilities and reduced mobility. • Levels of physical activity are relatively high in LCCC however much lower than recommended levels. • There is a need to promote physical activity through provision of and ensuring good accessibility to sports facilities, open space, green infrastructure and walking and cycling routes. • In particular, there is a need for children to have accessible play in places where they feel safe. • Also there will be a need to enable older people to engage in physical activity to prolong their healthy lives. • Levels of obesity in Northern Ireland and the UK are high by global standards reflecting poor diet and a relatively sedentary lifestyle. • Development should be sited and designed to connect with greenways where possible. • Increase in the proportion of older people in the population will increase the requirement for care. There is a need to meet the future needs for care and support for older people at home or in communal homes and to improve access to health services, other facilities and services. • Noise and environmental quality are not identified as being significant adverse effects at present however they can impact on health and therefore environmental quality should be improved, or sustained where it is good, to minimise adverse health impacts. • Need to protect and enhance biodiversity to promote positive health benefits. • Improve road safety for all users through planning and design. • Ambulance response times have been increasing across Northern Ireland; the location of and access to emergency services can impact on response times. • LCCC shows a lower rate of health deprivation and disability compared with Northern Ireland but there is an inequality in health with most measures of health being significantly worse in the most deprived areas. • Good spatial planning can reduce health inequalities by providing a high standard of design and place making, open space, capacity for any additional services required and accessibility. • Need to plan the relative location of industry and housing, open space and public facilities to minimise use conflicts.

- Major transport infrastructure has the potential to cause noise disturbance, air pollution or safety risks which can be reduced through siting and design.
- There are some communities within the Council area which experience problems of multiple deprivation particularly in parts of Lisburn City and Dundonald where income and employment are the key concerns.
- Overall, the health of the area is improving with people living longer. However, there are inequalities in health across the area with long term disability being a particular problem.

Appraisal Prompts

Positive Effects	Negative Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improve access to health care b) Reduce response times for the emergency services c) Encourage healthy lifestyles d) Enable people to grow their own food e) Create open space with public access f) Provide opportunities for and encourage physical activity for all g) Avoid or reduce noise impacts that may affect health h) Provide meeting places i) Increase social contact and intergenerational contact j) Increase the sense of safety k) Support family cohesion l) Reduce the risk of traffic accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> m) Reduce access to health care n) Increase response times for the emergency services o) Discourage healthy lifestyles p) Reduce open space with public access q) Increase noise impacts that may affect health r) Reduce meeting places s) Decrease social contact and intergenerational contact t) Decrease the sense of safety u) Reduce family cohesion v) Increase the risk of traffic accidents

2. The objective for sustainability appraisal is to provide good quality, sustainable housing.

Rationale

The population is growing and therefore there is ongoing need for new housing in locations that meet regional policy, are accessible and balance the needs of society and the environment. The make-up of households is changing therefore design needs to meet long term requirements with good quality build to be sustainable. This objective should reduce homelessness and ensure decent, affordable homes with a mix of types.

Key issues

- The Housing Growth Indicator figure is 9600 dwellings required from 2012 to 2025 and the plan will need to meet the need for more dwellings.
- A decline in household size will increase the number of home required per capita and influence the type of dwellings required.
- A changing demography has created a high demand within social housing for housing designed for small adult households and single elderly people.
- A greater proportion of older people will increase the need for suitable housing that is accessible for those who may not drive and enables support to be provided.
- There will be an increased need to accommodate those with disability.
- Rates of and trends in ownership and home type vary within LCCC and do not necessarily reflect those in Northern Ireland.
- There is a requirement for 800 new social housing units between 2015 and 2020 and the greatest social housing need is concentrated in Lisburn, Castlereagh, Glenavy and Hillsborough.
- The relatively high population density may inform the location and composition of new housing development.
- All new housing should aim to provide life time homes that are accessible and adaptable to all and meet modern standards.
- New housing should be low carbon and avoid the problems of fuel poverty.
- Affordable housing is required for all housing types and sizes.
- All new housing should help to support healthy lifestyles.
- Housing provision should enable social cohesion in families and communities and promote vibrancy of settlements.

Appraisal Prompts

Positive Effects	Negative Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Encourage low carbon homes b) Encourage the building of life-time homes with potential for adaptability, such as wheelchair access c) Encourage affordable housing d) Reduce homelessness e) Meet the needs of specific groups e.g. single people, families, retired people, ethnic minorities, disabled f) Reduce the number of unfit homes g) Provide housing which meets locally identified needs (in terms of type, tenure and size) h) Provide a mix of housing types 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Decrease energy efficiency j) Homes not suited for lifetime use k) Reduced affordable housing l) Increase homelessness m) Does not meet the needs of specific groups e.g. single people, families, retired people, ethnic minorities, disabled n) Does not meet local need for housing type/quantity

3. The objective for sustainability appraisal is to enable access to high quality education.

Rationale

Good education improves opportunities for employment and also contributes to avoidance of poverty and healthier lifestyles. The provision of suitable accommodation for educational establishments in appropriate, accessible locations should play a part in making schools more sustainable and reducing inequalities in education.

Key issues

- In some areas of the Borough, a decline in pupil numbers will have implications for the sustainability of existing schools.
- There is a high level of travel for post-primary grammar school provision.
- Ensuring access to high quality education is one of the most significant investments in developing the individual, society and the economy.
- Sharing facilities has been recognised as a way of promoting a more cohesive and tolerant society and assist a better use of the resources available to education.
- Although the Borough has a high level of educational achievement at all levels this is not consistent between DEAs.

Appraisal Prompts

Positive Effects	Negative Effects
a) Improve education level and employability of the population b) Promote access to education c) Promote access to skills training d) Help rural communities access education and skills training e) Improve opportunities for multiple use of facilities f) Help educational establishments to provide modern sustainable accommodation	g) Does not help improve education level and employability of the population h) Decrease access to education and skills training i) Makes rural communities access education and skills training harder j) Under use of public facilities k) Inhibit provision of suitable educational facilities

4. The objective for sustainability appraisal is to strengthen society

Rationale

Regional policy is directed towards improving community relations and creating a safe society which is more united. Success will be represented by places which are inclusive, respect culture and identity, promote social integration and create a sense of pride. They will also be designed to feel safe and to reduce opportunity for crime or anti-social behaviour.

Key issues

- There will be a growing population and the plan will need to meet the need for more dwellings.
- The population density is high in relation to the average for Northern Ireland which makes the need for accessible open space more important.
- Some areas have seen substantial growth over the last five years, there is a need to ensure that facilities meet the needs of the population.
- Some areas have seen significant population decline over the last five years, there is a need to ensure that this does not have a long term adverse effect on them as places to live or do business.
- A decline in household size will increase the number of home required per capita and influence the type of dwellings required.
- People may be more likely to stay in a home long term if it meets their changing needs and facilities and amenities that they wish to use are as accessible as possible through their lives.
- A greater proportion of older people will increase the need for suitable housing that is accessible for those who may not drive and enables support to be provided.
- Levels of deprivation vary widely through the council area with multiple issues in Old Warren and Hillhall as well as more widespread problems relating to education, skills and training; living environment.
- Rural communities have relatively good access to urban areas however some of their populations may not have good proximity to services.
- There is a commitment and desire to promote social inclusion through shared, welcoming and accessible places.
- Need to plan for and meet the needs of diverse groups in the council area, this may include allowing for facilities to meet specific needs.
- Some parts of LCCC have populations which predominantly reflect one religion or political opinion.
- There is a need to provide appropriate shared space and apply place making to make areas inclusive for all backgrounds and income levels.
- The needs and experience of different parts of LCCC's society differ and are best expressed by representatives of the range of groups. Some of this may be gained through the Community Planning process and also through being proactive in inviting comment on and participation in plan preparation from all groups.
- There will be an increased need to accommodate those with disability.
- The community is not ethnically diverse, however the needs of minority groups such as Irish Travellers must be taken into account.
- There will continue to be a need for childcare facilities, nursery, primary and secondary schools as well as accessibility to community and leisure facilities particularly in the short term.

Appraisal Prompts

Positive Effects	Negative Effects
a) Promote inclusion of all groups	h) Inhibit inclusion of all groups
b) Retain, create, or enhance shared space	i) Shared space reduced or deteriorates
c) Increase accessibility to shared space	j) Decrease accessibility to shared space
d) Promote positive social interaction	k) Decrease positive social interaction
e) Give rural communities appropriate access to facilities and services	l) Rural communities less access to facilities and services
f) Reduce the factors causing inequalities	m) Exacerbate the factors causing inequalities
g) Meet identified needs that will reduce inequalities experienced by the most deprived communities	n) Maintains or increases inequalities experienced by the most deprived communities

5. The objective for sustainability appraisal is to enable sustainable economic growth.

Rationale

Regional policy seeks to develop a strong, competitive and regionally balanced economy. It is necessary to provide suitable locations for employment, with flexibility where necessary, to reflect current and future distribution of jobs across sectors, encourage new business startups, facilitate innovation, regenerate areas, attract investment and make employment as accessible as possible for all. This will reduce unemployment and poverty by helping more people to earn a living and increase their income.

Key issues

- Identifying and zoning appropriate land is a vital part of creating the conditions to sustain economic development that meets employment needs and supports economic growth. This is recognised in the Regional Development Framework.
- Sprucefield will continue to retain its status as a regional out-of-town shopping centre.
- Lisburn City Centre and the Town centres are important hubs for a wide variety of retailing and related facilities, including employment, leisure and cultural uses. This can have a positive impact on those who live, work and visit them and build or maintain vibrancy.
- Within Lisburn City Centre, potential also exists to develop the night-time economy which could be an important driver for leisure and tourism activities.
- There is potential to provide a range of flexible commercial accommodation and business parks at development locations such as Blaris and the Maze/Long Kesh.
- Potential exists to grow the retail offer and create high quality office offer through the creation of employment in business services.
- Lisburn has a vibrant city centre with a strong focus on leisure provision, sports and the arts.
- A cornerstone of the private sector in the borough is micro-businesses, those employing less than 9 staff. There is potential to encourage these sector to develop and innovate.
- The Borough has a high proportion of employment in the public sector.
- Need to ensure that the Borough is attractive to investors, and higher skilled people – by supporting the vitality and vibrancy of the City Centre, towns and villages and facilitating a high quality local environment through appropriate land use, design and layout.
- The Borough has higher than average skills levels and a strong employment particularly in the service sector, which offers scope for economic growth.
- There is a wealth of tourism assets within the L&CCC area with significant future potential, including the Hillsborough Historic Royal Palace, the navigation canal from Belfast to Union Locks, the Lagan Valley Regional Park and the Divis and Black Mountain Visitors Centre.

Appraisal Prompts

Positive Effects	Negative Effects
a) Support innovation and competitiveness within the local economy	j) Does not promote innovation and competitiveness within the local economy
b) Ensure sufficient land supply in appropriate locations for economic growth	k) Does not support creation of a range of job types that are accessible especially to areas of greatest deprivation
c) Support creation of a range of job types that are accessible especially to areas of greatest deprivation	l) Does not support enhancement of the skills base.
d) Support enhancement of the skills base.	m) Does not help make the Borough a more attractive place to live, work, visit and invest
e) Help make the Borough a more attractive place to live, work, visit and invest	n) Does not make the best use of location in BMUA
f) Make the best use of location in BMUA	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> g) Ensure the vitality and vibrancy of city and town centres can be improved h) Increase the number of people coming to the borough to work i) Maximise economic benefits of sustainable tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o) Vitality and vibrancy of city and town centres may decline. p) Does not increase the number of people coming to the borough to work q) Does not enable use of tourism assets.
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6. The objective for sustainability appraisal is to encourage active and sustainable travel.

Rationale

There is a common goal to reduce traffic emissions and congestion which means reducing car use and increasing other forms of transport. Better access to public transport and opportunities for active travel make travel more affordable with added health benefits and also reduces greenhouse gas emissions. Measures that help reduce car use and improve accessibility to encourage a shift to travel by public transport, walking and cycling will contribute to this goal.

Key issues

- Car use is the most popular mode of transport in Northern Ireland and this is reflected at the Council level by a slightly higher than average amount of households in the Council area with access to 1-3 vehicles.
- The Castlereagh area of the Council has a high reliance on private vehicle use.
- Lisburn town is currently dissected by roads which adds an element of disconnect to the urban environment which impacts on shoppers, visitors and in turn investors.
- Sustainable travel options are required across the Council area so as to encourage people to use other transport options than the car or van.
- A section of disused railway line lies between Lisburn and Antrim which could be considered as a community greenway or retained for future use.
- The Council is strategically located with several key road and rail transport routes passing through it.
- The Council has several key services located within it such as the Sprucefield regional shopping centre and the Lagan Valley Hospital.
- Different types of road collision are either increasing, or remaining more or less the same.

Appraisal Prompts

Positive Effects	Negative Effects
a) Encourage modal shift to active travel b) Enhance access to and efficiency of public transport c) Benefit those without access to cars d) Retain, create, or enhance walking and cycle routes	e) Does not promote modal shift to active travel f) Does not enhance access to and efficiency of public transport g) Does not benefit those without access to cars h) Does not retain, create, or enhance walking and cycle routes

7. The objective for sustainability appraisal is to manage material assets sustainably.

Rationale

Material assets such as infrastructure and sources of energy production are essential for society and the economy but need careful planning to ensure that they are designed for efficiency and to minimize adverse impacts. The concept of circular economy treats waste as resource which should be managed sustainably to reduce production and increase recovery, recycling and composting rates; new or adapted facilities may be required.

Key issues

- It is important to assess the Council’s growth strategy with existing energy infrastructure and telecommunications and make sure any gaps in supply and potential future demand are highlighted.
- There is a need in some rural areas of the Council to improve telecommunications provision so that rural investment and quality of life for residents is not affected.
- There is a need to continue to move away from landfill as a waste disposal route and adopt a variety of alternative waste management strategies in accordance with the principles of the waste management hierarchy aiming to avoid, minimise, reuse, recycle and/or recover.
- There is a need to sustainably approach integration of waste management and recycling facilities to the Council and with a focus on reusing appropriate land.
- There may be an opportunity to use appropriate vacant/derelict/contaminated land for material assets.
- There may be an opportunity to encourage a range of appropriate renewables to be located within the Council which would increase the diversity of renewables supplying energy to the grid.
- There is an opportunity to recommend the integration of renewables to new developments.
- There may be opportunities to develop community based renewable projects such as wind/solar farms or large single turbines, that could reduce the local impacts from several single applications and make more efficient use of land.

Appraisal Prompts

Positive Effects	Negative Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Proportion of waste to landfill decreases b) Makes recycling easier c) Recycling rates likely to increase d) Composting rates continue to increase e) Encourages increased reuse of resources f) Waste production figures per household reduce g) Sufficient transmission/distribution lines h) Infrastructure is fit for purpose i) Enables renewable energy production j) Reduces the amount of contaminated or derelict land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> k) Recycling rates do not increase l) The proportion of waste to landfill does not decrease m) Composting rates do not continue to increase n) Insufficient transmission/distribution lines o) Infrastructure not fit for purpose p) Does not enable renewable energy production

8. The objective for sustainability appraisal is to protect physical resources and use sustainably.

Rationale

Land, minerals, geothermal energy and soil are resources which require protection from degradation and safeguarding for future use. Sustainable agriculture, tourism and sustainable use of minerals and geothermal energy can help to support the economy.

Key issues

- Mineral resources in the Borough should be safeguarded from inappropriate development and accessibility to them for future use ensured.
- Review of Old Mineral Permissions (ROMPS) has no leadership at a policy development level and this leaves sites across the Borough that may be causing undue damage/deterioration to natural heritage, landscape identity, residential amenity and possibly even human health.
- Council farm diversification is expected to increase which could have a positive or negative effect on biodiversity.
- Across the Council, development pressure in all rural parts has been increasing and especially in the single rural dwelling category.
- Agricultural land in the Council area should be protected from inappropriate development, pollution and the effects of climate change i.e. erosion.
- Soil quality across the Council area should be protected using effective conservation measures particularly due to a lack of specific legislative protection for soils at a UK or local level.
- The feasibility of integrating geothermal energy to the future energy mix of the Council area should be considered.

Appraisal Prompts

Positive Effects	Negative Effects
a) Earth science features remain protected b) Enable the minerals industry to operate sustainably c) Retain potential future use/benefit of physical resources (education/tourism/recreation/biodiversity) d) Enables materials to be locally sourced where available e) Allow for the future use of geothermal energy f) Minimises loss of greenfield sites g) Retain semi natural land cover/biodiversity h) Avoid soil erosion/pollution	i) Earth science features not protected j) Reduce ability for minerals industry to operate sustainably k) Does not protect potential future use/benefit of physical resources (education/tourism/recreation/biodiversity) l) Inhibits for the future use of geothermal energy m) Reduce semi natural land cover/biodiversity n) Cause soil erosion/pollution

9. The objective for sustainability appraisal is to protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.

Rationale

International obligations which are adopted in Northern Ireland legislation and policies require the protection of biodiversity including flora, fauna and habitats. This is for their intrinsic value and for the wider services that they provide to people, the economy and the environment for example as carbon stores which lessen the effects of climate change. This objective includes protecting and enhancing biodiversity as well as protection of green and blue infrastructure to enhance the services that natural resources provide.

Key issues

- There is a diverse natural heritage across the Council area and some crosses over into other local government districts i.e. Lough Neagh & Portmore Lough, LVRP and the Lagan Valley AONB.
- There are less nature conservation and landscape designations in the south of the Council area, possibly due to the location of some of the main arterial transport routes.
- There is a fairly even distribution of SLNCIs across the Council area.
- Some water services i.e. reservoirs, impoundments, currently provide their functions but also have a local biodiversity value.

Appraisal Prompts

Positive Effects	Negative Effects
a) Protect or enhance local biodiversity b) Protect or enhance existing or potential wildlife corridors c) Protect or enhance designated site and their buffers d) Locally important sites and buffers are protected e) Protect or enhance blue/green infrastructure f) Support/provide ecosystem services g) Incorporate blue/green infrastructure in development	h) Loss of local biodiversity i) Damage/interrupt existing or potential wildlife corridors j) Damage designated site and their buffers k) Locally important sites and buffers damaged l) Remove or damage blue/green infrastructure m) Reduce ecosystem services

10. The objective for sustainability appraisal is to protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.

Rationale

This objective encompasses reducing levels of water pollution, sustainable use of water resources, improving the physical state of the water environment and reducing the risk of flooding now and in the future. It meets the requirements of Northern Ireland legislation, strategies and plans in support of the Water Framework Directive and other Directives that relate to water and it takes account of the future impacts of climate change.

Key issues

- There were no water scarcity issues in Northern Ireland 2005 – 2015 and demand has decreased by almost 11% between 2009 and 2015.
- Development in general requires a water supply therefore can increase demands for sources, treatment and distribution infrastructure. This can be offset by measures to make more efficient use of water.
- New development in land prone to flooding can reduce the capacity of that part of the flood plain or lead to demand to provide flood defences both of which may exacerbate flooding elsewhere causing effects on human health and safety or interrupting use of the development.
- Flood alleviation and defence measures are expensive and should be avoided.
- The plan proposals should be compatible with the Flood Risk Management Plans published by Rivers Agency in December 2015.
- Another safety issue arises because there are not currently legal requirements relating to impounded water therefore there are considered to be risks in potential inundation zones below reservoirs.
- Emissions from development can impact on water quality and quantity. During construction there is potential for pollution of surface or groundwater from, for example, sediment, fuel or concrete or due to release of contaminants from historical land use.
- During operation contaminated runoff may cause pollution, the rate of surface water runoff may change or the capacity of a receiving watercourse may be altered which in turn has the potential to increase flood risk.
- Incorporate measures that can be implemented including provision of attenuation ponds or other SuDS that control flow off site and ensure they are maintained.
- Waste water generates the need for treatment of dirty water. Where this is in an urban area this is likely to be directed to sewage treatment works and it is necessary to ensure that capacity matches growth of development.
- Developments without access to mains sewers can incorporate sewage treatment on site but it is important that there is capacity for safe disposal of treated discharges and for maintenance of the treatment system to ensure that it remains effective long term.
- Land should be accessible and located to make the best use of available services, for example water and sewerage infrastructure, whilst avoiding, where possible, areas at risk of flooding from rivers, the sea or surface water run-off.
- Other wastes may also cause pollution at the point where they are disposed of or utilised. Wastes from livestock, food processing or primary treatment such as sewage or anaerobic digestors have the potential to cause pollution elsewhere.

Appraisal Prompts

Positive Effects	Negative Effects
a) Improve the quality of surface and ground water to meet objectives	h) Reduce quality of surface and ground water i) Fail to meet water quality objectives

b) Lead to more efficient use of water	j) Lead to waste of water
c) Minimise risks from flooding	k) Increase risks from flooding
d) Avoid the need for flood defence	l) Risk creating a need for flood defence
e) Protect or enhance floodplains	m) Reduce the extent or holding capacity of floodplains
f) Maintain water flows for good ecological quality	n) Water flows/temperature not suitable for good ecological quality.
g) Protect aquatic food resources	o) Unsustainable impacts on aquatic food resources

11. The objective for sustainability appraisal is to improve air quality.

Rationale

Air pollution has serious impacts on human health as well as degrading the natural environment. This objective can be achieved through reducing sources of air pollution. Where air pollution cannot be totally excluded careful siting of development should avoid impacts on sensitive receptors.

Key issues

- Key regional transport routes like the M1 and the A1 are all located within the Council area enabling access to key services and contribute to background levels of air pollutants.
- Reliance on vehicles for transport in the Castlereagh area is very high.
- Reliance on private car use in the Council area is high.
- There is a need to promote and make accessible other modes of transport to the car such as public transport, walking and cycling.
- There are disused railways that could be considered for redevelopment.
- Air quality should be a consideration when planning the location of adjacent developments/ land uses and access to these areas, particularly when people may be affected.

Appraisal Prompts

Positive Effects	Negative Effects
a) Improve air quality b) Reduce emissions of key pollutants c) Reduce transport emissions d) Encourage other modes of transport than the car e) Avoid increase of ammonia emissions (near to sensitive receptors) f) Help achieve the objectives of any Air Quality Management Plan	g) Reduce air quality h) Increase emissions of key pollutants i) Increase transport emissions j) Maintain/increase car use k) Increase ammonia emissions (near to sensitive receptors) l) Air Quality Management Plan may not be achieved.

12. The objective for sustainability appraisal is to reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.

Rationale

International commitments require greenhouse gas emissions to be reduced to lessen their effects on climate. Measures that help reduce energy consumption and enable renewable energy helps lessen greenhouse gas emissions however adaption is also required to plan for the impacts of climate change.

Key issues

- There is a need to promote/encourage/enable sustainable development patterns that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- There is a need to ensure protection of natural floodplains, water and carbon stores.
- There is a need to promote the integration of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to existing and new developments.
- There is a need to encourage renewable energy (RE) projects and the necessary infrastructure into the optimum areas.
- There is a need to ensure access to adequate public transport links to services and facilities across the Council are in place.
- There is a need to provide adequate travel options (public transport/walking/cycling) across the Council to help reduce private car use and improve air quality.
- There is a need to increase numbers of people cycling and walking to work and school.
- Agriculture is a significant contributor to GHG emissions and opportunities to reduce emissions within the scope of the LDP need to be applied.

Appraisal Prompts

Positive Effects	Negative Effects
a) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions b) Reduce energy consumption c) Increase the proportion of renewable energy d) Protect or enhance habitats that capture carbon e) Protect or enhance floodplains f) Increase/encourage other forms of transport than the car – cycling/walking g) Reduce polluting forms of transport h) Reduce emissions from livestock production i) Incorporate measures to adapt to climate change	j) Increase greenhouse gas emissions k) Increase energy consumption l) Does not increase the proportion of renewable energy m) Damage/loss of habitats that capture carbon n) Reduce the extent or holding capacity of floodplains o) Discourage active travel p) Increase polluting forms of transport q) Does not allow for adaptation to climate change

13. The objective for sustainability appraisal is to protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.

Rationale

Built and cultural heritage are resources that inform our history and bring character and sense of place. They also attract visitors and contribute to the economy and bring vibrancy to the places where we live, work and relax. This can be achieved by protecting and enhancing Conservation Areas, townscapes and other sites of historic and cultural value including their setting.

Key issues

- Historic and Cultural resources play a role in maintaining and enhancing the sense of place in settlements and in rural locations.
- Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council has a wealth of Historic and Cultural Resources.
- The Borough has a rich industrial and defence heritage.
- The Borough has a Royal Palace at Hillsborough which is an important cultural and historic resource.
- The Boroughs rich cultural and heritage assets contribute to the high quality built environment that helps to create attractive places for living, investing in and visiting.
- The Borough contains centres, villages and towns which each have a unique sense of place, and character. Protecting this sense of place aspect has benefits for people and their pride in their community.
- Protecting built heritage features, and recognising their value extends beyond listing and enforcement. Consideration should be given to the setting of those features, and the scale and context of surrounding buildings.
- Appreciating the value of built heritage should also apply to new buildings.

Appraisal Prompts

Positive Effects	Negative Effects
a) Conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage b) Allow 'sense of place' to be conserved in townscape and rural settings c) Protect and enhance local distinctiveness d) Allow archaeological features to be assessed, recorded and preserved e) Preserve and enhance the setting of cultural heritage assets f) Support access to, interpretation of and understanding of the historic environment g) Enable assessment of impacts of development on complex and extensive archaeological sites adjacent to settlements h) Provide opportunities for cultural activities	i) Loss of built and cultural heritage j) Lose 'sense of place' in townscape and rural settings k) Reduce local distinctiveness l) Archaeological features not assessed, recorded and preserved m) Damage the setting of cultural heritage assets n) Reduce access to, interpretation of and understanding of the historic environment o) Impacts of development on complex and extensive archaeological sites adjacent to settlements not understood p) Decrease opportunities for cultural activities

14. The objective for sustainability appraisal is to maintain and enhance landscape character.

Rationale

International and national policies seek to conserve the natural character and landscape of the coast and countryside and protect them from excessive, inappropriate or obtrusive development. This objective seeks to maintain the character and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes and to protect and enhance open spaces and the setting of prominent features, settlements and transport corridors.

Key issues

- There is a wide variety of landscape types across the Council area that make the Council unique in its own right including an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), 23 Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) and 3 Regional Landscape Character Areas (RLCAs).
- During 2003-2014 there was an increasing trend for rural housing development (new, replacement and extensions) across the Council area.
- There is the on-going risk of over development across the rural area from numerous pressures within industry, agriculture, rural development, rural housing, renewable energy and the expansion of settlements and transport networks.

Appraisal Prompts

Positive Effects	Negative Effects
<p>a) Minimise visual intrusion</p> <p>b) Protect or enhance the setting of prominent features, settlements and transport corridors</p> <p>c) Protect areas designated for landscape</p> <p>d) Avoid major impacts on views to the coast/Lough Neagh</p> <p>e) Integrate new development to protect and enhance local distinctiveness</p> <p>f) halt the loss or fragmentation of 'tranquil areas'</p>	<p>g) Increase visual intrusion</p> <p>h) Detract from the setting of prominent features, settlements and transport corridors</p> <p>i) Areas designated for landscape not protected</p> <p>j) Major impact on views to the coast/Lough Neagh</p> <p>k) New development not integrated to protect and enhance local distinctiveness</p> <p>l) Reduce the number/extent of tranquil areas</p>

Appendix 3: Compatibility of Sustainability Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal Framework	1 Improve health and well-being.	2 Provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3 Enable access to high quality education.	4 Strengthen society.	5 Enable sustainable economic growth.	6 Encourage active and sustainable travel.	7 Manage material assets sustainably.	8 Protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9 Protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10 Protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11 Improve air quality.	12 Reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13 Protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	14 Maintain and enhance landscape character.
1 Improve health and well-being														
2 Provide good quality, sustainable housing	✓													
3 Enable access to high quality education	✓	✓												
4 Strengthen society	✓	✓	✓											
5 Enable sustainable economic growth	✓	✓	✓	✓										
6 encourage active and sustainable travel.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
7 Manage material assets sustainably.	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0								
8 Protect physical resources and use sustainably.	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓							
9 Protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	✓	0	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓						
10 Protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	✓	✓	0	0	?	0	✓	✓	✓					
11 Improve air quality	✓	✓	0	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
12 Reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	✓	✓	0	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
13 Protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
14 Maintain and enhance landscape character.	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Compatible	✓	No relationship	0	Uncertain relationship	?	Incompatible	✘
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Appendix 4: Compatibility of Sustainability Objectives and Lisburn & Castlereagh Local Development Plan Strategic Objectives.

Sustainability Appraisal Framework	1 Improve health and well-being.	2 Provide good quality, sustainable housing.	3 Enable access to high quality education.	4 Strengthen society.	5 Enable sustainable economic growth.	6 Encourage active and sustainable travel.	7 Manage material assets sustainably.	8 Protect physical resources and use sustainably.	9 Protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	10 Protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	11 Improve air quality.	12 Reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	13 Protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	14 Maintain and enhance landscape character.
Plan Vision ⁴	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Enabling Sustainable Communities and the Delivery of New Homes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓
Driving Sustainable Economic Growth	✓	?	0	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	?
Growing our City, Town Centres, Retailing and Offices	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	?	?	✓	✓
Promoting Sustainable Tourism, Open Space and Recreation,	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓
Supporting Sustainable Transport and Other Infrastructure	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Protecting and Enhancing the Built and Natural Environment	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓

Compatible	✓	No relationship	0	Uncertain relationship	?	Incompatible	✗
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⁴ The Council's Corporate Plan vision is to be a progressive, dynamic and inclusive Council, working in partnership to develop the community. The Council's Community Plan vision is to be an empowered, prosperous, healthy and inclusive community.

Appendix 5: Habitats Regulations Screening

Introduction

The requirement for Habitats Regulations Assessment is introduced in section 2.5. Habitats Regulations Assessment will be an iterative process carried out in parallel with Local Development Plan (LDP) preparation which will be updated in line with knowledge of potential plan effects and any changes relating to European sites. This report provides a long list of sites for which effects of the plan will be reviewed. These will be considered in the context of how they are connected with the LDP area and potential effects of the LDP on its own and in combination with other plans and projects.

This screening takes a precautionary approach. There will be no conceivable effect on many of the long listed sites, for example on those that are over 10km away and have no ecological or infrastructure connection, therefore a number of these sites will be excluded from further consideration at the next stage of assessment. It must be emphasised that only some of the potential impacts may arise. Measures to avoid, reduce or mitigate for impacts will be incorporated in the plan where necessary and feasible or proposals amended to avoid adverse effects on site integrity.

The policies and spatial zonings proposed within the plan will be assessed to determine whether any of the potential impacts could materialise as a result of the plan. This will consider the source of potential impacts, any pathways to European sites and whether the impact could have a significant effect on site selection features, their conservation objectives and site integrity along with any avoidance and mitigation measures identified in the course of assessment and plan preparation. The evidence in Table B1 and further evidence available at each stage of assessment will be taken into account.

Table B1: Evidence to inform baseline data and further Habitats Regulations Assessment

JNCC Standard Data Form	JNCC Standard data form generated from the Natura 2000 Database submitted to the European Commission on 22/12/2015.
NIEA Conservation Objectives	The most recent NIEA Conservation Objectives for each site.
BMAP 2015 HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment Report, Belfast Metropolitan Plan 2015
Spatial Data Local Government	Spatial NI Data Layers for Local Government boundaries 13/1/2016
Spatial Data European and Ramsar sites	NIEA Data Layers for designated and proposed European and Ramsar sites 13/1/2016

Overview

This is a summary of the long list of sites to be considered, how they are connected to the LDP area and potential issues. The sites listed are those for which there is a potential pathway allowing a connection with the plan area. Sites within 15km of the LDP area (Figure B1) have been considered and any distances listed are to the nearest 0.5km. The sites are listed in Table B2 and locations relative to the plan area are shown in Figures B2 – B4. Definitions of each type of connection follow.

Within or Adjacent: All or part of the European or Ramsar Site is within or directly adjacent to the plan area. Only Lough Neagh and Lough Beg Ramsar and SPA occur within the Council area incorporating

the shoreline of Lough Neagh and the whole of Portmore Lough. The boundaries of these designations differ with the Ramsar being more extensive.

Ecological: The European or Ramsar Site is ecologically connected to the plan area. Ecological connections include linkages by ecological corridors such as river systems; hydrological links between the LDP area and peatland or wetland sites; known areas of land in the LDP area which are regularly used by birds which also use a SPA; and sites that form part of the coastal ecosystem to which the LDP area is connected. This includes a number of waterbodies which are hydrologically connected with the Council area such as Strangford Lough and Belfast Lough. There are also smaller sites such as Montiaghs Moss SAC which is connected by a watercourse and Rea's Wood and Farr's Bay which is indirectly connected through Lough Neagh. There is an area along the River Lagan used by Whooper Swans from Lough Neagh and Lough Beg SPA which will be considered as an ecological connection.

Within 15km: The European or Ramsar Site is within 15km of the LDP area (potential for aerial pollution). This brings in to consideration a number of small sites, for example SACs to the South West of the LDP area, which have no hydrological connection and many of which will be excluded at the next stage of assessment. For those sites nearer the LDP area which do not have a hydrological connection the site selection features will be considered in the context of potential aerial emissions.

By Infrastructure: The European or Ramsar Site is connected by infrastructure with the plan area. Infrastructural connectivity is related to the potential linkage of sites to the LDP area by infrastructure services such as water abstraction or waste water discharges. Water supply for the Council area comes from Lough Neagh and from the Mourne therefore this brings Eastern Mourne SAC into consideration as well. Waste water treatment works ultimately discharge to a number of designated areas therefore the influence of the plan on this infrastructure will need to be considered.

Glossary

Abbreviations

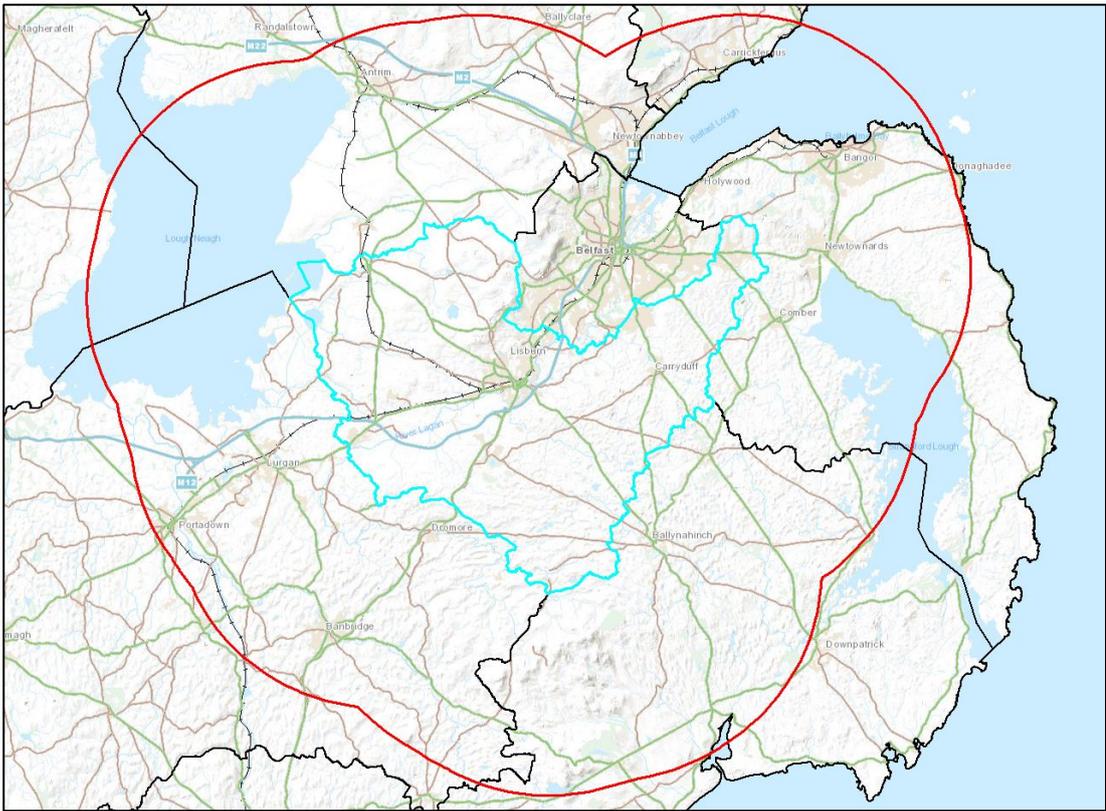
LDP	Local Development Plan
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation are sites that have been adopted by the European Commission and formally designated by the government of each country in whose territory the site lies.
SCI	Sites of Community Importance are sites that have been adopted by the European Commission but not yet formally designated by the government of each country.
cSAC	Candidate SACs are sites that have been submitted to the European Commission, but not yet formally adopted.
pSAC	Possible SAC
SPA	Special Protection Area
pSPA	Proposed SPA
Ramsar	Sites listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance adopted at Ramsar, Iran in 1971. As a matter of policy these sites are treated in the same way as European sites.

Table B2: Potential pathways between LDP area and European Sites

European Site Name	Connection with plan area				Potential Pathway and Issues
	Within or Adjacent	Ecological	Within 15km	By Infrastructure	
Belfast Lough Open Water SPA		•	•	•	Nearest point 3.5km from LDP area and there is a hydrological connection. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality.
Belfast Lough Ramsar		•	•	•	Nearest point 3.5km from LDP area and there is a hydrological connection. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality.
Belfast Lough SPA		•	•	•	Nearest point 3.5km from LDP area and there is a hydrological connection. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality.
Lough Neagh and Lough Beg Ramsar	•	•	•	•	Any major development in or adjacent to Lough Neagh or Portmore Lough. Significant increase in recreational disturbance. Disturbance of whooper swans or loss of habitat outside the Ramsar on which they depend. Major increase in demand for water.
Lough Neagh and Lough Beg SPA	•	•	•	•	Any major development in or adjacent to Lough Neagh or Portmore Lough. Significant increase in recreational disturbance. Disturbance of whooper swans or loss of habitat outside the SPA on which they depend. Major increase in demand for water.
Rea's Wood and Farr's Bay SAC		•	•	•	Nearest point 10km from plan area, hydrological connection and water source. Major increase in demand for water.
Strangford Lough Ramsar		•	•		Nearest point 3.5km from LDP area and there is a hydrological connection. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality.
Strangford Lough SPA		•	•		Nearest point 3.5km from LDP area and there is a hydrological connection. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality.
East Coast (Northern Ireland) Marine pSPA		•	•	•	Nearest point 3.5km from LDP area and there is a hydrological connection. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality.
Montiaghs Moss SAC		•	•		Nearest point 1.5km from LDP area and there is a hydrological connection.
Strangford Lough SAC		•	•		Nearest point 3.5km from LDP area and there is a hydrological connection. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality.
Aughnadarragh Lough SAC			•		Nearest point 4.5km from plan area. In river basin (Glasswater) which arises in LDP area however no hydrological pathway for an effect. Potential for effect from aerial pollution.
Turmennan SAC			•		Nearest point 14km from plan area. No hydrological connection.
Turmennan Ramsar			•		Nearest point 14km from plan area. No hydrological connection.

European Site Name	Connection with plan area				Potential Pathway and Issues
	Within or Adjacent	Ecological	Within 15km	By Infrastructure	
Hollymount SAC			●		Nearest point 14km from plan area. No hydrological connection.
Ballykilbeg SAC			●		Nearest point 14km from plan area. No hydrological connection.
North Channel cSAC		●			Nearest point 14km from LDP area and there is a hydrological connection.
Outer Ards Ramsar		●	●	●	Nearest point 6.5km from LDP area and hydrological connection via Belfast Lough. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality.
Outer Ards SPA		●	●	●	Nearest point 6.5km from LDP area and hydrological connection via Belfast Lough. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality.
Copeland Islands SPA		●		●	Nearest point 16km from LDP area and hydrological connection via Belfast Lough. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality.
Murlough SAC			●		Nearest point 13.5km from plan area. No hydrological connection.
Eastern Mourne SAC				●	Water source for much of Co Down. Major increase in demand for water.

Figure B1: 15km buffer around L&CCC



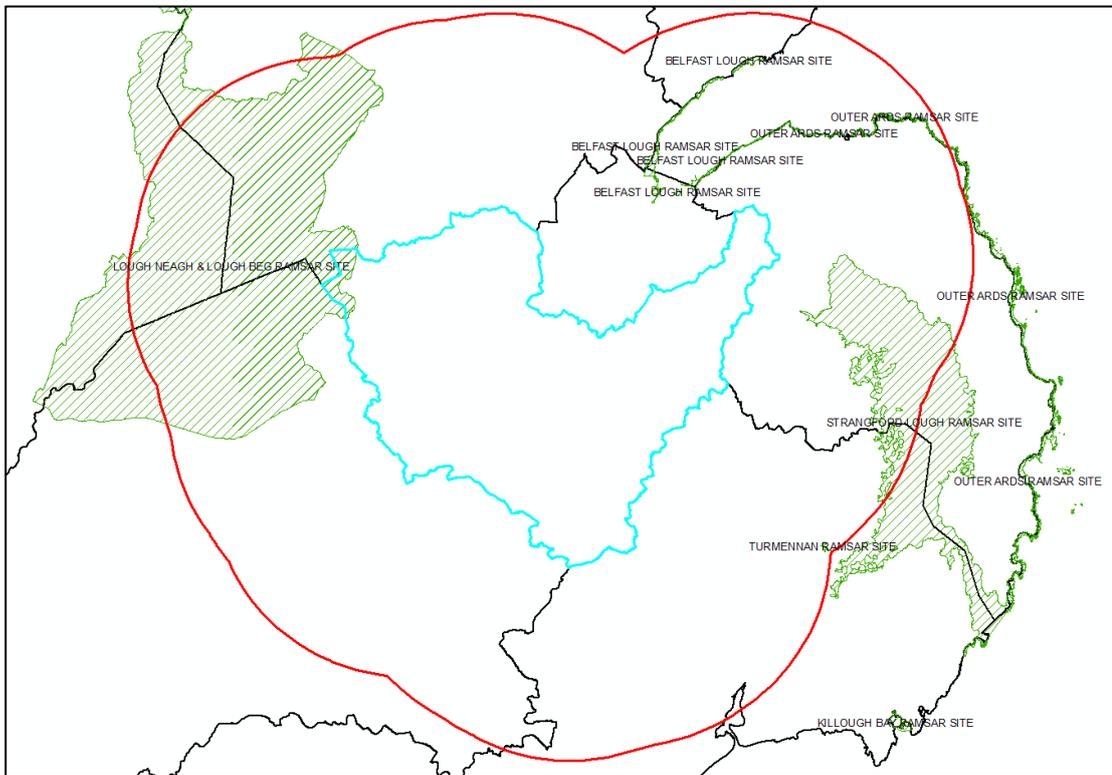
Source: Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland - © Crown Copyright and Database Right

Figure B2: Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) within 15km of L&CCC



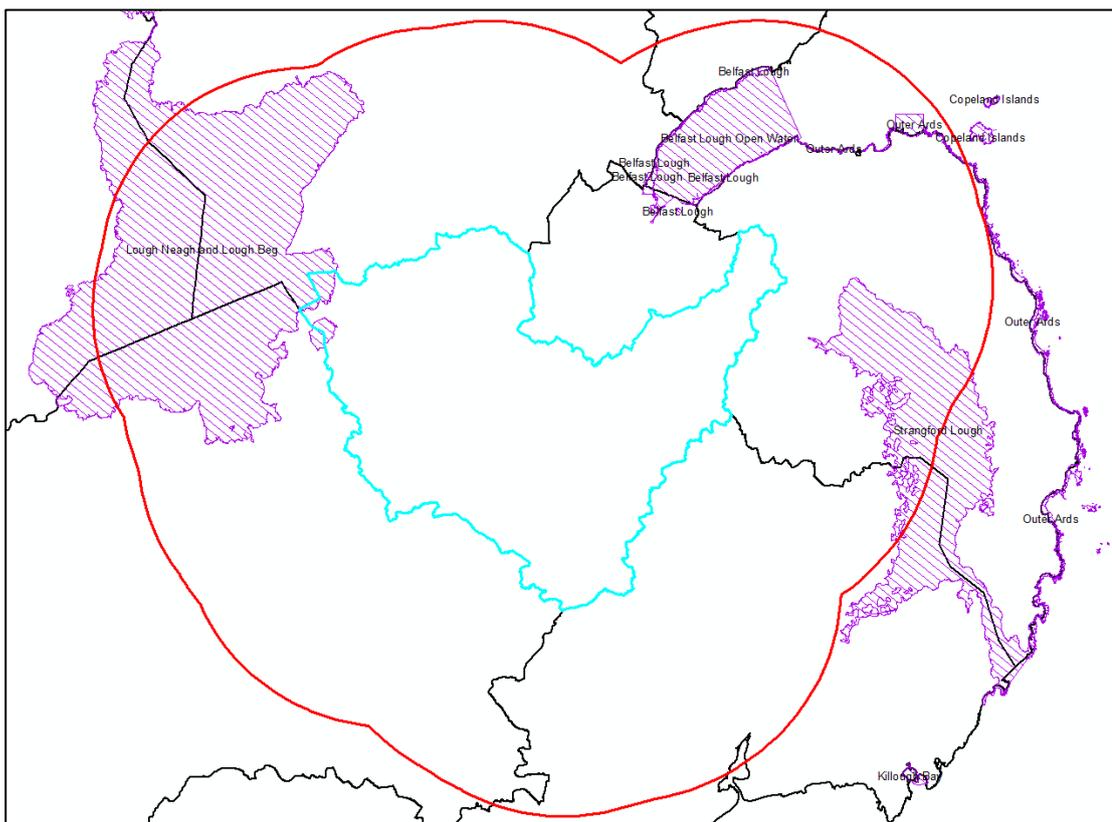
Source: Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland - © Crown Copyright and Database Right

Figure B3: Special Protection Areas in or within 15km of L&CCC



Source: Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland - © Crown Copyright and Database Right

Figure B4: Ramsar sites in or within 15km of L&CCC



Source: Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland - © Crown Copyright and Database Right

Overall Potential Impacts

More detailed description follows in Table B3 of potential development impacts that could arise as a result of the LDP which will need to be assessed in relation to European sites and their features. Note

that this is a full list and some of the effects listed may not apply to the selection features of sites connected with the plan area.

Table B3: Potential development impacts to be assessed in relation to European sites

Potential Impacts	Activities arising from the implementation of LDP
Loss, fragmentation, damage of habitats and / or species:	Construction activities associated with LDP could lead to the loss, fragmentation (or obstruction of movement) or damage of habitats and / or species through:
	Direct land take and / or land clearance and the use of machinery/materials.
	Direct and indirect impacts resulting from the construction and operation of built development and required infrastructure.
	Impacts caused during repair and maintenance activities for built development and required infrastructure.
	Direct impacts associated with mineral development in the plan area.
	Removal, fragmentation or physical changes to important connectivity features could create barrier effects to species, alter habitat availability or ecological functioning or result in changes in breeding, roosting, commuting and foraging behaviour.
Disturbance: physical, noise, lighting	Noise or activity during construction and operational activities could have adverse impacts on sensitive species (marine mammals and birds in particular).
	Increased lighting from construction or additional built development could: create barrier effects to species; result in changes in species breeding, roosting, commuting and foraging behaviour; or increase predation.
Biological Disturbance: invasive species, human disturbance	Sensitive habitats and species may experience adverse impacts from the introduction of invasive species, non-native, competitive or predatory species through construction activities and associated machinery, movement of soils and waste or from garden escapes.
	Increased human activity (including recreation; increase in pet ownership; increased incidence in fires) close to sensitive habitats and species may cause disturbance that could impact negatively on these features and lead to displacement of sensitive species from certain locations.
Contamination of land	Waste arising from the operation of developments associated with LDP could cause contamination of land which could have a direct detrimental impact on sensitive habitats or species or indirect impacts if subsequent emissions to water occur.
Emissions by air	The construction and operation of developments associated with LDP (in particular industrial developments) have the potential to generate chemical and dust emissions and could make a contribution to acid rain or nutrient deposition resulting in significant adverse impacts to animals and sensitive habitats for example they could cause localised smothering of vegetation or potential health issues in animals e.g. birds.
	Increased traffic generation could lead to increased air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions which could have localized impacts on sensitive habitats or species.

Potential Impacts	Activities arising from the implementation of LDP
Emissions by water and changes to hydrology	<p>There is potential for an increased transport of chemical contaminants reaching the aquatic environment during the construction and operation of development associated with the LDP. This could range from transportation of fuels to cleaning or waste water treatment materials and associated drainage and discharges into watercourses. Changes to water quality can have harmful effects on fish, invertebrates, and vegetation, e.g. as a result of lowered oxygen levels.</p>
	<p>Surface run off and sediment release from construction works and operational activities associated with LDP can increase sediment deposition and turbidity within aquatic systems. This can adversely impact on associated wildlife by causing shading effects that can inhibit plant and algal growth and smother organisms thereby limiting productivity and survival.</p>
	<p>Water abstraction from streams or lakes required for construction and operation of developments associated with LDP could have physical impacts on water levels, fish species at intakes, affect populations of fish or alter the configuration or availability of breeding gravels.</p>
	<p>Construction and operation of development associated with BDLP could alter the hydrology of sensitive habitats and species by either increasing or decreasing runoff or water percolation into aquifers.</p>
	<p>Increased demands on waste water treatment works or for septic tanks could lead to increased nutrient enrichment of waterbodies which could change water quality and increase eutrophication. This in turn could have a harmful effect on the ecological functioning of these systems.</p>

Appendix 6: Sustainability Appraisal Matrices

Option 1	The Settlement Hierarchy							
	<p>1A. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with limited amendments. This option would retain the status-quo, by retaining the settlement hierarchy identified through the existing Development Plan. It is considered that this provides a suitable range of settlements providing for both the urban and rural population of the Council Area. This option also provides potential to re-examine the existing settlement hierarchy in order to identify if any settlements need to be re-designated based on their function and range of services. Whilst the existing settlements take account of the description provided in Figure 2 (The Hierarchy of Settlements and Related Infrastructure Wheel 2035) there may be scope to re-designate a particular settlement based on the anticipated level of growth.</p>				<p>1B. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with no change: this option would retain the status-quo, by retaining the settlement hierarchy identified through the existing Development Plan. It is considered that this provides a suitable range of settlements providing for both the urban and rural population of the Council Area.</p>			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	+	+	+	Allow for consolidation of housing, which overall is a more sustainable approach than Option B. Easier access to health care and community facilities and more flexibility for people to live in rural settlements or where they need. Supports family cohesion.	+	+	+	Similar benefits as A. Allows for consolidation of housing in a range of settlement types. Easier access to services facilities according to the settlement classification.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	+	+	+	Can provide a mix of housing, enables flexibility which makes it slightly better than option B.	+	+	+	Also provides a mix of housing however does not offer so much flexibility to meet local need.
3...enable access to high quality education.	+	+	+	Consolidation in settlements enables access to schools and flexibility to match development with need/provision for education and therefore make schools more sustainable through need. Helps to meet needs of rural communities if settlements are reclassified. Slight benefit of this option above option 1B.	+	+	+	Similar comments to 1A.
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	Access services easily. Able to meet identified needs. Rural communities able to stay in the rural area. Helps support family cohesion. Community focus stronger in the rural area than in the urban area. Again slight benefit of this option on 1B.	+	+	+	Delivers many benefits of option A, but to lesser extent, as does not have same flexibility to reclassify settlements.

5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	Make place more attractive to live and work. Destination equal to place making. Can encourage sustainable tourism, which is important for the economy. Appropriate levels of employment. Offer more facilities by upgrading a settlement. Slight upper hand on this option.	+	+	+	Delivers many benefits of option A, but to lesser extent, as does not have same flexibility to reclassify settlements.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	Rural sites further from transport/access to transport facilities could be interpreted as a negative. Flexibility enabled under this option however felt that might be slightly negative as there may be issues if settlements that do not currently support active/sustainable travel are reclassified. Without transport/infrastructure assessments, it may be difficult to gauge the effects of this option.	+	+	+	Similar score but existing hierarchy does not enable a new settlement without active/sustainable travel therefore slightly better than 1A.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	-	-	-	New sites will probably increase pressure on existing services and infrastructure and trigger need for new infrastructure.	+	+	+	Consolidation in currently identified areas. Less pressure on existing services. Development better aligned to provision of services.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	-	-	-	Possible loss of greenfield sites around smaller settlements that do not have the zoning required.	+	+	+	Consolidating development, no new sites likely under this option.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	?	?	?	Effect is uncertain Potential to access and integrate blue green infrastructure, potential for biodiversity proposals. Note that any changes to the hierarchy are for housing or employment and e.g. KSR can require provision for biodiversity and blue/green infrastructure.	?	?	?	Similar to option A, adequate existing capacity to meet needs of settlements.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	-	-	-	KSR are feasible, this option may increase wastewater treatment needs in smallest settlements. Wastewater Treatment Work (WwTW) issues i.e. full capacity or reduced NIWater facilities, may present issues. New sites will probably increase pressure on existing services and infrastructure; trigger need for new infrastructure.	0	0	0	KSRs feasible to protect water quality however some settlements at/close to capacity may result in negative effects.
11...improve air quality.	?	?	?	-ve More locations with potential travel to/between places -ve Greater population may increase emissions +ve New settlements with new services could reduce the need to travel.	0	0	0	Some improvements but probably negligible. Consolidating development near services may reduce travel and therefore emissions.

12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	?	?	?	Transport issues, more housing with emissions, potential to balance with design, technologies, SuDS and renewables. Should be no development of housing on floodplains under other policies.	?	?	?	Consolidating development but uncertain how much car travel will be reduced and impact on energy efficiency of housing. Should be no development of housing on floodplains under other policies. Not necessarily able to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	+	+	+	Potential opportunities for investment type ventures to utilize heritage buildings.	0	0	0	Maintains the current position for settlements therefore no further recognition of built/cultural heritage.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	0	0	0	Some areas meriting protection designated as LLPAs. Settlements not always within LLPA and may have distinctive character but not be protected. However policy unlikely to impact on wider landscape.	0	0	0	Some areas meriting protection designated as LLPAs. Settlements not always within LLPA and may have distinctive character but not be protected. However policy unlikely to impact on wider landscape.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives				A summary and comparison of approaches against the sustainability objectives: There was a similar pattern of scoring for both options against the SA objectives however 1A was significantly better for helping to strengthen society. Both options have the potential to improve health and wellbeing, provide access to good quality housing, and help keep schools sustainable. Both options are considered to have a positive impact on economic growth and to encourage active and sustainable travel amongst other sustainability objectives.				
The preferred option				1A				
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects				To address some of the potential negative impacts of the preferred option for example transport analysis, KSRs and criteria for any reclassification. Existing constraints on e.g. flood plains should continue and green wedges designated in BMAP be protected.				

Option 2	Facilitating Future Housing Growth (Settlements)											
	2A. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City with limited dispersal in the remaining Settlement Hierarchy, taking into account any constraints.				2B. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City: This option would provide any future growth in housing to be concentrated in Lisburn City.				2C Protect Existing Housing Zonings: The option would protect existing housing zonings from alternative uses. No additional housing zonings would be required over the Plan period.			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	+	+	+	Positive effect due to 60% growth focused on largest settlements near and with good access to services and facilities. Potential to be a very positive strategy but extent of benefit depends on criteria, infrastructure plans etc. Would enable additional growth.	+	+	+	Potentially less housing in smaller settlements. Provides people with less choice as to where they live. Would enable some additional growth.	0	0	0	Existing housing zoned in urban areas but there is not the same focus on Lisburn City as there is for option 2A. This option would make less land available than 2B. It provides more certainty about the extent and location of growth as based on existing housing zonings. May negatively impact on existing services/infrastructure if settlements cannot accommodate growth and, as growth may not be enough to justify upgrading of services/infrastructure.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	+	+	+	Opportunity to provide adequate housing. Mix of housing, better access to health care, reduced journey times. Would allow for a mix of housing types. Could also meet locally identified needs, as the settlement hierarchy still would apply.	+	+	+	Similar effect to A however may be slightly more flexible in delivering quality housing.	+	+	+	Limited growth, particularly in settlements with little capacity, but still can deliver good quality housing where existing zoning allows.
3...enable access to high quality education.	+	+	+	Enables access to regional colleges, educational facilities and services. Possible negatives for rural areas if primary schools become less sustainable. It would make investment in facilities for consolidated growth areas more viable.	+	+	+	Enables access to regional colleges, educational facilities and services. Possible negatives for rural areas if primary schools become less sustainable. It would make investment in facilities for consolidated growth areas more viable.	0	0	0	This is the existing situation and is unlikely to have net positive effects on this objective.

4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	There would be greater opportunity to design shared space to promote community integration. There would be better access to services and public spaces. Possibly slight negative impacts for rural communities as reduced growth may not make investment in shared space viable and may be harder for people to live close to family support.	+	+	+	This still promotes greater development in urban areas, which supports this objective. Slight negative impacts for rural communities as reduced growth may not make investment in shared space viable and may be harder for people to live close to family support.	+	+	+	This still promotes greater development in urban areas, which supports this objective but still constrains development in some settlements, which could disproportionately affect rural communities.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	There would be greater opportunity to design shared space to promote community integration. There would be better access to services and public spaces. Possibly slight negative impacts for rural communities as reduced growth may not make investment in shared space viable and may be harder for people to live close to family support.	+	+	+	This still promotes greater development in urban areas, which supports this objective but still constrains development in some settlements, which could disproportionately affect rural communities.	+	+	+	This still promotes greater development in urban areas, which supports this objective but still constrains development in some settlements, which could disproportionately affect rural communities.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	This would consolidate growth and enable more focused provision of public transport.	+	+	+	This would consolidate growth and enable more focused provision of public transport.	0	0	0	Land is zoned for housing which may inform provision of public transport but not all housing locations have access to public transport therefore thought to be neutral impact on this objective.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	+	+	+	This should enable consolidation of facilities (waste and infrastructure) and be more sustainable with less transport required for waste. There could be potential for community renewable energy schemes.	+	+	+	This should enable consolidation of facilities (waste and infrastructure) and be more sustainable with less transport required for waste. There could be potential for community renewable energy schemes.	+	+	+	The majority of growth would still be in urban areas therefore the comments for 2B apply.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	+	+	+	More efficient land use because of consolidation of development. Potential to limit greenfield development. Slight potential for	+	+	+	Similar comments to 2A. Slightly more efficient use of land but similar potential use of minerals/resources for	+	+	+	No new zonings or windfall sites therefore there will not be loss of land in comparison to current position under BMAP.

				less efficient use of minerals and resources.				development. More efficient use of minerals resources and likely to be slightly more sustainable than 2A.				
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	+	+	+	May use less land because development is consolidated however still potential for some land and biodiversity loss. On the other hand, there is potential to integrate blue/green infrastructure and enhance biodiversity.	+	+	+	May use less land because development is consolidated however still potential for some land and biodiversity loss. On the other hand, there is potential to integrate blue/green infrastructure and enhance biodiversity.	?	?	?	Although housing zoning is known locations may be less strategic. There may be potential to integrate blue/green infrastructure and enhance biodiversity in larger zonings. The score is uncertain because the relationship is dependent on the way in which this approach is implemented.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	+	+	+	Consolidation would lessen the potential extent of impacts on water and lead to more efficient use of water with less extensive infrastructure. Lisburn has good capacity for wastewater treatment works. May be higher potential for runoff due to higher density of development but this could be mitigated.	+	+	+	Consolidation would lessen the potential extent of impacts on water and lead to more efficient use of water with less extensive infrastructure. Lisburn has good capacity for wastewater treatment works. May be higher potential for runoff due to higher density of development but this could be mitigated.	+	+	+	This retains more focus on areas, which have capacity at wastewater treatment works.
11...improve air quality.	+	+	+	There is more scope for energy efficient housing. This is likely to require slightly more travel between areas and there is some uncertainty about the capacity for public transport in areas with existing zoning for housing.	+	+	+	There is more scope for energy efficient housing. This is likely to require slightly less travel between areas and there is some uncertainty about the capacity for public transport in areas with existing zoning for housing.	0	0	0	This allows for additional housing based on the current provision under BMAP. It will increase sources of air pollution as housing increases but this will be the same as the current position.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	+	+	+	There is more scope for energy efficient housing and less impact from car travel.	+	+	+	There is more scope for energy efficient housing and less impact from car travel.	0	0	0	This allows for additional housing based on the current provision under BMAP. It will increase sources of air pollution as housing increases but this will be the same as the current position.

13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	0	0	0	There may be more opportunity to integrate existing built heritage within consolidated development and protection of built heritage in other locations however this is not thought to have a net positive impact on this sustainability appraisal objective.	0	0	0	There may be more opportunity to integrate existing built heritage within consolidated development and protection of built heritage in other locations however this is not thought to have a net positive impact on this sustainability appraisal objective.	0	0	0	Development more constrained and even less impact than for option 2B.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	+	+	+	Consolidating development will limit its impact on landscape and may make it more feasible to design to be sympathetic to the setting of settlements.	+	+	+	Consolidating development will limit its impact on landscape and may make it more feasible to design to be sympathetic to the setting of settlements.	+	+	+	Housing would be constrained within existing zonings therefore impact on the landscape and setting of settlements would be controlled.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives					Options 2A and 2B are significantly better than 2C for sustainability objectives for access to high quality education, for active and sustainable travel, to help manage material assets sustainably, to help use water resources sustainably, to help improve air quality and to help reduce causes of and adapt to climate change. Option 2A is significantly better for sustainability objectives to help strengthen society and for sustainable economic growth. It is also slightly better for sustainability objectives for health and well-being and to help protect natural resources and biodiversity. 2B and 2C are significantly less sustainable overall with 2C being the least sustainable although they differ in how they score relative to the sustainability objectives.							
The preferred option					2A							
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects					Key site requirements, design guides, building sustainable travel into design options, use of SuDS.							

Option 3	Facilitating Sustainable Housing in the Countryside							
	3A. Retention of Existing Rural Policy-Led Approach: This option would retain the status-quo by retaining the existing policy-led approach. The existing policy aims to manage development proposals within the countryside, which facilitates proposals for rural dwellings likely to benefit the rural economy and support rural communities, whilst protecting or enhancing rural character and the environment.				3B. Retention of Existing Policy-Led Approach plus identify 'Special Countryside Areas': This option would retain the existing policy-led approach but provide additional protection for identified 'Special Countryside Areas'. Some areas of the countryside exhibit exceptional landscapes, such as mountains or lough shores, and certain views or vistas, where the quality of the landscape and unique amenity value is such that development should only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	While rural dwellings meet a local need they will not contribute to e.g. mix of housing and are not a significant part of the overall housing supply therefore any impact is considered too minor to score.	0	0	0	Same reasoning as for option A however there would be less contribution to supply.
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	Might have some impact on sustainability of rural primary schools however expected to be negligible therefore scored as no overall effect	0	0	0	Same reasoning as for option A however, there would be less contribution to sustainability of schools.
4...strengthen society.	-	-	-	It is difficult to ascertain the impacts however this policy will not help to make shared space, meeting places more viable therefore, it is likely to work against this objective.	-	-	-	This more restrictive option would disadvantage those in Special Countryside Areas, which could be considered as an adverse effect on rural dwellers.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	0	0	0	Current policy PPS21, CTY7 makes some provision for meeting the needs of farm businesses therefore this neither promotes nor works against this SA objective.	0	0	0	Current policy PPS21, CTY7 makes some provision for meeting the needs of farm businesses therefore this neither promotes nor works against this SA objective.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	-	-	-	This option would have the following negative effects: 6e; 6f; 6g and 6h.	-	-	-	This option would have the following negative effects: 6e; 6f; 6g and 6h.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	-	-	-	Through the dispersal of development, this will create a greater need for infrastructure or infrastructure may not be fit for purpose.	-	-	-	Through the dispersal of development, this will create a greater need for infrastructure or infrastructure may not be fit for purpose however these negative effects would be less than for 3A.

8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	-	-	-	This option will result in some loss of greenfield sites.	-	-	-	This option will result in some loss of greenfield sites however less than for 3A.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	0	0	0	Loss of land to rural dwellings with potential for loss of biodiversity however, other policy requires provisions to protect the natural environment and mitigation can be applied in some circumstances therefore any effect is considered to be too small to score.	0	0	0	Same reasoning as for 3A and any impacts would be less, as there would be less rural development.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	-	-	-	The supply of water to rural dwelling is less efficient although in most situations new dwellings would be close to existing ones. Rural dwellings generally depend on septic tanks, which may have adverse effects if not adequately maintained.	-	-	-	Same reasoning as for 3A and any impacts would be less, as there would be less rural development.
11...improve air quality.	-	-	-	Travel is likely to be increased with greater car dependency than for those in settlements.	-	-	-	Same reasoning as for 3A and any impacts would be less, as there would be less rural development.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	-	-	-	Travel is likely to be increased with greater car dependency than for those in settlements and therefore increased emissions.	-	-	-	Same reasoning as for 3A and any impacts would be less, as there would be less rural development.
13...protect, protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	-	-	-	This will cause an increase in the level of development in the countryside with potential to alter and detract from character.	+	+	+	This will cause an increase in the level of development in the countryside with potential to alter and detract from character however it would contribute to the protection of those areas zoned as Special Countryside Areas in terms of landscape and tranquility so on balanced considered to be a minor positive.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives				The pattern of scoring for both options in relation to each SA objective was similar. 3B was marginally better in terms of several sustainability objectives as it is more restrictive of some rural development. This was the case to help manage material assets sustainably, help protect physical resources, help protect natural resources and biodiversity, help use water resources sustainably, to encourage active and sustainable travel, help improve air quality and to help reduce causes of and adapt to climate change. It was thought to be significantly better than 3A in terms of the landscape SA				

	objective. For strengthening society, each objective scored negatively however 3A is the better option.
The preferred option	3A
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects	Some of the adverse effects for 3A could be reduced through policies to minimize impacts on e.g. water and biodiversity; and design guides to include landscape and sustainability. Policy and design guides tailored to those areas, which would have been considered as Special Countryside Areas in option 3B, would go some way towards recognition and protection of these areas.

Option 4	Facilitating Education, Health, Community and Cultural Facilities			
	4A. Land identified for education, health, community or cultural uses by the relevant providers will be protected from development for alternative uses through the new Local Development Plan.			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	+	+	+	Strong positive effect as it reserves lands needed for health, community or cultural uses from development for alternative uses.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	+	+	+	Consideration of access to education, health, community or cultural uses is key for designing good quality housing.
3...enable access to high quality education.	+	+	+	Strong positive effect as this option will enhance access to educational facilities for some new development.
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	Strong positive effect as it will allow appropriate access to facilities and services.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	Slight positive effect as it contributes to the following (although on its own it would not have a significant effect): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports enhancement of the skills base through accessibility to educational facilities • Helps make the area a more attractive place to live, work, visit and invest
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective although there could be scope to integrate sustainable drainage systems with access.
11...improve air quality.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
13...protect, protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective although access may incorporate some landscaping which could enhance landscape character at a local scale.

Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives	Overall, this proposal scores well for sustainability with significant positive effects for sustainability objectives for health and well-being, to help strengthen society, and access to educational facilities. Also slight positive effects for sustainability objectives for sustainable housing and for sustainable economic growth.
The preferred option	4A
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects	Some or all of the following according to the scale of the development: master planning where appropriate; requirement for transport impact assessments and access plans; key site requirements; integration with relevant local plans; landscaping plans for access routes.

Option 5	Safeguarding Existing Employment Land											
	5A. Maintain the current provision of land zoned for employment (with the exception of the West Lisburn/Blaris Major Employment Location): Land currently zoned would be retained and protected for use in the future when needed for employment/economic purposes only. No new land would be allocated for employment/economic uses.				5B. Re-designate sites which are currently zoned as employment land for alternative uses: Select sites across the Council area that would be suitable for alternative uses other than their existing employment zoning.				5C. Increase current levels of zoned employment land: provide additional sites for employment across the Council area.			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	+	+	+	Holding land for employment purposes creates potential for new employment which can contribute to better life opportunities, which can contribute to well-being.	?	?	?	Uncertain- redesignating sites for alternative uses could bring a range of uses that contribute towards Health and Wellbeing	+	+	+	Depending upon the type of use, employment land can bring negative effects for adjacent residents in terms of noise and disruption. However where employment land creates employment, this can contribute positively to Health and Wellbeing.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	No impact on housing. There is a need to maintain a balanced supply of land for housing and employment as zoned by BMAP and the Lisburn area Plan.	?	?	?	Uncertain- redesignating land that is currently zoned as employment land for alternative uses, could possibly lead to housing development.	-	-	-	Increasing levels of zoned employment land could lead to a reduction of the amount of land available for housing.
3...enable access to high quality education.	?	?	?	Zoned employment land could bring potential for skills training, however this will	?	?	?	An alternative land use under a re-designation could potentially provide	?	?	?	Zoned employment land could bring potential for skills training, however this will

				depend upon the types of employment which develop.				opportunities for education facilities, or uses which facilitate skills enhancement. However without knowing the alternative land use this is not possible to determine.				depend upon the types of employment which develop.
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	Maintaining the current provision of land zoned for employment should allow opportunities for employment to increase. This should have positive effects for strengthening society through potentially decreasing inequalities through reducing employment, and providing a range of job types allowing greater access to the local job market.	?	?	?	An alternative land use under a re-designation could potentially provide opportunities for community facilities, or a commercial use that allows people to meet and socialise together. However without knowing the alternative land use this is not possible to determine.	+	+	+	Increasing the current provision of land zoned for employment should allow opportunities for employment to increase. This should have positive effects for strengthening society through potentially decreasing inequalities through reducing employment, and providing a range of job types allowing greater access to the local job market. However 50% of the zoned land from BMAP has not been taken up, so there does not appear to be a pressing need for new zoned land. If new zonings created over-supply that could impact on the viability of the existing zoned land.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	Maintaining a supply of	+	+	+	An alternative land use	++	++	++	Increasing the current

				employment land over the plan period will facilitate economic growth. This zoning allows a balance in zoned employment land over council area. This could help to support innovation and competitiveness within the local economy, and will provide opportunities for a range of job types.				under a re-designation could potentially provide opportunities for economic growth and employment. However without knowing the alternative land use this is not possible to determine.				provision of land zoned for employment should allow opportunities for employment to increase. However 50% of the zoned land from BMAP has not been taken up, so there does not appear to be a pressing need for new zoned land. If new zonings created over-supply that could impact on the viability of the existing zoned land.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	This option uses the employment land zonings from BMAP. This process used locations that are strategically well placed for access to sustainable travel options.	?	?	?	Effect is uncertain, as it depends upon the alternative use.	?	?	?	New zonings could be developed to have good linkages to sustainable transport, but the extent of the effect is uncertain given that the locations are not identified.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	+	+	+	Land zoned in BMAP was done so to allow most strategic use of infrastructure.	?	?	?	Effect is uncertain, as it depends upon the alternative use.	?	?	?	New zonings could be developed to have good linkages to provision of infrastructure, but the extent of the effect is uncertain given that the locations are not identified.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	?	?	?	With this zoning there may be some loss of greenfield agricultural land.	?	?	?	Effect is uncertain, as it depends upon the alternative use	?	?	?	New zonings could lead to development on agricultural land, but the extent of the

											effect is uncertain.	
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	-	-	-	Development will aim to minimise intrusion to local wildlife. However all forms of employment development have the potential to impact negatively on local biodiversity.	-	-	-	Effect is more uncertain, as it depends upon the alternative use. However any form of alternative use will likely involve disturbance to local biodiversity.	-	-	-	New zonings could lead to loss of biodiversity.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	-	-	-	Land has already been zoned and development will be done to impacts on local water quality. However all forms of employment development have the potential to impact negatively on local water quality, for example increased areas of hard standing, car park use, and other potential risks to water quality which occur with employment land.	-	-	-	Effect is more uncertain, as it depends upon the alternative use. However any form of alternative use will likely involve greater risk to local water quality.	-	-	-	New zonings could involve greater risk to local water quality but the extent of the effect on particular locations is uncertain given that the locations are not identified.
11...improve air quality.	-	-	-	Zoning of employment land will facilitate future employment growth, which could lead to commuter flows, and potentially increases in energy use/production at that site. All of these could lead to increases in air emissions, at a local level.	-	-	-	Effect is more uncertain, as it depends upon the alternative use. However any form of alternative use will likely involve greater emissions to air, and resulting lowering of local air quality.	-	-	-	New zonings could involve greater risk to local air quality but the extent of the effect on particular locations is uncertain given that the locations are not identified.

12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	?	?	?	Zoning of employment land will facilitate future employment growth, which could lead to commuter flows, and potentially increases in energy use/production at that site. All of these could lead to increases in greenhouse gas emissions but the extent of the effect is difficult to determine.	?	?	?	Effect is more uncertain, as it depends upon the alternative use. However any form of alternative use will likely involve greater emissions to air, including from transport, which contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.	?	?	?	New zonings could involve greater greenhouse gas emissions but the effect on particular locations is uncertain given that the locations are not identified.
13...protect, protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	0	0	0	Option has a negligible impact on this objective.	0	0	0	Option has a negligible impact on this objective	?	?	?	New zonings could impact upon built and cultural heritage but the effect on particular locations is uncertain given that the locations are not identified.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	-	-	-	This zoning could lead to a change in the visual appearance of the area.	-	-	-	This zoning could lead to a change in the visual appearance of the area, whether as employment land or an alternative use.	-	-	-	New zonings could impact upon the visual appearance of the landscape in the zoned locations.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives					Option 5A had many positive impacts and given than the area is determined, and the use as employment land is decided, it is possible more accurately to determine these impacts. They are improving health and wellbeing, strengthening society and a significant positive effect for enabling sustainable economic growth.							
The preferred option					5A							
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects					Key Site Requirements, Policy on nature conservation, water pollution prevention local policy guidelines.							

Option 6	West Lisburn/Blaris Major Employment Location											
	6A. Redesignate the Blaris Major Employment Zoning as a Mixed Use site: this option would include reclassification of the site to include a proportion of land for housing (no more than 50%) to facilitate development of the Knockmore Link road. Developers' contributions (secured through an Article 76 Agreement) would be required as part of a Comprehensive Masterplan for the site.				6B. Redesignate the Blaris Major Employment Zoning as two separate zonings for housing and employment: as per the above option however the site would be shown in two parts [housing element to the northern part of the site and employment element to the southern portion next to the M1]. Developers' contributions (secured through an Article 76 Agreement) would be required as part of any Key Site Requirements.				6C. Retain the existing Blaris Major Employment Zoning for employment purposes only: this option would retain the status-quo, recognising the site's strategic location for employment between the M1 and A1 major road network. Developers' contributions (secured through an Article 76 Agreement) would be required as part of any Key Site Requirements.			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	+	+	+	This approach should lead to more employment, which should have benefits for health and well-being.	+	+	+	This approach should lead to more employment, which should have benefits for health and well-being.	+	+	+	This approach should lead to more employment, which should have benefits for health and well-being.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	+	+	+	Re designation provides an opportunity to facilitate provision of a range of housing types. This location has been identified as a good location for housing.	+	+	+	Re-designation provides an opportunity to facilitate provision of a range of housing types.	0	0	0	Retaining the existing zoning does not provide an opportunity for housing development at this location.
3...enable access to high quality education.	?	?	?	Effect is uncertain	?	?	?	Effect is uncertain	?	?	?	Effect is uncertain
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	Employment land will be adjacent to housing which should mean accessible jobs for local community. Employment land should bring more employment, which has benefits for strengthening society.	+	+	+	Employment land will be adjacent to housing which should mean accessible jobs for local community. Employment land should bring more employment, which has benefits for strengthening society.	+	+	+	Employment land should bring more employment, which has benefits for strengthening society.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	This approach will mean a loss of overall land supply for employment but will mean an accessible population at the site.	+	+	+	This approach will mean a loss of overall land supply for employment but will mean an accessible population at the site.	+	+	+	The whole zoning will still be available for economic growth.

6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	This zoning is adjacent to key transport corridors, and has been identified as an accessible location for housing. Providing an opportunity for housing at this location would make use of the good level of public transport provision on these networks. In addition, there could be use made of cycle links into Lagan Valley Regional Park and onto Belfast using active travel.	+	+	+	This zoning is adjacent to key transport corridors, and has been identified as an accessible location for housing. Providing an opportunity for housing at this location would make use of the good level of public transport provision on these networks. In addition, there could be use made of cycle links into Lagan Valley Regional Park and onto Belfast using active travel.	+	+	+	Providing employment zoning, allows more of the local population to work more locally.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	+	+	+	Using a zoning for employment land will consolidate services in a well-serviced location.	+	+	+	Using a zoning for employment land will consolidate services in a well-serviced location.	+	+	+	Using a zoning for employment land will consolidate services in a well-serviced location.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	0	0	0	Loss of agricultural land.	0	0	0	Loss of agricultural land.	0	0	0	Loss of agricultural land.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	-	-	-	This could be positively influenced through careful site design and management.	-	-	-	This could be positively influenced through careful site design and management.	-	-	-	This could be positively influenced through careful site design and management.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	-	-	-	Any form of development will increase the risks to water quality and increase water usage. Mitigation can be used to minimize these impacts.	-	-	-	Any form of development will increase the risks to water quality and increase water usage. Mitigation can be used to minimize these impacts.	-	-	-	Any form of development will increase the risks to water quality and increase water usage. Mitigation can be used to minimize these impacts.
11...improve air quality.	-	-	-	Any form of development may increase the risks to air quality through increased activity with associated emissions. Having housing at this location may bring fewer emissions than employment land would have, and housing at this location would be	-	-	-	Any form of development may increase the risks to air quality through increased activity with associated emissions. Having housing at this location may bring fewer emissions than employment land would have, and housing at this location would be	-	-	-	Any form of development may increase the risks to air quality through increased activity with associated emissions.

				accessible to the city centre and good public transport links.				accessible to the city centre and good public transport links.				
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	0	0	0	Negligible impact on objective.	0	0	0	Negligible impact on objective.	0	0	0	Negligible impact on objective.
13...protect, protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	0	0	0	Negligible impact on objective.	0	0	0	Negligible impact on objective.	0	0	0	Negligible impact on objective.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	0	0	0	Development would change the landscape character but this could be mitigated.	0	0	0	Development would change the landscape character but this could be mitigated	0	0	0	Development would change the landscape character but this could be mitigated
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives					All three options could have positive effects on many of the sustainability objectives which include improving health and wellbeing, providing good quality sustainable housing, strengthening society, enabling sustainable economic growth, encouraging active and sustainable travel, and managing material assets sustainably. All three approaches scored negatively for protecting natural resources and enhancing biodiversity, protecting managing and using water resources sustainably, and improving air quality.							
The preferred option					6A							
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects					Water pollution prevention local policy guidelines.							

Option 7	Purdysburn Mixed Use Site - Major Employment Location			
	7A. Retain the existing Purdysburn Major Employment Location as a Mixed Use site: this option would retain the status-quo, which aims to promote the site as a high quality Business Park within a generous landscape setting incorporating Information Communication Technology (ICT) uses, Medical/Biotechnology uses, Research and Development and facilitating inward investment and local businesses.			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	+	+	+	Potential to develop a high quality health care resource for Northern Ireland, and the council area. This could become more significant over time.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
3...enable access to high quality education.	+	+	+	With IT and ICT facilities being developed on site, there may be opportunities for skills enhancement and training for the local council
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	Part of this proposed policy is residential health care, and child care facilities as part of a medical hub. This type of facility will help many aspects of social cohesion.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	This proposed policy would help to facilitate economic growth through a business park which is ideal for research and development opportunities in ICT and healthcare. This could significantly contribute to competitiveness and innovation for the council area.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	The site is well located for Cairnshill Park and Ride and is on a main route into Belfast, as well as being located in an area of high population.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	+	+	+	Servicing of this site can be done efficiently as premises are consolidated in one area.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	0	0	0	No loss in physical resources with part of site that exists. New development would not appear to affect physical resources such as earth science features, minerals, green field sites.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	0	0	0	The site is on a historic demesne. The existing zoning took biodiversity into account, and there could be potential positives for biodiversity with sensitive management of the site.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	0	0	0	The option could potentially impact upon water quality however these potential impacts can be mitigated through SUDS and water pollution prevention guidelines.
11...improve air quality.	0	0	0	There could be slight increases in travel to site, and some possible emissions, however types of development will be limited.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	0	0	0	There could be increases in travel to site but it will be developed to make best use of sustainable and

				active travel options.
13...protect, protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	+	+	+	Zoning the site in this way should safeguard the use of this grouping of buildings including listed buildings. Care should be taken to ensure that development of the site is done sensitively to reflect the historic demesne and the listed buildings.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	+	+	+	Zoning the site in this way should safeguard the setting of this group of buildings in the landscape.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives	This option scored positively for many of the objectives and the appraisal considered that there could be significantly positive effects for objectives 5 and 6.			
The preferred option	7A			
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects	Sustainable Urban Drainage System, Water Pollution Prevention Guidelines, potentially use of a masterplan that considers biodiversity in future development.			

Option 8	The Maze Lands - Strategic Land Reserve of Regional Importance			
	8A. Retain designation of the Maze Lands as a Strategic Land Reserve of Regional Importance: this option would retain the status-quo, which aims to promote this key regionally strategic site which presents considerable potential for future development (to be developed in the wider public interest).			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	?	?	?	Retaining the designation could potentially lead to uses which contribute to this objective.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	Housing is not a regional use.
3...enable access to high quality education.	?	?	?	Depending on use there could be uses which contribute towards education and skills training opportunities.
4...strengthen society.	?	?	?	Retaining the designation could potentially lead to uses which contribute to this objective.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	Any form of regional development could bring employment opportunities through increased economic growth. The site already has a role in the economy of the Council area through the Conference Centre and annual Balmoral Show.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	?	?	?	Developing a regional facility at this location could help to facilitate future infrastructure improvement.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	Infrastructure amenities are not fit for purpose, regional development at the site would require an upgrade and would depend upon the future use.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	0	0	0	Although the land has been previously zoned in an area plan, the retention of this zoning (and subsequent development) might lead to a loss of green field agricultural land.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	-	-	-	Large scale development will bring impacts on biodiversity.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	?	?	?	Uncertain. Will depend on type of development.
11...improve air quality.	?	?	?	This will depend on use. There could be could have negative impacts on local air pollution.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	?	?	?	Uncertain, but depending on use there could be an increase in climate change emissions.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	?	?	?	Parts of the site are considered a cultural heritage location. The impact will depend on the type of future development.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	0	0	0	The site is not considered on one of landscape character. The impact will depend on the type of future development.

Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives	This option scored positively for enabling sustainable economic growth and a negative for impact on natural resources and biodiversity. Overall many of the objectives were given a scoring of uncertain, and some neutral. This reflects the unknown future use of the site.
The preferred option	8A
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects	

Option 9	Facilitating Sustainable Rural Economic Development in the Countryside							
	9A. Retention of the existing policy-led approach: This option would retain the status-quo in that it is considered that existing policy facilities suitable sustainable economic development opportunities within the countryside.				9B. Retention of the existing policy-led approach but in addition allow for the possible creation of 'Rural Business Development Zones' in a limited number of key/strategic locations: In order to further stimulate economic activity in the rural area, this option could facilitate appropriate edge of settlement locations for Rural Business Development Zones.			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	Local rural economic development facilitates employment, which helps to support to support rural communities and strengthen society through keeping small settlements vibrant.	+	+	+	Local rural economic development facilitates employment, which helps to support to support rural communities and strengthen society through keeping small settlements vibrant.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	Local rural economic development facilitates employment, which helps to support shops and other associated services. This policy also facilitates employment through possible diversification and other income opportunities for farmers.	+	+	+	Local rural economic development facilitates employment, which helps to support shops and other associated services. This policy also facilitates employment through possible diversification and other income opportunities for farmers
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	This option may reduce the need to travel out of rural areas for employment, and would allow active travel or no travel from home to place of work.	+	+	+	This option may reduce the need to travel out of rural areas for employment, and would allow active travel or no travel from home to place of work.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective, as the development would be small scale and within existing development boundaries.	-	-	-	This option could encourage economic development in more dispersed locations, which would mean waste arising in these locations.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	0	0	0	Development will be within development boundaries and on areas of existing development, or via minor extensions.	-	-	-	Potentially some loss of greenfield sites.

9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	0	0	0	Development will be within development boundaries and on areas of existing development, or via minor extensions and will not affect the objective.	-	-	-	Implementation of this policy may result in increased loss of semi-natural habitat.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	0	0	0	Development will be within development boundaries and on areas of existing development, or via minor extensions and could potentially affect this objective. Any application will be subject to consultation with NIEA Water Management Unit, which provides advice to ensure that the requirements of the Water Framework Directive are met.	-	-	-	Implementation of this policy may increase risks to water quality, at a greater number of dispersed locations. Any application will be subject to consultation with NIEA Water Management Unit, which provides advice to ensure that the requirements of the Water Framework Directive are met.
11...improve air quality.	?	?	?	This option could have in impact on local air quality, but this would be subject to regulatory control and would depend upon the type of activity and the location of the development. Having local rural development, increases the employment opportunities in that area, which may decrease out-commuting to other employment locations, which could be beneficial for local air quality. The overall effect of this policy on the objective is uncertain.	?	?	?	This option could have in impact on local air quality, but this would be subject to regulatory control and would depend upon the type of activity and the location of the development. Having local rural development, increases the employment opportunities in that area, which may decrease out-commuting to other employment locations, which could be beneficial for local air quality. The overall effect of this policy on the objective is uncertain.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	?	?	?	This option could have in impact on greenhouse gas emissions but this would depend upon the type of activity and the location of the development. Having local rural development, increases the employment opportunities in that area, which may decrease out-commuting to other employment locations, which could be beneficial reducing greenhouse gas emissions from public transport. The overall effect of this policy on the objective is uncertain.	?	?	?	This option could have in impact on greenhouse gas emissions but this would depend upon the type of activity and the location of the development. Having local rural development, increases the employment opportunities in that area, which may decrease out-commuting to other employment locations, which could be beneficial reducing greenhouse gas emissions from public transport. The overall effect of this policy on the objective is uncertain.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	0	0	0	This option could retain the possibility of reusing old rural buildings for new uses.	0	0	0	This option could mean a loss of rural buildings of significance, however the impact on this objective is uncertain.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	?	?	?	This policy could have an impact on landscape character, but it is not possible to determine without considering location and type of development.	?	?	?	This policy could have an impact on landscape character, but it is not possible to determine without considering location and type of development.

Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives	<p>The pattern of scoring was initially similar for the options however and both scored positively for strengthening society, economic growth, and sustainable travel. However 9B scored negatively for sustainable use of material assets, physical resources, and impact on water resources. This is due to increased risks associated with greater flexibility in identifying sites for small scale business developments in the countryside. There are several sustainability objectives, which will not be affected by either option, and some such as climate change and maintaining and enhancing landscape character which are uncertain at this stage of plan making without considering exact locations and development types.</p>
The preferred option	<p>9A</p>
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects	<p>Key site requirements, waste water pollution prevention guidelines.</p>

Option 10	Mineral Safeguarding Zones and Areas of Mineral Constraint							
	<p>10A. Provide Mineral safeguarding Zones and Areas of Mineral Constraint in addition to the existing policy-led approach in relation to Mineral Development. This option maintains the existing policy led approach, which allows for mineral extraction based on the consideration of the merits of each individual proposal whilst safeguarding the existing mineral resources within the Council area. However, the Council will introduce 'Areas of Mineral Constraint' to restrict further mineral extraction within the existing Areas of High Scenic Value at Portmore Lough, Magheraknock Loughs, Belfast Basalt Escarpment, Craigtanlet Escarpment, Castlereagh Slopes, Castlereagh Escarpment and Lagan Valley AONB. In addition, 'Mineral Safeguarding Zones' will be introduced around each active quarry and lignite deposit area where there will be a general presumption against further inappropriate surface development.</p>			<p>10B. Retain the existing policy-led approach in relation to Mineral Development: which allows for mineral extraction and surface development based on the consideration of the merits of each individual proposal.</p>				
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	+	+	+	This may constrain overall development and reduce local noise, dust pollution at or on routes to/from extraction sites. It could also further protect quiet or tranquil areas and AONBs. Overall, it is thought that it will make a slight rather than significant impact on this objective, as there are many other factors that influence health and well-being. It is more sustainable than 10B although the score is the same.	+	+	+	This has a slight positive effect on the objective by through policy.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	This depends on location as designation near housing may have positive effects for that housing area in terms of noise or dust. On the other hand this may constrain some housing opportunities which could have a greater impact on rural areas. Net effect is considered neutral.	0	0	0	May have some of the positive effects listed for 10A but will not constrain housing beyond current position and net effect is considered to be neutral.
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
4...strengthen society.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	This could serve to protect a resource of economic value through safeguarding zones but may also constrain use of the resource and protect e.g. landscape resource. The overall effect is considered a	?	?	?	Uncertain what the impacts would be as this relies on policy rather than constraining or safeguarding potential use of mineral resource.

				net positive one for economic growth.				
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	+	+	+	This option has the potential to deliver a more strategic approach to sustainable use of minerals in the area.	+	+	+	Policy affords some protection to ensure sustainable use of minerals.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	+	+	+	Areas of Mineral Constraint would afford greater protection of natural assets.	-	?	+	Implementation of existing policy may result in loss of semi-natural habitat however, restoration of workings may replace or compensate for this in the medium to long term.
	-	?	+	Mineral Safeguarding Zones may result in loss of semi-natural habitat however, restoration of workings may replace or compensate for this in the medium to long term.				
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	0	0	0	Any application will be subject to consultation with NIEA Water Management Unit, which provides advice to ensure that the requirements of the Water Framework Directive are met.	0	0	0	Any application will be subject to consultation with NIEA Water Management Unit, which provides advice to ensure that the requirements of the Water Framework Directive are met.
11...improve air quality.	-	-	-	In this option, there will be ongoing extraction in the area, which could result in a slight negative effect from dust.	-	-	-	In this option, there will be ongoing extraction in the area, which could result in a slight negative effect from dust.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	?	?	?	Potentially less transport if there are fewer extraction sites. Some sites can incorporate renewable energy e.g. wind turbines. Net effects slight and uncertain.	?	?	?	Potentially less transport if there are fewer extraction sites. Some sites can incorporate renewable energy e.g. wind turbines. Net effects slight and uncertain.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	0	0	0	It is understood that the sites to be considered as Areas of Minerals Constraint do not overlap with built or cultural heritage based on current knowledge.	0	0	0	Existing policies for both minerals and built heritage would continue to apply.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	+	+	+	This would provide significant additional protection for areas of high scenic value and would have a significant positive effect on this sustainability appraisal objective.	+	+	+	Control is present through policy and SPPS. Regional objectives are not reflected in BMAP therefore not afforded as much protection as intended by policy.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives				The pattern of scoring was similar for the options however, 10A scored slightly better for economic growth and natural resources. 10B scored significantly better for physical resources and landscape as it provides a more strategic approach to the protection and sustainable use of minerals, which takes account of landscape. There are several				

	sustainability objectives, which will not be affected by either option.
The preferred option	10A
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects	Criteria for identifying and including stakeholders in further discussion on Areas of Mineral Constraint and Mineral Safeguarding Zones will help select the most sustainable locations and boundaries. Key site requirements, at LPP, and restoration plans could help address some adverse effects.

Option 11	Growing Lisburn City Centre							
	<p>11A. Extend the existing City Centre boundary: this option proposes an extension to the existing City Centre boundary to include the Lisburn Leisure Park complex located on Governor’s Road/Laganbank Road. This could potentially strengthen the existing City Centre by providing greater linkages between the retail, commercial and leisure offer in the City Centre. The area of open space at Union Bridge offers a further potential extension to the City Centre boundary and opens up links between the City Centre and the River Lagan.</p>			<p>11B. Retain the existing City Centre boundary: as per the existing Development Plan (See Map 13). This option would protect the existing City Centre boundary as the main centre for retailing and commercial activity.</p>				
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	+	+	+	This option could improve the connection between the city centre, the river and links to other open spaces. It could also improve connection to the swimming pool and leisure complex. This could improve the activity level of the population and help encourage people to walk more.	+	+	+	Under this option there are opportunities available to access the Lisburn Leisure Park complex and the open space area at Union Bridge, which contribute to activity and recreation.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	There could be a positive impact on education through the promotion of interpretive visitor and heritage areas.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	Improved linkages from the city centre to the river, and other open spaces could improve the city as a place to meet in shared spaces, and increase the potential for river based events. These could contribute to a strengthened sense of pride in the City of Lisburn.	0	0	0	This option contributes to encouraging access to shared spaces and meeting places in the City Centre.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	This option is likely to increase footfall in parts of the City centre, and should assist in the development of the Laganbank Quarter. These should lead to opportunities associated with retail and leisure.	+	+	+	Lisburn has a good level of footfall in the City Centre, and the existing city centre boundary maintains the centre for retailing and commercial activity.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	The city centre is well serviced with public transport links and the river corridor can be accessed as a transport link. This option aims to further improve connectivity from the city centre to the river corridor which should facilitate active travel.	+	+	+	The option would maintain the status quo. The city centre is well serviced with public transport links and the river corridor can be accessed as a transport link.

7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
11...improve air quality.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	+	+	+	This option could positively contribute to the development of the Laganbank Quarter and canal development which could further enhance as the built heritage and cultural resources in the City Centre	0	0	0	Under this option Lisburn City Centre has sound protection of built heritage.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives				Both options recorded a positive scoring for sustainable economic growth and encouraging access to active travel reflecting the good retail and leisure base in Lisburn City Centre and the proximity of the town centre to the river corridor and good public transport links. Option 10A also gained a positive scoring for health and well-being, strengthening society and also enhancing the built and cultural heritage.				
The preferred option				11A				
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects				Key site requirements, waste water pollution prevention guidelines.				

Option 12	Strengthening Town Centres							
	12A. Retain the existing town centres of Carryduff and designate town centre boundaries in the historic towns of Hillsborough and Moira. This option would enable the provision of a new town centre boundary to each of these towns to align with the existing Conservation areas.				12B. Retain the existing town centre of Carryduff. This option maintains the status quo of only one town centre within the plan area.			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option would maintain the status quo.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	This option may encourage retail and associated uses to be consolidated in the centre of the towns, which may help vitality and the sustainability of meeting spaces and shared spaces such as coffee shops, In the case of Moira and Hillsborough this will align with the existing conservation areas	+	+	+	This option maintains the town centre boundary for Carryduff and allows that retail and associated uses are consolidated within this area. This contributes to the vitality of the town centre, and sustainability of meeting places such as coffee shops.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	This option may encourage retail and associated uses to be consolidated in the centre of the towns, which may help vitality. Under this approach, Moira and Hillsborough this will align with the existing conservation areas.	+	+	+	This option may encourage retail and associated uses to be consolidated in the centre of Carryduff, which may help vitality.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.

9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
11...improve air quality.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective, however it is of note that Hillsborough and Moira both have Conservation areas within their centres.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives	Both options received similar scorings, as both had a neutral effect on almost all of the objectives.							
The preferred option	12A							
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects	Key site requirements, waste water pollution prevention guidelines.							

Option 13	Sprucefield Regional Shopping Centre							
	13A. Retain and reinforce Sprucefield as Regional Shopping Centre: This option would prioritise Sprucefield as a Regional Shopping Centre recognising its key strategic location on the Belfast-Dublin key transport corridor.				13B. Retain Sprucefield Regional Shopping Centre but extend uses to include recreation and leisure. This option would provide a wide range of uses to maximise the regional status of this strategically placed out-of-town shopping centre. The option would also include for widening the range of uses to include leisure and recreation.			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	0	0	0	No change from current situation.	?	?	?	This approach would include extending uses to include recreation and leisure which could potentially bring opportunities for health and well-being. However this would depend on the type of leisure and recreation uses which resulted. It is not possible to determine the impact of this approach on health and well-being at the stage,
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	Retaining Sprucefield as a Regional Shopping Centre, provides meeting places for people to use. It also brings employment to the council area, which plays a role improving quality of life for employees and their families.	+	+	+	Retaining Sprucefield as a Regional Shopping Centre, and widening the range of uses provides meeting places for people to use. It also brings employment to the council area, which plays a role improving quality of life for employees and their families.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	Retaining Sprucefield as a Regional Shopping Centre encourages economic growth and employment. It is primarily a shopping centre of regional importance which complements Lisburn City Centre.	+	+	+	Widening the range of uses may encourage economic growth and employment, and widen the range of employment types. However without knowing the nature of possible future uses, this is hard to predict. Also widening the range of uses could dilute the retail offer of Sprucefield as a destination..
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	Sprucefield is located at a well-connected site for public transport linkages. However this option is unlikely to increase access to or encourage use of public transport.	+	+	+	Sprucefield is located at a well-connected site for public transport linkages. However this option is unlikely to increase access to or encourage use of public transport.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	The primary servicing and infrastructure of the site is already established. However, additional development may increase servicing and infrastructure needs. This is considered to have a negligible effect.	0	0	0	The primary servicing and infrastructure of the site is already established. However, additional development may increase servicing and infrastructure needs. This is considered to have a negligible effect.

8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	0	0	0	Most of the land identified for this regional shopping use has been developed. However any additional development may mean a loss of a small amount of land. This is considered to have a negligible effect.	0	0	0	Most of the land identified for this regional shopping use (and considering a future extension of uses) has been developed. However any additional development may mean a loss of a small amount of land. This is considered to have a negligible effect
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	0	0	0	Most of the land identified for this regional shopping use has been developed. However any additional development could possibly impact upon local biodiversity. This impact could be mitigated through development control policy for nature conservation. This is considered to have a negligible effect.	0	0	0	Most of the land identified for this regional shopping use (and considering a future extension of uses) has been developed. However any additional development could possibly impact upon local biodiversity. This impact could be mitigated through development control policy for nature conservation. This is considered to have a negligible effect,
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	0	0	0	Most of the land identified for this regional shopping use has been developed. However any additional development could possibly have an impact on water use and water quality. This can be mitigated through the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, and Water Pollution Prevention Guidelines for development control. This is considered to have a negligible effect.	0	0	0	Most of the land identified for this regional shopping use (and considering a future extension of uses) has been developed. However any additional development could possibly have an impact on water use and water quality. This can be mitigated through the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, and Water Pollution Prevention Guidelines for development control. This is considered to have a negligible effect.
11...improve air quality.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives				Both options scored positively for strengthening society, economic growth, and sustainable travel.				
The preferred option				13A				
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects				Key site requirements, waste water pollution prevention guidelines.				

Option 14	Strengthening District & Local Centres									
	14A. Extend District and Local Centre Boundaries: Amend the boundaries of Forestside District Centre to include adjacent lands to the north (which include Homebase and Drumkeen Retail Park); and Dundonald Local Centre to include the park and ride site to the north east.					14B. Retain the existing boundaries at Forestside District Centre and Dundonald Local Centre: This option would not permit any further expansion at these locations.				
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation		
1...improve health and well-being.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.		
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.		
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.		
4...strengthen society.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective		
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	This option may increase opportunities for economic growth in terms of retail at these locations.	+	+	+	This policy approach aims to enable sustainable economic growth at these local centres.		
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	In Dundonald, this policy may allow the park and ride facilities to be linked better with the retail site. This could make using active travel more feasible.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective		
7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective		
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective		
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective		
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective		

11...improve air quality.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives	This policy approach has a neutral scoring for almost all of the Sustainability Objectives. However 14A gained a positive score for enabling economic growth and facilitating sustainable travel, as it may make economic growth in the extended areas more likely, and it may improve connections between retail areas and the park and ride facilities in Dundonald.							
The preferred option	14A							
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects	Water pollution prevention local policy guidelines							

Option 15	Growing the Night Time Economy			
	15A. Grow the Night Time Economy: Promotion of the City and Town Centres as key locations for hotel accommodation in combination with offices, retail, cultural and recreational facilities will help develop a vibrant shared space and contribute to growth of the night time economy.			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	+	+	+	An improved night time economy, with viable retail cultural and recreation facilities would provide opportunities for people to meet and have social contact, which contributes to mental well-being.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	+	+	+	An improved night time economy with improved vitality in Lisburn City Centre should increase the attractiveness of City Centre living. This could increase the viability of centres which could make city centre living more attractive, thus increasing the type and tenure of housing available in the council area, including 'over the shop' living.
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	An improved night time economy, with viable retail cultural and recreation facilities would help to create safe shared City Centre spaces and meeting places for night time social interaction.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	A more vibrant night-time economy would create opportunities economic growth, and support creation of new employment of different types. It would increase foot-fall in the City Centre, and help to retain and support existing the existing retail offer. It would allow mutually supportive economic uses to work together, such as hospitality, tourism, entertainment and retail. This objective has the potential to be significant over time.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	This policy has the potential to improve public transport and active travel. Although Lisburn is very well connected for public transport, more people travelling in the evening would make the services more viable and make public areas seem safer. This safety issue also applies to active travel.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective
11...improve air quality.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.

13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	+	+	+	If the City Centre has more night time use as a cultural or entertainment location, for example for events, it could contribute positively to the perception of Lisburn's historic buildings and public realm areas.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives	This option was considered to contribute positively to improving health and well-being, providing good quality sustainable housing, strengthening society and enabling economic growth and sustainable travel. It also could help to enhance the understanding of and appreciation for the built heritage assets in the City Centre. The option had no effect or negligible effect on the remainder of the objectives.			
The preferred option	15A			
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects	None identified.			

Option 16	Promoting Office Development within the City, Town, District and Local Centres			
	16A. Promoting Office Development within the City, Town, District and Local Centres: this option would encourage office uses within the City Centre and town centres of Carryduff, Hillsborough and Moira ⁵ . The District Centre at Forestside and Local Centre at Dundonald would accommodate office development up to 400sq metres gross floorspace.			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	This option aims to encourage office uses which help to improve vitality in the city and town centres. This increase in footfall can help to support coffee shops which are meeting place which are useful for positive social interaction.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	This option could mean potential for new office development, and also will mean an increase in footfall for the lunchtime and night time economy. All of these could improve the level of employment, and the types of employment available.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	An increase in employment opportunities available could encourage more people to work locally. This could then reduce the level of commuting, or increase the level of commuting using public transport and active travel.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.

⁵ See Option 11 Strengthening Town Centres

11...improve air quality.	?	?	?	This option could have a positive effect because it would mean more employment locally and less commuting to into central Belfast. However greater employment could mean more people commuting to Lisburn City Centre and the town centres. Overall it is not possible to determine that the impact is enough to make a negative or positive scoring.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	?	?	?	Overall it is not possible to determine that the impact is enough to make a negative or positive scoring.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	+	+	+	This option could lead to redevelopment of vacant and derelict locations within the city and town centres, and improved vitality in these areas which helps to maintain a sense of place. In Moira and Hillsborough any future development will be shaped by the Conservation Area status.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.

Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives	The policy gained a neutral scoring for most of the Sustainability Objectives. It was felt that the option would have a positive effect on four of the objectives, strengthening society, enabling economic growth, encouraging sustainable travel and conserving the built and cultural heritage.
The preferred option	16A
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects	None identified.

Option 17	City Centre Development Opportunity Sites			
	17A. Identify potential Development Opportunity Sites within Lisburn City Centre: It may be possible to identify suitable lands within the City Centre which are under-utilised or vacant and to secure a more efficient use of land at these locations.			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	?	?	?	Overall it is difficult to determine the effect of this option, without considering the sites in question. However this option could lead to city centre housing such as 'over the shop housing' which would increase the types and tenure of housing available in these location.
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	Encouraging appropriate development in under-utilised or vacant sites could improve the vitality of Lisburn City Centre, leading to less anti-social behavior and positively increasing sense of pride in the city.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	Encouraging appropriate development in under-utilised or vacant sites could improve the vitality of Lisburn City Centre, and could bring about increase in footfall for the lunchtime and night time economy. All of these could improve the level of employment, and the types of employment available.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	Lisburn City Centre has good public transport links, and is located with access the Lagan Towpath, which brings opportunities for cycling and walking. Any new development in the City Centre will be well placed to make use of public and active travel options.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
11...improve air quality.	0	0	0	Overall it is not possible to determine that the impact is enough to make a negative or positive scoring.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	0	0	0	Overall it is not possible to determine that the impact is enough to make a negative or positive scoring.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	+	+	+	This option could lead to redevelopment of vacant and underutilized lands in Lisburn City Centre which could also new buildings to fill empty spaces and allow evolution of a more complete cityscape.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives				The policy was assessed to have a neutral scoring for most of the Sustainability Objectives. It was felt that the option would have a positive effect on four of the objectives, strengthening society, enabling economic growth, encouraging sustainable travel and conserving the built

	and cultural heritage.
The preferred option	17A
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects	None identified.

Option 18	Promoting Hillsborough Castle as a Key Tourism Destination			
	18A. Promote Hillsborough Castle as a Key Tourism Destination. As the formal royal residence in Northern Ireland Hillsborough Castle holds a unique place in Northern Ireland history and is recognised as being a major contributor to the local and regional tourism economy.			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
3...enable access to high quality education.	+	+	+	This development could provide opportunities for primary and post-primary education in the interpretation centre, and could contribute to life-long learning, giving a focus for local history.
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	This development could provide a meeting place for all communities to use as a shared space. It could also contribute to a local sense of pride in the local area and its unique heritage. However, benefits of this policy should be shared within society and reach the most deprived communities. For example the on-going access available to the Historic Palace to the public under the European Heritage Open Days, should be maintained.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	This development will create opportunities for economic growth which could become significant over time. There could be increased footfall in the town of Hillsborough which could lead to a greater spend in café's, shops, pubs and restaurants. There could be other benefits, such as a boost to visitors to local golf-clubs and an increase in nights spent in local hotel, bed and breakfast and self-catering accommodation. This may enable job creation, and increase the types of employment available in the council area. Care should be taken to ensure that the increase in numbers at the Castle is translated into a rise in footfall in the town's shopping areas.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective. The development will be designed to facilitate public and group transport to and from the site, but it is unlikely that this development will shape public transport options for the wider population.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective. A development of this size will require infrastructure and waste management access.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	?	?	?	This development may require infrastructure such as a coach and car park which would lead to loss of agricultural land.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	?	?	?	Some loss of semi-natural land to facilitate development of facility, and associated infrastructure including a car and coach park. Sensitive landscaping could mitigate this loss to some degree.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	?	?	?	A development of this size will require infrastructure such as car and coach parking, and may have a high level of water usage, and require additional sewerage. All of these factors could affect this objective negatively. However the location and detail of the development would be required to give a scoring.

11...improve air quality.	0	0	0	This proposal could increase the volume of traffic, particularly coach traffic on the A1 to the coach park for the facility which will be outside the town of Hillsborough.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	+	+	+	This development will help to raise the profile of the unique heritage asset of Hillsborough Castle and Hillsborough as a heritage destination for local and international tourists. This will contribute to a local sense of place, and promote an aspect that is distinct to this area. It could support access to, interpretation of and understanding of the historic environment. It may also provide opportunities for cultural events.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	-	-	-	Although the landscape of the Historic Park will not be affected, it is possible that a new development and associated infrastructure, including car and coach park could impact negatively upon the local landscape character.
The preferred option				
18A				
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects				
Water pollution prevention local policy guidelines				
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives				
This option was considered to have a significant positive effect on conserving and enhancing the built and cultural heritage and the appraisal recognised that it could support understanding of the historic environment and a local sense of place. This theme was also considered under the objective on strengthening society, where the benefits for society such as access to shared space, and a local meeting place gave a positive scoring. The option was considered to contribute to the objective of enabling sustainable economic growth by creating an attraction which would attract many more local visitors and tourists to Hillsborough, thus increasing footfall for shops, café's, bars and restaurants. There were a number of areas of uncertainty, such as the impact of the policy on physical and natural resources, and water quality and usage. This because a detailed plan including the size and the location of the development and associated infrastructure was not assessed.				

Option 19	Promoting the Lagan Navigation as a Key Tourism/Recreation Opportunity Area			
	19A. Promote the implementation of the Lagan Navigation as a key Tourism/Recreation Opportunity Area: The 'Discover Waterways Lisburn' project provides a unique opportunity for the creation of a key Tourism Opportunity Area , providing a rich historical and cultural asset which if implemented could make a significant contribution economically and environmentally.			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	+	+	+	This development will include water sports and educational facilities, which will provide meeting places and opportunities for healthy activities such as walking, cycling and water sports.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
3...enable access to high quality education.	+	+	+	This development could provide opportunities for primary and post-primary education on industrial heritage. The facility could also be used in other ways to facilitate life-long learning, as a meeting place for local groups.
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	This development will be designed with a community focus. It will provide a meeting place for all communities to use as a shared space. It will be accessible to all communities including deprived areas. It could also contribute to a local sense of pride in the local area and its industrial heritage.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	This development will create opportunities for job creation, and may contribute to an improved tourism offer for the council area over time. This could have spin-offs in terms of bed nights in local hotels, and spend in local shops and cafes.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	The site is halfway between the River Lagan and Lough Neagh and links into the former Navigational canal. It has potential for encouraging access onto the lagan towpath, and encouraging use of walking and cycling as modes of transport. As a tourist destination, the facility is well placed for using public transport, being 150m from Sprucefield and 8 miles from Belfast. It is also on Sustrans Cycle network route 9.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	This project may require some infrastructure, but overall the effect is negligible.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	+	+	+	Sensitive development at this site will allow the future use of the land to be safeguarded, and allow biodiverse parts of the site to be retained where possible.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	-	-	-	Given the location and natural heritage features at this site, there is a concern that dredging of the river canal could damage the river habitat particularly for salmonid species spawning areas. Development at this site will need to be considered carefully.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	?	?	?	Opportunities to develop water-based sports may have potential risks to water quality. It is difficult to determine the level of risk without considering a proposed use/development.
11...improve air quality.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.

12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	+	+	+	This development will help to safeguard and maintain the vitality of a local listed building. It will open up this area of the Navigation Canal to local residents, and tourists and will increase the appreciation of this aspect of the council areas industrial heritage. This will contribute to a local sense of place, and promote an aspect that is distinct to this area. It will support access to, interpretation of and understanding of the historic environment. It may also provide opportunities for cultural events.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	+	+	+	This project will positively affect the landscape character through halting the loss of fragmentation and preserving the setting of the historic building on the navigation canal. However there could be some loss of wetland landscape.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives	This policy approach scored positively across many of the Sustainability Objectives. It was considered to have a positive impact on for health and wellbeing and enabling economic growth, and in providing a resource for education. Promoting this project may also play a role in strengthening society, and may help to encourage sustainable travel and help to use physical resources and material assets sustainably. It will have a positive impact on protection of the built and cultural heritage and will help preserve the setting of the building in the landscape. Given the location and natural heritage features at this site, there is a concern that dredging of the river canal could damage the river habitat particularly for salmonid species spawning areas. The impact of the development on water quality also needs to be considered carefully and is scored as an uncertain effect at this stage in the appraisal.			
The preferred option	19A			
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects	Water pollution prevention local policy guidelines. Consideration should be given to how the impact on fisheries could be mitigated.			

Option 20	Protecting and Promoting the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a Key Tourism/Recreation Opportunity Area									
	20A. Protect and promote the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a rich natural asset, retaining and enhancing the Lagan Valley Regional Park Nodes: Further opportunity exists to enhance the tourism/recreational potential of the Council's environmental assets including enhancement of the LVRP Nodes.					20B. Protect and promote the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a rich natural asset, and in addition provide opportunity to identify a limited number of new Nodes (where possible): As above however this option offers opportunity to identify further LVRP Nodes to encourage access, conservation and recreational use.				
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation		
1...improve health and well-being.	+	+	+	The Lagan Valley Regional Park provides many opportunities for exercise which helps mental and physical health.	+	+	+	The Lagan Valley Regional Park provides many opportunities for exercise which helps mental and physical health.		
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.		
3...enable access to high quality education.	+	+	+	Part of Lagan Valley Regional Park is its role as a place for environmental education and life-long learning about wildlife and natural areas. The park has a number of interpretive panels which help to achieve this aim.	+	+	+	Part of Lagan Valley Regional Park is its role as a place for environmental education and life-long learning about wildlife and natural areas. The park has a number of interpretive panels which help to achieve this aim.		
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	The park is used by sports and recreation clubs, and provides outdoor shared spaces for people to meet.	+	+	+	The park is used by sports and recreation clubs, and provides outdoor shared spaces for people to meet.		
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	It is possible that some small scale economic development could take place within the Lagan Valley Regional Park, for example hiring of bicycles.	+	+	+	It is possible that some small scale economic development could take place within the Lagan Valley Regional Park, for example hiring of bicycles.		
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	The Lagan Valley Regional Park existing nodes (based on previous demand) act as a link for active travel, walking and cycling to and from Belfast.	+	+	+	The Lagan Valley Regional Park existing nodes currently, and future nodes could, act as a link for active travel, walking and cycling to and from Belfast.		
7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.		
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	+	+	+	Promoting the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a Key Tourism Opportunity area should help to retain its future use as a resource for education, recreation and tourism.	+	+	+	Promoting the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a Key Tourism Opportunity area should help to retain its future use as a resource for education, recreation and tourism.		
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	+	+	+	Promoting the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a Key Tourism Opportunity area should help to retain its biodiversity, wildlife corridors, and the blue and green infrastructure that it provides. However this new status could also bring threats to these aspects,	+	+	+	Promoting the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a Key Tourism Opportunity area should help to retain its biodiversity, wildlife corridors, and the blue and green infrastructure that it provides. However this new status could also bring threats to these aspects,		

				and should be considered sensitively.				and should be considered sensitively.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	-	-	-	Promoting the park as a tourism opportunity area could increase the risk of pollution from run-off from new car-parking areas, and other uses associated with recreational use of the river corridor. However promoting tourism and recreational activities such as canoeing, kayaking and swimming will require high water quality standards.	-	-	-	Promoting the park as a tourism opportunity area could increase the risk of pollution from run-off from new car-parking areas, and other uses associated with recreational use of the river corridor. However promoting tourism and recreational activities such as canoeing, kayaking and swimming will require high water quality standards.
11...improve air quality.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	+	+	+	Promoting the park as a tourism opportunity area should help to increase the likelihood of the listed buildings in the park having a potential future use. These are Navigation House, and Hilden Mill.	+	+	+	Promoting the park as a tourism opportunity area should help to increase the likelihood of the listed buildings in the park having a potential future use. These are Navigation House, and Hilden Mill.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	+	+	+	Promoting the park as a tourism opportunity area should help to maintain and enhance the landscape character, provided that any new tourism activity does not negatively affect the landscape character.	+	+	+	Promoting the park as a tourism opportunity area should help to maintain and enhance the landscape character, provided that any new tourism activity does not negatively affect the landscape character.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives				Both policy options scored positively across many of the Sustainability Objectives. They were considered to have significant positive impacts for Health and Wellbeing, as there are many health benefits for both tourists and residents in having a recreational resource available. Both options also recorded a significant positive scoring for encouraging active sustainable travel as the park provides a route for people to walk and cycle between Lisburn and Belfast, and a number of points in-between. Both options also were considered to have a possible significant effect on protecting physical resources, and protecting natural resources and biodiversity, although these positive effects can only occur with appropriate development and sensitive management. Both options also registered a positive scoring for enabling access to education as the Lagan Valley Regional Park provides a resource for environmental education and interpretation of the natural heritage. Both options also were considered to have a positive impact on the objective to strengthening society as the park provides meeting places that are shared and promote positive social interaction. Both options also scored				

	<p>positively for enabling economic growth and employment. Both options also scored positively for conserving built and cultural heritage, and maintaining and enhancing landscape character. It was acknowledged that all of the potential positive effects would need to also consider that any new activity which resulted from promoting the park as a tourism opportunity area would need to be carefully considered, and appropriate to the landscape and sensitive natural habitats. Both options were considered to have a neutral effect on providing sustainable housing, managing material assets, air quality and climate change. Both policies, it was felt, could have a negative impact on water quality, and any new activity would have to be considered closely to ensure it did not risk damage to sensitive fresh-water aquatic environments.</p>
The preferred option	20A
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects	Water pollution prevention local policy guidelines

Option 21	Protecting and Enhancing Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation									
	21A. Protect and enhance all areas of open space and provide opportunity to identify a limited number of new Community Greenways (where possible): This option retains the existing policy-led approach which affords protection to all areas of open space in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 8, Open Space, Sport & Outdoor Recreation, but in addition offers opportunity to expand the existing network of open space and encourage linkages to the natural heritage assets, such as the River Lagan Regional Park and countryside.					21B. Protect and enhance all areas of open space: The existing policy led approach affords protection to all areas of open space within the Council area in accordance with the existing policy in Planning Policy Statement 8, Open Space, Sport & Outdoor Recreation.				
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation		
1...improve health and well-being.	+	+	+	Accessible open spaces provides opportunities for exercise and recreation. This contributes positively to mental and physical wellbeing.	+	+	+	Accessible open spaces provides opportunities for exercise and recreation. This contributes positively to mental and physical wellbeing.		
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.		
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.		
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	Accessible open spaces provides opportunities for people to meet up.	+	+	+	Accessible open spaces provides opportunities for people to meet up.		
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.		
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	Greenways encourage the use of active travel within the areas that are linked.	+	+	+	Greenways encourage the use of active travel within the areas that are linked.		
7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.		
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.		
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	+	+	+	Potential to maintain wildlife corridors between areas of open space.	+	+	+	Potential to maintain wildlife corridors between areas of open space.		

10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
11...improve air quality.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	+	+	+	Protecting open space will allow protection of landscape in those areas.	+	+	+	Protecting open space will allow protection of landscape in those areas.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives				The scoring for each option is the same with significant positive effects for health and wellbeing and positive effects for strengthening society, active and sustainable travel, natural resources and biodiversity and maintaining and enhancing landscape character. While the scoring is the same, 21A would deliver more towards these objectives as it offers an opportunity to expand on the existing network of open space and encourage linkages to the natural heritage assets.				
The preferred option				21A				
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects				None identified				

Option 22	Retention of a Number of Key Transportation Infrastructure Schemes (Road and Rail)			
	<p>22A. Retain a number of key transportation infrastructure schemes to enhance accessibility within the area as follows:</p> <p>Roads Option: To retain a number of key transportation infrastructure schemes to enhance accessibility within the area (as proposed within BMTP/BMAP) as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knockmore to M1 Link (Council Key Priority) • North Lisburn Feeder Road • Quarry Corner to Comber Road Link • M1 to A1 Link (Strategic) • A24 Saintfield Road Relief Road (Strategic) <p>Rail Option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation of Rail Halt/Station at Knockmore to West Lisburn <p>Disused Rail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain the option of protecting the disused Antrim-Lisburn Railway <p>Connectivity: Introduce measures to improve connectivity between the City and town centres, Sprucefield Regional Shopping Centre and potentially the Maze Lands</p>			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	?	?	?	Rail options could improve active travel. Respiratory illness is influenced by car use. Large roads through residential areas lead to poor local air quality. Noise is an impact from transport which affects health.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	Good connectivity helps with intergenerational contact, participation in social activities, allows rural communities access to facilities. However large roads can divide areas, or communities from each other.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	Improve access to Sprucefield Movement of goods – import and export. Easier access to employment Makes best use of location.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	Creates potential for increased rail use, but also could encourage more car use.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	-	-	-	A number of the proposed roads in the scheme are on land currently in agricultural use although zoned for development.

9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	-	-	-	Loss of land as above will mean loss of some semi-natural areas, and resulting loss of biodiversity.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	-	-	-	Potential damage to water quality through surface run off. This could be addresses through development management policies.
11...improve air quality.	-	-	-	Negative impact in areas where cars pass through.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	?	?	?	There could be impacts where road schemes come in contact with the City scape.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	-	-	-	Large road schemes can impact on landscape character.
The preferred option	22A			
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects	Identify considerations through site requirements or policy to minimise the negative effects. Consideration of options and EIA/HRA as applicable at planning application stage will minimise negative effects.			
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives	This option has positive benefits for sustainable travel and economic growth. There are some minor negative effects that could be considered at the design stage of transportation infrastructure.			

Option 23	Retention of Key Park & Ride Sites							
	<p>23A. Retain a number of key Park & Ride Sites with identification of potential new Park & Ride/Park & Share sites: This option provides for all existing and proposed Park & Ride sites to be retained and safeguarded, i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Lisburn Park & Ride (Proposed) • Moira Park & Ride Extension adjacent Railway Station (Proposed) • Relocation of Sprucefield Park & Ride (Proposed) • Cairnshill Park & Ride (Existing - Complete) • Dundonald Park & Ride (Existing - Complete) • Lisburn Railway Station Park & Ride (Existing - but limited parking availability) <p>However in addition, the potential exists to identify new Park & Ride or Park & Share sites across the Council Area. This option would be dependent on funding and feasibility analysis provided by Central Government and/or Translink.</p>				<p>23B. Retain a number of key Park & Ride Sites: The above mentioned Park & Ride sites (proposed and existing) would be afforded protection through the new LDP. This option would not identify any new Park & Ride or Park & Share sites across the Council area.</p>			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	+	+	+	Provides the opportunity to formalize some informal park and ride locations as well as protecting sites already identified for safeguarding/development. This should have health benefits by encouraging active travel and reducing congestion. There are some risks of negative impacts on safety and pollution depending on the location of new sites. This could be reduced through site selection criteria.	+	+	+	This will retain the number of park and ride spaces and therefore should have health benefits by encouraging active travel and reducing congestion.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.	0	0	0	This option does not affect this objective.
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	May have slight positive effect by promoting public transport/car sharing and social interaction. It could also help ease pressure on parking in smaller settlements so that local people can access services more easily. This option could deliver slightly more for this objective.	+	+	+	May have slight positive effect by promoting public transport/car sharing and social interaction. It could also help ease pressure on parking in smaller settlements so that local people can access services more easily.

5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	Should speed up travel to work times and may reduce travel costs therefore improving access for employees. It could also help ease pressure on parking in smaller settlements so that local people can access services more easily and making businesses there more viable. This option could deliver slightly more for this objective.	+	+	+	Should speed up travel to work times and may reduce travel costs therefore improving access for employees. It could also help ease pressure on parking in smaller settlements so that local people can access services more easily and making businesses there more viable.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	This would encourage a behavioural change towards car sharing and could increase active travel. This option could deliver slightly more for this objective.	+	+	+	This would encourage a behavioural change towards car sharing and could increase active travel.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	?	?	?	On the one hand may increase the use of land in creating park and ride/share facilities whereas on the other hand it could reduce the need to extend road infrastructure.	?	?	?	On the one hand may increase the use of land in creating park and ride facilities whereas on the other hand it could reduce the need to extend road infrastructure.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	?	?	?	On the one hand may increase the use of land in creating park and ride/share facilities whereas on the other hand it could reduce the need to extend road infrastructure.	?	?	?	On the one hand may increase the use of land in creating park and ride facilities whereas on the other hand it could reduce the need to extend road infrastructure.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
11...improve air quality.	+	+	+	Reduced air pollution because of car sharing and encouraging other modes of transport. Could contribute to significant effect in the long term but this is hard to gauge. This option could deliver slightly more for this objective.	+	+	+	Reduced air pollution because of car sharing and encouraging other modes of transport. Could contribute to significant effect in the long term but this is hard to gauge.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	+	+	+	Reduced air pollution, including greenhouse gas emissions because of car sharing and encouraging other modes of transport. Could contribute to significant effect in the long term but this is hard to gauge. This option could deliver slightly more for this objective.	+	+	+	Reduced air pollution, including greenhouse gas emissions because of car sharing and encouraging other modes of transport. Could contribute to significant effect in the long term but this is hard to gauge.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.

<p>Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives</p>	<p>The scoring for each option is the same with significant positive effects for active and sustainable travel and slight positive effects for health and well-being, to help strengthen society, for sustainable economic growth, to help improve air quality and to help reduce causes of and adapt to climate change. While the scoring is the same, 23A would deliver more towards these objectives as it offers greater capacity for park and ride/share, better meets local needs and formalizes some sites that are currently ad hoc sites which may be less safe or controlled in terms of pollution.</p>
<p>The preferred option</p>	<p>23A</p>
<p>Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects</p>	<p>Consultation would inform potential additional sites. Site selection criteria can help select the most sustainable sites to minimize negative effects and maximize positive effects. Incorporation of measures such as permeable paving and sustainable drainage systems could protect water resources and input from Transport NI would inform location and good design for access and safety. This option would be dependent on funding and feasibility analysis provided by Central Government and/or Translink.</p>

Option 24	Promoting Active Travel (walking, cycling and public transport) across the Council Area			
	<p>24A. To promote Active Travel in all new development (within Urban Areas/Settlements) to demonstrate how the development integrates with to existing public transport, walking and cycling: Any new development will only be permitted if it is able to demonstrate that it would have acceptable accessibility to walking, cycling and public transport facilities and provides safe and convenient access for pedestrians and cyclists.</p>			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	+	+	+	<p>Strong positive effect as it contributes to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages healthy lifestyles • Creates open space with public access • Provides opportunities for and encourages physical activity for all • Increases social contact and intergenerational contact • Increases sense of safety • Reduces the risk of traffic accidents
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	+	+	+	<p>Consideration of access is key for designing housing. This approach will enable more sustainable housing and land use and integration with access, services and facilities beyond redline boundaries of a given development.</p>
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	<p>This option has negligible effect on this objective although it may enhance access to educational facilities for some new development.</p>
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	<p>Strong positive effect as it contributes to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retains, creates, or enhances shared space • Increases accessibility to shared space • Promotes positive social interaction • Gives rural communities appropriate access to facilities and services <p>It could also benefit communities that are more deprived by reducing necessity for car ownership. It could also enhance use of community facilities near the development e.g. existing playgrounds.</p>
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	<p>Slight positive effect as it contributes to the following (although on its own it would not have a significant effect):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support enhancement of the skills base through accessibility • Help make the area a more attractive place to live, work, visit and invest • Make the best use of location in BMUA • Enable jobs that are accessible especially to areas of greatest deprivation
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	<p>Strong positive effect as it contributes to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages modal shift to active travel • Enhances access to and efficiency of public transport • Benefits those without access to cars • Retains, creates, or enhances walking and cycle routes.

				For success, it will require substantial behavioural change but it creates the conditions for this to happen.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective but could be some gains for publically accessible land and potentially less use of land for roads and parking.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	+	+	+	Slight positive through e.g. incorporation of blue/green infrastructure with access provision and potentially less use of land for roads and parking.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective although there could be scope to integrate sustainable drainage systems with access.
11...improve air quality.	+	+	+	This would have a slight positive effect by reducing the need for travel by private car and decreasing associated emissions however, it is hard to determine the scale of the contribution to this sustainability objective.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	+	+	+	Slight positive effect as it contributes to the following although on its own it would not have a significant effect. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces greenhouse gas emissions • Reduces energy consumption • Protects or enhances habitats that capture carbon • Protects or enhances floodplains • Increases/encourages other forms of transport than the car – cycling/walking • Reduces polluting forms of transport • Incorporates measures to adapt to climate change
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective although access may incorporate some landscaping which could enhance landscape character at a local scale.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives	Overall, this proposal scores well for sustainability with significant positive effects for sustainability objectives for health and well-being, to help strengthen society, and for active and sustainable travel. Also slight positive effects for sustainability objectives for sustainable housing, for sustainable economic growth, to help protect natural resources and biodiversity, to help improve air quality and to help reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.			
The preferred option	24A			
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects	Some or all of the following according to the scale of the development: master planning where appropriate; requirement for transport impact assessments and access plans; key site requirements; integration with relevant local plans; landscaping plans for access			

routes.

Option 25	Connecting People and Places – Greenways			
	25A. To protect and develop safe, shared and accessible Greenways connecting communities, promoting walking and cycling, recreational and social interaction and enhancing health and wellbeing: Promoting both Community and Strategic greenways within the Plan, with the aim to increase cycling and walking and connecting people and places, is considered important to the health and well-being of residents in the Council area and surrounding environs. This option is in keeping with Central Government policy and direction to improve accessibility and reduce the reliance on the private car.			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	+	+	+	Promotion of physical access and active transport, positive effects for mental and physical wellbeing, provide safer route options and reduce risk of traffic accidents.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	Good for housing, can improve access and create linkages but does not contribute housing as such.
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	Helps to create shared space, enables accessibility for all of the community, enables access across communities and places, provides immediate (close and quick) community benefits.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	Enables people to access work without a car and supports people to get to work without using transport.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	Meets 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	+	+	+	Helps protect land and biodiversity, avoids key areas such as mineral sites and farmland and can coexist/integrate with other land uses e.g. farming and minerals extraction. Also contributes to 8c, 8f, 8g. Adds to blue and green infrastructure provision.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	+	+	+	Supports 9a – 9g Depending on location it could buffer designated sites
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	+	+	+	Potential for water protection through buffering.
11...improve air quality.	+	+	+	Reduces use of cars in long term by enabling active travel. Provides blue/green infrastructure, which may provide local benefits to e.g. housing.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	+	+	+	Reduces other forms of transport used for travel, increases active travel, and reduces transport emissions. Blue green infrastructure enables climate change adaptation.

13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	+	+	+	Lagan Navigation includes major industrial heritage, which would be protected and enhanced. Some built heritage benefits from other options.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	+	+	+	Creating these routes will help protect the landscape area and local distinctiveness and enable people to appreciate them.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives	This option scores positively on many sustainability objectives as it promotes access to open space and encourages active travel with associated benefits. Significant positive benefits for health and well-being, to help strengthen society, for active and sustainable travel, to help protect physical resources, natural resources and biodiversity, to help conserve built and cultural heritage and help maintain and enhance landscape character.			
The preferred option	25A			
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects	Routes will be defined at a strategic level with outline at Plan Strategy. Public consultation could help maximize benefits through linkage to communities. Should align with local biodiversity, community plan and other relevant strategies.			

Option 26	Renewable Energy							
	26A. To introduce Areas of Constraint in relation to renewable development (wind turbines): this option would restrict the development of renewable development that had an impact on amenity (i.e. wind turbines) within the existing Areas of High Scenic Value at Portmore Lough, Magheraknock Loughs, Belfast Basalt Escarpment, Craigtlet Escarpment, Castlereagh Slopes, Castlereagh Escarpment and Lagan Valley AONB.				26B. To retain the existing policy-led approach in relation to renewable development: to facilitate the development of the Council's renewable energy requirements in keeping with existing planning policy (PPS 18 Renewable Energy) and Central Government policy.			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	0	0	0	Light flicker or noise may have an adverse impact but this is assessed on a case-by-case basis. The experience of wind turbines is otherwise subjective and may cause anxiety in a small number of people. The population density in these areas is low.	0	0	0	Light flicker or noise may have an adverse impact but this is assessed on a case-by-case basis. The experience of wind turbines is otherwise subjective and may cause anxiety in a small number of people.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
4...strengthen society.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective. Areas of Constraint would have a greater impact on rural communities where an effect is identified.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	-	-	-	Could reduce potential economic opportunities by constraining development in some areas.	+	+	+	Will enable opportunities for income from wind turbines subject to application of existing policy
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has very negligible effect on this objective due to minor disruption during construction.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	+	+	+	The policy enables renewable energy production however, the restriction on wind turbines in Areas of Constraint will limit opportunities within LCCC. Other forms of renewables may be feasible in areas of constraint.	+	+	+	The policy enables renewable energy production so it supports this objective more however it is not thought to have a significant positive effect.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	+	+	+	Potential loss of greenfield sites will be restricted under this option. Mitigation could be incorporated to offset loss.	-	-	-	Potential loss of green sites and semi-natural habitat. Mitigation could be incorporated to offset loss.

9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	+	+	+	Potential loss of semi-natural habitat will be restricted under this option. Mitigation could be incorporated to offset loss.	-	-	-	Potential loss of semi-natural habitat. Mitigation could be incorporated to offset loss.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
11...improve air quality.	+	+	+	The policy enables renewable energy production however, the restriction on wind turbines in Areas of Constraint will limit opportunities. Other forms of renewables may be feasible in areas of constraint. More renewables can reduce air quality impacts from use of fossil fuels.	+	+	+	The policy enables renewable energy production so it supports this objective more however, it is not thought to have a significant positive effect. More renewables can reduce air quality impacts from use of fossil fuels.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	+	+	+	The policy enables renewable energy production however, the restriction on wind turbines in Areas of Constraint will limit opportunities. Other forms of renewables may be feasible in areas of constraint. More renewables can support this sustainability objective by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	+	+	+	The policy enables renewable energy production so it supports this objective more however, it is not thought to have a significant positive effect. More renewables can support this sustainability objective by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective although it could protect the setting of some built or cultural heritage.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	+	+	+	This would contribute significantly to maintaining landscape character in Areas of Constraint by restricting high structures and associated overhead power lines.	0	0	0	The policy enables renewable energy production so, although there is some guidance, it would not provide a strategic or significant positive contribution to this sustainability objective.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives	There are many sustainability objectives that would not be affected by either option. Both options contribute to managing material assets sustainably with 25B being slightly stronger. Option 26A is considered to be slightly better for helping to protect physical resources, natural resources and biodiversity, and significantly better for helping to maintain and enhance landscape character.							
The preferred option	26A							
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects	Criteria could inform the selection of and boundaries for Areas of Constraint.							

Option 27	Telecommunications							
	27A. Retain the existing policy-led approach in relation to telecommunication development: to facilitate the development of the Council's telecommunication and broadband coverage in keeping with existing planning policy (PPS 10 Telecommunications) and Central Government policy				27B. Introduce Areas of Constraint in relation to telecommunication development: this option would restrict the development of telecommunication development that had an impact on amenity (such as masts) within the existing Areas of High Scenic Value at Portmore Lough, Magheraknock Loughs, Belfast Basalt Escarpment, Craigtantlet Escarpment, Castlereagh Slopes, Castlereagh Escarpment and Lagan Valley AONB.			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	0	0	0	Many people rely on good telecommunications. Minor visual intrusion may affect a few people. Unlikely to be net effect on this objective.	0	0	0	Many people rely on good telecommunications, may be some reduction in service. Would reduce visual intrusion. Unlikely to be net effect on this objective.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
4...strengthen society.	0	0	0	Provision is enabled under this option.	0	0	0	Rural areas would be protected visually however rural communities may be disproportionately affected if provision is constrained.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	Provision is enabled under this option. Could make local employment more viable in rural areas.	-	-	-	This could limit economic development in Areas of Constraint.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	+	+	+	Provision is enabled under this option. Could make local employment more viable in rural areas thus reducing need to travel to work.	-	-	-	This could limit economic development in Areas of Constraint thus increasing need to travel to work.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	+	+	+	Provision of infrastructure is enabled under this option.	-	-	-	This could negatively impact on the efficient provision of infrastructure in Areas of Constraint.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.

10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
11...improve air quality.	?	?	?	This option has an uncertain relationship to this sustainability objective. Could make local employment more viable in rural areas thus reducing need to travel to work.	?	?	?	This option has an uncertain relationship to this sustainability objective. This could limit economic development in Areas of Constraint thus increasing need to travel to work.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	?	?	?	This option has an uncertain relationship to this sustainability objective. Could make local employment more viable in rural areas thus reducing need to travel to work.	?	?	?	This option has an uncertain relationship to this sustainability objective. This could limit economic development in Areas of Constraint thus increasing need to travel to work.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	0	0	0	Provision is already enabled under this option subject to policy on overhead lines in areas of landscape sensitivity.	+	+	+	This option would make some contribution to this objective through Areas of Constraint however it would not be significant.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives				Similar scoring for both options however option 27A is slightly better in relation to sustainability objectives for sustainable economic growth, for active and sustainable travel and helping to manage material assets sustainably; and option 27B is slightly better in relation to helping to maintain and enhance landscape character.				
The preferred option				27A				
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects				Guidance on siting and design could help minimise visual impacts particularly in the areas identified in 27B.				

Option 28	Waste Management			
	28A. Retain the existing policy-led approach to waste management within the Council area: This option maintains the existing policy approach to proposals for waste management to ensure that any detrimental effects on people, the environment, and local amenity associated with waste management facilities (e.g. pollution) are avoided or minimised.			
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	+	+	+	This approach reduces pollution and minimises detrimental effects of waste. Existing policy includes consideration of odour, water and air pollution with input from relevant consultees.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
4...strengthen society.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	+	+	+	Promoting sustainable use of waste could have slight benefit through novel uses, cost reduction and income.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective however need to balance accessibility to waste/recycling facilities against nuisance aspects.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	+	+	+	This will help to improve location of waste management. In the absence of this provision there would be more illegal dumping and fly tipping.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	+	+	+	Potentially will reduce the loss of greenfield sites by enabling more efficient waste management and encouraging use of brownfield sites. In the long term may restore land use through restoration.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	0	0	0	Unlikely to be net effect on this objective although it may reduce loss of greenfield sites and in the long term contribute to habitat through restoration.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective although consolidating waste treatment and handling may reduce pollution risk.
11...improve air quality.	+	+	+	Potential for energy recovery, which would reduce polluting aerial emissions particularly if facilities are consolidated.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	+	+	+	Potential for energy recovery, which would reduce greenhouse gas emissions particularly if facilities are consolidated.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	+	+	+	Potentially a slight positive through provision which reduces risk of more illegal dumping and fly tipping and reducing loss of land to facilities. Restoration plans can incorporate landscape measures to maintain and enhance landscape character.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives				Overall more efficient waste management contributes to some sustainability objectives with strong positive effects to help manage material assets sustainably and slight positive effects to help protect physical resources, to help improve air quality, to help reduce causes of and adapt

	to climate change and to help maintain and enhance landscape character.
The preferred option	28A
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects	The current policy is considered to be satisfactory therefore no additional measures are proposed.

Option 29	Protecting and Enhancing Built Heritage Assets and Archaeological Remains
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	29A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Built Heritage Assets but in addition provide opportunity to identify potential new Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character or Areas of Village Character throughout the Council area: This option allows for the identification of additional built heritage assets which may be worthy of protection through the LDP.			29B. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Built Heritage Assets: To ensure all existing built heritage assets as designated within the existing Development Plan, including existing Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character, Areas of Village Character, Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes and Listed Buildings or Structures, should be retained and afforded appropriate protection and enhancement. The location of any new development should ensure it respects and enhances the historic environment and consists of high quality design.				
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	+	+	+	This would identify sites of community benefit and could enhance the built environment, which may be positive for mental well-being. This option could deliver slightly more for this objective.	+	+	+	This would identify sites of community benefit and could enhance the built environment, which may be positive for mental well-being.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	There are important and positive links between built heritage and society though good design and place making which delivers community benefits. There is more scope for community interaction in this option.	+	+	+	There are important and positive links between built heritage and society though good design and place making which delivers community benefits. There is less scope for community interaction in this option.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	?	?	?	This could be positive for tourism by protecting built environment however could also constraint economic development opportunities. Net effect on this objective is uncertain.	?	?	?	This could be positive for tourism by protecting built environment however could also constraint economic development opportunities. Net effect on this objective is uncertain.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective. Reusing existing buildings may reduce need to use more land.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective. Reusing existing buildings may reduce need to use more land.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective. Buildings may provide bat or swift roosts but these are protected through wildlife legislation. Reusing existing buildings may reduce need to use more	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective. Buildings may provide bat or swift roosts but these are protected through wildlife legislation. Reusing existing buildings may reduce need to use more

				land.				land.
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.	0	0	0	This option has no effect on this objective.
11...improve air quality.	0	0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.		0	0	This option has negligible effect on this objective.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	+	+	+	Older buildings can be adapted to improve energy efficiency. Reusing existing buildings may reduce need to use more land and improve accessibility.	+	+	+	The existing policy already protects built heritage. Older buildings can be adapted to improve energy efficiency. Reusing existing buildings may reduce need to use more land and improve accessibility.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	+	+	+	This option would make a significant additional contribution to this objective by protecting further areas.	+	+	+	The existing policy, which already protects built heritage, would continue.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	+	+	+	The existing policy, which already protects built heritage, would continue and help to retain landscape character. May create the conditions for more environmental improvement schemes in protected areas.	+	+	+	The existing policy, which already protects built heritage, would continue and help to retain landscape character.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives				The pattern of scoring is similar for both options however, option 29A is stronger in relation to helping and conserving built and cultural heritage and slightly stronger in relation to health and well being and helping to strengthen society.				
The preferred option				29A				
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects				Community consultation; alignment with other relevant plans such as Town Centre plans; design guides.				

Option 30	Protecting and Enhancing Natural Heritage Assets	
	30A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets but in addition provide opportunity to	30B. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets: To maintain the existing policy

	identify potential new environmental designations across the Council area: All existing natural heritage assets as designated within the existing Plan will be retained and afforded appropriate protection and enhancement however this option allows for the identification of additional new environmental designations which may be worthy of protection through the LDP.			approach through the protection and enhancement of the natural environment assets as designated within the existing Development Plan. All existing designated natural heritage assets should be retained and afforded appropriate protection and enhancement.				
Sustainability Objective	ST	MT	LT	Explanation	ST	MT	LT	Explanation
1...improve health and well-being.	-	-	-	Anything to help of the environment and attractiveness of the environment will be a positive. This option offers potential for new areas could extend existing areas for example LVRP, could afford additional protection. (Some people are opposed to additional sites such as LLPAs.)	+	+	+	Slight positive contradiction in policy, eg LLPAs usually in, close to Settlement Development Limit, but may not have e.g. TPO. Plan can identify sites.
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	0	0	0	Should not significantly impinge on land required for housing.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
3...enable access to high quality education.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
4...strengthen society.	+	+	+	Social integration and shared spaces, asking local people for sites, sense of place and identity. Consulting community enables ownership.	0	0	0	Policy might not be strong enough now and does not allow community to input.
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	?	?	?	Approach has uncertain relationship to the objective. Could be argued as positive for tourism and trigger subtle economic benefits however, some designations could restrict economic opportunities.	?	?	?	Approach has uncertain relationship to the objective. Could be argued as positive for tourism and trigger subtle economic benefits however, some designations could restrict economic opportunities.
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	0	0	0	Depends on the asset you are protecting whether the area is landlocked. Potential to link with other travel routes.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
7...manage material assets sustainably.	-	-	-	May impact on ability to deliver infrastructure	-	-	-	May impact on ability to deliver infrastructure
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	+	+	+	Depends on the land and level of protection it already has, e.g. LVRP.	+	+	+	Some sites already benefit from protection under existing policy.
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	+	+	+	Could align with biodiversity plan, could link with key local species/habitats and protect blue/green infrastructure.	+	+	+	Will provide some protection but is less strategic.

10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	+	+	+	Potential for new sites, buffering of sites and potential better protection of floodplains. Less development would cause less pollution risk.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
11...improve air quality.	+	+	+	Ability to plan land development and adjacent land uses to avoid conflict. Could reduce air pollution e.g. trees between housing and roads/industry.	0	0	0	Option has no significant impact on this objective. Could be minor screening benefits from existing protected areas.
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	+	+	+	Carbon stores, water stores (reduces flooding risk), green designations can enable climate change adaptation.	+	+	+	Plan states range of designations, which provide carbon stores, water stores (reduces flooding risk), green designations can enable climate change adaptation though this approach is less strategic.
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.	0	0	0	Option has no impact on this objective.
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	+	+	+	AONB, AHSVs, areas of distinctiveness are protected but could be added to.	+	+	+	AONB, AHSVs, areas of distinctiveness.
Summary and comparison of options against the sustainability objectives	The options score similarly in relation to the sustainability objectives. However, 30A scores significantly better on helping to protect natural resources and biodiversity, and maintaining and enhancing landscape character. In addition, it has slightly better scores for strengthening society, using water resources sustainably and helping to improve air quality.							
The preferred option	30A							
Measures to reduce negative effects and promote positive effects	Include criteria for selecting additional sites, enable community to propose sites through consultation. Align to help deliver Biodiversity Action Plan and Community Plan in respect of environment.							

Appendix 7: Tables presenting the Impact of the Preferred Options

1...improve health and well-being.

1A. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with limited amendments.	+
2A. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City with limited dispersal in the remaining Settlement Hierarchy	+
3A. Retention of Existing Rural Policy-Led Approach.	0
4A. Land identified for education, health, community or cultural uses by the relevant providers will be protect development for alternative uses through the new Local Development Plan.	++
5A. Maintain the current provision of land zoned for employment	+
6A. Redesignate the Blaris Major Employment Zoning as a Mixed Use site.	+
7A. Retain the existing Purdysburn Major Employment Location as a Mixed Use site.	+
8A. Retain designation of the Maze Lands as a Strategic Land Reserve of Regional Importance.	?
9A. Facilitating Sustainable Rural Economic Development in the Countryside- Retention of the existing policy-led approach.	0
10A. Provide Mineral Safeguarding Zones and Areas of Mineral Constraint in addition to the existing policy-led approach in relation to Mineral Development.	+
11A. Extend the existing City Centre boundary	+
12A. Retain the existing town centres of Carryduff and designate town centre boundaries in the historic towns of Hillsborough and Moira.	0
13A. Retain and reinforce Sprucefield as a Regional Shopping Centre.	0
14A. Extend District and Local Centre Boundaries	0
15A. Grow the Night Time Economy	+
16A. Promoting Office Development within the City, Town, District and Local Centres.	0
17A. Identify potential Development Opportunity Sites within Lisburn City Centre.	0
18A. Promote Hillsborough Castle as a Key Tourism Destination.	0
19A. Promote the implementation of the Lagan Navigation as a key Tourism/Recreation Opportunity Area.	+
20A. Protect and promote the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a rich natural asset, retaining and enhancing the Lagan Valley Regional Park Nodes.	++
21A. Protect and enhance all areas of open space and provide opportunity to identify a limited number of new Community Greenways (where possible)	++
22A Retain a number of key transportation infrastructure schemes to enhance accessibility within the area.	?
23A. Retain a number of key Park and Ride Sites with identification of potential new Park and Ride/Park and Share sites.	+
24A. To promote Active Travel in all new development (within Urban Areas/Settlements) to demonstrate how the development integrates with existing public transport, walking and cycling.	++
25A. To protect and develop safe, shared and accessible Greenways connecting communities, promoting walking and cycling, recreational and social interaction and enhancing health and wellbeing.	++
26A. To introduce Areas of Constraint in relation to renewable development (wind turbines)	0
27A. Retain the existing policy-led approach in relation to telecommunication development.	0
28A. Retain the existing policy-led approach to waste management within the Council area.	+
29A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Built Heritage Assets but in addition provide opportunity to identify potential new Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character or Areas of Village Character throughout the Council area.	+
30A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets but in addition identify or designate potential new environmental designations across the Council area.	-

2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.

1A. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with limited amendments.	+
2A. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City with limited dispersal in the remaining Settlement Hierarchy	++
3A. Retention of Existing Rural Policy-Led Approach.	0
4A. Land identified for education, health, community or cultural uses by the relevant providers will be protect development for alternative uses through the new Local Development Plan.	+
5A. Maintain the current provision of land zoned for employment	0
6A. Redesignate the Blaris Major Employment Zoning as a Mixed Use site.	+
7A. Retain the existing Purdysburn Major Employment Location as a Mixed Use site.	0
8A. Retain designation of the Maze Lands as a Strategic Land Reserve of Regional Importance.	0
9A. Facilitating Sustainable Rural Economic Development in the Countryside- Retention of the existing policy-led approach.	0
10A. Provide Mineral Safeguarding Zones and Areas of Mineral Constraint in addition to the existing policy-led approach in relation to Mineral Development.	0
11A. Extend the existing City Centre boundary	0
12A. Retain the existing town centres of Carryduff and designate town centre boundaries in the historic towns of Hillsborough and Moira.	0
13A. Retain and reinforce Sprucefield as a Regional Shopping Centre.	0
14A. Extend District and Local Centre Boundaries	0
15A. Grow the Night Time Economy	+
16A. Promoting Office Development within the City, Town, District and Local Centres.	0
17A. Identify potential Development Opportunity Sites within Lisburn City Centre.	?
18A. Promote Hillsborough Castle as a Key Tourism Destination.	0
19A. Promote the implementation of the Lagan Navigation as a key Tourism/Recreation Opportunity Area.	0
20A. Protect and promote the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a rich natural asset, retaining and enhancing the Lagan Valley Regional Park Nodes.	0
21A. Protect and enhance all areas of open space and provide opportunity to identify a limited number of new Community Greenways (where possible)	0
22A Retain a number of key transportation infrastructure schemes to enhance accessibility within the area.	0
23A. Retain a number of key Park and Ride Sites with identification of potential new Park and Ride/Park and Share sites.	0
24A. To promote Active Travel in all new development (within Urban Areas/Settlements) to demonstrate how the development integrates with existing public transport, walking and cycling.	+
25A. To protect and develop safe, shared and accessible Greenways connecting communities, promoting walking and cycling, recreational and social interaction and enhancing health and wellbeing.	0
26A. To introduce Areas of Constraint in relation to renewable development (wind turbines)	0
27A. Retain the existing policy-led approach in relation to telecommunication development.	0
28A. Retain the existing policy-led approach to waste management within the Council area.	0
29A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Built Heritage Assets but in addition provide opportunity to identify potential new Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character or Areas of Village Character throughout the Council area.	0
30A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets but in addition identify or designate potential new environmental designations across the Council area.	0

3...enable access to high quality education.

1A. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with limited amendments.	+
2A. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City with limited dispersal in the remaining Settlement Hierarchy	++
3A. Retention of Existing Rural Policy-Led Approach.	0
4A. Land identified for education, health, community or cultural uses by the relevant providers will be protect development for alternative uses through the new Local Development Plan.	++
5A. Maintain the current provision of land zoned for employment	?
6A. Redesignate the Blaris Major Employment Zoning as a Mixed Use site.	?
7A. Retain the existing Purdysburn Major Employment Location as a Mixed Use site.	+
8A. Retain designation of the Maze Lands as a Strategic Land Reserve of Regional Importance.	?
9A. Facilitating Sustainable Rural Economic Development in the Countryside- Retention of the existing policy-led approach.	0
10A. Provide Mineral Safeguarding Zones and Areas of Mineral Constraint in addition to the existing policy-led approach in relation to Mineral Development.	0
11A. Extend the existing City Centre boundary	0
12A. Retain the existing town centres of Carryduff and designate town centre boundaries in the historic towns of Hillsborough and Moira.	0
13A. Retain and reinforce Sprucefield as a Regional Shopping Centre.	0
14A. Extend District and Local Centre Boundaries	0
15A. Grow the Night Time Economy	0
16A. Promoting Office Development within the City, Town, District and Local Centres.	0
17A. Identify potential Development Opportunity Sites within Lisburn City Centre.	0
18A. Promote Hillsborough Castle as a Key Tourism Destination.	+
19A. Promote the implementation of the Lagan Navigation as a key Tourism/Recreation Opportunity Area.	+
20A. Protect and promote the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a rich natural asset, retaining and enhancing the Lagan Valley Regional Park Nodes.	+
21A. Protect and enhance all areas of open space and provide opportunity to identify a limited number of new Community Greenways (where possible)	0
22A Retain a number of key transportation infrastructure schemes to enhance accessibility within the area.	0
23A. Retain a number of key Park and Ride Sites with identification of potential new Park and Ride/Park and Share sites.	0
24A. To promote Active Travel in all new development (within Urban Areas/Settlements) to demonstrate how the development integrates with existing public transport, walking and cycling.	0
25A. To protect and develop safe, shared and accessible Greenways connecting communities, promoting walking and cycling, recreational and social interaction and enhancing health and wellbeing.	0
26A. To introduce Areas of Constraint in relation to renewable development (wind turbines)	0
27A. Retain the existing policy-led approach in relation to telecommunication development.	0
28A. Retain the existing policy-led approach to waste management within the Council area.	0
29A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Built Heritage Assets but in addition provide opportunity to identify potential new Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character or Areas of Village Character throughout the Council area.	0
30A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets but in addition identify or designate potential new environmental designations across the Council area.	0

4...strengthen society.

1A. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with limited amendments.	++
2A. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City with limited dispersal in the remaining Settlement Hierarchy	++
3A. Retention of Existing Rural Policy-Led Approach.	-
4A. Land identified for education, health, community or cultural uses by the relevant providers will be protect development for alternative uses through the new Local Development Plan.	++
5A. Maintain the current provision of land zoned for employment	+
6A. Redesignate the Blaris Major Employment Zoning as a Mixed Use site.	+
7A. Retain the existing Purdysburn Major Employment Location as a Mixed Use site.	++
8A. Retain designation of the Maze Lands as a Strategic Land Reserve of Regional Importance.	?
9A. Facilitating Sustainable Rural Economic Development in the Countryside- Retention of the existing policy-led approach.	+
10A. Provide Mineral Safeguarding Zones and Areas of Mineral Constraint in addition to the existing policy-led approach in relation to Mineral Development.	0
11A. Extend the existing City Centre boundary	+
12A. Retain the existing town centres of Carryduff and designate town centre boundaries in the historic towns of Hillsborough and Moira.	+
13A. Retain and reinforce Sprucefield as a Regional Shopping Centre.	+
14A. Extend District and Local Centre Boundaries	0
15A. Grow the Night Time Economy	+
16A. Promoting Office Development within the City, Town, District and Local Centres.	+
17A. Identify potential Development Opportunity Sites within Lisburn City Centre.	+
18A. Promote Hillsborough Castle as a Key Tourism Destination.	+
19A. Promote the implementation of the Lagan Navigation as a key Tourism/Recreation Opportunity Area.	+
20A. Protect and promote the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a rich natural asset, retaining and enhancing the Lagan Valley Regional Park Nodes.	+
21A. Protect and enhance all areas of open space and provide opportunity to identify a limited number of new Community Greenways (where possible)	+
22A Retain a number of key transportation infrastructure schemes to enhance accessibility within the area.	+
23A. Retain a number of key Park and Ride Sites with identification of potential new Park and Ride/Park and Share sites.	+
24A. To promote Active Travel in all new development (within Urban Areas/Settlements) to demonstrate how the development integrates with existing public transport, walking and cycling.	++
25A. To protect and develop safe, shared and accessible Greenways connecting communities, promoting walking and cycling, recreational and social interaction and enhancing health and wellbeing.	+
26A. To introduce Areas of Constraint in relation to renewable development (wind turbines)	0
27A. Retain the existing policy-led approach in relation to telecommunication development.	0
28A. Retain the existing policy-led approach to waste management within the Council area.	0
29A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Built Heritage Assets but in addition provide opportunity to identify potential new Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character or Areas of Village Character throughout the Council area.	+
30A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets but in addition identify or designate potential new environmental designations across the Council area.	+

5...enable sustainable economic growth.

1A. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with limited amendments.	+
2A. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City with limited dispersal in the remaining Settlement Hierarchy	++
3A. Retention of Existing Rural Policy-Led Approach.	0
4A. Land identified for education, health, community or cultural uses by the relevant providers will be protect development for alternative uses through the new Local Development Plan.	+
5A. Maintain the current provision of land zoned for employment	++
6A. Redesignate the Blaris Major Employment Zoning as a Mixed Use site.	+
7A. Retain the existing Purdysburn Major Employment Location as a Mixed Use site.	++
8A. Retain designation of the Maze Lands as a Strategic Land Reserve of Regional Importance.	+
9A. Facilitating Sustainable Rural Economic Development in the Countryside- Retention of the existing policy-led approach.	+
10A. Provide Mineral Safeguarding Zones and Areas of Mineral Constraint in addition to the existing policy-led approach in relation to Mineral Development.	+
11A. Extend the existing City Centre boundary	+
12A. Retain the existing town centres of Carryduff and designate town centre boundaries in the historic towns of Hillsborough and Moira.	+
13A. Retain and reinforce Sprucefield as a Regional Shopping Centre.	+
14A. Extend District and Local Centre Boundaries	+
15A. Grow the Night Time Economy	+
16A. Promoting Office Development within the City, Town, District and Local Centres.	+
17A. Identify potential Development Opportunity Sites within Lisburn City Centre.	+
18A. Promote Hillsborough Castle as a Key Tourism Destination.	+
19A. Promote the implementation of the Lagan Navigation as a key Tourism/Recreation Opportunity Area.	+
20A. Protect and promote the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a rich natural asset, retaining and enhancing the Lagan Valley Regional Park Nodes.	+
21A. Protect and enhance all areas of open space and provide opportunity to identify a limited number of new Community Greenways (where possible)	0
22A Retain a number of key transportation infrastructure schemes to enhance accessibility within the area.	+
23A. Retain a number of key Park and Ride Sites with identification of potential new Park and Ride/Park and Share sites.	+
24A. To promote Active Travel in all new development (within Urban Areas/Settlements) to demonstrate how the development integrates with existing public transport, walking and cycling.	+
25A. To protect and develop safe, shared and accessible Greenways connecting communities, promoting walking and cycling, recreational and social interaction and enhancing health and wellbeing.	+
26A. To introduce Areas of Constraint in relation to renewable development (wind turbines)	-
27A. Retain the existing policy-led approach in relation to telecommunication development.	+
28A. Retain the existing policy-led approach to waste management within the Council area.	+
29A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Built Heritage Assets but in addition provide opportunity to identify potential new Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character or Areas of Village Character throughout the Council area.	?
30A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets but in addition identify or designate potential new environmental designations across the Council area.	?

6...encourage active and sustainable travel.

1A. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with limited amendments.	+
2A. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City with limited dispersal in the remaining Settlement Hierarchy	++
3A. Retention of Existing Rural Policy-Led Approach.	--
4A. Land identified for education, health, community or cultural uses by the relevant providers will be protect development for alternative uses through the new Local Development Plan.	0
5A. Maintain the current provision of land zoned for employment	+
6A. Redesignate the Blaris Major Employment Zoning as a Mixed Use site.	+
7A. Retain the existing Purdysburn Major Employment Location as a Mixed Use site.	+
8A. Retain designation of the Maze Lands as a Strategic Land Reserve of Regional Importance.	?
9A. Facilitating Sustainable Rural Economic Development in the Countryside- Retention of the existing policy-led approach.	+
10A. Provide Mineral Safeguarding Zones and Areas of Mineral Constraint in addition to the existing policy-led approach in relation to Mineral Development.	0
11A. Extend the existing City Centre boundary	+
12A. Retain the existing town centres of Carryduff and designate town centre boundaries in the historic towns of Hillsborough and Moira.	0
13A. Retain and reinforce Sprucefield as a Regional Shopping Centre.	+
14A. Extend District and Local Centre Boundaries	+
15A. Grow the Night Time Economy	+
16A. Promoting Office Development within the City, Town, District and Local Centres.	+
17A. Identify potential Development Opportunity Sites within Lisburn City Centre.	+
18A. Promote Hillsborough Castle as a Key Tourism Destination.	0
19A. Promote the implementation of the Lagan Navigation as a key Tourism/Recreation Opportunity Area.	+
20A. Protect and promote the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a rich natural asset, retaining and enhancing the Lagan Valley Regional Park Nodes.	++
21A. Protect and enhance all areas of open space and provide opportunity to identify a limited number of new Community Greenways (where possible)	+
22A Retain a number of key transportation infrastructure schemes to enhance accessibility within the area.	+
23A. Retain a number of key Park and Ride Sites with identification of potential new Park and Ride/Park and Share sites.	++
24A. To promote Active Travel in all new development (within Urban Areas/Settlements) to demonstrate how the development integrates with existing public transport, walking and cycling.	++
25A. To protect and develop safe, shared and accessible Greenways connecting communities, promoting walking and cycling, recreational and social interaction and enhancing health and wellbeing.	++
26A. To introduce Areas of Constraint in relation to renewable development (wind turbines)	0
27A. Retain the existing policy-led approach in relation to telecommunication development.	+
28A. Retain the existing policy-led approach to waste management within the Council area.	0
29A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Built Heritage Assets but in addition provide opportunity to identify potential new Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character or Areas of Village Character throughout the Council area.	0
30A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets but in addition identify or designate potential new environmental designations across the Council area.	0

7...manage material assets sustainably.

1A. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with limited amendments.	-
2A. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City with limited dispersal in the remaining Settlement Hierarchy	++
3A. Retention of Existing Rural Policy-Led Approach.	-
4A. Land identified for education, health, community or cultural uses by the relevant providers will be protect development for alternative uses through the new Local Development Plan.	0
5A. Maintain the current provision of land zoned for employment	+
6A. Redesignate the Blaris Major Employment Zoning as a Mixed Use site.	+
7A. Retain the existing Purdysburn Major Employment Location as a Mixed Use site.	+
8A. Retain designation of the Maze Lands as a Strategic Land Reserve of Regional Importance.	0
9A. Facilitating Sustainable Rural Economic Development in the Countryside- Retention of the existing policy-led approach.	0
10A. Provide Mineral Safeguarding Zones and Areas of Mineral Constraint in addition to the existing policy-led approach in relation to Mineral Development.	0
11A. Extend the existing City Centre boundary	0
12A. Retain the existing town centres of Carryduff and designate town centre boundaries in the historic towns of Hillsborough and Moira.	0
13A. Retain and reinforce Sprucefield as a Regional Shopping Centre.	0
14A. Extend District and Local Centre Boundaries	0
15A. Grow the Night Time Economy	0
16A. Promoting Office Development within the City, Town, District and Local Centres.	0
17A. Identify potential Development Opportunity Sites within Lisburn City Centre.	0
18A. Promote Hillsborough Castle as a Key Tourism Destination.	0
19A. Promote the implementation of the Lagan Navigation as a key Tourism/Recreation Opportunity Area.	0
20A. Protect and promote the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a rich natural asset, retaining and enhancing the Lagan Valley Regional Park Nodes.	0
21A. Protect and enhance all areas of open space and provide opportunity to identify a limited number of new Community Greenways (where possible)	0
22A Retain a number of key transportation infrastructure schemes to enhance accessibility within the area.	0
23A. Retain a number of key Park and Ride Sites with identification of potential new Park and Ride/Park and Share sites.	0
24A. To promote Active Travel in all new development (within Urban Areas/Settlements) to demonstrate how the development integrates with existing public transport, walking and cycling.	0
25A. To protect and develop safe, shared and accessible Greenways connecting communities, promoting walking and cycling, recreational and social interaction and enhancing health and wellbeing.	0
26A. To introduce Areas of Constraint in relation to renewable development (wind turbines)	+
27A. Retain the existing policy-led approach in relation to telecommunication development.	+
28A. Retain the existing policy-led approach to waste management within the Council area.	++
29A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Built Heritage Assets but in addition provide opportunity to identify potential new Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character or Areas of Village Character throughout the Council area.	0
30A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets but in addition identify or designate potential new environmental designations across the Council area.	-

8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.

1A. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with limited amendments.	-
2A. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City with limited dispersal in the remaining Settlement Hierarchy	+
3A. Retention of Existing Rural Policy-Led Approach.	-
4A. Land identified for education, health, community or cultural uses by the relevant providers will be protect development for alternative uses through the new Local Development Plan.	0
5A. Maintain the current provision of land zoned for employment	?
6A. Redesignate the Blaris Major Employment Zoning as a Mixed Use site.	0
7A. Retain the existing Purdysburn Major Employment Location as a Mixed Use site.	0
8A. Retain designation of the Maze Lands as a Strategic Land Reserve of Regional Importance.	0
9A. Facilitating Sustainable Rural Economic Development in the Countryside- Retention of the existing policy-led approach.	0
10A. Provide Mineral Safeguarding Zones and Areas of Mineral Constraint in addition to the existing policy-led approach in relation to Mineral Development.	++
11A. Extend the existing City Centre boundary	0
12A. Retain the existing town centres of Carryduff and designate town centre boundaries in the historic towns of Hillsborough and Moira.	0
13A. Retain and reinforce Sprucefield as a Regional Shopping Centre.	0
14A. Extend District and Local Centre Boundaries	0
15A. Grow the Night Time Economy	0
16A. Promoting Office Development within the City, Town, District and Local Centres.	0
17A. Identify potential Development Opportunity Sites within Lisburn City Centre.	0
18A. Promote Hillsborough Castle as a Key Tourism Destination.	?
19A. Promote the implementation of the Lagan Navigation as a key Tourism/Recreation Opportunity Area.	+
20A. Protect and promote the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a rich natural asset, retaining and enhancing the Lagan Valley Regional Park Nodes.	++
21A. Protect and enhance all areas of open space and provide opportunity to identify a limited number of new Community Greenways (where possible)	0
22A Retain a number of key transportation infrastructure schemes to enhance accessibility within the area.	-
23A. Retain a number of key Park and Ride Sites with identification of potential new Park and Ride/Park and Share sites.	?
24A. To promote Active Travel in all new development (within Urban Areas/Settlements) to demonstrate how the development integrates with existing public transport, walking and cycling.	0
25A. To protect and develop safe, shared and accessible Greenways connecting communities, promoting walking and cycling, recreational and social interaction and enhancing health and wellbeing.	++
26A. To introduce Areas of Constraint in relation to renewable development (wind turbines)	+
27A. Retain the existing policy-led approach in relation to telecommunication development.	0
28A. Retain the existing policy-led approach to waste management within the Council area.	+
29A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Built Heritage Assets but in addition provide opportunity to identify potential new Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character or Areas of Village Character throughout the Council area.	0
30A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets but in addition identify or designate potential new environmental designations across the Council area.	+

9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.

1A. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with limited amendments.	?
2A. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City with limited dispersal in the remaining Settlement Hierarchy	+
3A. Retention of Existing Rural Policy-Led Approach.	0
4A. Land identified for education, health, community or cultural uses by the relevant providers will be protect development for alternative uses through the new Local Development Plan.	0
5A. Maintain the current provision of land zoned for employment	-
6A. Redesignate the Blaris Major Employment Zoning as a Mixed Use site.	-
7A. Retain the existing Purdysburn Major Employment Location as a Mixed Use site.	0
8A. Retain designation of the Maze Lands as a Strategic Land Reserve of Regional Importance.	-
9A. Facilitating Sustainable Rural Economic Development in the Countryside- Retention of the existing policy-led approach.	0
10A. Provide Mineral Safeguarding Zones and Areas of Mineral Constraint in addition to the existing policy-led approach in relation to Mineral Development.	++
11A. Extend the existing City Centre boundary	0
12A. Retain the existing town centres of Carryduff and designate town centre boundaries in the historic towns of Hillsborough and Moira.	0
13A. Retain and reinforce Sprucefield as a Regional Shopping Centre.	0
14A. Extend District and Local Centre Boundaries	0
15A. Grow the Night Time Economy	0
16A. Promoting Office Development within the City, Town, District and Local Centres.	0
17A. Identify potential Development Opportunity Sites within Lisburn City Centre.	0
18A. Promote Hillsborough Castle as a Key Tourism Destination.	?
19A. Promote the implementation of the Lagan Navigation as a key Tourism/Recreation Opportunity Area.	-
20A. Protect and promote the Lagan Valley Regional Park as a rich natural asset, retaining and enhancing the Lagan Valley Regional Park Nodes.	+
21A. Protect and enhance all areas of open space and provide opportunity to identify a limited number of new Community Greenways (where possible)	+
22A Retain a number of key transportation infrastructure schemes to enhance accessibility within the area.	-
23A. Retain a number of key Park and Ride Sites with identification of potential new Park and Ride/Park and Share sites.	?
24A. To promote Active Travel in all new development (within Urban Areas/Settlements) to demonstrate how the development integrates with existing public transport, walking and cycling.	+
25A. To protect and develop safe, shared and accessible Greenways connecting communities, promoting walking and cycling, recreational and social interaction and enhancing health and wellbeing.	++
26A. To introduce Areas of Constraint in relation to renewable development (wind turbines)	+
27A. Retain the existing policy-led approach in relation to telecommunication development.	0
28A. Retain the existing policy-led approach to waste management within the Council area.	0
29A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Built Heritage Assets but in addition provide opportunity to identify potential new Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character or Areas of Village Character throughout the Council area.	0
30A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets but in addition identify or designate potential new environmental designations across the Council area.	++

10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.

1A. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with limited amendments.	
2A. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City with limited dispersal in the remaining Settlement Hierarchy	++
3A. Retention of Existing Rural Policy-Led Approach.	-
4A. Land identified for education, health, community or cultural uses by the relevant providers will be protect development for alternative uses through the new Local Development Plan.	0
5A. Maintain the current provision of land zoned for employment	-
6A. Redesignate the Blaris Major Employment Zoning as a Mixed Use site.	-
7A. Retain the existing Purdysburn Major Employment Location as a Mixed Use site.	0
8A. Retain designation of the Maze Lands as a Strategic Land Reserve of Regional Importance.	?
9A. Facilitating Sustainable Rural Economic Development in the Countryside- Retention of the existing policy-led approach.	0
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30A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets but in addition identify or designate potential new environmental designations across the Council area.	+

11...improve air quality

1A. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with limited amendments.	?
2A. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City with limited dispersal in the remaining Settlement Hierarchy	++
3A. Retention of Existing Rural Policy-Led Approach.	-
4A. Land identified for education, health, community or cultural uses by the relevant providers will be protect development for alternative uses through the new Local Development Plan.	0
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8A. Retain designation of the Maze Lands as a Strategic Land Reserve of Regional Importance.	?
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10A. Provide Mineral Safeguarding Zones and Areas of Mineral Constraint in addition to the existing policy-led approach in relation to Mineral Development.	-
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17A. Identify potential Development Opportunity Sites within Lisburn City Centre.	0
18A. Promote Hillsborough Castle as a Key Tourism Destination.	0
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30A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets but in addition identify or designate potential new environmental designations across the Council area.	+

12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.

1A. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with limited amendments.	?
2A. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City with limited dispersal in the remaining Settlement Hierarchy	++
3A. Retention of Existing Rural Policy-Led Approach.	-
4A. Land identified for education, health, community or cultural uses by the relevant providers will be protect development for alternative uses through the new Local Development Plan.	0
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9A. Facilitating Sustainable Rural Economic Development in the Countryside- Retention of the existing policy-led approach.	?
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30A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets but in addition identify or designate potential new environmental designations across the Council area.	+

13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.

1A. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with limited amendments.	+
2A. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City with limited dispersal in the remaining Settlement Hierarchy	0
3A. Retention of Existing Rural Policy-Led Approach.	0
4A. Land identified for education, health, community or cultural uses by the relevant providers will be protect development for alternative uses through the new Local Development Plan.	0
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30A. Retain the existing policy-led approach with regards to the protection and enhancement of Natural Heritage Assets but in addition identify or designate potential new environmental designations across the Council area.	0

14...maintain and enhance landscape character.

1A. Retain the existing settlement hierarchy with limited amendments.	0
2A. Focus future Housing Growth in Lisburn City with limited dispersal in the remaining Settlement Hierarchy	+
3A. Retention of Existing Rural Policy-Led Approach.	-
4A. Land identified for education, health, community or cultural uses by the relevant providers will be protect development for alternative uses through the new Local Development Plan.	0
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Appendix 8: Consultation Register

The following pages present stakeholder comment received in relation to the draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, and the draft Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report.

<p>General Comments</p>	<p>09 January 2017 Comments on draft on SA Scoping Report template shared on 05 December 2016 Northern Ireland Environment Agency of the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs.</p> <p>We are broadly content with the envisaged layout of the SEA report template.</p> <p>A number of baseline data sources and relevant strategies/reports are detailed in the Local Development Plans, DAERA Environmental Evidence and Information Guidance document (which we hope to have updated in the near future) available at: http://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/advice/northern_ireland_environment_agency_guidance/evidence_guides.htm</p> <p>There is likely to be some overlap between the information required for the SEA assessment and the information that is gathered for technical LDP papers such as Countryside Assessments. However it should be noted that we have not reviewed technical reports as part of this scoping consultation and there may be additional significant environmental issues affected by new development that should be considered in the environmental report such as cumulative loss of habitat or changes to air quality, both urban and rural.</p> <p>The scope and level of detail of information in the SEA should be proportionate to the content and purpose of the plan. Whilst regional or district based trends and indicators may help to assess certain high level and strategic aspects of the plans more detailed and spatially specific information would be required to assess other elements of the plan in particular any aspects of the plan with a spatial dimension or influence.</p> <p>The <i>Development Plan Practice Note for Sustainability Appraisal incorporating SEA</i> was produced by the former Department of the Environment in 2015. This document is intended to guide users through the key requirements of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and SEA and deals primarily with procedures as well as good practice. Some of its content may be useful when developing the SEA documents associated with the LDP such as Preferred Options papers. http://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/advice/practice-notes/dp_practice_note_4_sa.pdf</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
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Air Quality	<p>We are not sure to what degree air quality has been considered in technical papers accompanying the LDPs. A general list of things that should be considered in the SA/SEA in terms of air quality are:</p> <p>Recent Review and Assessment Reports of Air Quality by the Council. These should include a review of recent trends in monitored levels of air pollutants and consider some of the points below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any Air Quality Action Plans that the Council currently has in place. • Any Air Quality Detailed Assessments that the Council has carried out. • The presence and location of Air Quality Management Areas. • The presence and location of Smoke Control Areas. • The consideration of road traffic (current and projected) and the influence that this has/could have on air pollutant levels. • Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance LAQM PG NI(09): http://www.airqualityni.co.uk/news-and-reports/useful-guidance <p>Information is available at the website: www.airqualityni.co.uk which has many of the documents mentioned above, as well as the annual 'Air Pollution in Northern Ireland' report.</p>	Noted.
Noise	<p>We note that 'Noise' is one of the 'Health and Wellbeing' topics. Considerations should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise maps for Northern Ireland that the Department has produced: can be found at https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/noise • Relevant guidance and standards for noise as well as the Noise Policy statement: https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/doe/noise-policy-statement-ni.PDF • The presence and location of any Quiet Areas. 	Noted.
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	<p>We welcome the inclusion of Biodiversity, Green Infrastructure and Landscape within the scope of the Natural Resources SEA topic. We would expect that this will also include designated and protected sites. There are significant interactions between Biodiversity and the topics Health & Wellbeing, Physical Resources, Water, Air, Landscape and Climatic Factors.</p>	Noted.

	<p>We acknowledge that most of the information required to inform the SEA will have been collected as part of the preparation of technical papers such as the Countryside Assessment.</p> <p>Baseline information sources include: NIEA Natural Heritage Digital datasets: https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/download-digital-datasets</p> <p>Northern Ireland State of the Environment Report 2013: https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/state-environment-report-2013</p> <p>Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report 2016: https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-environmental-statistics-report-2016</p> <p>National Ecosystems Assessment, Chapter 18 on Northern Ireland: http://uknea.unep-wcmc.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=m%2BvhAV3c9uk%3D&tabid=82</p>	
Marine / Coastal	<p>The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 and the Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013 require Planning Authorities to have regard to the appropriate marine policy documents (namely the UK Marine Policy Statement and the Marine Plan for Northern Ireland when adopted) when preparing their Local Development Plan, as the Local Development Plan is capable of affecting the marine area, for example surface water run-off from your area and the River Lagan end up in Belfast Lough.</p> <p>It would therefore be helpful if this was reflected in some way in the Sustainability Objectives, particularly Number (9) Natural Resources and (10) Water, which could make reference to the potential impact on the marine area.</p> <p>The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, the Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013 and the UK Marine Policy Statement also need to be mentioned in 5.2 Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes and/or Appendix 1.</p>	Noted.

<p>Water Quality</p>	<p>We are not sure to what degree water quality is considered in technical papers accompanying the LDPs. It is key that the Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council Local Development Plan takes the statutory River Basin Management Plans into consideration and the achievement of the objectives therein. As a public body, the council has a duty to have regard to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the river basin management plan for that district; and (b) any supplementary plan published under regulation 16 in exercising their duties. <p>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.</p> <p>Revised River Basin Management plans were published in December 2015. The plans relevant to your area will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Neagh Bann River Basin management Plan Summary (December 2015) - North East River Basin management Plan Summary (December 2015) <p>Updated information on the water quality classifications of surface waters and groundwaters in the Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council area should be obtained from nieawaterinfo@doeni.gov.uk.</p> <p>As part of the River Basin Planning process a Programme of Measures has been established to detail the improvements required to meet 'Good' status, the actions required and the delivery mechanisms. The programme of measures aims to address the key pressures by concentrating efforts on those pressures that pose the greatest threat to the water environment. From pressure assessments conducted we have identified two significant sources of pressure preventing water bodies from achieving good status in the Neagh Bann and North East RBD. These are diffuse pressures from agricultural sources and point source pressures from WWTWs and industrial discharges. Other pressures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - diffuse and point source pollution – pollution arising from a number of other sources including 	<p>Noted.</p>
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	<p>forestry, sediment, urban catchments, quarries & mines, waste & contaminated land and chemicals;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - water quantity and flow – taking too much water from rivers, lakes and groundwater which causes problems for wildlife, reduces the amount of water available for people to use and affects the environmental ecology; - the physical condition of the water environment – man made changes to the natural habitat of rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters, for example flood defences and weirs, and changes to the natural river channels for land drainage and navigation. These modifications alter natural flows, may cause excessive build up of sediment, increase erosion, reduce the quality of habitats and may also present a barrier to fish movement; - invasive alien species – the negative effects on the health of the water environment and native plants and animals from those species originating outside Northern Ireland and introduced to the Northern Ireland water environment; and - other pressures – factors that affect fish populations and habitat not captured above. <p>The Programmes of Measures have been brigaded under topics and each of the documents are available from the DAERA web-site, under the following Programme of Measures topic headings: Agriculture; Sewage & Industry; Forestry; Sediment; Urban Catchment; Quarries & Mines including Oil & Gas exploration; Waste & Contaminated land; Chemicals; Abstraction & Flow Regulation; Morphology; Invasive Alien Species; and Fisheries.</p> <p>The SA/SEA should be proportionate in assessing these measures against the likely impact of Local Development Plan documents. A full list of the measures has been included as an Annex to this letter, for ease of future reference.</p>	
Waste Water Treatment Provision	A technical paper for the LDP (or the SA/SEA) should identify all the waste water treatment works (WWTW's) and sewerage networks in your Council area and assess them against their current capacity, and environmental performance, and their predicated capacity during the lifetime of the Local Development Plan.	Noted.

	<p>This information should be aligned with Northern Ireland Waters infrastructure investment strategy set out in their price Control processes and the Long Term Water Strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable Water – A Long Term Water Strategy for Northern Ireland (To be published 2016); - PC15 (NIW’s draft expenditure plan 2015-2021). <p>This information should be used proportionately in the different stages of the LDP SA/SEA process.</p> <p>At some stage in the process suitable mitigation measures may be required to ensure the zoning of land and the timing of the release of that land for development is aligned with the availability of suitable waste water treatment infrastructure to service the developments to ensure there is adequate protection for the water environment.</p>	
	<p>We would recommend the water topic should be split to form a topic on water quality and resources, and a separate topic on flood risk.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>

<p>14 February 2017 Comments on draft scoping report shared on 27th January 2017 Historic Environment Division, Department for Communities</p>		
Glossary	Page 5: HED Historic Environment Division and NIEA Northern Ireland Environment Agency should be added to the Glossary.	SA Scoping and Interim Reports updated.
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Page 6-7: Historic Environment Division strongly recommends that Objective 13 read "protect, conserve and enhance"in line with the RDS. This amendment to this objective should be carried throughout this and all associated documents NB page 120, 122.	SA Scoping and Interim Reports updated.
4.3 Preparation	Page 17: We note the inclusion of Built Heritage as a heading in your paper. It is important to articulate that the corpus of historic environment assets also includes designed planted landscapes (and associated planting) and encompasses previously unrecorded below ground archaeological remains (around which there can be issues in terms of setting). For this reason we recommend the use of the term "Historic Environment".	Noted
6.1 Health and Wellbeing	<p>Page 24: HED welcomes the outcome 'Making the Most of the Physical Environment' of the Making Life Better strategic framework. This is in line with the DfC: HED objective, <i>'Supporting and sustaining vibrant communities and a strong economy through realising the significant, ongoing value of our historic environment.'</i></p> <p>Page 33: Greenways; HED would welcome sympathetic re-use of the disused railway line, an important asset of Industrial Heritage. We comment that associated disused railway structures associated with the network may be listed or of special architectural or historic interest. It may contribute to the quality of the</p>	Noted

	<p>area to restore any such buildings, subject to attaining the appropriate approvals (See also Pages 67, 72, 95</p> <p>Page 34: We welcome the Discussion Paper on Facilitating Economic Development, which included a List of Tourism Assets and we request confirmation of the historic environment assets on the list. Landscapes associated with demesnes or estates on the Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes register significantly contribute to the quality of the local landscape and those that are open provide an important recreational resource. (See also Page 98-99 Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes and Page 104 - landscape). We therefore suggest that the following sentence might read - '<i>...a List of Tourism Assets, many of which also provide opportunities for our residents to enjoy the historic environment and outdoor recreation.</i>'</p>	
6.2 Housing	<p>Often historic buildings are underused or are not sustainably managed, which is converse to the Principle of Conservation - Sustainability. Subject to Listed Building consent being sought (where necessary), we consider there is an opportunity to utilise the existing historic building stock, instead of resorting to new-build development as the first option. This will benefit vacant or underused properties and potentially it will encourage living over shops which can encourage vitality and footfall in settlement centres, supporting the local economy (See also Page 97) and bringing life to the city centre after 5pm (See also Page 76 - Physical resources and Page 65 - Place making for sustainable economic growth-Town Centre Vitality).</p> <p>Page 39: Using existing buildings to meet the need for social housing requirements and the Housing Growth Indicator Figure, is likely to make the process quicker and less costly, while increasing the number of attractive, sustainable, high quality dwellings.</p> <p>At a site specific level we would add that portions of the Barbour Campbell Threads Ltd. Mill complex Hilden Co. Antrim, appear on the Buildings at Risk register. Subject to the correct approvals being in position, this complex may be an ideal location for conversion to residential units, possibly social housing.</p>	Noted

<p>6.3 Education and Skills Training and Employment</p>	<p>Page 46: The National Heritage Training Group (NHTG) 'Traditional Building Craft Skills- Skills Needs Analysis of the Built Heritage Sector,' report for Northern Ireland 2009 highlights a shortage of people with Traditional Craftskills, such as thatching, stone masons and ironmongery. The Skills Action Plan, which resulted in response to the report, requires for a network of traditional building skills training and exchange programmes to be established.</p> <p>Further the creation of apprenticeships in traditional building skills, Buildings at Risk or other heritage structures in the area may provide ideal training locations for the education of craft skills. In this way the buildings could be conserved for people living in the area (restoring civic pride) and tourists (benefiting the economy), possibly resulting in the building owners being in a position to remove the building from the Buildings at Risk (BARNI) register (See also Page 97- Built Heritage atRisk).</p> <p>HED advocates encouraging and nurturing traditional skills and using the historic environment as an educational resource. It is worthy of note that HED's Moira Depot is located within Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council area. This unique resource in Northern Ireland, has facilitated Apprenticeships in NVQ Level 3 in Heritage Skills and an associated Training the Trainers programme. This training was funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund's 'Skills for the Future' award through the Construction Industry Training Board - Construction Skills (CITB-CS) 'Sustaining Traditional Building Skills In NI' project and training was carried out in partnership with Southern Regional College (SRC) (See also comments on Page 97, Historic and Cultural Resources).</p> <p>The synergistic approach to address Training and Employment, Buildings at Risk, Tourism and the Economy, will also benefit Deprivation, as outlined in 6.4.2, Page 57.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
<p>6.4 Community P47</p>	<p>HED welcomes action by Councils to address problems associated with dilapidated or unsightly buildings and neglected sites. We direct you to the Buildings at Risk Register and add that there are numerous other protected and non-protected historic structures that require attention that may not appear on the BARNI Register, particularly non-listed vernacular dwellings.</p>	<p>Noted</p>

P51	Persons with a Disability and Persons without: HED advise that when making alterations to Listed Buildings in line with the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (ODA) and when making a Building Control application, that dispensation may be required in order to protect the historic fabric of the building.	Noted
P56	Crime: HED would like to highlight that there has been an increase in Heritage Crime in recent years. Consequently a Heritage Crime Summit was organised and an associated Working Group set up to address such issues, which include; unlawful demolition, arson and removal of historic fabric e.g. Such as metalwork or lead.	Noted
6.5 Tourism P62	Tourist Trails: HED welcomes the concept of tourist trails to highlight the historic environment assets in the area. We comment that other interesting heritage related sites in Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council include; Ulster Aviation Collection, The Former Maze Prison, Lisburn Cathedral, Hilden Brewery, CWS Stained Glass Studio, Victoria Crescent in Lisburn, Larchfield House, Hillsborough Arts Centre, Hillsborough Fort, Hillsborough Historic Royal Palace, Moira Railway and Depot, Hilden Mill, Belvoir Hospital, Ballyskeagh Bridge, Ballinderry House, Knockbracken Healthcare Park, Roselawn Cemetery and Crematorium, the infrastructure of the Lagan Navigation, as well as numerous Mausoleums, Meeting Houses, other ecclesiastical buildings and thatch buildings, such as Berwick Hall.	Noted
	HED welcomes promoting awareness, involvement and understanding of the historic environment, through events such as the annual event European Heritage Open Days (EHOD), which is organised by the DfC Historic Environment Division.	Noted
Retail P63	HED advises that a significant development such as a centrally located hotel has the potential to affect the setting of nearby listed buildings, Lisburn Conservation Area and Areas of Townscape Character. We comment that such a proposal would require a sympathetic approach, with high quality design (in terms of scale, height, massing and alignment), detailing and materials in line with PPS6 and SPPS. Early engagement with Planning Service and HED would be advised regarding any such proposal.	Noted

Transport and Accessibility P67	Page 67, 72, 95. HED would welcome sympathetic re-use of the disused railway line, an important asset of Industrial Heritage (See previous comments re Greenways	Noted
6.7 Material Assets	Page 73-75, 96. Renewables; HED advises that renewable energy structures including solar and wind farms or single turbines can have a significant effect on the setting and physical remains of heritage assets due to inappropriate location and the cumulative impact of tall structures. This is of particular concern in rural landscapes, where the potential height of such structures may be viewed in line with church spires or raths for example, which have been landmarks for generations.	Noted
6.8 Physical Resources	<p>We advise that mineral developments have the potential to impact on historic environment assets, most particularly previously unrecorded archaeological remains. Conversely certain quarries may be important resources of natural stone used in historic buildings, which may be utilised when carrying repair works.</p> <p>Page 76. HED welcomes the sustainable management of existing physical resources. The historic environment is an existing and finite physical resource, with a low carbon footprint, natural materials and embodied energy in its structure. Often historic buildings are underused or are not sustainably managed, which is converse to the Principle of Conservation - Sustainability. Subject to Listed Building Consent being sought (where necessary), we consider there is an opportunity to utilise the existing historic building stock, instead of resorting to new-build development as a first option. (see our previous comments in relation to housing).</p>	Noted
Land - Agriculture and Forestry P77	Page 77. HED would highlight the requirement for Listed Building Consent for the alteration, extension or demolition of a listed building. With regard to rural development and 'non-listed' vernacular buildings, HED would advocate retention and sympathetic conservation of such assets, where this would secure their upkeep and retention. We comment that Permitted Development on farms can be problematic with respect to the erection of agricultural sheds and additional farm dwellings, which may have a negative impact on the setting of nearby historic environment assets.	Noted

P79	Page 79. Single rural dwellings in the landscape can also be problematic with respect to the setting of historic environment assets See also Page 104- Landscape).	Noted
Water P89	Page 89. It may be appropriate to consider re-watering/reopening of sections of the Lagan Navigation/Lagan Canal as a key Sustainability Issue here.	Noted
6.12 Historic and Cultural Resources	Plans and Programmes The review of policies plans and programmes is insufficient and should be more comprehensive than presently outlined. For example there should be some discussion of the legislative protection for historic environment assets in Northern Ireland - e.g. The Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995 and The Planning Act (NI) 2011. These legislative protections have specific implications with regard to the listing and protection of historic structures and buildings, zoning of lands and future development.	Noted
P97	We consider that the sentence should read '... recognises that the Historic Environment such as, townscape, built heritage, archaeology and cultural heritage...' as the term encompasses all aspects of the Historic Environment (beyond those stated). Paragraph 2: We consider Built Heritage should be reworded as the Historic Environment. As well as stating the importance of reusing listed and locally important buildings, non-listed historic and vernacular buildings should also be stated as making a contribution. Policy objectives in SPPS - We would strongly recommend the third objective to be worded as per the wording in SPPS. The relevance of some of the priorities which are listed from the Corporate Plan to the historic environment is vague, and should be more clearly demonstrated.	Noted

<p>In addition and overall we would advise that the Plans and Programmes listed on page 188/189 are not sufficient for scoping the historic environment evidence and do not demonstrate a full awareness of these. We recommend that they should also include:</p> <p>International level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The European Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) • The X'ian Declaration • The European Landscape Convention (this applies to the historic as well as the natural environment) <p>Regional/Northern Ireland wide level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995 • Class Consents Order (NI) 2001 -Supplementary to above • The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 • The Planning Act (NI) 2011 • The Planning (Listed Buildings) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 • Regional Development Strategy 2035 • Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) • Planning Policy Statement 6 Planning Archaeology and The Built Heritage (and addendum and annex documents) • Planning Policy Statement 9 The Enforcement of Planning Control • Planning Policy Statement 21 Sustainable Development in the Countryside (Page 125) • Planning Policy Statement 23 Enabling development for the Conservation of Significant Places • Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland (Page 126) • The Protocol for the Care of the Government Historic Estate Regeneration: The Value of our Built Heritage. Position Paper 2017 • A Study of the Economic Value of Northern Ireland's Historic Environment • A Design Guide for Rural Northern Ireland 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British Standard BS 7913:2013 Guide to the conservation of historic buildings • Guidance on Re-Use of Canals and Navigations in Northern Ireland <p>At a local level they should include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMAP • Strategies for sites such as Lagan Navigation/Maze, Hillsborough including tourism strategies, e.g Maze Masterplan • Any existing Conservation Management Plans, • Conservation Area Character Appraisals. • Design Guides for Areas of Townscape Character 	
Baseline evidence	<p>We would highlight the importance of continual review of our datasets throughout the LDP process as they are subject to change as new sites are designated or recognised. There are some discrepancies with the most up to date data. <u>It will be important that you continue to use up to date information from these going forward.</u></p> <p>https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/historic-environment-digital-datasets</p> <p>State Care and Scheduled Monuments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duneight matte and Hillsborough Fort should be included as State Care Monuments. • Scheduled Historic Monuments merit specific consideration and discussion. The statutory protected zones associated with these regionally important sites can be extensive (e.g the Lagan Navigation/Lagan Canal}. It would be worth referring to standing advice in relation to scheduled monument consent and articulating that this permission is distinct and separate from planning permission and is determined by DfC Historic Environment Division. <p>Your district boundary also runs along the southern edge of the Giant's Ring ASAI, an important landscape which is rich in prehistoric archaeology. This should be considered within the context of SA and SEA.</p>	Noted

	<p>The Gazetteer of Nucleated Historic Settlements for your area is viewable as polygon data via this link http://arcg.is/2cCRvpzThis is the result of a piece of work undertaken by HED to identify historic settlement centres and then from these areas of archaeological potential, identifying new ones and potentially modifying others. While the zones are in draft it will nonetheless be a useful tool going forward in the LDP process, and might also assist in the identification of new Conservation Areas or Areas of Townscape Character. We will in due course supply some text in relation to each zone identified and the history of the settlement.</p> <p>We would highlight the corpus of excavations which have occurred in your council area. Further information on previous excavations can be accessed through visiting via appointment the publicly accessible NIMBR, based at the Klondyke Building in Belfast, https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/articles/monuments-and-buildings-record A particular zone for consideration in your LDP incorporates the landscape at on the outskirts of Dundonald, Co. Down from the townland of Carrowreagh south to the Comber Greenway, where complex and extensive Bronze Age archaeological remains including human burials have been identified in the course of previous survey and pre- development excavations</p> <p>We would also highlight the many other sites of heritage interest in your district which are not/are not yet listed in our records. These include historic boundaries such as townland boundaries and some later historic cemeteries</p>	
Listed Buildings	<p>HED currently identifies 458 Listed Buildings, protected under Article 80 of The Planning Act (NI) 2011 within the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council area (not 611). We suggest that the Listed Buildings in the area are also identified according to their classification as follows; Grade A - 10, Grade B+ - 44, Grade 81 - 155, Grade 82 - 259. HED highlights that Grade A Listed Buildings in L&CCC include; Cathedral of Christ Church (Lisburn Cathedral), 24 Castle Street, Lisburn, The Courthouse, The Square, Hillsborough and the thatch building at 4 Trummery Lane, Trummery, Maghaberry, Craigavon.</p>	Noted

	<p>Listed Building Consent permission is distinct and separate from Planning Permission and is required for material alterations to Listed Buildings (including development involving a change of use and / works of extension / or alteration and in exceptional cases (part) demolition.</p> <p>HED is currently undertaking the Second Survey of Listed Buildings in Northern Ireland. The Second Survey has been completed in the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council area. Currently the demolition of buildings prior to listing is a concern.</p>	
Buildings at Risk (BARNI)	<p>In order not to confuse the two, or to place greater emphasis on Buildings at Risk it is important to separate information regarding the Buildings at Risk Register from information relating to Listed Buildings. We therefore suggest giving this subject a separate title.</p> <p>It would be prudent to clarify with UAHS prior to publication if the buildings at risk that you wish to refer to in the plan are still on the SARNI register. See link to Buildings at Risk register; http://appsc.doeni.gov.uk/barni/</p> <p>It would be positive to highlight buildings in the area that are now 'saved.' Note that it would be prudent to attain permission of any building owners prior to publication. Please note there may be other historic environment structures that are at 'risk' within L&CCC, which do not appear on the SARNI register.</p>	Noted
Areas of Townscape Character	BMap identifies Dunmurry as an ATC, as identified on Map No. 3 Metropolitan Lisburn.	Noted
Sustainability Issues	While the statements listed in this section are true statements in themselves they do not demonstrate a grasp of the issues that may affect (or not) the historic environment through the LOP.	Noted

	<p>Relevant issues to consider for the historic environment in your area include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage assets at risk from neglect or decay or development pressure • Areas where there is a risk of significant loss or erosion of landscape or townscape character or quality, or where development might have a significant impact on the historic environment and/or peoples enjoyment of it • Traffic pollution • Conserving and enhancing designated and non designated assets and their settings • Lack of awareness • Heritage Crime • Inappropriate development/enhancement/design which does not demonstrate an informed understanding of heritage assets and their settings (e.g through having conducted adequate assessments or compiling conservation management plans) • Permitted Development 	
<p>Opportunities include</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage led development, and supporting vitality of historic town centers. • Developing or maintaining a sense of place by informing design based on historic environment evidence. • Promoting innovative use of existing historic listed and non-listed building stock • Heritage based tourism • Promoting awareness involvement and understanding of the historic environment, • Encouraging and nurturing traditional skills and using the historic environment as an educational resource (See previous comments Training and Employment). • Removal of buildings from the Buildings at Risk (SARNI) register. • The creation of more Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character and Areas of 	<p>Noted</p>

	Village Character.	
6.13 Landscape	P103: HED welcomes the protection of existing Landscapes, which in many cases forms the wider rural setting of the historic environment, including scenic villages. Landscapes associated with demesnes or estates on the Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes Register significantly contribute to the quality of the local landscape and those that are open provide an important recreational resource. (See also Page 98-99 Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes and Page 34- Health and Wellbeing}.	Noted
	Page 104: HED confirms that the historic environment shares common pressures with Landscape, with regard to the desire for single rural dwelling (over development in the countryside) and wind turbines/farms (inappropriate siting of tall structures} (See also Pages 73-75, 96 - Renewables and Page 111 - Climatic Factors	Noted
6.13 Climatic Factors P106	Page 106: Regional guidance recommends reducing the Councils carbon footprint and energy efficient building design. We comment that the historic environment is an existing and finite physical resource, with a low carbon footprint, natural materials and embodied energy in its structure. Subject to Listed Building consent being sought (where necessary), we consider there is an opportunity to utilise the existing historic building stock, instead of resorting to new-build development as the first option (See Page 76- Physical Resources).	Noted
	Page 111: Renewable energy: Single turbine pressure across the Council and the increase of solar panels/farms would have the potential to negatively affect the wider rural setting of heritage environment assets, often due to inappropriate siting of tall structures (See also Pages 73-75, 96 - Renewables and Page 104- Landscape).	Noted
Table indicating compatibility of the sustainability objectives	Page 122: HED recommend that this table be reviewed. It does not recognise for example that the objective of providing good quality sustainable housing has potential for adverse impact on previously unidentified below ground archaeological remains, or on the settings of heritage assets or historic landscapes, or on potential for re-using historic buildings. Where impacts on heritage assets are uncertain or potentially	Noted

	negative it is important to to score them as such rather than neutral or compatible.	
Appraisal of preferred options.	Similarly HED recommend that the Appraisal of Preferred Options should be reviewed taking our comments above into account.	Noted

<p>01 February 2017 Comments on draft sustainability appraisal report shared on 23rd January 2017 Inland Fisheries, Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs</p>		
Appraisal of Options: Promote Implementation of the Lagan Navigation	<p>Comment received in email.</p> <p>Since the cessation of navigation the River Lagan between Belfast and Lisburn areas of river channel which were previously navigable have become increasingly naturalised to the extent that are now suitable for use by brown trout and Atlantic salmon for spawning. The proposed implementation of Lagan Navigation will require these naturalised areas be deepened through dredging to allow passage by boats, thus removing the fisheries habitat. Note that Atlantic salmon are a list II species under the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>Consequently, Inland Fisheries advise that the appraisal of option 18 Sustainable Objective 9... Protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity...should be assessed at least as minor negative given the likely impact of the proposed option on salmonid habitat and stock recruitment if implemented in full.</p>	SA Matrices and Interim Report updated.