

Local Development Plan

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL - SCOPING REPORT

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

MARCH 2017

This scoping report has been prepared by Shared Environmental Service in conjunction with Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council and is adopted by this council.

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Glossary

BEIS	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
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)
HED	Historic Environment Division
HSCB	Health and Social Care Board
LDP	Local Development Plan
LNP	Lough Neagh Partnership
NA	Not Applicable
NASCO	North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization
NHSCT	Northern Health and Social Care Trust
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
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

1. Non-technical Summary

Background to Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Local Development Plan

This document forms part of work on a new Local Development Plan for the Council area which will look forward to 2030. The purpose of the new plan will be to inform the public, statutory authorities, developers and other interested parties of how the Council area should develop in the years ahead. Local Development Plans contain policies and proposals that are used when determining planning applications. A good plan will lead to decisions that are consistent and people will know what to expect in terms of change, and the locations where development will be encouraged.

The Local Development Plan (LDP) will replace the Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan as it applies to Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council. Chapter 4 describes the approach that is being taken to plan preparation in more detail and provides an overview of the Council area.

Our new Local Development Plan will be prepared within the context of our Councils Corporate Plan and will co-ordinate with our Community Planning process to enable us to plan positively and proactively for the future of our area. The policies and proposals defined in our Local Development Plan will be a vital tool in facilitating the implementation of any land use related objectives contained in our Community Plan.

Our Development Plan must also take account of the regional policy context set by the Northern Ireland Executive and Government Departments. This includes the Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035, the Sustainable Development Strategy for Northern Ireland, the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS), and any other policies, advice or guidance such as that relating to relevant landscape character assessments and conservation areas.

What is Sustainability Appraisal?

A Sustainability Appraisal is being carried out alongside preparation of the L&CCC Local Development Plan. Local Planning Authorities such as Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council use Sustainability Appraisal to assess plans against a set of Sustainability Objectives developed in consultation with consultees. This assessment helps the Council to identify the relative environmental, social and economic performance of possible strategic, policy and site options, and to evaluate which of these may be more sustainable. Sustainability Appraisal is a statutory process incorporating the requirements of the European Union Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

What is the purpose of this document?

The purpose of this Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report is to:

- Identify other policies, plans, programmes and Sustainability Objectives of relevance to the Local Development Plan.
- Collect baseline information about the environmental, social and economic conditions in the Council area, and consider how these might change in the future.
- Identify sustainability issues and challenges which could affect or be addressed by the Local Development Plan.

- Develop the Sustainability Appraisal Framework, consisting of Sustainability Objectives and Appraisal prompts which will form the basis for assessment of the Local Development Plan.
- Consult on the scope and method of the Sustainability Appraisal.

Sustainability Objectives for Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Local Development Plan

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.

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

2. Introduction

2.1 Purpose of this Scoping Report

This scoping report is the first formal output of the Sustainability Appraisal process for the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Local Development Plan. It presents information about the topics being assessed under the Sustainability Appraisal which incorporates Strategic Environmental Assessment. It outlines the assessment methodology and approach for future Sustainability Appraisal reports. The Scoping Report will be updated throughout plan preparation and will be included with all Sustainability Appraisal Reports published as part of the consultation process for the Local Development Plan.

2.2 Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Local Development Plan

The Local Development Plan (LDP) will replace the Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan as it applies to L&CCC. The Local Development Plan Timetable for plan preparation was published in 2015. Chapter 4 describes the approach that is being taken to plan preparation in more detail and provides an overview of the Council area.

2.3 Sustainable Development

The Northern Ireland Sustainable Development Strategy - 'Everyone's Involved'¹, published in May 2010, stated that sustainability policy *'is driven by intergenerational equity; to secure a quality of life for present and future generations that is positive and rewarding.'*

Achieving sustainable development is a requirement set out in Provision 25 of the Northern Ireland (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006. This requires all Departments and Councils in Northern Ireland, in exercising their functions, to act in the way they consider best calculated to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. In doing this they must have regard to any strategy or guidance relating to sustainable development published by Northern Ireland departments.

Within planning legislation Section 5 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011, as amended, requires those who exercise any function in relation to Local Development Plans to do so with the objective of furthering sustainable development.

Sustainability Appraisal is the approach used to promote sustainable development within Local Development Plans by evaluating the social, environmental and economic effects of all aspects of the Local Development Plan throughout its preparation.

2.4 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

¹ [Northern Ireland Executive \(2010\) Everyone's Involved- Sustainable Development Strategy.](#)

forward through The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004.

2.5 Integrated Sustainability Appraisal

The approach in this report is informed by Development Plan Practice Note 04 on Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment². Sustainability Appraisal therefore refers to an integrated approach which fully incorporates Strategic Environmental Assessment and fulfils the requirements for Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment. Appendices 1 & 2 demonstrate how Strategic Environmental Assessment has been addressed.

2.6 Stages in Sustainability Appraisal

The key stages of Sustainability Appraisal are summarised below with their location. Those areas shaded in grey will be reported on at a later stage.

Table 12.1: Stages of Sustainability Appraisal and location in this report.

Stage	Description	Location
Stage A (1) Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report	1. Identify other relevant policies, plans, programmes and Sustainability Objectives.	Appendix 4
	2. Collect baseline information	Chapter 6
	3. Consult the Consultation Body on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal Report.	Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report Appendix 8
	4. Identify environmental issues and challenges	Chapter 6
	5. Develop the Sustainability Appraisal Framework	Chapter 7
	6. Produce draft Scoping Report and share with stakeholders	Refer to 3.3
Stage A (2) Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report	Publication of Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report, assessment of reasonable alternatives against agreed Sustainability Appraisal framework and undertaking public consultation along with the Preferred Options Paper.	Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report
Stage B	Assessment of alternatives and any likely significant effects on the draft plan against Sustainability Appraisal framework, taking into account the evidence base and where necessary, proposing mitigation measures for alleviating any adverse effects.	Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report
Stage C	Sustainability Appraisal Report to document the appraisal process and findings.	Not at this stage

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

Stage D	Consultation with the public, environmental authorities and any EU member state affected on the Sustainability Appraisal report and draft plan	Not at this stage
Stage E	Sustainability Appraisal Statement to show how the Sustainability Appraisal and opinions/consultations have been taken into account, the reasons for choosing the plan as adopted and the proposed measures to monitor the plan.	Not at this stage
Stage F	Monitoring: Establishing arrangements to monitor the significant effects of the implementation of the plan, to identify unforeseen adverse effects and undertake appropriate remedial action.	Not at this stage

2.7 Other Assessments

2.7.1 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, Special Protection Areas) as a result of plans and policies in the Local Development Plan; this is also carried out for Ramsar sites. A baseline Habitats Regulations Assessment has been prepared to accompany the Sustainability Appraisal Interim report. 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.

2.7.2 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 the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (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.

This Scoping Report directly considers rural populations and how the LDP could affect them in the evidence base for the community topic. Data on rural populations, where available, is also included under other topics, for example health, education and infrastructure. Key issues for the Council area 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.

As plan preparation progresses and more detail emerges about proposals, how they will be implemented and where they will be located, rural issues will 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

2.8 Scoping Report Structure

Chapter 3 details the proposed approach to Sustainability Appraisal while Chapter 4 provides an overview of plan preparation. Chapter 5 gives an overview of the baseline information and each topic is reported on in Chapter 6 with the context, relevant baseline information, trends, key issues and the implications for the Local Development Plan. Chapter 7 presents the Sustainability Framework and outlines the next steps in the Sustainability Appraisal.

3. Sustainability Appraisal: The Approach

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the overall approach taken to Sustainability Appraisal throughout the Local Development Plan preparation process. Chapters 5 to 7 are the application of this approach for the Scoping Report for L&CCC Local Development Plan.

3.2 Principles

The Sustainability Appraisal process is carried out under the following principles.

Role

Sustainability Appraisal is a tool to aid plan making which identifies potential effects of options, how they may be mitigated and informs the most appropriate option. It does not however give a 'right' answer and is not the decision-making mechanism.

Integrated

Sustainability Appraisal is an essential part of the plan making process which is integral to and carried out through the whole of plan preparation and subsequent monitoring. It helps to test the effects of options and inform the selection of proposals. It will provide evidence of the decision making process and any changes brought about to ensure sustainability of the Local Development Plan.

Shared Information

Where appropriate, data collected for other purposes such as Local Development Plan Preparatory Papers or Community Planning is utilised for evidence or for future monitoring.

Relevant

The Sustainability Appraisal focuses on context and data that is relevant to the plan. It will not detail issues that cannot be addressed within the remit of the Local Development Plan.

Connected

The Local Development Plan may be influenced by or have an impact on neighbouring areas. This Sustainability Appraisal considers strategies and plans beyond the council area where there is potential for significant positive or negative effects. Neighbouring councils will be invited to comment on the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report and Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report.

Proportionate

The Sustainability Appraisal avoids duplication therefore, for example, international strategies are not included where they have been given effect in a national or regional strategy. Where more detailed information is available in another document the essentials are included here and a link provided to that document.

Up-to-date

The Sustainability Appraisal, including the Scoping Report will be updated during plan preparation to ensure that it reflects current policies, plans and programmes and recent data.

Future proof

Potential future changes within and beyond the life of the plan are considered to anticipate needs and to try to maintain opportunities for long term sustainable development.

3.3 Involving Others

Informal and formal consultation with stakeholders and the public is an essential part of Sustainability Appraisal to ensure that the topics and issues have been fully considered. The first formal consultation required is with the Consultation Body on this Scoping Report.

The Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) acts as the lead for the Consultation Body and was consulted on the outline of this Scoping Report in December 2016.

Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council adjoins Belfast City Council, Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, Ards and North Down Borough Council, and Newry, Mourne and Down District Council. These councils will be invited to comment on the Preferred Options Paper and Sustainability Appraisal Reports. Experts with general and local knowledge of all topics have been consulted to inform the preparation of each section of Chapter 6. Statutory consultees were invited to comment on a draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and will be invited to comment on the Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report and draft Sustainability Appraisal Report to ensure that they are accurate and up to date. A register of consultation responses is being maintained and is presented in Appendix 8 of the Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report.

The public will be formally consulted on the Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report, together with this Scoping Report, during consultation on the Preferred Options Paper. There will also be public consultation on the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Reports which will accompany the Draft Plan Strategy and Draft Local Policies Plan. Representations at public consultation that are relevant to the Sustainability Appraisal will be reviewed. Where necessary the Sustainability Appraisal reports will be revised in response to representations and to any changes to the Preferred Options, Plan Strategy or Local Policies Plan.

3.4 The Evidence base

The evidence base is arranged according to a number of topics and for each topic a consistent approach to reporting is followed. The approach is described in more detail in Chapter 5 and the evidence base is presented in Chapter 6.

The evidence base was prepared using all available information sources. Every effort has been made to ensure that the document refers to the most recent information available however it is an evolving document and will be reviewed and updated at each stage of appraisal.

3.5 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework is to provide a means of ensuring that the social, environmental and economic needs of the area are considered in plan preparation. It enables the effects of plan proposals to be described, analysed and compared. It also helps identify measures to minimise negative effects and enhance positive effects.

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework consists of Sustainability Objectives with prompts which are used to assess plan proposals against the baseline. All stages of plan-making will be assessed using this Framework. The draft Sustainability Appraisal Reports will include proposed indicators for monitoring any significant effects of delivery of the Local Development Plan in relation to the Sustainability Objectives.

3.6 Significant Effects

The Sustainability Appraisal will assess 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.

3.7 Assessment Method

The key stages are

- Appraisal of options and reasonable alternatives for Preferred Options Paper
- Appraisal of Plan Strategy
- Local Policies Plan

The proposed method for the appraisal of each part of the Local Development Plan follows.

3.8 Appraisal of options and reasonable alternatives at Preferred Options Paper

In the Preferred Options Paper, strategic proposals will be presented with options for delivery. The options will be reasonable alternatives where these can be identified. The Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report accompanying the Preferred Options Paper will evaluate these options using the appraisal matrix shown in table 3.1. 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 3.1: Outline Sustainability Appraisal Matrix

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

Table 3.2 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

3.9 Plan Strategy

The proposals in the Plan Strategy will be reviewed and the Sustainability Appraisal updated to reflect any changes from the previous stage. This will be published as a Sustainability Appraisal Report in support of the consultation on the Plan Strategy.

3.10 Local Policies Plan

In advance of preparation of the Local Policies Plan criteria will be developed to help guide the appraisal of sites. The proposals in the Local Policies Plan will be appraised using the Sustainability Appraisal Framework and a Sustainability Appraisal Report will be published as part of the consultation on these papers.

3.11 Cumulative Effects

Consideration will be given to any cumulative effects of proposals at each stage of plan preparation. These will include potential cumulative effects within the plan and in combination with other relevant plans and strategies.

4. Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Local Development Plan

4.1 Context - Requirement to Prepare a Local Development Plan

Part 2 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 (the 2011 Act) provides for the preparation of a Local Development Plan (LDP) by a Council for its district, which will (when adopted) replace current development plans. The Local Development Plan will comprise two development plan documents;

- The Plan Strategy (PS); and
- The Local Policies Plan (LPP).

The LDP should fulfil the following functions:

- provide a 15-year plan framework to support the economic and social needs of a council's district in line with regional strategies and policies, while providing for the delivery of sustainable development;
- facilitate sustainable growth by co-ordinating public and private investment to encourage development where it can be of most benefit to the well-being of the community;
- allocate sufficient land to meet society's needs;
- provide an opportunity for all stakeholders, including the public, to have a say about where and how development within their local area should take place;
- provide a plan-led framework for rational and consistent decision-making by the public, private and community sectors and those affected by development proposals; and
- Deliver the spatial aspects of a council's current community plan.

4.2 Scope of the 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).

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 our Council. The Local Policies Plan will provide site specific policies and proposals, including settlement limits, land use zonings and environmental designations.

4.3 Preparation

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 are published at: [Local Development Plan - Lisburn Castlereagh](#)

There are four 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.

4.4 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, 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

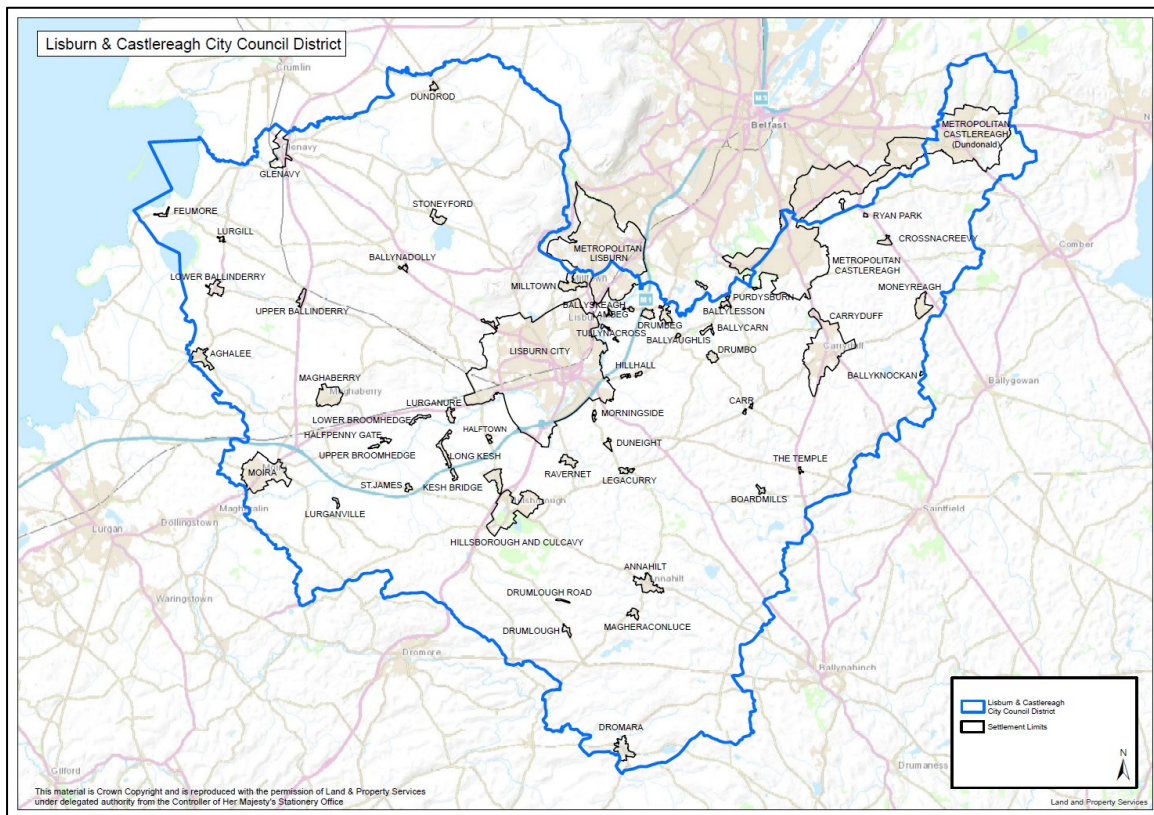
From NISRA based population projections^[1], it is estimated that the population of the Council area is expected to grow from 140,205 in 2015 to 158,618 in 2030, which is a projected population increase of 18,413 or a growth rate of 13.1%.

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

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

settlements); and a population figure of approximately 15% outside these settlements³. Map 4.1 shows the Council area, and the location of the settlements.

Map 4.1 Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Area



³ NISRA Headcount & Household Estimates for Settlements, published March 2015, based on 2011 Census Figures.

5. Overview of the Baseline Evidence

5.1 Presentation of Baseline Evidence

The baseline evidence is presented in Chapter 6 for fourteen topics which span the social, economic and environmental themes. Many topics overlap therefore Table 5.1 outlines the scope of each topic to clarify where information is presented.

Table 5.1: Scope of Sustainability Topics

Topic	Includes
1. Health and Well-being	Health profile, physical activity, access health care, access to open space and recreation, noise
2. Housing	Housing, , settlements, make up
3. Education and Skills	Primary through to third level and apprenticeships
4. Community	Community identity, shared space, prosperity and social inclusion, crime prevention and community safety, good relations, rural population.
5. Economy and Employment	Regeneration, Economic Growth, Investment, Tourism, Economic Development, industry and commerce; Town Centres and Retailing; Employment
6. Transport and Accessibility	Public, private transport, traffic, efficient movement
7. Material Assets	Those not addressed in other topics i.e. infrastructure relating to energy / heat generation and distribution, telecommunications, waste management and pipelines; derelict and contaminated land; renewable energy
8. Physical Resources	Earth science, minerals, land and soil (include land use), geothermal
9. Natural Resources	Biodiversity, fauna, flora, green and blue infrastructure, ecosystems services and approach. To include intertidal and coastal zones as well as marine
10. Water	Water quality and resources, levels (flood risk)
11. Air	Air quality and short term changes, aspects relating to climate covered in climatic factors
12. Historic and Cultural Resources	Archaeology, built heritage, cultural heritage assets, townscape
13. Landscape	Landscape, seascape, countryside/rural area
14. Climatic factors	Implications of and adaption to climate change

Each topic will be presented using the same structure, and the headings are explained below:

- Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes
- Baseline evidence
- Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Development Plan
- Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

5.2 Review of Policies, Plans, Programmes

The Sustainability Appraisal must include a review of other policies, plans, programmes and strategies that have an influence on the content of the Local Development Plan. The aims of this review are:

- to identify all external social, economic and environmental objectives which have a bearing on the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Development Plan;
- to reflect sustainability themes contained in regional policies and strategies;
- to identify any other sustainability issues that might influence the preparation of the plan;
- to highlight whether other policies, plans or programmes might give rise to cumulative effects when combined with the Local Development Plan.

Consideration of this context also helps ensure that the Local Development Plan will deliver obligations for Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council (L&CCC) which are within the scope of the Local Development Plan. Appendix 4 presents the strategies, policies, programmes and plans that have been considered with their key objectives and implications for the Local Development Plan.

5.3 Strategic Context

The following regional strategies are overarching and form a backdrop to the Local Development Plan. Each is introduced here and key relevant aspects are described in more detail under each topic in Chapter 6.

5.3.1 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.

5.3.2 Strategic Planning Policy Statement

The Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) 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.

The SPPS outlines a number of core principles underpinning the reformed planning system in Northern Ireland. These are:

- improving health and well-being;
- creating and enhancing shared space;
- supporting the economy;
- supporting good design and positive place-making;
- preserving and improving the built and natural environment.

The latter part of the SPPS contains 72 regional strategic objectives across 16 subject areas, which are essentially a consolidation of the existing Planning Policy Statements, in addition to the introduction of new policy for retailing.

5.3.3 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.

5.3.4 Draft Programme for Government

The Programme for Government (PfG) is the highest level strategic document of the Executive setting out the priorities that it will pursue in the current Assembly mandate, and the most significant actions it will take to address them. The draft PfG 2016-21 was consulted on in summer 2016.

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.

5.3.5 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 the Community Plan.

The [Lisburn and Castlereagh Draft Community Plan 2017 - 2032](#) was published in January 2017.

5.4 Baseline Evidence

A desk-based review has been undertaken to identify baseline conditions in Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council. Each sustainability topic is presented in Chapter 6 with a review of relevant current information available. Where it has not been possible to provide council specific information, information for Northern Ireland has been used.

Baseline evidence has firstly been taken from the Council's Local Development Plan papers. These are referred to in section 4.3 of this report.

The baseline topics for Sustainability Appraisal have a wider scope than the Local Development Plan evidence gathering requirements.

Therefore, in addition to the Local Development Plan papers, we have used evidence presented on the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) website which is the principal source of official statistics and social research for Northern Ireland.

The data sources in DOE document Local Development Plans: Environmental Evidence and Information have also been referred to where possible. We also have used the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) website. NINIS is part of NISRA and makes small area information held within Central Government and Non-Departmental Public Bodies available to as wide an audience as possible. The NINIS website contains datasets on a range of socio-economic themes at small-area statistical geographies; area profiles that provide statistical snapshots of an area and mapping facilities that enable statistics to be interpreted in a spatial context.

5.5 Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Development Plan

This section highlights the trends in the baseline information and how the baseline might evolve without the Local Development Plan. This will also help identify where possible key issues for each topic. This section also identifies potential sustainability problems or opportunities that could be addressed through the Local Development Plan.

5.6 The Key Sustainability Issues

Drawing on the policies, plans and programmes review, the baseline information and the likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Development Plan, key sustainability issues are set out for each topic. These key issues reflect the local area and are ones that are relevant to and may be influenced by the Local Development Plan.

5.7 Sustainability Objectives

The key sustainability issues inform one or more Sustainability Objectives of each topic for the Council area. These are presented in Chapter 7 with a rationale for each.

6. The Evidence Base

6.1 Health and Well-being

6.1.1 Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

The common thread of relevant policies is that actions should improve the outcomes for everyone's mental and physical health and well-being. Measures seek to prolong healthy life and reduce preventable deaths. Contributors to this include improving health in pregnancy and improving mental health which can have long term effects on healthy life. They also acknowledge that the health conditions of those who are most deprived are significantly worse and therefore there are programmes such as Delivering Social Change that seek to reduce inequalities. Northern Ireland strategies are supportive of international strategies and the Sustainable Development Strategy.

Part of supporting good health is encouraging physical activity and there are several strategies and initiatives for this purpose including Sport Matters, A Fitter Future for all, the Outdoor Recreation Action Plan, and Exercise, Explore, Enjoy: A Strategic Plan for Greenways. These include creating an environment and specific facilities to encourage increased physical activity. There is a particular focus on groups that have lower rates of activity which are women and girls, people with disabilities, older people and the most economically disadvantaged.

Transforming your Care: Strategic Implementation Plan and the Belfast and South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust Population Plans inform infrastructure requirements for health care.

Making Life Better is a ten-year strategic framework for public health launched in 2014. It provides direction for policies and actions to improve the health and well-being of the people of Northern Ireland and reduce inequalities in health. The outcome 'Making the Most of the Physical Environment' is highly relevant to the Local Development Plan (LDP). Actions can be grouped by those to improve and maintain good environmental quality in terms of air and water quality and noise and those that enhance the capacity of our physical infrastructure to protect, support and provide access to healthy and active living and well-being through, for example, creating environments that promote social interaction and mental well-being, are safe for all ages and incentivise physical activity. The SPPS reflects this in particular through six regional strategic objectives requiring safeguarding, provision of and accessibility for all to open space with high standards of design.

The Council Vision aspires to healthy communities and Theme 4 of our Corporate Plan 2015 – 17 is Health and Well-being. In addition to providing high quality opportunities for physical activity and sports participation through the public, private and voluntary sectors, the area delivers quality healthcare provision for residents through the Lagan Valley Hospital in Lisburn, the Ulster Hospital, Dundonald, and also Knockbracken Health Park. Under Theme 4 our Priorities are:

- We will provide a clean, healthy environment maintaining parks and open spaces, manage street cleaning and collect bins from the 48,000 householders it will serve.
- We are committed to promoting safe healthy communities and active lifestyles, well-being and independence of people and communities.
- We will actively promote a more physically active and healthier community

- We will work with Partners with the aim of improving health and well-being for residents.
- Be committed to reduce health inequalities within targeted areas across the whole area
- Be committed to protecting those most vulnerable and who require support
- We will promote the provision of accessible high quality children’s play opportunities.
- We are committed, both directly and in partnership with local organisations and clubs, to encouraging local residents to participate in regular physical activity and sport including through provision of quality facilities as well as pathways to support sports development.

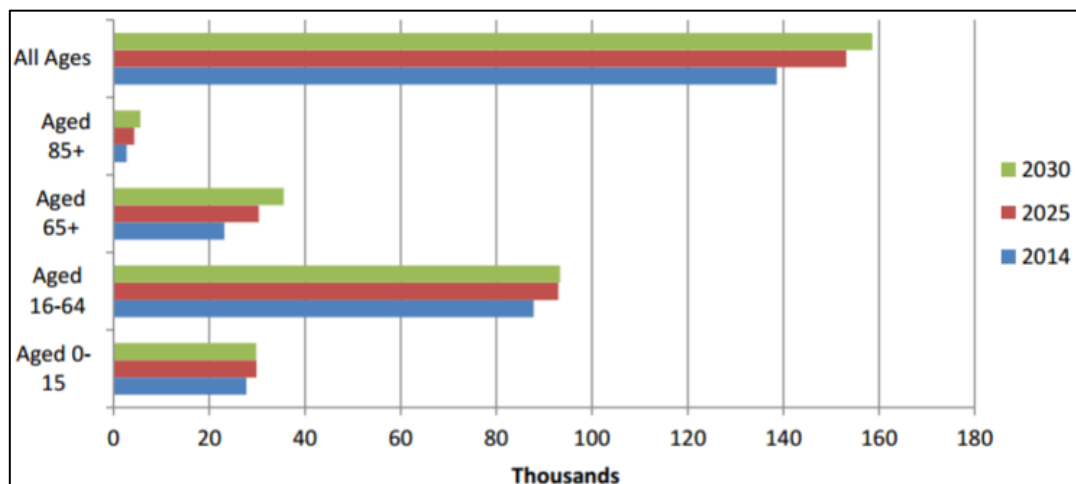
6.1.2 Baseline Information

Data has been sourced from the L&CCC Community Plan Baseline Report June 2016⁴, Development Plan Position Papers 1: Population and Growth⁵, 12: Open Space, Sport & Outdoor Recreation⁶, 14: Education, Health, Community and Cultural Facilities⁷ as well as further sources referenced separately.

Population profile

The future population profile is relevant as it informs health care needs. The Figure 6.1.1 illustrates the projected population which shows a much greater increase in older age groups. Using 2014 based population projections, the population in L&CCC is projected to increase by 10% by 2025 and 14% by 2030, from 2014 estimates. Those aged 65+ are projected to increase by 31% by 2025 and 53% by 2030 with higher rates of increase predicted in the 85+ age bracket. This will increase the requirement for late and end of life care.

Figure 6.1.1 Population Projections for L&CCC by Age Band



Source: Northern Ireland Population Projections (2014 Based) (NISRA)

⁴ [Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Baseline Report](#)

⁵ [Population & Growth](#)

⁶ [Open Space](#)

⁷ [Community Facilities](#)

Life expectancy

Life expectancy for males in Northern Ireland for 2011-2013 was 78.1 years, and for females 82.4 years. Life expectancy for males in L&CCC for 2011-2013 was 79.4 years, and for females is 83.2 years. These have shown a steady increase from 2001 and are higher than the NI average, particularly for men where the difference is 1 year 3 months.

Healthy life expectancy for males in Northern Ireland for 2010-2012 was 58.6 years, and for females was 61.6 years. Disability-free life expectancy for males in Northern Ireland for 2010-2012 was 60.2 years, and for females was 60.8 years. Healthy and disability-free life expectancy is not currently available at LGD. These figures indicate that account should be taken of increased disability and illness related needs for the latter quarter of life.

Causes of death

The death rates in Table 6.1.1 are standardised by age and sex with respect to the European Standard Population 2010. Data shown relates to the number of deaths per 100,000 population. Avoidable are those where, with timely intervention, premature death should not occur and comprise those that could be largely be prevented from occurring in the first place (preventable) and those where treatment could prevent death (amenable). The data shows for L&CCC and Northern Ireland, that while there is an increase in overall death rate, premature deaths are declining in recent years. Death rates from circulatory, respiratory and external causes have decreased for L&CCC and are lower than those for Northern Ireland. The potential years lost to premature death does not show a distinct trend for L&CCC but for both men and women is lower than for Northern Ireland.

Table 6.1.1 Standardised death rates LCC and Northern Ireland

	Lisburn And Castlereagh LGD						NI	
	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	Trend	2008-2012	Comparison
Standardised Death Rate - All causes	1,274.80	1,241.10	1,209.70	1,187.40	1,191.00	↓	1,089.60	↑
Standardised Death Rate - Amenable	137.2	126	118.9	118.9	114.4	↓	126.8	↓
Standardised Death Rate - Preventable	209.4	201.9	195.5	190.6	184.1	↓	222.3	↓
Standardised Death Rate - Avoidable	260.5	248.2	240.4	236	229	↓	267.8	↓
	Lisburn And Castlereagh LGD						NI	
	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	Trend	2008-2012	Comparison
Standardised Cancer Death Rate	266.3	263.2	265.1	261.6	254.9	↓	291.6	↓
Standardised Circulatory Death Rate	387	377.8	352.9	338.9	321.1	↓	334	↓
Standardised Respiratory Death Rate	160.9	152.4	147.3	144.5	140.2	↓	156.4	↓
	Lisburn And Castlereagh LGD						NI	
	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	Trend	2008-2012	Comparison
Potential Years of Life Lost - Males	9	9.4	9.2	9.2	8.9	~	10.7	↓
Potential Years of Life Lost - Females	6.4	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.5	~	7.3	↓
	Lisburn And Castlereagh LGD						NI	
	2008	2010	2012	2014		Trend	2014	Comparison
No. of Deaths	1,086	1,064	1,096	1,068			14,678	
Deaths due to Malignant Neoplasms (%)	24.8	27.8	24.9	29.8		~	29.5	=
Deaths due to Circulatory Diseases (%)	31	29.7	28.8	24.4		↓	25.3	↓
Deaths due to Respiratory Diseases (%)	14.6	13.3	13	12.8		↓	13.7	↓
Deaths due to External Causes (%)	4.8	5.8	4.2	3.2		↓	4.8	↓
Deaths due to Suicide(%)	0.7	2.4	1.6	1		~	1.8	↓
<p>Change in Indicator ↑ Increase = Same ~ Varies ↓ Decrease</p> <p>Conditions are Better Similar Worse</p>								

Source: NINIS Making Life Better Profile for the Lisburn and Castlereagh Local Government District

Physical Health

On Census Day 2011 the following health related data were collected for L&CCC. 18.29% of people had long term health problems or disability that limited their day-to-day activities. 82.13% stated their health was either good or very good. The Northern Ireland Health Survey 2014/15 reported that 72% of adults in Northern Ireland described their health as 'good' or 'very good', which is in keeping with the rate recorded in the previous four years of the health survey therefore the level of good or very good health is significantly better for L&CCC.

Disease data for 2016 shows that prevalence of most diseases are similar to rates for Northern Ireland. Notable exceptions are for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and mental health which are lower and asthma and osteoporosis which are higher with almost 7000 on the asthma register and over 300 on the osteoporosis register. Although prevalence for dementia is similar to that for Northern Ireland it is worth noting that there are over 800 people on the dementia register. There is only three years data at the council level but Northern Ireland trends since 2007 show a steady increase in the prevalence of asthma and dementia and a marked increase in the prevalence of osteoporosis since 2013 when this data started being collected. The latter two diseases reflect the aging population.

Table 6.1.2 Prevalence of disease 2016

	Northern Ireland	Lisburn and Castlereagh
Registered List Size	1,951,068	112,089
Patients on the Coronary Heart Disease Register	74,525	4,118
Heart Disease Register: Raw Prevalence per 1,000 patients	38.2	36.7
Patients on the Heart Failure 1 Register	15,702	860
Heart Failure 1 Register: Raw Prevalence per 1,000 patients	8.1	7.7
Patients on the Heart Failure 3 Register	4,237	203
Heart Failure 3 Register: Raw Prevalence per 1,000 patients	2.2	1.8
Patients on the Stroke Register	36,020	2,228
Stroke Register: Raw Prevalence per 1,000 patients	18.5	19.9
Patients on the Hypertension Register	260,032	15,409
Hypertension Register: Raw Prevalence per 1,000 patients	133.28	137.47
Patients on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register	38,530	1,742
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Register: Raw Prevalence per 1,000 patients	19.8	15.5
Patients on the Cancer Register	42,454	2,566
Cancer Register: Raw Prevalence per 1,000 patients	21.8	22.9
Patients on the Mental Health Register	17,114	825
Mental Health Register: Raw Prevalence per 1,000 patients	8.8	7.4
Patients on the Asthma Register	117,613	6,984
Asthma Register: Raw Prevalence per 1,000 patients	60.3	62.3
Patients on the Dementia Register	13,617	816
Dementia Register: Raw Prevalence per 1,000 patients	7.0	7.3
Patients on the Atrial Fibrillation Register	32,701	1,947
Atrial Fibrillation Register: Raw Prevalence per 1,000 patients	16.8	17.4
Registered List Size: Aged 16+ years	1,562,645	89,021
Registered List Size: Aged 17+ years	1,538,417	87,653
Patients on the Diabetes Mellitus Register	88,305	5,071
Diabetes Mellitus Register: Raw Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 17+ years	57	58
Registered List Size: Aged 18+ years	1,513,482	86,260
Registered List Size: Aged 50+ years	652,734	39,018
Patients on the Osteoporosis Register	4,104	307
Osteoporosis Register: Raw Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 50+ years	6.3	7.9
Patients on the Rheumatoid Arthritis Register	11,899	641
Rheumatoid Arthritis Register: Raw Prevalence per 1,000 patients aged 16+ years	7.6	7.2

Source: Disease Prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework) (administrative geographies)

Physical activity

Physical activity has not been specifically recorded at a council level however at the Northern Ireland level it has increased from a very low level in 2011 of 34% to 53% in 2013. More detailed information for 2013/14 shows that 28% of people take very little exercise, women are less physically active, less than a fifth of adults do the recommended level of muscle strengthening exercise and only 14% of older people do the recommended amount of balance and coordination exercise. Belfast Health and Social Care Trust showed similar results to Northern Ireland and those in the South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust were somewhat more active however the level of activity is still far below recommended levels.

Table 6.1.3 Percentage of Population meeting Recommended Physical Activity levels 2013/14

	Less than 30 minutes of exercise per week	30-59 minutes per week	60-149 minutes per week	Meets recommendations of at least 150 minutes per week	All over 19 Meets recommended muscle strengthening exercise level - Twice per week.	Meet recommended balance and coordination exercise level - 10 minutes twice per week
	All respondents aged over 19					All over 65
Overall	28	5	14	53	18	14
Male	23	5	12	60	25	19
Female	32	5	15	48	14	10
Urban	28	5	14	53	20	15
Rural	29	6	14	51	16	12
Belfast	28	4	16	52	22	14
South Eastern HSCT	25	4	12	59	22	14

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland 2013/14

Data for time spent outdoors, based on 544 people in L&CCC, shows that there is a much greater level of outdoor activity than for Northern Ireland as a whole and L&CCC leads for this measure of physical activity.

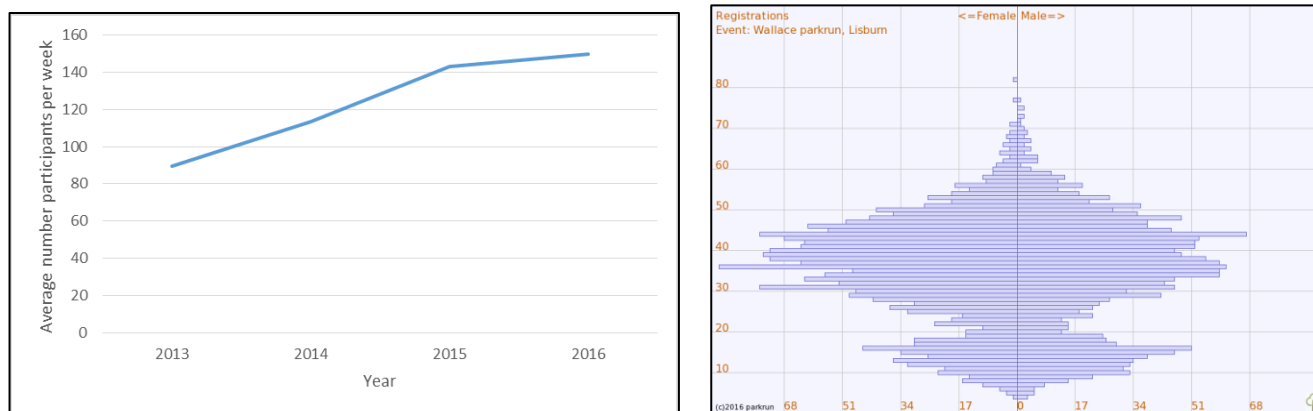
Table 6.1.4 Outdoor Leisure Time 2014/15

LGD2014	2014-2015			Base
	Persons spending leisure time outdoors: Once a week or more (%)	Persons spending leisure time outdoors: Less frequent than once a week (%)	Persons spending leisure time outdoors: Never (%)	
Northern Ireland	65	23	11	6628
Antrim and Newtownabbey	72	23	5	488
Ards and North Down	74	17	9	572
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	61	29	11	824
Belfast	63	25	12	1348
Causeway Coast and Glens	67	22	11	474
Derry City and Strabane	53	17	30	490
Fermanagh and Omagh	62	23	15	382
Lisburn and Castlereagh	76	22	3	544
Mid and East Antrim	75	21	4	491
Mid Ulster	56	32	13	457
Newry, Mourne and Down	65	23	12	558

Source: Continuous Household Survey via Central Survey Unit, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

There is a weekly parkrun running event at Wallace Park in Lisburn in the council area which shows an increase in this form of participation in physical activity. The spread by age and gender shows that this attracts substantial numbers of female participants.

Figure 6.1.2 Average weekly participants at Wallace parkrun and distribution by age and gender.



Source: wiki.parkrun.info

Children and physical activity

The following information is from A Question of Sport, Research Update 107, by Dirk Schubotz, Katrina Lloyd and Martina McKnight 2016⁸ and Are children getting the opportunities to realise their right to play?, Research Update 98, by Laura McQuade, Susan Kehoe and Lesley Emerson 2015⁹.

These found that almost one third of P7 children, but less than one in ten 16-year olds meet the target of 60 minutes of physical activity per day therefore there are large proportions of children who are not engaging regularly in physical activity. One in ten children felt they could not play freely with their friends in their community and children reported being able to play more freely with friends in school (84%), compared with being able to play with friends when in their communities or homes (77%). Children reported feeling safer when playing in school (89%), compared with feeling safe when playing in their communities or homes (73%). This reflects the findings of several UK studies¹⁰ which found, among other things, that a fifth of children did not play outside at all on an average day; less than one in 10 children regularly played in wild spaces compared to half of children a generation ago.

Diet

Health Survey Northern Ireland data suggest that over 2010 to 2016 there has been little change in the composition of the diet with for example 51% of respondents consuming biscuits and 28% consuming sweets and sugary fizzy drinks on most days of the week. The most recent data showed that 37% of respondents consume five or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day.

Infant related health

Measures relating to infant and associated maternal health are largely very positive for L&CCC in that it has the lowest rate of under 17 mothers, lowest proportion of mothers reporting as smokers and highest rate of breast feeding on discharge. In 2014, 32.2% of

⁸ <http://www.ark.ac.uk/publications/updates/update107.pdf>

⁹ <http://www.ark.ac.uk/publications/updates/update98.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/mar/25/three-quarters-of-uk-children-spend-less-time-outdoors-than-prison-inmates-survey>

children aged 0-2 years in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD were registered with a dentist compared to 28.6% for Northern Ireland rising to 76.7% of children aged 3-5 years which was again higher than the rate for Northern Ireland of 73.6%.

Noise

Trend data is not available as it was collected on the former council level. Data for previous councils show that the rate of complaints was lower than the Northern Ireland average rate.

The total number of noise complaints in Northern Ireland has remained fairly constant over the previous ten years, varying between 11,099 and 12,193. However a 10% reduction has been experienced in 2015/16 from the previous year and is the lowest number of complaints recorded since 2005. Analysis of the 2015/16 data reveals that domestic noise accounted for 79% of all complaints, followed by complaints relating to commerce and leisure (8%), noise in the street (7%) and industrial noise (2%); the proportion of noise complaints attributable to each category varies little year on year. For L&CCC there were 389 complaints in 2015/16 the top three sources, accounting for 84% of complaints, were noise from animals (254), Music Televisions Parties (49) and Other Neighbour Noise (24).

Providing care

In the 2011 census 12.5% of people in L&CCC provided unpaid care to family, friends, neighbours or others. This unpaid care only relates to long-term physical or mental ill-health/disability or problems related to old age.

Health Care Facilities and Ambulance Response Times

The area is covered by the two Health and Social Care Trusts, Belfast – covering Belfast and part of Castlereagh and South Eastern – covering North Down, Lisburn and part of Castlereagh. There are two major general hospitals at Lagan Valley Hospital and Ulster Hospital, Dundonald and Knockbracken Healthcare facility which provides in-patient services for people with mental health problems. The remainder of the Knockbracken estate is occupied by around thirty voluntary organisations who work in the healthcare field which brings benefits in integrating services.

The Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Area has three bases for ambulances, two at the general hospitals and Derriaghy Ambulance Station. Data published by NISRA in 2013 shows that the ambulance response time for L&CCC was 6 minutes 33 seconds ranking 4th place overall out of the 11 Councils, and similar to the Northern Ireland average of 6 minutes 48 seconds.

Inequalities

The Health Inequalities Regional Report 2016 compares trends in indicators of health across deprivation levels and between urban and rural populations. The data is at the Northern Ireland level and shows that for many indicators there is a large gap with significantly worse conditions for the most deprived. The largest inequality gaps were for teenage birth rate, admission rates for alcohol related causes, death due to drug misuse, alcohol related causes and smoking during pregnancy. The most notable widening of gaps were for teenage birth rate, smoking during pregnancy, death due to drug misuse and admissions for respiratory illness.

When comparing the rural population against the Northern Ireland population the rural population generally had better results for health indicators than those for the Northern

Ireland population. The measures where the rural population fared worse were elective inpatient admissions where the rate has declined but to a lesser extent than for the Northern Ireland average. Rural populations have a slightly higher prevalence of being overweight or obese. The median ambulance response time has increase for rural populations over 2011-15 from under 12 minutes to over 15 minutes compared with under 6 to over 9 minutes for the Northern Ireland population as a whole.

Health Survey Northern Ireland

Health Survey Northern Ireland is a Department of Health survey that has run every year from April 2010 across Northern Ireland. Only differences that are statistically significant are reported and results are based on responses from 4,144 individuals, it cannot be reported at Council level.

Some findings that can inform trends or provide a basis for future comparison are as follows. A decline in the general health rating was observed with increasing age, with respondents in the 75 years and over age group more than four times as likely to report 'bad' or 'very bad' health (13%).

Overall, three-quarters of adults (75%) felt there was something they could do to make their life healthier in one or more of the following ways.

Figure 6.1.3 How people feel they can make their life healthier



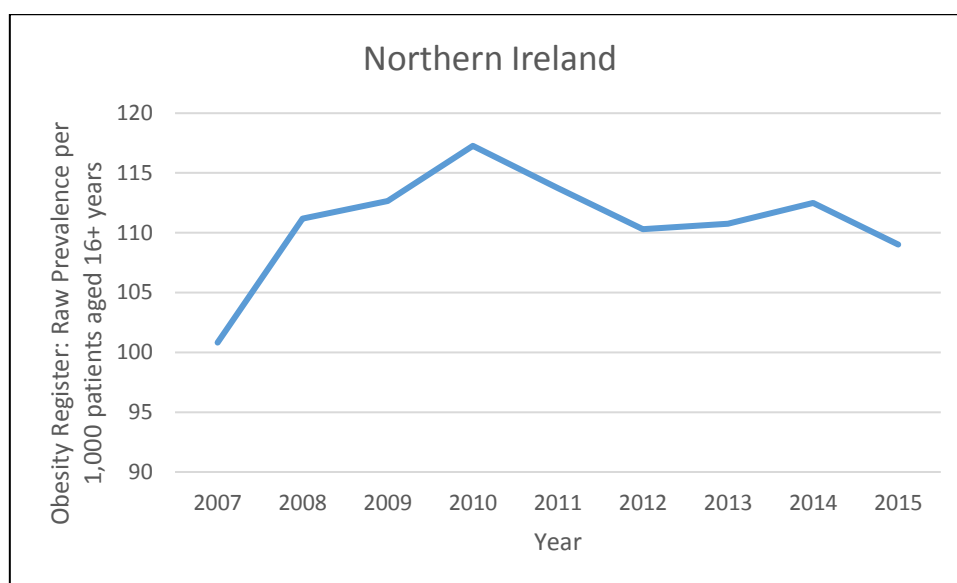
Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland

Around two-fifths of adults reported having a longstanding illness, with over two-thirds (69%) in the 75 years and over age group. Respondents in the most deprived areas were more likely to report a longstanding illness (49%) and of those 79% were likely to be limited by it, these being significantly higher than in the least deprived areas.

Around half of respondents (45%) reported having three to five people close to them that could be counted on if they had serious personal problems, while almost all respondents (98%) reported having at least one. Over a third of respondents aged 16 to 24 years (37%) stated it would be easy or very easy to get practical help from neighbours if they needed it. This rate increased with age reaching 71% for those aged 75 years and over.

Overall, 60% of adults were either overweight (35%) or obese (25%). The percentage of adults classed as obese or overweight has increased from the level of 56% reported in 1997, although has remained at a similar level since 2005/06. Globally, around 39% of adults aged 18 and over were overweight or obese in 2014, the equivalent for Europe was 58.6%. Of children (age 2 -15) 21% were classed as overweight and 7% as obese which has not changed since 2005/06. In L&CCC the prevalence for those on the obesity register in 2015 was 100.2 compared to 109 per 1000 for Northern Ireland and the third lowest rate for all councils. In conclusion, while the rate of obesity in L&CCC is relatively good in the Northern Ireland context, rates of overweight and obese people in Northern Ireland are high by global standards.

Figure 6.1.4 Over 16 Obesity prevalence Northern Ireland



Source: NINIS Disease Prevalence (Quality Outcomes Framework) (administrative geographies)

Mental Health

Around one-fifth (19%) of Health Survey respondents showed signs of a possible mental health problem (General Health Questionnaire 12 (GHQ-12) score >4), consistent with previous rates back to 2005/06. Respondents in the most deprived areas (30%) were twice as likely to record a high GHQ-12 score as those in the least deprived areas (15%).

Almost nine in every ten adults (88%) indicated they were ‘very satisfied’ or ‘satisfied’ with life in general however the rate for ‘very satisfied’ was 32% for the most deprived areas compared with 47% for the least deprived areas.

Safety

Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service¹¹ reported the following incidents in L&CCC for the period April 2012 to March 2015.

Table 6.1.5 NIFRS Incidents 2012/15

Incident	Number
Dwelling Fires	190
Fires in other buildings	149
Special Service Calls	293
Road Traffic Collisions	181
Vehicle Fires	165
Wild Fires	134

Source: NIFRS Fire and Rescue Service Information, L&CCC Community Planning Useful Information

Greenways

Plans for a network of greenways connecting towns and cities to the villages and countryside from east to west and north to south across all eleven councils are set out in Exercise –

¹¹ <https://www.lisburncastlereagh.gov.uk/resident/community-planning/community-planning-useful-information/northern-ireland-fire-rescue-service-information>

Explore – Enjoy: A Strategic Plan for Greenways¹², Department for Infrastructure, November 2016. This aims to bring back into use much of the disused railway network and give people ready access to a safe traffic-free environment for health, active travel and leisure. This Strategic Plan for Greenways identifies routes that should be explored to develop a Primary Greenway Network from which a Secondary Greenway Network could progressively extend across the region.

Primary routes through L&CCC will be Belfast to Craigavon and Belfast to Newtownards. It is reported in Department for Infrastructure Strategic Plan for Greenways¹³, Aecom in association with Sustrans, July 2016 that L&CCC suggested a number of proposals. The first would extend the Sustrans Route No.9 onwards from Sprucefield with proposed cycle routes that might connect from Union Locks and Sprucefield to Maze Long Kesh and beyond. The second proposal is a possible route onwards towards Moira and Portadown. It appears that there is a strip of land in public ownership along much of the M1 motorway, some paved and some not, which could provide an extension to the off road cycle network. There is also potential to create a blue and greenway route along the proposed route of the re-opened Lagan Navigation, which could be part of the larger route above or link to it. This Blueway/Greenway has potential to link into Waterways Ireland's overall strategy for the waterways for which they have responsibility beyond the Lagan. The Council also referred to a Carryduff to Belfast greenway and would view this favourably in terms of inclusion in the Strategic Plan for Greenways.

¹² <https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/infrastructure/exercise-explore-enjoy-a-strategic-plan-for-greenways-november-2016-final.pdf>

¹³ <https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/infrastructure/aecom-greenways-report.pdf>

Figure 6.1.5 Map of Primary and Secondary Greenway Routes



Source: Exercise – Explore – Enjoy: A Strategic Plan for Greenways, November 2016, Department for Infrastructure (Dfi)

Figure 6.1.5 illustrates strategic proposals by the Department for Infrastructure to develop or enhance greenways.

The Discussion Paper on Facilitating Economic Development includes a List of Tourism Assets many of which also provide opportunities for our residents to enjoy outdoor recreation.

6.1.3 Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Development Plan

Without a new LDP in place, the Regional Development Strategy (RDS), the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS), Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan (BMAP), relevant planning policy statements (PPSs), would all still be applied.

Some of the measures of health such as asthma may be exacerbated if there is no change or a deterioration in environmental conditions. While there are other environmental controls in place, the lack of a plan would mean that there is less opportunity to site development to reduce negative interactions between uses.

6.1.4 Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

- The population is predicted to rise to 157,300 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 L&CCC 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.
- L&CCC 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.

6.2 Housing

6.2.1 Review of Plans, Programmes and Policies

Good quality sustainable housing is a fundamental need of society and can make a significant positive contribution to the character of our built environment. It is the role of the Local Development Plan to proactively facilitate the delivery of homes to meet the full range of future housing needs.

Overarching policy recognises that a stable and sustainable housing market will provide high quality homes and support economic growth and prosperity. Good quality, sustainable housing supports wider society including the most disadvantaged who can be supported through the access to high quality social housing.

Good quality housing is essential to safety and well-being. Availability of appropriate housing and access to community and social services influences the independence and quality of life of older people. New homes should be capable of being lifetime homes and be built to wheelchair accessible standards. Good quality housing developments promote well-being and health improvement through design which encourages walking and cycling and use of open space for recreation. Fuel poverty can be tackled through housing design that aims to be energy efficient which also helps local air quality and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Regional policy recognises that housing growth needs to be managed to achieve sustainable patterns of residential development. This will be achieved through promoting more sustainable housing development within existing urban areas and ensuring that there is an adequate and available supply of quality housing for all. The needs of rural dwellers, those on low incomes, the vulnerable, the elderly, the disabled and the homeless should also be considered in housing policy.

Under the themes 'Community and Culture' in the Corporate Plan one priority is to 'promote and nurture a shared civic identity process to strengthen personal, social and economic well-being and to enhance the lives of people who work, live and socialise within the council area'. Connected to this the 'Place and Environment' theme has 'Create a positive, place to live work and visit and preserve the natural environment for the future' as a priority.

The Draft Community Plan was published in early 2017, and presents 'where we live' as one of its overarching themes. It states that 'Good housing is fundamental and this plan envisages a supply of suitable housing suited to a range of needs with diversity of tenure, appropriate size, accessibility and energy efficiency'. It aims for an outcome that ensures that all these elements come together in a way that helps build strong and resilient communities.

6.2.2 Baseline Information

This refers to the Development Plan Position Paper 2: Housing and Settlements April 2016 and to the Community Plan Baseline Report June 2016 (CP). Reference is made to further data from the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE), NISRA, and the Department for Communities and Department of Finance.

Households

L&CCC is projected to have an increasing proportion of Northern Ireland's population rising from 7.5% in 2012 to 7.8% in 2022 and 8.1% in 2037 which will further increase population density. Detailed baseline information on the number and type of households in L&CCC is presented in section 6.4 on Community and highlights that households with children are

projected to increase until 2023 and then decline. On the other hand there will be a steady increase in the number of households without children.

Existing Housing Stock

There are currently 52 settlements defined under BMAP in L&CCC, 1 city, 2 metropolitan areas, 3 towns, 13 villages and 33 small settlements. The total number of households in settlements in March 2015 was 45,549 (excluding dwellings in settlements with under 20 households).

The Northern Ireland Housing Stock statistics (published jointly by NISRA and LPS in June 2016) recorded a total of 57,956 dwellings in L&CCC in April 2016.

Housing Type and Tenure

L&CCC was the District Council area with the largest percentage increase in housing stock between 2008 and 2016 with an increase of 10.2%. L&CCC has a significantly higher percentage of semi-detached dwellings and slightly more detached dwellings than the Northern Ireland average. This is balanced by significantly fewer terrace houses and slightly fewer apartments.

Table 6.2.1: Number of Dwellings by Type – April 2016

District Council	Apartment	Detached	Semi-Detached	Terrace	Total Housing Stock
Lisburn and Castlereagh	5,391	21,974	17,312	13,279	57,956
	9%	38%	30%	23%	100%
Northern Ireland	82,548	276,816	192,216	224,946	776,527
	11%	36%	25%	29%	100%

Source: NI Valuation List

L&CCC in 2011 had a high rate of owner occupation at 75.8% compared to the Northern Ireland average of 67.5%. This had increased substantially from 2001 in Lisburn while it declined slightly in Castlereagh. Northern Ireland saw a 2% decline in home ownership in the same period. Social housing makes up 12.3% compared to the Northern Ireland average of 15%.

The private rented sector across Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council area has seen an increase in its tenure share between 2001 and 2011, from 2.6% to 9.1%, compared to 14% in 2011 for Northern Ireland. Local estate agents however report that there is strong demand for private rental accommodation across the council area which is anticipated to grow. Analysis of the distribution of the rental market in 2013 found that monthly rental costs were amongst the highest in Northern Ireland at £547 for Lisburn and £566 for Castlereagh. The message from this data is that trends in ownership vary within the L&CCC area and do not necessarily follow Northern Ireland trends.

Rural Dwellings

Of the 2015-16 approvals about a quarter were for new rural single dwellings however the rural dwelling approval rate of 84% is relatively low compared to other councils with the Northern Ireland average being 97%.

Social Housing

The social housing rental sector waiting list for 2015-16 was 2,247. The Unmet Social Housing Need Prospectus NIHE 2016 advises housing associations and developers on locations where

there is a shortage of programmed development sites to meet the projected social housing need at November 2015. The social housing need for L&CCC was 462, there was no unmet need for Irish Traveller homes. The projected social housing need for 2015-2020 is for 800 units. The majority of this is required in Lisburn North (317) and Lisburn City (204) with other areas of significant need being Newtownbreda and Lambeg. There is also need in towns such as Glenavy, and Hillsborough.

Housing Stress and Homelessness

There were 2,247 general social housing waiting list applications at March 2015. 53% of these applications were in housing stress. There were 1,711 homeless presenters, and 942 homeless acceptances. Two thirds of those in housing stress are single, elderly and small adult households. The number of presenters has declined however the demand for social housing is not fully met and in the order of 250 households are placed in temporary accommodation annually. The number of rural applicants in housing stress has been in the order of 150 each year since 2013. The number of repossessions increased from 2010 to over 100 in 2013 although this declined the following year.

Affordable Housing

Housing Market Review and Perspectives 2014 – 2017 reports that, while affordability has improved significantly in recent years across most housing market areas, there remain strong affordability pressures in L&CCC therefore lack of housing supply is an important factor. Affordability for first time buyers in L&CCC decreased from 39% in 2010 to 31% in 2012.

The house price index shows that the standardised price for L&CCC is the highest for Northern Ireland.

Table 6.2.2: Northern Ireland House Price Index Quarter 3 2016 (administrative geographies)

LGD2014	Index (Quarter 3 2016)	Percentage Change on Previous Quarter	Percentage Change over 12 months	Standardised Price (Quarter 3 2016)
Lisburn and Castlereagh	111.2	0.0%	5.9%	£149,269
Ards and North Down	106.4	0.1%	2.1%	£142,826
Antrim and Newtownabbey	113.3	1.8%	7.3%	£130,268
Newry, Mourne and Down	114.8	3.9%	6.3%	£129,142
Causeway Coast and Glens	115.4	2.0%	4.9%	£124,574
Mid Ulster	110.1	3.6%	5.7%	£123,102
Belfast	111.6	-0.9%	4.5%	£117,897
Mid and East Antrim	113.8	1.2%	8.5%	£117,849
Fermanagh and Omagh	117.9	2.8%	6.4%	£112,980
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	111.2	-0.9%	5.3%	£109,654
Derry City and Strabane	110.6	2.2%	6.7%	£104,689
Northern Ireland	111.9	0.8%	5.4%	£124,093

Source: NISRA Northern Ireland House Price Index Quarter 3 2016 (administrative geographies)

Fuel Poverty

A fuel poor household is one needing to spend in excess of 10% of its household income on all fuel use to achieve a satisfactory standard of warmth. It assesses the ability to meet all domestic energy costs including space and water heating, cooking, lights and appliances.

The NIHE House Condition Survey (HCS) 2011 provided a comprehensive picture of the dwelling stock and its condition in 2011 for Northern Ireland and each of the 26 District Councils. This survey estimated that 42.0% of households in Northern Ireland were in fuel poverty. For households where the Household Reference Person was aged 60-74 years, 52%

of households were in fuel poverty rising to 66% where the Household Reference Person was aged 75+ years. The survey classified between 38% and 42% of homes in L&CCC as being in fuel poverty.

Table 6.2.3: Housing Conditions Survey 2011

LGDDName	Number of Dwellings	Percent of Non Decent Homes	Percent of Unfitness	Number of Households	Percent of Fuel Poor
Antrim	20,980	9-11%	4%	19,709	38 - 42%
Ards	33,550	12-13%	4%	30,964	38 - 42%
Armagh	23,179	14%	5%	21,216	43 - 46%
Ballymena	28,648	12-13%	6%	20,270	47 - 51%
Ballymoney	12,202	9-11%	5%	11,424	52 - 56%
Banbridge	19,367	12-13%	4%	17,975	38 - 42%
Belfast	123,583	14%	5%	151,567	32 - 37%
Carrickfergus	18,644	5-8%	5%	13,234	43 - 46%
Castlereagh	28,723	5-8%	3%	27,254	38 - 42%
Coleraine	27,910	5-8%	4%	23,332	52 - 56%
Cookstown	15,122	15-16%	7%	10,543	52 - 56%
Craigavon	37,907	9-11%	4%	35,297	38 - 42%
Derry	43,062	5-8%	4%	40,468	47 - 51%
Down	28,353	14%	4%	25,745	43 - 46%
Dungannon	23,765	14%	7%	16,560	47 - 51%
Fermanagh	27,859	15-16%	7%	18,840	52 - 56%
Larne	15,891	14%	7%	10,859	52 - 56%
Limavady	12,934	5-8%	4%	12,007	47 - 51%
Lisburn	47,790	9-11%	4%	44,913	38 - 42%
Magherafelt	17,233	15-16%	7%	12,282	47 - 51%
Moyle	8,133	12-13%	5%	6,560	52 - 56%
Newry and Mourne	36,926	12-13%	5%	34,406	43 - 46%
Newtownabbey	35,367	5-8%	3%	33,371	38 - 42%
North Down	35,125	9-11%	3%	32,679	38 - 42%
Omagh	21,829	14%	7%	15,059	52 - 56%
Strabane	15,900	9-11%	4%	14,708	52 - 56%

Source: NIHE 2011

Living Environment Deprivation - Housing Access and Housing Quality

The Northern Ireland Deprivation Measure 2010: Living Environment Domain identifies areas experiencing deprivation in terms of the quality of housing, access to suitable housing and the outdoor physical environment. It comprises four indicators: the number of houses failing the Decent Homes Standard; number of houses failing the Housing Health and Safety Rating System; Number of Homelessness acceptances; and Outdoor Physical Environment which is a function of housing age, type and settlement band.

Within L&CCC those areas which are within the most deprived 10% of Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland based on the Living Environment Domain are Old Warren, Lagan Valley 2, Tonnagh and Hilden 2. Housing access is an issue for all these areas.

Table 6.2.4: Northern Ireland Deprivation Measure 2010: Living Environment Domain

	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank	Living Environment Domain Rank	Living Environment Domain - Housing Quality Sub-Domain Rank	Living Environment Domain - Housing Access Sub-Domain Rank	Living Environment Domain - Outdoor Physical Environment Sub-Domain Rank
Old Warren	85	54	822	10	80
Lagan Valley 2	300	58	621	3	193
Tonagh	192	72	547	28	96
Hilden 2	227	80	414	61	81
Hilden 1	299	105	443	102	70
Seymour Hill	386	113	404	121	82
Lambeg 2	304	125	440	103	104
Lagan Valley 1	231	148	846	45	163
Hillhall 1	145	175	799	74	149
Ballinderry 1	674	223	51	303	875
Blaris 1	528	236	649	178	145
Lambeg 1	637	243	769	172	135
Knockmore 1	550	255	833	71	320
Enler	246	270	850	149	178
Carrowreagh 2	323	286	874	187	157
Graham's Bridge	350	292	637	164	258
Knockmore 2	310	304	877	169	197
Derryaghy 3	465	305	623	225	212
Ballymacoss 2	495	306	832	129	273
Newtownbreda	706	318	617	140	373
Ballymacbrennan 2	755	325	42	809	887
Ballymacbrennan 1	730	389	65	824	885

KEY  51 | 10% most deprived  850 | 10% most deprived

Source: NISRA 2010

Unfit dwellings

The 2011 Housing Condition Survey shows a small increase in unfitness across Northern Ireland associated with an increase in the rate of vacancy, particularly in isolated rural areas. In 2011 the respective levels of unfit homes were 3% in Castlereagh and 4% in Lisburn. 'Decent homes' considers a range of factors beyond unfitness including meeting modern standards. Those houses that failed to meet this standard were 5-8% and 9-11% respectively in the legacy councils. These are in the lower part of the range for all councils however housing condition is a consideration in planning policy and provision for housing. Vacant housing in 2011 was 4% of all housing stock in Castlereagh and 5% in Lisburn compared to 6% for Northern Ireland.

Land Supply

Currently 340 hectares of zoned housing land is still remaining for development in Lisburn City, the two Metropolitan Areas of Lisburn and Castlereagh, and the towns of Carryduff, Hillsborough/Culcavy and Moira. In addition 91 hectares of land is committed for housing outside the housing zonings in these settlements. There are currently 25 hectares of land designated as Housing Policy Area Land remaining in all the villages and an additional 24 hectares committed for housing. The small settlements have mostly limited land remaining for housing consisting of infill sites and rounding-off. Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Development Plan

6.2.3 Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Development Plan

Without a new LDP in place, the RDS, SPPS, BMAP and relevant PPSs, would all still be applied.

Under such a scenario there would be less opportunity to consider current zonings for housing and adapt to meet the areas of greatest need. There would also be less opportunity

to design housing policy to accommodate the changing demography of the Council area and the identified social housing need for more single elderly and small adult households.

While the 2015 BMAP is up to date it was not prepared in the context of the new council areas and does not reflect the economic growth and social development for our area. Therefore in the absence of a new plan there is a risk that policies and provision for development will not reflect the needs of our council area or support delivery of our community plan. A new plan brings an opportunity to develop a plan led system and to reflect the most recent strategies.

Applying sustainability appraisal will enable a more strategic and balanced plan for the future. Considerations for future housing include the availability of or capacity to provide necessary infrastructure, energy efficiency, a good quality environment, accessibility to employment and services, and to forms of transport that reduce reliance on private cars and social considerations such as the vitality of towns and provision of care.

6.2.4 Key Sustainability 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 L&CCC 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.

6.3 Education and Skills

6.3.1 Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

Good educational and skills outcomes support people to succeed economically, have better life chances and opportunities for better health. Overarching policies recognise that the education and skills levels of the population must improve in order to meet the needs of communities and businesses. This will allow businesses to make use of opportunities for regional and global trade, and will help create conditions for increased high quality employment.

Furthermore, low educational attainment and low skills levels significantly constrain life chances and increase the risk of poverty and poor health. Significant inequality in educational attainment exists within Northern Ireland. Access to high quality education and skills training can be increased with co-operation between statutory agencies and other institutions.

Education is one of the most significant investments in developing the individual, society and the economy and the overall vision of the Department of Education (the Department) is to see “every young person achieving to his or her full potential at each stage of his or her development”. Recent regional policy has recognised the impact of the attainment ‘gap’ which exists in Northern Ireland, and aims to introduce measures to ensure that all communities are able to take up the opportunities provided through high educational attainment.

In recent years there have been a number of influential publications which set out, for all those involved in the education sector, a challenge to consider new approaches. This includes sharing facilities which would promote a more cohesive and tolerant society and assist a better use of the resources available for education.

In 2009 the Department of Education introduced the Sustainable Schools Policy followed by a Planning process in 2011 which is designed to address the long-term primary school needs from 2012-2025. The overall output of these is the assessment of schools against a set of criteria for sustainable enrolment levels, delivery of quality education and financial sustainability.

Within a land use planning context, LDPs should allocate sufficient land to meet the anticipated educational needs of the community, and should recognise town centres as important hubs for a range of uses which include education.

Within a rural context, policy requires that people who live in the countryside also have opportunities to access high quality education. Rural areas will need sufficient land allocated to meet their needs in terms of education.

The L&CCC Corporate Plan recognises that educational facilities are an important contribution to quality of life in our Council area. Within the theme of Community and Culture the Corporate Plan identifies the role that council facilities can play as local developmental, education and entertainment hubs. It further recognises that the Education Sector is a partner in delivery of our strategic themes.

The Corporate Plan's Theme 2 on Economy also identifies that a skilled workforce is central to the health of the economy as businesses increasingly need well qualified people. It further considers the positive role in quality of life that skills enhancement brings, which can open up opportunities for rewarding and meaningful employment for people.

The Council's Draft Community Plan, states that a hallmark of a good society is the priority it attaches to giving everyone the best start in life. Its first theme is Children and Young People which has an aim that children and young people receive the support they need to achieve their full potential.

6.3.2 Baseline information

A detailed baseline of information is presented in the paper Local Development Plan Position Paper 14: Education, Health and Community Facilities Paper, September 2015.

The Department of Education (DE) has overall responsibility for education policy. The Department of Education's main areas of responsibility cover pre-school, primary, post-primary and special education; the youth service; the promotion of community relations within and between schools; and teacher education and salaries. Its primary statutory duty is to promote the education of the people of Northern Ireland and to ensure the effective implementation of education policy.

In addition, a single Education Authority (EA) was established on the 1st April 2015 to replace the five Education and Library Boards and the Staff Commission for Education and Library Boards and now oversees the delivery of education, youth and library services throughout Northern Ireland.

Within the context of Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council area, the South Eastern Regional Office of the Education Authority, the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS), the Northern Ireland Council for Integrated Education (NICIE) are the key players for school age education.

Pre-school and Primary School Education

There were 635 pupils enrolled in pre-schools in L&CCC in 2015/16. In the same year, there were 810 pupils enrolled in nursery classes, and 180 in nursery schools in the council area. In 2015/16 in L&CCC, there were 11,740 pupils in primary schools and 1,862 unfilled places¹⁴ in primary schools. According to Department of Education for Northern Ireland, the average primary school class size has slightly risen from 25.3 in 2013/14, to 26.3 in 2015/2016.

In 2012/13, 78.5% of pupils in L&CCC had achieved level 4 or above in communication in English compared to an NI average of 77.1%, while 78.7% of pupils achieved level 4 or above in using Maths while the NI average was 78.5%.

Post Primary Education

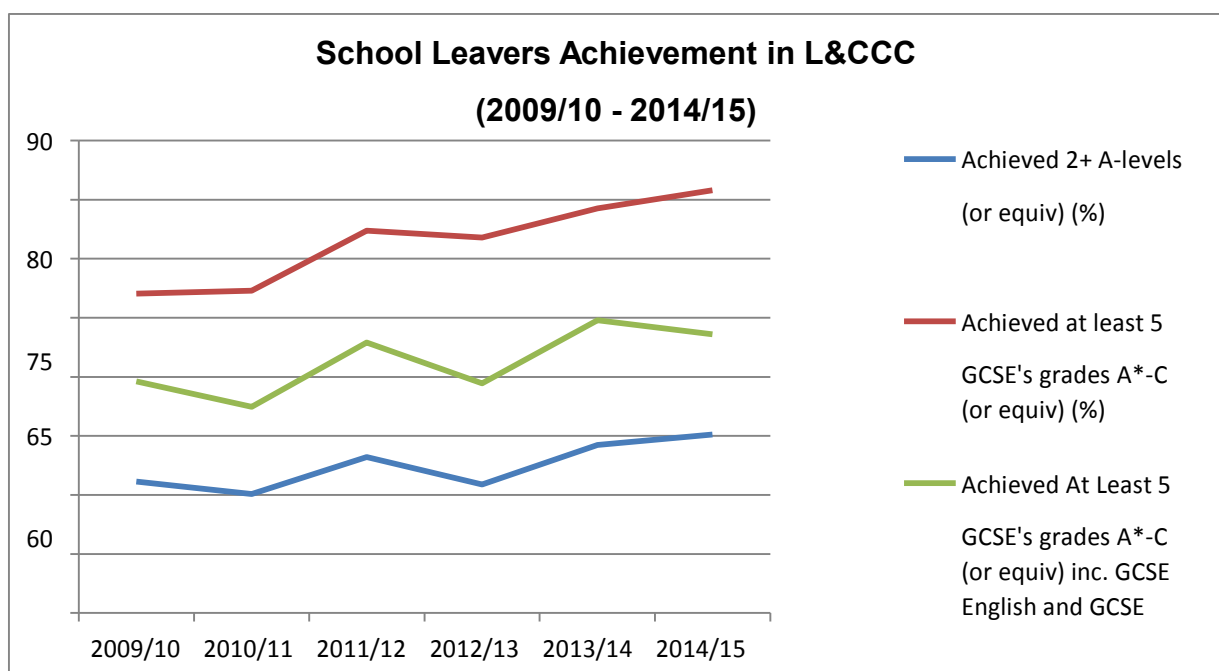
10,184 children resident in the Council area in 2015/16 attended Post-primary school. There were 7,080 pupils in post-primary schools with 1,047 unfilled places. 45% of those attended

¹⁴ The figures have been derived from the approved enrolment number of each school for the 2015/16 school year against the actual enrolment at the 2015/16 school census date (10 October 2015).

post-primary school in the Council area and the rest travelled outside of the Council area. 43% went to Belfast, and the remainder went to Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon (5%), Newry, Mourne and Down (4%), and Ards and North Down (2%). This out-migration was more prominent in the grammar sector where 70% of resident children were educated outside of the Council area, compared to 32% of secondary school children.

Figure 6.3.1 shows School Leavers Achievement in the Council area, between 2009/2010 and 2014/15. It shows an overall upwards trend in GCSE (for all subjects) and A Level attainment. The GCSE attainment for five subjects including English and Maths is considered a good test of overall academic achievement, and this has shown the greatest fluctuation since 2009/10. It is currently sitting at just below 75% of children, for the Council area overall. The Northern Ireland average for the 2014/2015 year is 66%.

Figure 6.3.1 School Leavers Achievement in L&CCC 2009/10-2014-25

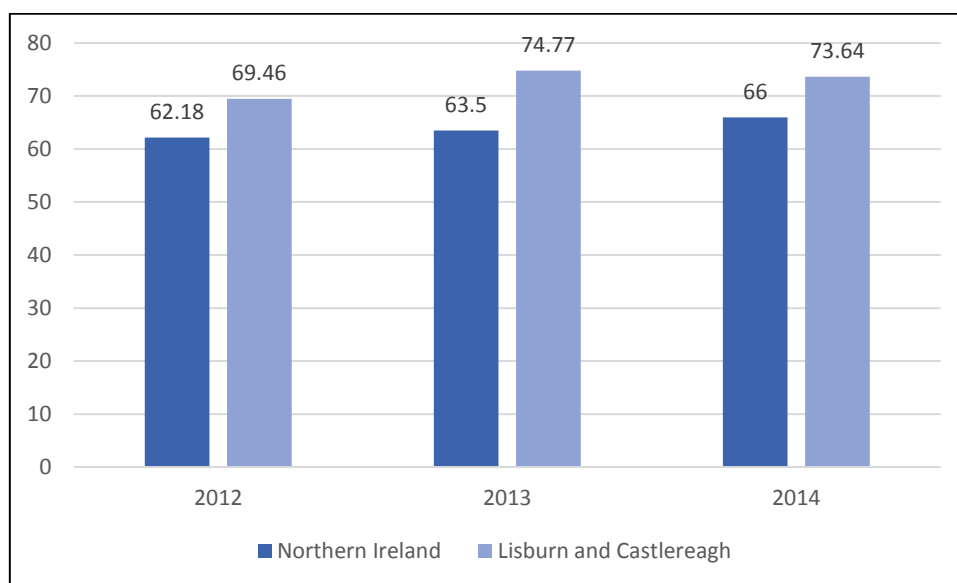


Source: Department of Education Northern Ireland

Attainment variation

The Council area has overall demonstrated a high level of achievement in post-primary qualifications, as demonstrated in Figure 6.3.2.

Figure 6.3.2 School leavers: Achieved 5 GCSE's A*-C (or equivalent) including GCSE English and GCSE Maths % in 2012-2014 for L&CCC and Northern Ireland.



Source: NINIS

However if we consider the same data set for individual DEA's in 2014 where the average for the council area was 73.64% children we see a variation and Lisburn South falls below the NI average for that year.

Figure 6.3.3 School leavers: Achieved 5 GCSE's A*-C (or equivalent) including GCSE English and GCSE Maths % in 2012-2014 for DEAs in L&CCC

District Electoral Area	Achieved 5 GCSE's A*-C (or equivalent) including GCSE English and GCSE Maths % in 2014/2015.
Lisburn South	58.9
Lisburn North	67.3
Killultagh	76.1
Downshire West	70.8
Downshire East	80.1
Castlereagh South	84.7
Castlereagh East	72.9

Source: NINIS

Travel to school

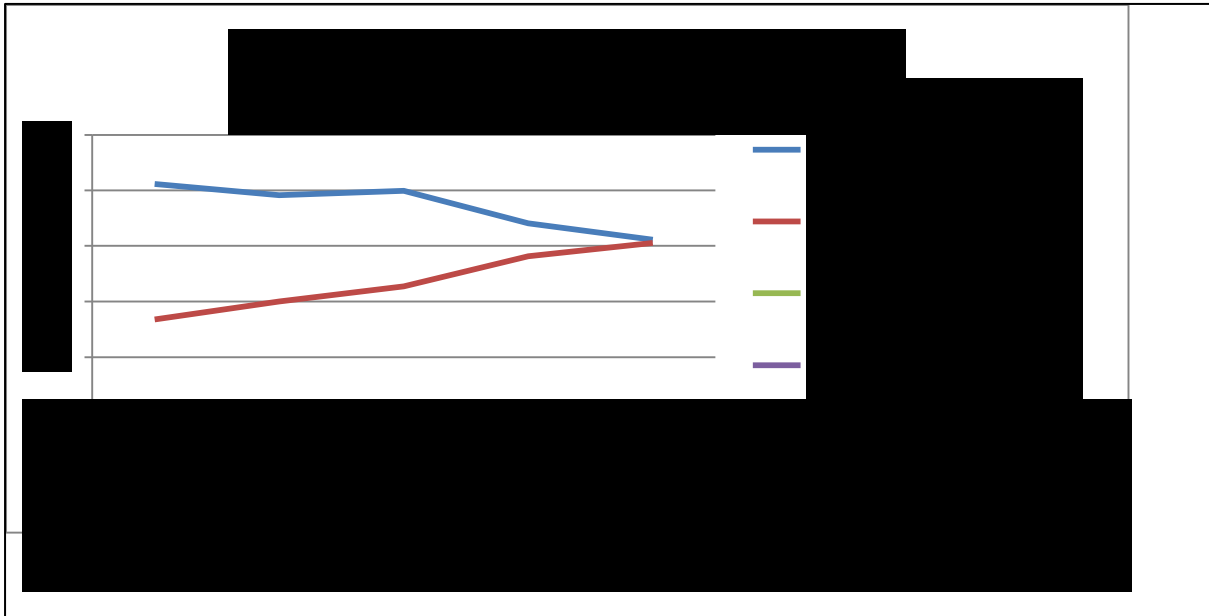
The Community Plan baseline consider the location of school attended for primary and post primary for children resident in the L&CCC area. It found that in 2015/16 85% of primary school children attend school in the council area, but only 45% of post primary children do so.

Higher and Further Education

In terms of school leavers destinations, as presented in Figure 6.3.3, there has been a decline in the percentage of young people choosing to continue study within Higher Education, since 2011/12. However since 2009/10 there has been a steady increase in the number of students continuing their studies in Further Education. The percentage of people going into training

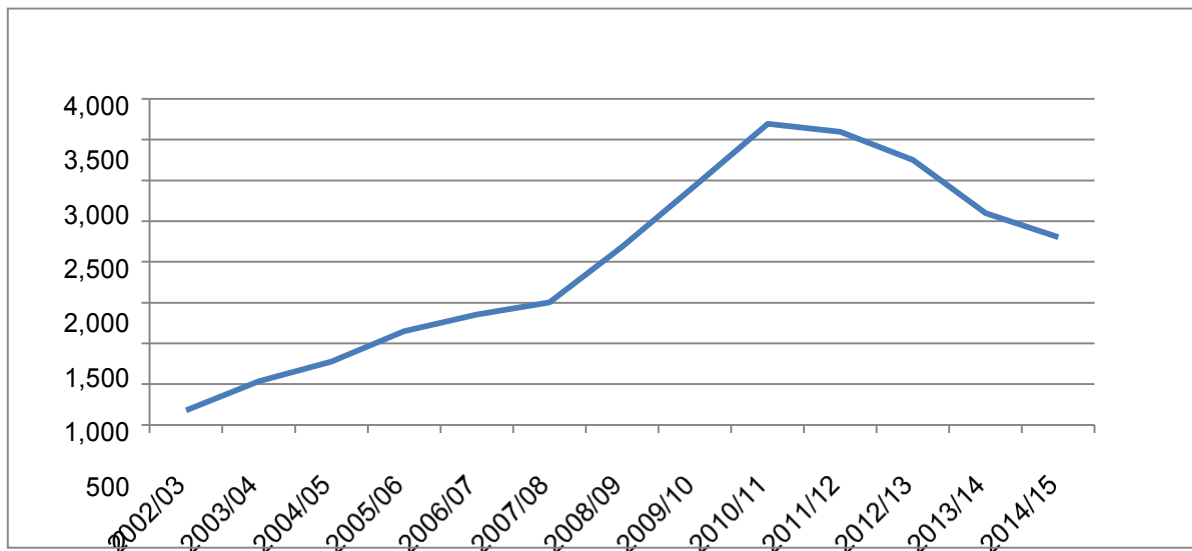
has stayed fairly constant, although it does appear to be reducing. Those option for employment straight from school remains fairly constant, and unemployment/unknown similarly constant.

Figure 6.3.3 School leaver’s destinations in L&CCC 2009/10-2013/14



Source: Department of Education Northern Ireland

Figure 6.3.5 Essential Skills Enrolments (2002/03 - 2014/15)



Source: DEL

There were 2,304 enrolments in essential skills in 2014/15. The number rose steadily from 2002/03 to 2010/11 but has fallen each year since then.

In 2014/15, there were 10,406 enrolments in Further Education (FE) from students resident in L&CCC. 52% were male, and 48% female. 16% were full-time enrolments.

Higher Education Enrolments

There were 5,445 enrolments in Higher Education (HE) Institutions by students from L&CCC in 2014/15. 46% were male, and 54% female. 70% were studying full-time.

Higher Education Qualifications

In 2014/15, 1,500 students from L&CCC attained a Higher Education qualification, 64% gaining a qualification from an NI institution. Over three quarters (78%) studied full-time

Training and Employment

In 2015 in L&CCC there were 247 participants on the Training for Success programme, 502 on Apprenticeships NI and 1,268 Steps 2 Success referrals.

6.3.3 Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Development Plan

Without the LDP in place, the RDS, SPPS, BMAP and relevant PPSs, would all still be applied. Stakeholder consultation would also continue to inform decisions. There could however be less opportunity to consider school sustainability and access to all levels of education in relation to settlement pattern.

6.3.4 Key Sustainability Issues

- In some areas of the Council area, 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 Council area has a high level of educational achievement at all levels this is not consistent between DEAs.
- Amongst post-primary schools there is a high level of daily commuting to attend school.

6.4 Community

6.4.1 Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

An understanding of changes in the makeup of the population informs future needs for the plan area for housing, employment, infrastructure, facilities and amenities. Models of the future population take account of other policies, net migration and, for example, health initiatives, which are likely to have an influence on births, deaths. A consistent requirement of policies related to the various demographic groups is the need to incorporate equality of treatment and opportunity.

Delivering Social Change seeks to reduce inequalities, often through targeted approaches, and the draft Programme for Government includes an outcome that 'We have a more equal society' which includes measures to reduce poverty, health and educational inequality and also relates to employment.

The Regional Strategic Objective of the SPPS 'sustain a vibrant rural community by supporting rural economic development of an appropriate nature and scale' is representative of regional rural policy. It seeks to enable people to live and work in rural communities with reasonable provision of facilities while retaining the intrinsic character and value of our countryside and small communities. This echoes the Rural White Paper Action Plan which also refers to improved infrastructure, transport and key services; strong community infrastructure which can avail of economic, social and cultural opportunities; and better linkages between rural and urban areas.

Together: Building a United Community has a vision for 'a united community, based on equality of opportunity, the desirability of good relations and reconciliation - one which is strengthened by its diversity, where cultural expression is celebrated and embraced and where everyone can live, learn, work and socialise together, free from prejudice, hate and intolerance'. It includes a commitment to create a 10-year Programme to reduce, and remove by 2023, all interface barriers including an Interface Barrier Support Package.

The Community Safety Action Plan includes an action for Councils: to support a sense of pride and ownership within neighbourhoods, deter anti-social behaviour and to address growing amenity problems associated with dilapidated or unsightly buildings and neglected sites.

Our Corporate Plan is centred on our community with one of our five themes being 'Community and Culture'. The following priorities are those which are most relevant to the Local Development Plan.

- Promote and encourage inclusivity through the introduction of appropriate plans and strategies to ensure that L&CCC meet the needs of different groups within the community
- Create a sense of place by designing and delivering a holistic organisation between Lisburn & Castlereagh, urban and rural areas with an emphasis on the customer and customer experience
- Develop a facilitative role for the council using evidenced based approach, we will empower the community and support the needs of the community through citizen engagement
- Lead on Community Planning to develop and implement a shared vision for the area

- Support and promote Community Development and nurture a shared civic identity, ensuring people-centred services that enables our community/voluntary sector to play an active role in shaping and developing their communities and place.
- Promote and nurture a shared civic identity process to strengthen personal, social and economic well-being and to enhance the lives of people who work, live and socialise within the council area

6.4.1 Baseline information

The following summary of baseline data is primarily informed by the following evidence collected by our council.

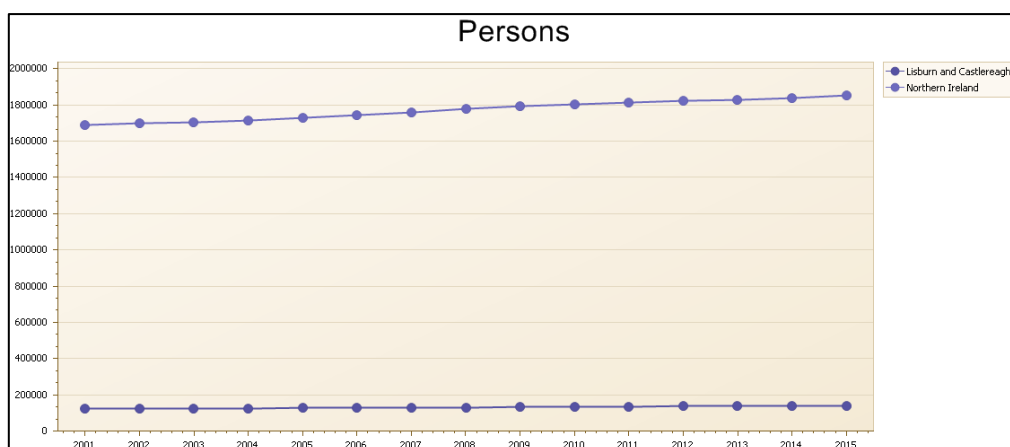
- Position Paper 1: Population and Growth - September 2015. (PP1)
- CP Baseline Report June 2016 (CP)
- Position Paper 14: Education, Health, Community & Cultural Facilities September 2015 (PP14)

Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service data in general and its Area Profile for L&CCC at December 2016 have been important data sources. The baseline data also refers to the 2011 Equality Awareness Survey which measured attitudes towards specific equality groups and perceptions and experiences of unfair treatment. The survey of over 1000 people followed a similar structure and content to that of the Commission’s previous Equality Awareness Surveys (2008 and 2005).

Population

What the data tells us about population change is summarised here however the impact on housing is considered in more detail in 6.2. The rate of population growth for L&CCC has been lower than that for Northern Ireland as a whole.

Figure 6.4.1 Population Growth 2001 – 2015



Source NISRA Population Totals (administrative geographies)

Trends in population (CP) show the age structure changing and models indicate that this will continue. 17% of the current population is 65 or over with this projected to increase to 20% by 2025 and 22% by 2030.

The 2015 population density (279 persons/km²) is the third highest after Belfast and Ards and North Down and therefore is high in relation to the Northern Ireland average of 136.5 persons/km² which may mean greater pressure on the environment.

Table 6.4.1 Population Change 2001 – 2015 showing Super Output Areas with the greatest change.

	2001	2015	2001-2015
	Persons	Persons	%Change
Ballymacoss 3	2213	3998	81%
Knockmore 1	1861	3048	64%
Glenavy 1	1977	3145	59%
Ballymacoss 1	1652	2559	55%
Ballymacoss 2	1577	2440	55%
Maghaberry 1	1784	2652	49%
Carrowreagh 1	2121	2967	40%
Blaris 2	1328	1841	39%
Ballinderry 2	2128	2926	38%
Derriagh 3	3074	4226	37%
Enler	2675	2585	-3%
Dundonald 2	1492	1435	-4%
Hilden 2	1411	1340	-5%
Ballymacash 1	2335	2180	-7%
Moneyreagh 2	2072	1913	-8%
Lisnagarvey	2815	2543	-10%
Knockbracken 2	1645	1482	-10%
Knockmore 2	1689	1508	-11%
Magheralave 1	1902	1537	-19%
Wallace Park 1	2052	1332	-35%

Source NISRA Population Totals (administrative geographies)

Population growth over all has been lower than the average for Northern Ireland however some areas have seen very high levels of growth for example Ballymacoss 3 where the population has almost doubled since 2001 and some have shown a decline.

Religious belief

On Census Day, 27th March 2011, 24% of the L&CCC resident population belonged to or were brought up in the Catholic religion and 67% belonged to or were brought up in a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)' religion. 1% belonged to other religions and 8% recorded none.

Table 6.4.2 Religion L&CCC in comparison to Northern Ireland

DEA2014	2011					
	All usual residents	Religion: Catholic (%)	Protestant & other Christian (including Christian related) %	Religion: Other religions (%)	Religion: No religion (%)	Religion: Religion not stated (%)
Northern Ireland	1810863	40.76	41.56	0.82	10.11	6.75
CASTLEREAGH EAST	18477	4.18	71.96	1.02	17.29	5.54
CASTLEREAGH SOUTH	22987	41.29	37.46	1.4	14.75	5.11
DOWNSHIRE EAST	15889	10.33	69.64	0.78	14.14	5.11
DOWNSHIRE WEST	15750	13.33	67.31	0.99	13.47	4.9
KILLULTAGH	19049	30.64	51.75	0.64	12.48	4.5
LISBURN NORTH	21174	22.08	54.65	1.12	15.78	6.36
LISBURN SOUTH	21515	18.73	58.49	0.8	14.84	7.13
Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD	134841	21.17	57.54	0.98	14.73	5.58

Source: NISRA Census 2011

The proportion of Catholics was much lower than the Northern Ireland level and Protestant and other Christians much higher. Those of other religions were a similar percentage to Northern Ireland and the number reporting no religion was significantly higher. Looking at District Electoral Area there are relatively similar numbers of the main religious groups in Castlereagh South whereas Catholics represented less 5% of the population in Castlereagh South. The 2011 Equality Awareness Survey reported that 7% perceived those from a different religion in an unfavourable light.

Political opinion

Position Paper 1 reports on political opinion based on former council areas at 2011. This shows that the level of support for unionist parties was much higher than for nationalist and other parties or independents. There is likely to be variation across the council area.

Racial group

On Census Day 27th March 2011, in L&CCC 2.39% of the resident population were from an ethnic minority population (including Irish Traveller); and the remaining 97.61% were white.

Table 6.4.3 Ethnic Group L&CCC in comparison to Northern Ireland

LGD2014	Northern Ireland	Lisburn and Castlereagh
Ethnic group: White (%)	98.21	97.61
Ethnic group: Chinese (%)	0.35	0.51
Ethnic group: Irish Traveller (%)	0.07	0.03
Ethnic group: Indian (%)	0.34	0.49
Ethnic group: Pakistani (%)	0.06	0.08
Ethnic group: Bangladeshi (%)	0.03	0.03
Ethnic group: Other Asian (%)	0.28	0.47
Ethnic group: Black Caribbean (%)	0.02	0.02
Ethnic group: Black African (%)	0.13	0.15
Ethnic group: Black other (%)	0.05	0.04
Ethnic group: Mixed (%)	0.33	0.41
Ethnic group: Other (%)	0.13	0.15

Source NISRA Census 2011

Table 6.4.3 presents 2011 data on ethnicity and 6.4.4 on country of birth. This shows that the non-white population of 2.39% is higher than the Northern Ireland level of 1.79% and the Chinese, Indian and Other Asian groups have significantly higher representation than elsewhere in Northern Ireland. The 2011 Census recorded 35 Irish Travellers in the L&CCC area.

L&CCC has a similar proportion (to Northern Ireland) of its population born outside Northern Ireland (11.3%). The 2011 Equality Awareness Survey found that, although attitudes towards the different groups were generally positive, negative attitudes existed towards Travellers (30%) and Eastern European migrant workers (21%).

Table 6.4.4 Country of birth L&CCC in comparison to Northern Ireland

LGD2014	Northern Ireland	Lisburn and Castlereagh
All usual residents	1810863	134841
Country of birth: Northern Ireland (%)	88.84	88.72
Country of birth: England (%)	3.57	4.31
Country of birth: Scotland (%)	0.85	1.03
Country of birth: Wales (%)	0.14	0.2
Country of birth: Republic of Ireland (%)	2.09	1.44
Country of birth: Other EU: Member countries prior to 2004 expansion (%)	0.54	0.61
Country of birth: Other EU: Accession countries 2004 onwards (%)	1.97	1.18
Country of birth: Other (%)	1.99	2.5

Source: NISRA Census 2011

Marital status

Table 10 in PP1 presents 2011 data on marital status. This shows that L&CCC had 5.5% less single people (30.65%) corresponding with 5.5% more married people (57.15%) compared to the Northern Ireland averages. The proportion of divorced (5.52%) and widowed (6.68%) was close to that for Northern Ireland.

Sexual orientation

Data on sexual orientation is not available at L&CCC level and there are no direct measures therefore while it can be assumed that the population includes lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons there is no indicator of the proportion of the population represented by these groups. The 2011 Equality Awareness Survey did illustrate negative attitudes towards transgender persons (22%) and although negative attitudes towards lesbian, gay or bisexual persons decreased from 21% in 2008 to 15% in 2011 the change was to neutral rather than positive views.

Men and women

Table 7 of Position Paper 1 presents the gender structure for L&CCC which shows a slightly higher (51.2%) proportion of females compared with Northern Ireland as a whole (51%). The health data (Table 8) shows that both male and female life expectancy is slightly higher than the Northern Ireland average.

Persons with a disability and persons without

Sections 4.24 to 4.27 of Position Paper 1 reports on data relating to disability for L&CCC. Overall, the health of the area is improving but over 1 in 5 residents (20.69%) in L&CCC suffer from a limiting long term illness. There are likely to be discrepancies across L&CCC reflecting differences in the age composition and deprivation.

Table 6.4.5 Disability Free Life Expectancy Northern Ireland

	Male	Female
2008-2010	61.3	62.7
2009-2011	61.1	62.3
2010-2012	60.2	60.8

Source: NISRA Disability Free Life Expectancy (administrative geographies)

Persons with dependants and persons without

Sections 4.16 to 4.17 of Position Paper 1 reports on data relating to households with dependent children for L&CCC. Table 12 presents census data for households with dependent children which have decreased from 46.32% in 1981 to 34.5% in 2011 which was slightly above the NI Average.

The following Figures 6.4.2 to 6.4.5 illustrate trends in households with children showing that they are projected to increase until 2023 and then decline. On the other hand there will be a steady increase in the number of households without children.

Figure 6.4.2 Projected one adult households with children

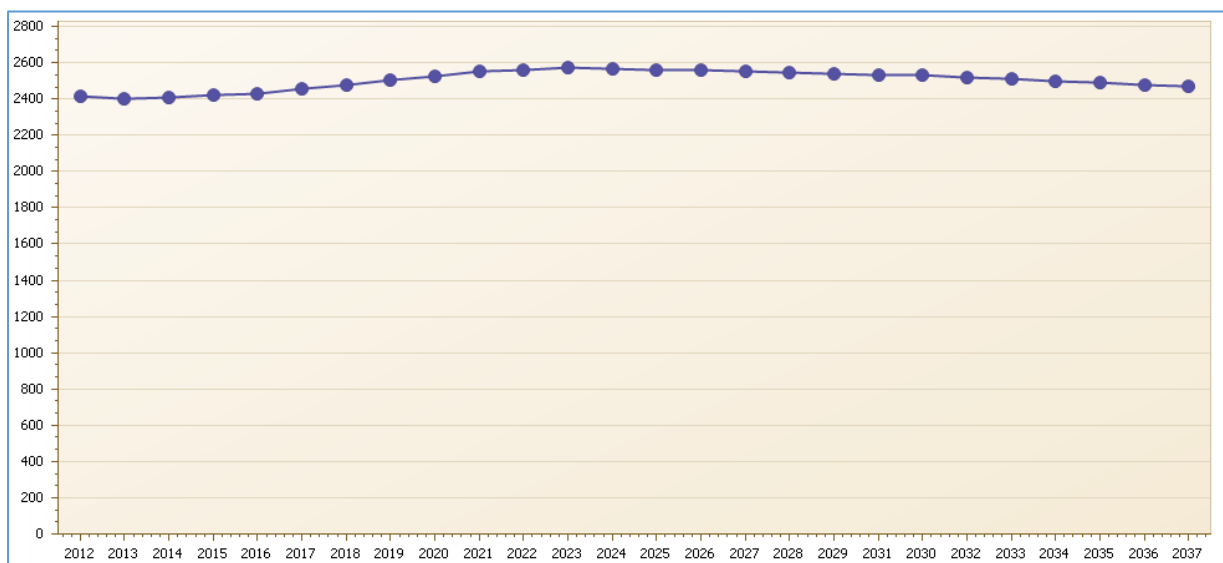


Figure 6.4.3 Projected households with children

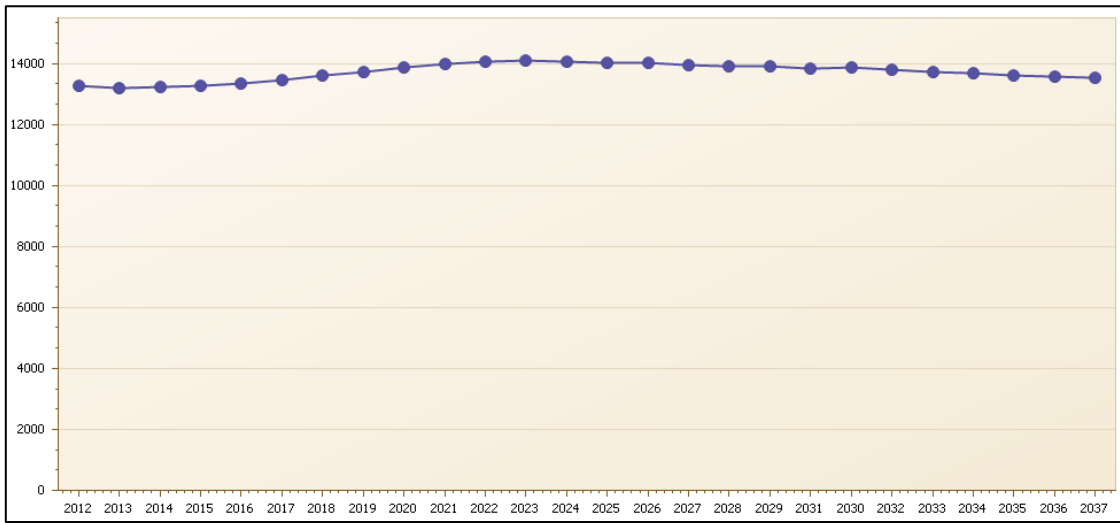


Figure 6.4.4 Projected two adult households with children

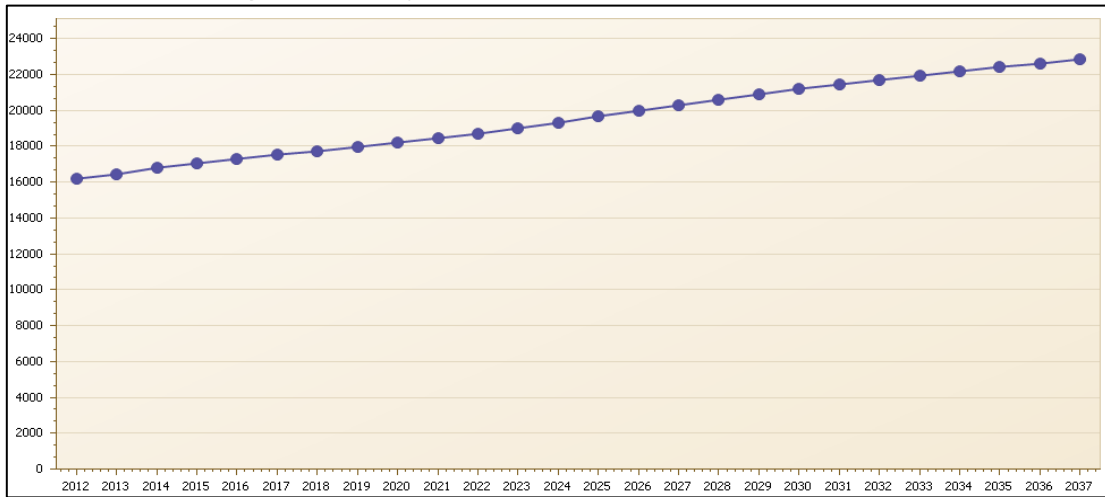
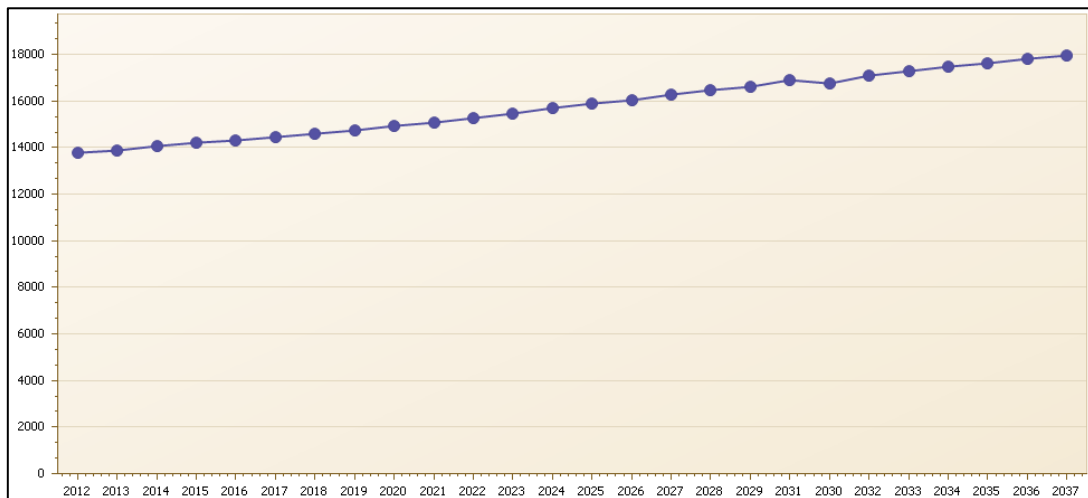


Figure 6.4.5 Projected single person households




Source: NISRA Household projections by type: 2012-based (administrative geographies)

Deprivation

Deprivation profiles are presented in the Community Plan Baseline Report (page 20) and Appendix 1 of that report. This shows that levels of deprivation are much lower in comparison to Northern Ireland with lower rates of deprivation in income and employment. There is however a very wide range of experience between Super Output Areas with Old Warren and Hillhall 1 having high scores across several ranks including education, skills and training; living environment and proximity to services.

Table 6.4.6 Deprivation ranks for L&CCC 2010 (lower is more deprived) by Super Output Area

	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank	Income Domain Rank	Employment Domain Rank (18-59/64 years)	Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Rank	Education, Skills and Training Domain Rank	Proximity to Services Domain Rank	Living Environment Domain Rank	Crime and Disorder Domain Rank	Population Estimate (NIMDM 2010)
Old Warren	85	76	162	68	59	638	54	95	2487
Hillhall 1	145	120	167	154	109	691	175	277	1374
Tonagh	192	238	203	205	134	793	72	148	2427
Hilden 2	227	265	282	238	95	661	80	392	1351
Lagan Valley 1	231	224	246	260	173	529	148	315	1351
Enler	246	254	289	159	166	625	270	448	2428
Hilden 1	299	344	500	249	128	751	105	75	1524
Lagan Valley 2	300	273	378	285	329	718	58	77	1592
Lambeg 2	304	284	409	283	165	443	125	599	1367
Seymour Hill	386	380	368	328	316	673	113	493	2462
Glenavy 2	604	782	630	680	703	52	741	301	2717
Dromara 2	653	715	640	589	708	122	696	687	2490
Glenavy 1	673	685	710	714	695	176	807	234	2580
Ballinderry 1	674	818	780	784	738	108	223	370	1888
Ballinderry 2	716	793	670	699	772	161	848	563	2674
Ballymacbrennan 1	730	796	736	843	865	126	389	852	1400
Ballymacbrennan 2	755	871	847	875	841	137	325	631	1739
Drumbo 2	758	805	813	835	827	169	561	685	1527
Dromara 1	789	828	859	796	851	138	846	832	1946
KEY  145 20% most deprived									

Source: NISRA Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 Summary Measures

Rural

While there are a number of Super Output Areas described as being either predominantly rural or mixed rural/urban there are none of these areas and no Small Areas that are more than 30 minutes from a city or town centre.

Table 6.4.7 Rural Areas

SOA Name	2015 Default Urban/Rural	Drive time to nearest city/town centre within:	
		20 minutes (Yes / No)	30 minutes (Yes / No)
Moneyreagh_2	Rural	Y	Y
Ballinderry_1	Rural	Y	Y
Ballinderry_2	Rural	Y	Y
Ballymacbrennan_1	Rural	Y	Y
Ballymacbrennan_2	Rural	Y	Y
Dromara_1	Rural	Y	Y
Dromara_2	Rural	N	Y
Drumbo_1	Rural	Y	Y
Drumbo_2	Rural	Y	Y
Glenaw_1	Rural	N	Y
Glenaw_2	Rural	Y	Y
Hillsborough_1	Rural	Y	Y
Hillsborough_2	Rural	Y	Y
Maghaberry_1	Rural	Y	Y
Maghaberry_2	Rural	Y	Y
Maze_1	Rural	Y	Y
Maze_2	Rural	Y	Y
Moira_1	Rural	Y	Y
Moira_2	Rural	Y	Y
Ballyhanwood_2	Mixed urban/rural	Y	Y
Carryduff West_1	Mixed urban/rural	Y	Y
Moneyreagh_1	Mixed urban/rural	Y	Y
Ballymacoss_3	Mixed urban/rural	Y	Y
Blaris_2	Mixed urban/rural	Y	Y
Derryaghy_3	Mixed urban/rural	Y	Y
Hillhall_2	Mixed urban/rural	Y	Y
Lambeg_1	Mixed urban/rural	Y	Y
Lambeg_2	Mixed urban/rural	Y	Y

Source: NISRA Urban Rural Status (Settlement 2015)

Crime

The overall incidence of crime in L&CCC has steadily declined from 2001 to 2015 and this is largely reflected in the breakdown for burglary, theft and criminal damage. There has however been an increase in violence and drugs related offences.

Table 6.4.8 Recorded Crime L&CCC 2001-2014

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Recorded crime - offences	9,122	9,418	8,801	7,667	8,145	6,672	5,580	5,619	5,624	5,518	5,040	5,052	5,241	5,469
Violence with injury (including homicide)	259	316	997	848	786	726	669	644	715	727	651	657	643	651
Violence without injury	1,071	1,270	781	835	868	839	657	613	685	694	624	720	978	1,041
Sexual offences	67	103	122	86	102	95	101	113	107	132	133	111	153	153
Robbery	111	111	133	88	103	78	49	62	62	64	47	45	46	25
Domestic burglary	608	652	677	475	735	496	488	492	469	408	430	336	294	351
Non-domestic burglary	474	564	485	284	284	252	283	347	282	223	265	276	230	180
Vehicle offences	1,831	1,856	1,450	1,124	909	574	494	437	389	394	263	228	245	263
Theft from the person	53	65	47	26	37	35	37	23	36	18	17	19	14	13
Bicycle theft	77	53	46	51	65	44	41	44	36	52	30	31	53	52
Shoplifting	395	374	348	389	393	353	358	377	404	379	401	400	395	426
All other theft offences	1,226	1,297	1,159	1,214	1,250	956	728	808	778	749	678	741	683	680
Criminal damage	2,217	2,011	1,895	1,644	1,986	1,794	1,304	1,231	1,158	1,168	993	915	853	803
Trafficking of drugs	28	36	40	31	33	33	33	41	63	77	65	58	74	63
Possession of drugs	40	78	89	119	113	64	77	85	93	97	156	178	255	327
Possession of weapons offences	18	25	30	24	30	32	25	42	46	28	27	36	27	47
Public order offences	19	48	48	25	69	62	63	79	87	100	63	82	63	65
Miscellaneous crimes against society	149	189	173	156	206	127	112	115	150	100	91	107	119	191
Other fraud	479	370	281	248	176	112	61	66	64	108	106	112	116	138
Violence against the person where victim is age 60+									41	45	58	56	80	75
Burglary where victim is age 60+									120	127	134	109	121	153
Non Vehicle Theft where victim is age 60+									97	85	75	113	98	95
Criminal Damage where victim is age 60+									119	143	101	84	112	84
Other Offences where victim is age 60+									62	60	57	45	75	82
Recorded crime - Offences where victim is age 60+									439	460	425	407	486	489

Source: NISRA

6.4.1 Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Development Plan

Without the LDP in place, the RDS, SPPS, BMAP and relevant PPSs, would all still be applied. Stakeholder consultation would also continue to inform decisions.

Population trends are largely influenced by other factors such as birth and death rate which in turn reflect many other factors such as health. Migration is subject to external influences such as national policy and the regional economy however it can also be directly influenced by the physical, economic and social environment. Planning can have an influence on this by creating the conditions for investment and place shaping to make it more attractive to live.

While BMAP 2015 is a relatively recent plan it was not prepared in the context of the new council areas and does not reflect the economic growth and social development for our area. Therefore in the absence of a new plan there is a risk that policies and provision for development will not reflect the needs of our council area or support delivery of our community plan. A new plan brings an opportunity to develop a plan led system and to reflect the most recent strategies.

6.4.2 Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

The evidence relating to the population, community and safety indicates the following issues to be considered in preparing the LDP.

- 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 homes 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 1 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 L&CCC 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 L&CCC'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.

6.5 Economy and Employment

6.5.1 Review of Plans, Programmes and Policies

Creating the conditions to achieve and maintain stable economic growth are key aims of all relevant strategies locally, regionally and within a European context. Economic growth is driven by a healthy business sector, which itself relies on a base of high quality education and delivery of relevant skills to the workforce.

In particular policy recognises the priority in Northern Ireland to raise competitiveness through increased export and identifying opportunities in new emerging and developed markets. The need to support the development of a more innovation-based economy is also identified and this links to a high potential for research and development.

At a regional level the Regional Development Strategy (RDS) and the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) provide direction and a framework for strong sustainable economic growth.

The RDS sets down a series of Strategic Planning Guidelines (SPGs) which have specific relevance to the Belfast Metropolitan Area. Within these guidelines there is planning guidance of particular relevance to the role of Lisburn City Centre.

- To recognise the high development potential of Lisburn and the scope to accommodate housing development in the City Centre, reflecting its highly accessible strategic location and strong employment base.
- To continue to provide a high quality of shopping offer in the City Centre, complemented by Sprucefield regional shopping centre, as well as other leisure and commercial services.
- Encourage further development of recreational and leisure facilities in the heart of the city, adding to the Linen Centre and Lagan Valley LeisurePlex.
- Recognise Lisburn City Centre's attractive setting with the River Lagan flowing through the centre and the nearby Lagan Valley Regional Park.

A substantial part of the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council area is contained within the Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area (BMUA) hub. Strategic Framework Guidance within the RDS specifically recognises the important role of Lisburn in the BMUA and its location at the meeting point of the Belfast/Dublin economic corridor and the East/West transport corridor. It states that potential exists to grow the retail offer and create high quality offer through the creation of employment in business services. Potential also exists to generate a new driver for the night-time economy and to provide a range of flexible commercial accommodation and business parks at development locations such as Blaris and the Maze/Long Kesh.

Sprucefield is also recognised in the RDS in Strategic Framework Guidance 1 where it states:

“Sprucefield will continue to retain its status as a regional out-of-town shopping centre”.

Within planning policy, it is recognised that planning authorities should take a positive approach to economic development and job creation. Priority should be given to large scale proposals with job creation potential, through zoning land as well as promoting developments in settlement hubs. Policy also refers to the importance of creating the right conditions for investment through supporting urban and rural renaissance, ensuring that

settlements remain vital and are considered in regeneration activities as an asset. In terms of regional policy there is recognition that accessible land should be made available to promote job creation and to promote development at key locations.

With the SPPS, the section on Town Centres and Retailing states that town centres are important hubs for a range of uses and activities and can have a positive impact on those who live, work and visit them. They provide a wide variety of retailing and related facilities, including employment, leisure and cultural uses. Our town's high streets also play an important role in bringing people together and can foster a sense of community pride.

The key policy directions are explored in detail in the *Local Development Plan Position Paper 3: Employment and Economic Development Paper, August 2015*.

The L&CCC Corporate Plan, theme 2 covers Strong and Sustainable Economy and Growth. These include:

- Support Economic Development through working with local businesses and their representative organisations to help identify and address issues and to capitalise on the opportunities that the coming years bring.
- Through Planning/ Land use/ Local Development Planning, identify and safeguard adequate land for economic and industry development.

The draft Community Plan theme 2 is the Economy. It states 'We want to develop the economy of Lisburn and Castlereagh so that it offers fulfilling work to everyone, provides access to goods and services that we value, and shares economic benefits in ways that reduce inequality and have a positive impact on our environment.'

6.5.2 Baseline Information

A detailed baseline of information is presented in the paper *Local Development Plan Position Paper 3: Employment and Economic Development Paper, August 2015*. Key findings were:

- Opportunity exists to maximise the strategic location of Lisburn on the Dublin economic corridor and East/West transport corridor, and improve connectivity through the Council area to enhance the movement of people, goods and services, and linkages between towns and rural areas.
- There is a need to recognise the potential that exists to attract large scale investment to kick start development on the Blaris Employment zoning through the provision of the M1 Knockmore Link, the North Lisburn Feeder Road and other improvements to the transportation system.
- Recognise the potential that exists to promote the regionally significant site Maze/Long Kesh which remains in public ownership to provide economic growth across the Council area.
- Opportunity exists to widen the existing economy base which is largely dependent on traditional/manufacturing, through promotion of knowledge based professional, scientific and technical sectors.
- There is a need to recognise the potential that exists for Lisburn City centre to grow its night-time economy.

- Key site requirements should address issues such as connectivity, infrastructure and high quality design.

Lisburn City Council undertook several economic studies of the district from 2010 to 2015. The report 'Lisburn City Council Area (2010-2020) Socio Economic Forecast Report' was prepared by Oxford Economics in 2011. A summary of the key findings of this report are:

- In 2014, Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council accounted for 7.1% of Northern Ireland's output.
- Population levels in the new Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council areas are expected to rise each year over the next decade, at a slightly higher rate than the Northern Ireland average.
- The local economy is dependent on the health sector and the low value wholesale and retail sector for employment, but is under represented in higher value added exporting professional sectors.
- Over the next decade, job growth is likely to be driven by the professional/administrative service sectors, and construction.
- Labour market recovery is likely to be fairly modest over the coming decade, with employment levels rising by just 2.0% between 2014 and 2024. They are expected to rise by 2.5% in Northern Ireland and 6.3% in the UK during this time.

Economic Activity and Employment

The labour market is composed of economically inactive and economically active (the latter includes those in employment and those seeking work). Within the Lisburn & Castlereagh Labour Market, based on 2014 figures presented in The Invest NI Lisburn & Castlereagh Council Area Profile (June 2016) the employment rate is presented as 71% with a 25% rate for economically inactive. In Northern Ireland the figures for the same period are 68% employment rate, and 28% economically inactive.

Employee jobs – part-time working

The 2013 Census of employment¹⁵ shows that almost half of the women working in the Council area are doing so in a part-time capacity compared to 18% of men.

¹⁵ The Census of Employment data is collected biennially on the first Monday in September. It is a statutory survey that is conducted every two years in Northern Ireland by means of a postal enquiry of all NI employers and a full response is sought in order to obtain an accurate count of the number of employee jobs at the Census date.

Figure 6.5.1 Males in employment in 2013

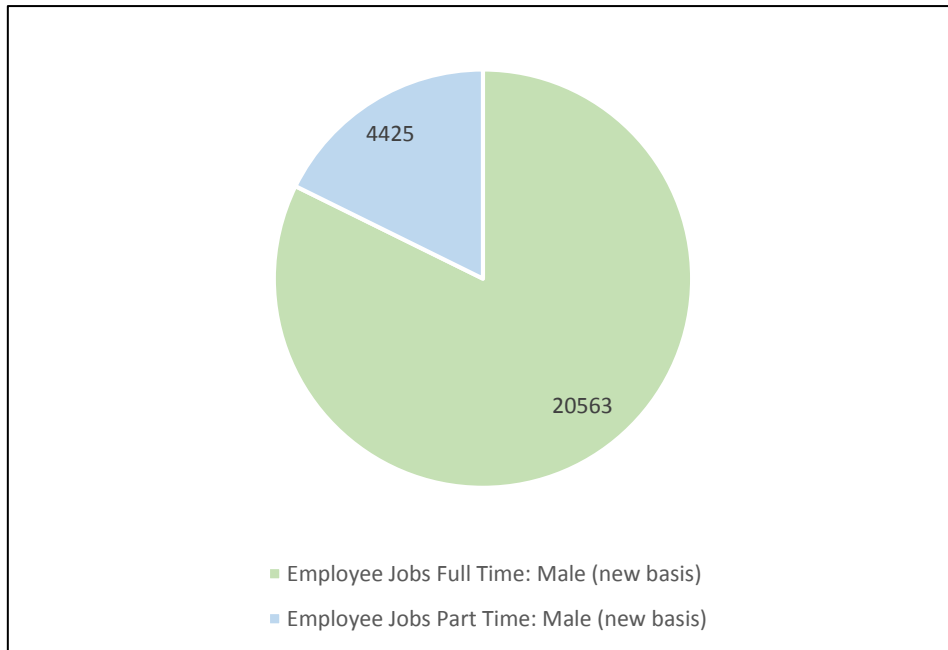
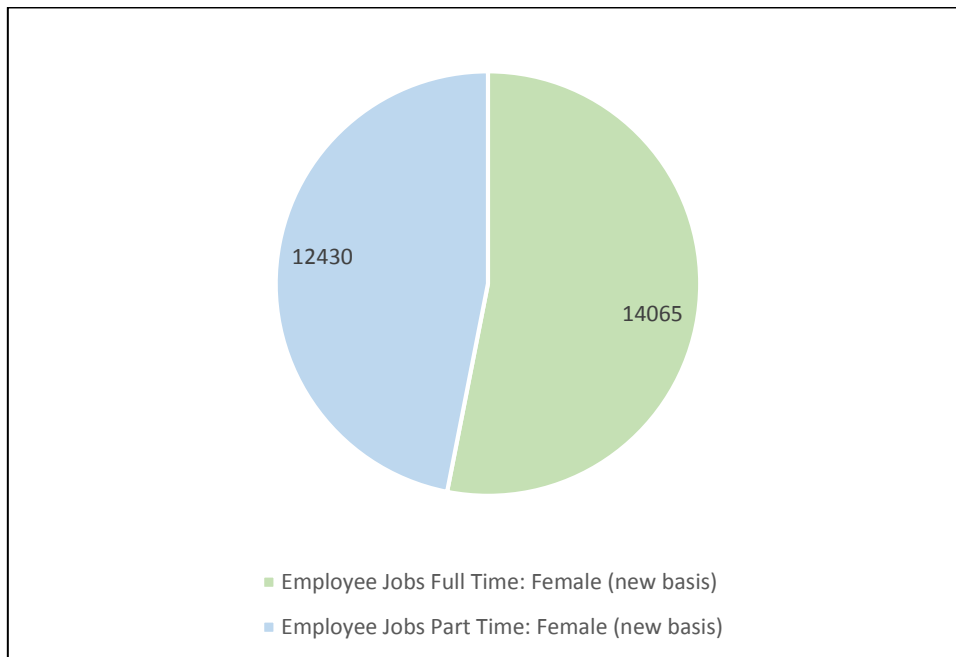


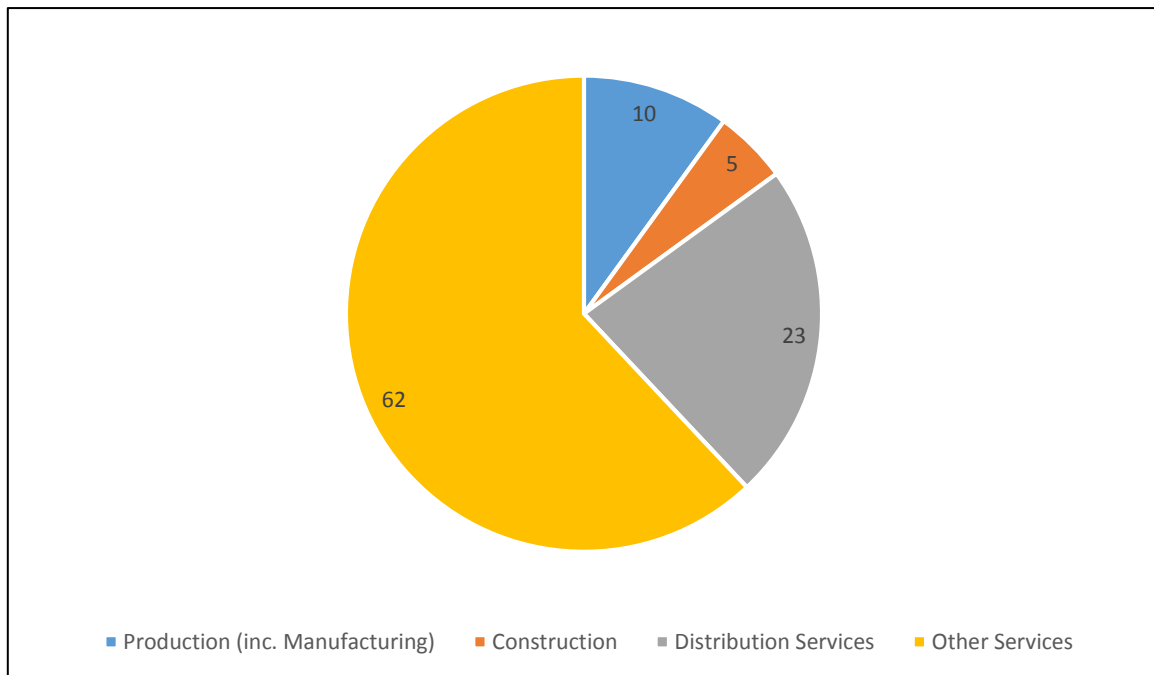
Figure 6.5.2 Females in employment in 2013



Key Sectors

The Invest NI Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Area Profile published in June 2016 shows that in 2013, of the 51,483 employee jobs (which do not include the self-employed or agricultural labour) in the Council, they were allocated as shown in Figure 6.5.3. Employment in the Public Sector was 33% in comparison to the Northern Ireland average of 31%.

Figure 6.5.3 Employees by Sector in 2013



Source: Invest Northern Ireland; [L&CCC Council Area Profile Invest NI](#)

Tourism

Key Findings of Local Development Plan Position Paper 11: Tourism, November 2015.

- There is a wealth of tourism assets within the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council area; however major opportunity exists for the expansion of the tourism industry across the Council area to attract investment, jobs and visitors.
- An opportunity for a major tourism development exists at Hillsborough Historic Royal Palace which has the potential of attracting visitors worldwide.
- Further opportunities should be explored for expanding hotel provision within the Council area, with particular regards to Lisburn City Centre to provide for the increasing visitor numbers and provide a much needed boost to the night-time economy.
- Further opportunity exists for expansion of tourism with the potential reopening of the navigation canal from Belfast to Union Locks.
- The benefits of tourist attractions to the night-time economy should be recognised both in social and economic terms.
- Opportunities exist for a joined-up approach across the Council area in terms of provision of 'tourist trails' and promotion of major attractions and events, for example the Balmoral Show at the Maze, and the creation of new world class visitor attractions.

Tourism NI reported that in 2013 a total of 3,824 jobs in Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council were in tourism, which represented 7% of the employment in the council area. In 2014 Divis and Black Mountain Visitor Centre was the most popular visitor attraction, with 0.3 million visitors.

Retail

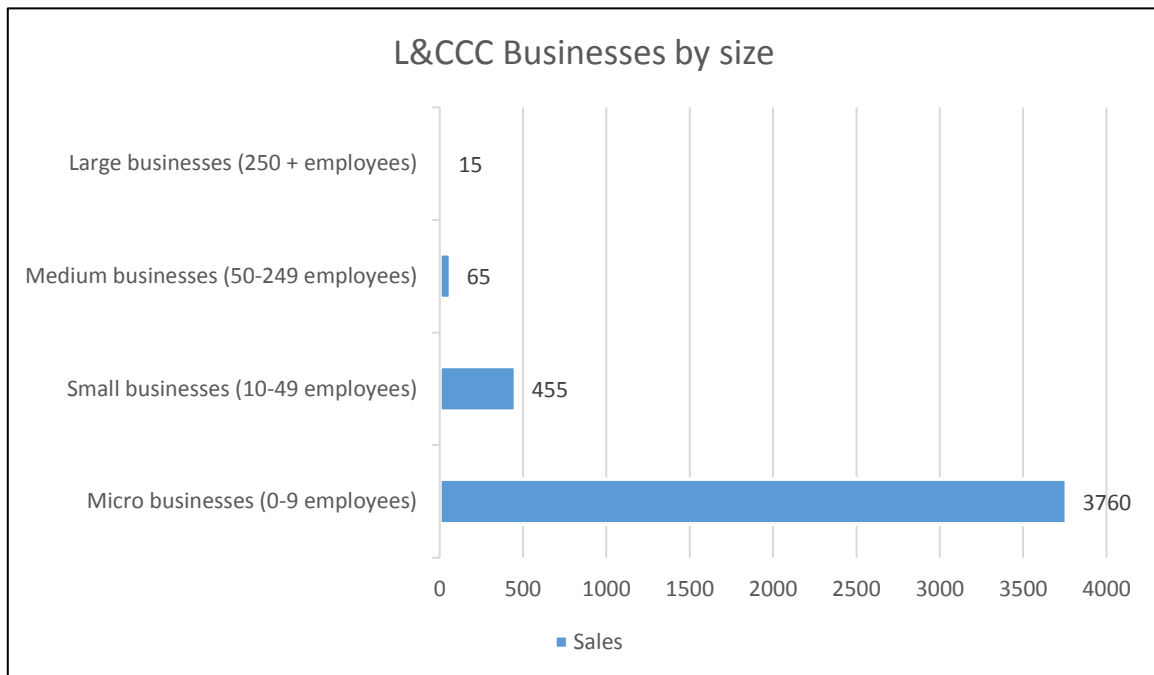
The paper Local Development Plan Position Paper 4: Retailing and Town Centres, August 2015 makes the following Key Findings:

- Further opportunity exists to develop Lisburn as a major employment, retailing and commercial centre.
- The dominance of roads infrastructure and traffic in the centre of Lisburn City and the resulting severance caused will require further consideration along with public transportation infrastructure and linkages to/from the main shopping areas.
- The existence of gap sites and underdeveloped back land areas behind principal streets and lack of residential development in the City Centre have an impact on the night-time economy.
- Lisburn Historic Quarter as identified in the Council's Masterplan provides a high quality setting and potential for attracting further private investment to boost the tourism/retailing offering, with potential for a centrally located hotel which would assist in developing the night-time economy.
- Lisburn Historic Quarter has been the subject of a successful Townscape Heritage Initiative which has primed the process of bringing historic buildings back into use. The £4.3m refurbishment of Castle Gardens has also made a significant contribution to the City Centre, and is accessible for all to enjoy. Public Realm improvements are currently now complete in Market Square which will provide a high quality setting and potential for attracting further private investment nearby.
- Lisburn City Centre benefits from a wide range of independent stores but is under represented in terms of High Street multiple retailers. Areas such as Market Square, Bridge Street and Lisburn Square are showing signs of retail vacancy and 'to let' property. Footfall drops quite dramatically after 5 pm when most shops close.
- Historically, the City Centre has suffered from a lack of modern office accommodation to attract businesses. Most cultural/leisure facilities are located outside the ring road and the lack of a centrally located hotel is also a major barrier to development of the City Centre's evening economy.
- The River Lagan is an important feature of the City Centre and is connected to Castle Gardens via an existing underpass under the busy ring road. Many people are not aware of the close proximity of the river to the City Centre. There is an opportunity to attract the public to make more use of the water space which would be an attractive setting for riverside development.
- Opportunity also exists to redevelop Carryduff Town Centre, facilitate regeneration and address design issues.

Business Base

The Invest NI 2016 Profile showed that there were 4,300 businesses in the Council area in 2014. The number of businesses by size is presented in Figure 6.5.4, and shows that 87% of businesses in the Council area are micro businesses, with up to 9 employees. Small businesses account for 11% of businesses, that is, those with between 10 and 49 employees.

Figure 6.5.4 Business by Size in Council



Source: L&CCC Council Area Profile: Invest Northern Ireland 2016

Innovation

It is widely recognised that improving the ability of the economy in Northern Ireland to be innovative is a key factor in improving economic growth and employment. The most recent innovation figures are presented in the UK Innovation Survey (UKIS) 2013 Northern Ireland Results.

- The results of the 2013 UK innovation survey (UKIS) and revised results from the 2011 UKIS show that 40 per cent of NI enterprises were innovation active in 2010-12. The equivalent UK figure was 45 per cent in 2010-12.
- NI was the least innovation active country in the UK in the 2013 UKIS.
- Large enterprises with 250 or more employees were more likely to engage in some sort of innovation activity, with 48 per cent innovation active, as opposed to 40 per cent of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). This pattern held at the UK level (50 per cent among large enterprises compared to 45 per cent among SMEs).
- Improving the quality of goods or services was the main factor driving innovation in Northern Ireland and the UK as a whole.

Competitiveness

There is no data currently at Council area level on competitiveness.

Total external sales by companies in Northern Ireland were estimated to be worth £22.5 billion in 2014, representing an increase of 2.1% (£458 million) over the year. This figure exceeds the previously recorded peak in 2013 (£22.0 billion), and external sales are therefore at their highest over the time series presented. This £22.5 billion represents just over a third (34.1%) of all sales by companies in Northern Ireland in 2014 (£65.8 billion).

Town Centre Vitality

In January 2014 a study was undertaken by DOE Planning to research issues relating to town centres and retailing in Northern Ireland. This included health checks for existing town/city centres as designated in adopted plans using a variety of health check indicators. The research also included an assessment of town centre and retail trends. The findings of the report are detailed in the Local Development Plan Position Paper 4: Retailing and Town Centres Paper, August 2015.

In its conclusion it gives the view that many of Northern Ireland's town have remained reasonably vital and viable because many towns retain a good mix of uses, in particular in the heart of the centre. It also concluded that, in order to offer an experience over and beyond the average functional shopping trip, town centres should have a diversity of uses, attract all age ranges and be adaptable to future retail trends.

6.5.3 Likely Evolution of Baseline without the Local Development Plan

Without the local development plan (LDP) in place, the Regional Development Strategy (RDS), the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS), extant Area Plans (APs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs), would all still be applied. Consultations with stakeholders would also continue to inform decisions. The New Local Development Plan provides an opportunity to make plans for growth in line with all the available evidence.

6.5.4 Key Sustainability 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 Council area is micro-businesses, those employing less than 9 staff. There is potential to encourage this sector to develop and innovate.
- The Council area has a high proportion of employment in the public sector.
- Need to ensure that the Council area 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 Council area 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 Lagan navigation from Belfast to Union Locks, the Lagan Valley Regional Park and the Divis and Black Mountain Visitors Centre.

6.6 Transport and Accessibility

6.6.1 Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

Overarching regional planning policy for Transport, aims to deliver a balanced approach to transport infrastructure. Integral to this is an underlying drive to improve transport connectivity, accessibility, efficiency and social inclusivity. Regional policy also aims to reduce our carbon footprint and mitigate and adapt to climate change whilst improving air quality. Some measures to achieve this are directly linked to transport and include reducing emissions from transport, improving energy efficiency and protecting Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs).

Encouraging people to use public transport and to consider active travel options like walking and cycling will be key to achieving regional policy outcomes. This is reflected in the policy objectives for transport in the Strategic Planning Policy Statement along with objectives for adequate parking facilities and road safety to help reduce car use. The Plan will also be fundamental to promoting and enabling sustainable transport but a behavioural shift within society is also required, both at home and in the workplace.

The draft Programme for Government (dPFG) has 14 strategic outcomes. One is based on connecting people and opportunities through infrastructure which links to providing a sustainable transport system. Improving transport connections, increasing the use of public transport and active travel, increasing environmental sustainability and improving air quality are four indicators to measure progress on this strategic outcome.

The Corporate Plan for the Council states how it aims to be progressive, dynamic and inclusive. Strategic themes include a sustainable economy, health and well-being, and good service delivery. A sustainable and accessible transport system will be key to helping to achieve these strategic outcomes.

6.6.2 Baseline Evidence

Detailed information has been provided in the Local Development Plan Transportation Position Paper 5 and the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Baseline Report.

This topic is also relevant to the Air Quality, Climate Change and Natural Resources sections of this report.

Public Transport

A Translink bus centre is located in Lisburn city centre whilst five railway halts are located in the Lisburn area. A disused section of railway lies between Knockmore, Lisburn and Antrim. Importantly it passes by the International Airport. A spatial representation is provided in Annex 1 of the Position Paper. The Belfast Metropolitan Transport Plan (BMTP) identifies the need to retain the line for potential future use. However, a disused railway line from Comber to Belfast known as the Comber Greenway, has become a locally important feature used as a cycling and walking route. This is an alternative option for old railway lines. There could be potential to run access along-side the old Lisburn-Antrim railway line. The BMTP also proposes measures for the Castlereagh area to develop quality public transport corridors, active travel, road safety and park and ride schemes.

Position Paper 5 also refers to the Belfast Rapid Transit (EWAY), which connects Belfast to Newtownards and Dundonald. It aims to improve connectivity and efficiency, and enable people to reduce their reliance on the car. Measures include park and ride facilities.

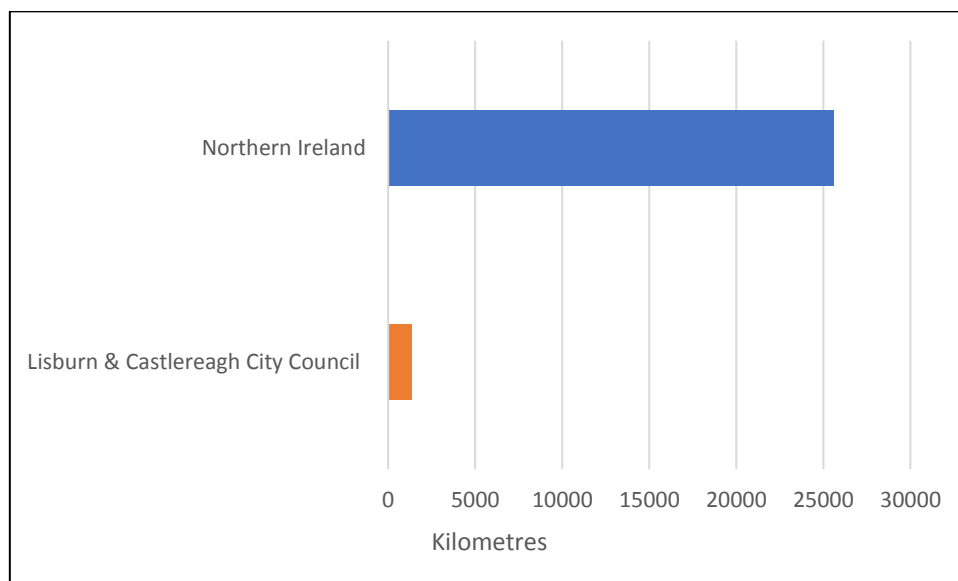
The West Lisburn Development Framework is also detailed. This is based on improving road links to help improve the economic potential of land to the west of the city. Although the emphasis is very much on roads and vehicular transport, there are some references to public transport and active travel i.e. walking and cycling routes, and a new park and ride adjacent to a new rail halt. Development of active travel routes are planned to connect with existing routes such as the National Cycle Network (NCN 9)¹⁶.

The Lisburn City Centre Masterplan is also referred to. A Transport Assessment was carried out for it. It states how the road system has dissected the town and has had a negative impact on the attractiveness of the town to shoppers and visitors alike.

Roads

The Council area has several important road networks within it. These include the M1, A1, A3, A26 and A49, and other major roads. Although the Council has a relatively low amount of road length relative to other Councils, it has a significant share of motorway length. In total it has 22% of the total length of motorway in Northern Ireland.

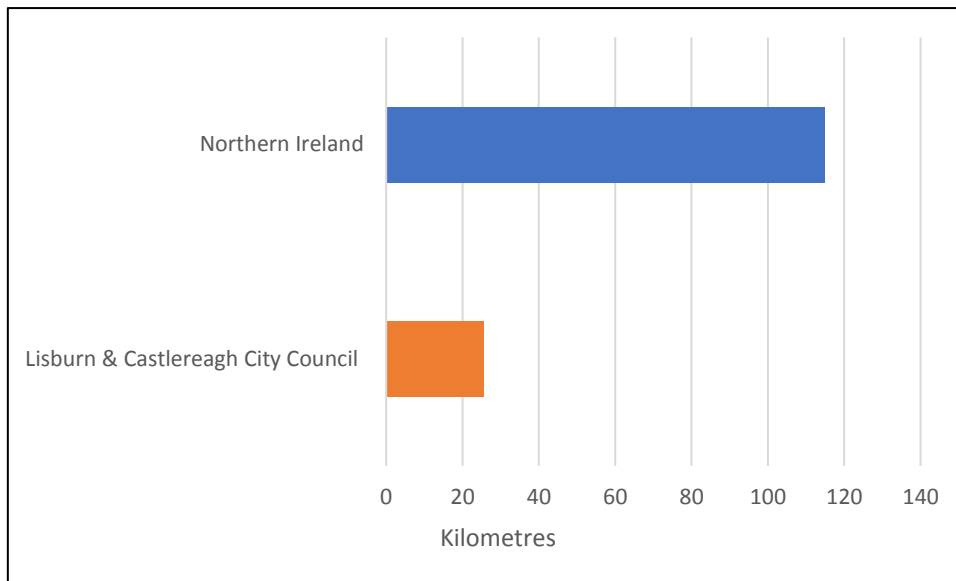
Figure 6.6.1 Total Road Lengths for Council



Source: NINIS

¹⁶ www.sustrans.org

Figure 6.6.2 Total Length of Motorway in Council



Source: NINIS

The Council area is strategically located with Key Transport Corridors (KTC) crossing it. These include the Belfast-Dublin rail and road routes, i.e. the Eastern Seaboard, and the South Western KTC. Both pass directly through Lisburn. Part of the radial Outer Ring (A55) route for central Belfast is also within the Council area.

Private Car Use

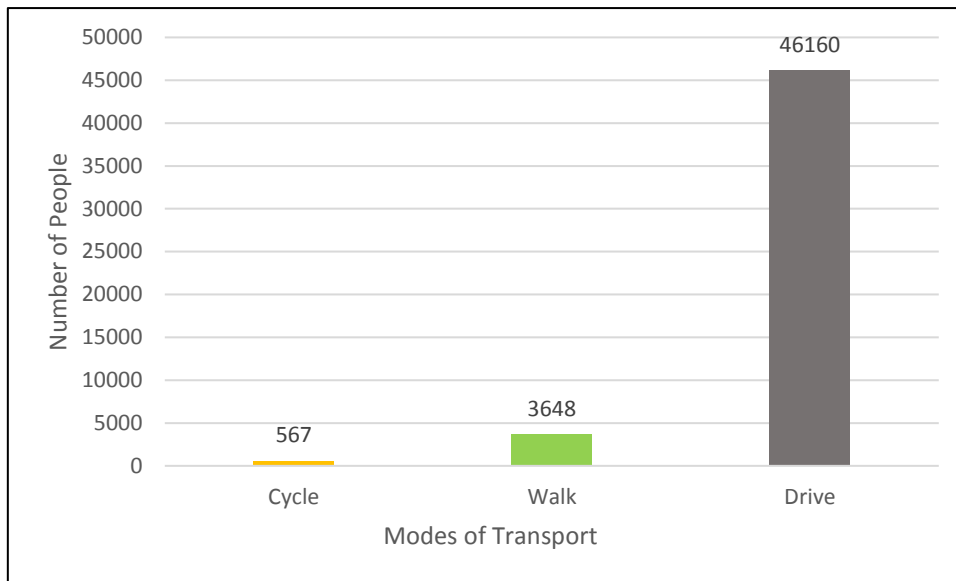
The car is by far the most commonly used mode of transport in Northern Ireland. There is an over-dependence on car-use in the country and this is reflected in the Council where there is a slightly higher than average amount of households with access to one, two or three vehicles. The 2011 Census showed that 61% of workers in the Council travelled to work by car or van. Four other Councils have a higher percentage of car commuters. Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council presents the median value.

Walking/Cycling

The Census 2011 reported 61,276 people working in the Council. Of this amount 567 travelled by bike to work and 3648 went on foot. These figures are equivalent to less than 1% and 6% respectively¹⁷.

¹⁷ www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk

Figure 6.6.3 Modes of Transport to Work in the Council



Source: Local Development Plan Transport Position Paper

The Department for Infrastructure (DfI) undertook an ‘Accessibility Study’ to establish travel times for walking, cycling and driving, with the goal of improving accessibility for all modes, for the benefit of communities.

The following locations were assessed for accessibility with both existing travellers and non-travellers:

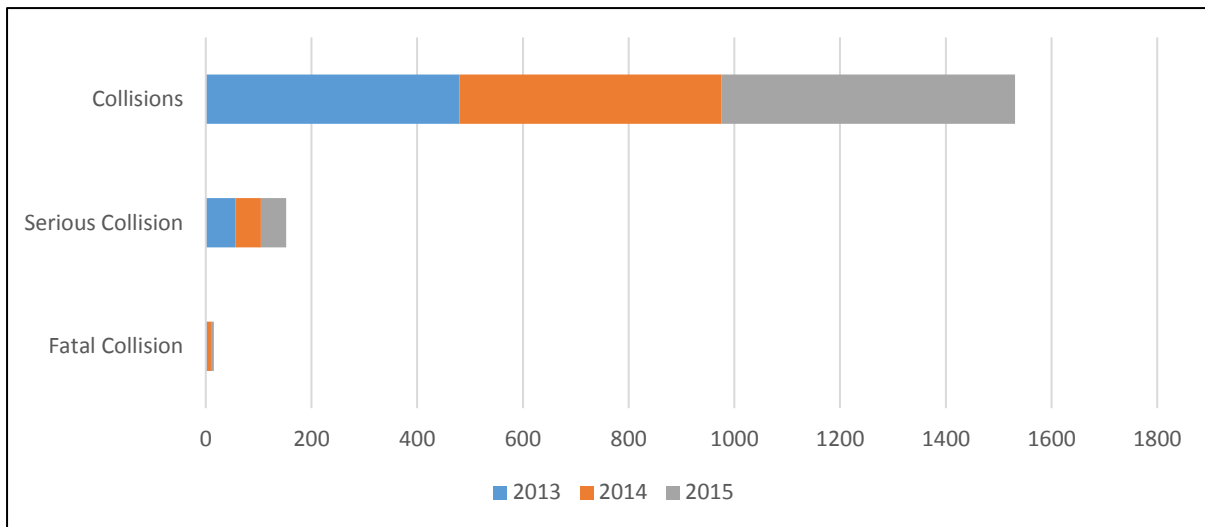
- Ulsterbus Depot, 13 Smithfield Street, Lisburn
- Ulster Bank, 47 Main Street, Moira
- Forestside Shopping Centre, Metropolitan Castlereagh
- Carryduff Shopping Centre

Isochrone maps were released to local government in May of 2016 and display the travel times for walking, cycling (5min – 30 min intervals) and driving (10min – 60min intervals) to and from each location. The associated travel times modelling has been referred to in the POP.

Road Safety

Road traffic collisions have increased in the period 2013 to 2015 from 480 to 556. When adjusted to collisions per 10,000 of the population, for 2015, the rate of collisions (39.66) and casualties (66.40) is higher than that for Northern Ireland (33.20 and 52.59 respectively) and this pattern is consistent over previous years. It is likely to reflect the volume of traffic and extent of major roads. There does not appear to be any clear trend with serious or fatal collisions but overall there does not appear to be a significant improvement in road safety. There is further detail in Table 39 of the Council’s Baseline Report.

Figure 6.6.4 Road traffic collisions in Council 2013-2015



Source: [Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service \(NINIS\)](#)

6.6.3 Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Development Plan

Without the LDP in place, the RDS, the SPPS, extant Area Plans and PPSs, and Transport Plans would all still be applied. Consultations with stakeholders would also continue to inform decisions.

In the absence of an LDP, it may be more difficult to integrate sustainable travel options to new and existing development. Ideally sustainable and active travel options should connect to existing routes and all proposed transport routes should be compatible with existing land uses. People should be enabled to reduce reliance on the private car and benefit from improved connectivity in the Lisburn town centre.

6.6.4 Key Sustainability 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 affecting shoppers, visitors and potentially investors.
- Sustainable travel options are required across the Council area 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 as well as be 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.

6.7 Material Assets

6.7.1 Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

Material assets refers to electrical infrastructure, telecommunications, waste management, derelict and contaminated land, and renewable energy.

Overarching regional and strategic planning policy strives for the sustainable development of land to help ensure the integration of material assets. Growth of infrastructure should be enabled in an efficient and effective manner whilst environmental impacts are minimised. Planning policy also recommends sustainable development with the consideration of adjacent or simultaneous land uses and the cumulative environmental impacts.

The Northern Ireland Land Strategy, Arc21 Waste Management Plan, the Strategic Energy Action Plan (SEAP) 2015 and the Renewable Energy Action Plan (REAP) 2010 are all relevant to material assets. The overriding aim of these plans is sustainable development. Reuse of land is favoured; reductions in all waste supported; and significant increases in renewables to the energy mix encouraged.

A strategic approach to the sustainable development of land could include multiple uses. For example, derelict land could be used to treat waste, which could in turn produce energy for local distribution near to the source.

The Council's Corporate Plan states how the Council aims to be a progressive and dynamic Council. One of its strategic themes over the next two years is for a strong and sustainable economy and growth. To achieve this it will be essential for the Council to plan for the integration of adequate material assets.

6.7.2 Baseline Evidence

Detailed information on material assets is presented in several position papers produced for the Local Development Plan. This also overlaps with the Climate Change and Physical Resources sections of this report.

Electrical Infrastructure/Telecommunications

Electrical infrastructure and telecommunications are key to a successful economy. Urban and rural areas can be connected and support investment. The grid needs to be fit-for-purpose and this means being able to supply new developments in new locations but also being able to accept new grid connections. There has been an increase in the need for new connections with the growing renewables industry. With an increasing and longer living population, energy demand will continue.

A current map of existing electrical infrastructure and connected sources of power generation including renewables is provided by the System Operator for Northern Ireland (SONI). It can be accessed [at www.soni.ltd.uk](http://www.soni.ltd.uk).

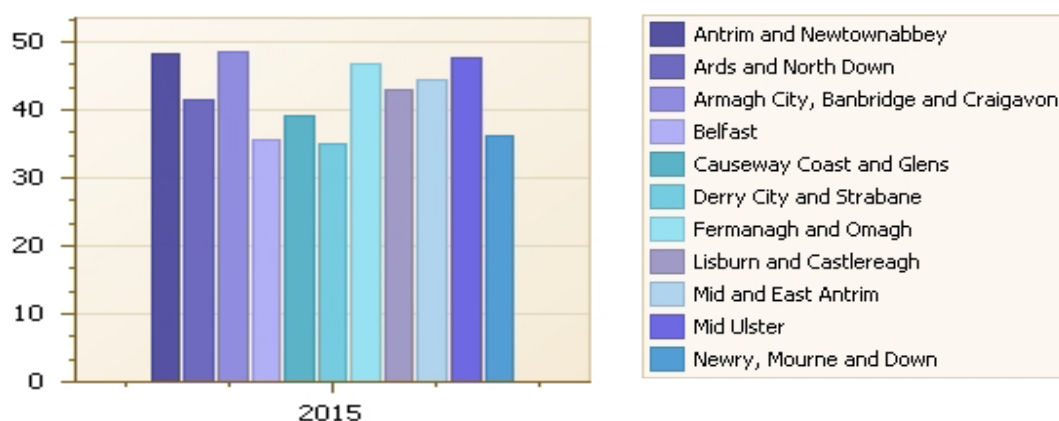
Some rural areas across the Council lack adequate telecommunications infrastructure. This can impact small to medium sized enterprises and affect the attractiveness of rural areas to investors. It can also affect home working. The Council benefited from the Broadband Improvement Project and may have benefited from the Mobile Infrastructure Project.

Waste Management

Regional policy promotes the five steps of the waste management hierarchy: reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, and dispose. The Council will use the precautionary principle when considering new waste management facilities. Environmental impacts should be avoided or minimised and site restoration requested. It is important to also consider adjacent land uses to any waste management related proposal. Ensuring suitable infrastructure is in place to enable and sustain the waste facilities must also be considered.

Currently nearly 43% of all household waste in the Council area is reused, recycled or composted. This places the Council in the middle of the range of all Councils. There are three household recycling centres located across the Council. There may be a need for an additional centre based on the increase in recycling rates. There should be landfill capacity across the Council for the life of the Plan. With the increasing trend in recycling rates, this capacity should remain sufficient. 15% of the municipal waste stream is transferred to Europe and energy recovery incinerators are a future possibility in Northern Ireland. All these routes will help to continue to reduce waste to landfill.

Figure 6.7.1 Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste for Reuse, Recycle or Compost (%)



Source: [NINIS](#)

Renewables

Northern Ireland has been driving forward with integrating renewables to the energy mix and has several government targets to meet including 40% of electricity consumption from renewables by 2020. Greenhouse gas emissions are also targeted to decrease by 35% on 1990 baseline levels by 2025 so government is trying to move away from fossil fuel dependency¹⁸.

There are two approved windfarms in the Council area. This is relatively low when compared to other parts of the country however many factors influence renewable developments including population density. Solar farms and single turbines are also evident. Other renewables such as anaerobic digesters, hydro and geothermal energy schemes could become more evident during the lifetime of the plan.

¹⁸ [Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report](#)

6.7.3 Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Development Plan

Without the LDP in place, the RDS, the SPPS, extant Area Plans and PPSs would all still be used. Consultations with stakeholders would also continue to inform decisions.

In the absence of a new plan, there may be less opportunity to integrate adequate material assets in accordance with Council strategies such as the Council's Growth Strategy.

There could be an increased risk of zoning land for uses not supported by existing or future infrastructure and there may be less opportunity to sustainably develop derelict/contaminated land for an appropriate use.

6.7.4 Key Sustainability 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 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.

6.8 Physical Resources

6.8.1 Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

Physical resources include earth science, minerals, land, soil and geothermal energy. Physical resources provide us with the building blocks we need for everyday life and are mostly finite in their supply.

Some physical resources such as soil can become so contaminated from pollution that they can no longer adequately function. Our protection of physical resources can be a clear indicator of how sustainable our society is.

The sustainable management of physical resources is recommended in regional, strategic and subject planning policy. The need to safeguard sufficient land to provide physical resources into the future is evident. Land is recognised as multifunctional in that it can act as a connective wildlife corridor; provide amenity value, building resources, adaptation for climate change; remove water and soil pollution; support biodiversity and create landscape character. Therefore, adequate amounts of land are required to deliver all of these functions.

The overarching aim of current Government policy and programmes is sustainable development and sustainable land management, as this will underpin sustainable economic growth and a sustainable energy supply that is supported by a high quality environment and socially cohesive communities. Current policy strives to ensure that physical resources are safeguarded for the future and that sufficient local supplies are available.

Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council's vision for the future is to be a progressive and dynamic Council with key values such as leadership, value for money and excellence at its core. A strategic theme for the next two years is to also have a strong and sustainable economy, with growth. Ensuring the sustainable management of the Council's physical resources will be essential to achieving this.

6.8.2 Baseline information

Baseline evidence for physical resources is presented in the Local Development Plan (LDP) Position papers. The Material Assets, Natural Resources and Health & Well-Being sections of this report are also relevant.

Earth science

In the Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council, there are five earth science Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs). These are Belshaw's Quarry, Cregagh Glen, Purdysburn, Broadwater and Clarehill Quarry.

Minerals

There are nine active mineral workings for sand and gravel, basalt and igneous rock. These tend to be located in the north of the Council area. The underlying geology contains a wide range of mineral resources. These include sand and gravel, clay, igneous/meta-igneous rock, peat, limestone and metalliferous minerals including lead. There is also some potential for hydrocarbons.

Detailed Minerals Resource Maps for Down and Antrim cover the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council and provide information on mineral prospecting licences, peat distribution, oil, gas and geothermal energy. They can be accessed at <http://nora.nerc.ac.uk>.

Current planning policy aims to minimise the impacts from the minerals industry on local communities and the environment. Part of this process can be achieved through the safe restoration of existing sites with appropriate reuse a consideration. In Northern Ireland, older mineral workings had little emphasis placed on their restoration and because of this, a review of older mineral sites was conducted.

Geothermal Energy

In Northern Ireland, the Lough Neagh basin and the Mourne Mountains have been identified as two potential geothermal aquifers. The naturally occurring heat at depth has the potential to provide heating for buildings and act as a source of renewable energy for electricity.

Geothermal energy could become a valid part of the future energy mix if the right infrastructure were provided. Consideration of its installation and integration is recommended at an early design stage alongside other infrastructure. The UK National Renewable Energy Action Plan refers to ground heat and the Strategic Energy Framework (SEF)¹⁹ discusses shallow geothermal energy.

Currently wind is the dominant source of renewable electricity generation in Northern Ireland but the supply can be intermittent because of weather. A diverse mix of renewables will be required for the UK to meet its 2050 target under the UK Climate Change Act. Technological development is needed to help move toward this target and a low carbon future. This is evident in plans like the UK Low Carbon Transition Plan.

Land

Agriculture is a major contributor to the Northern Irish Economy²⁰ and contributes 1% to total GVA and 3% to employment²¹. . Agriculture will continue to be an important sector of the economy in the Council area.

The countryside needs to be considered not just for its importance to the economy but also to the communities that live there and shape it. The rate of rural dwelling approvals for the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council was at 67% between 1992 and 2003. There was also a widespread increase in rural applications across the Council area. Appropriate development and infrastructure should be sought enabling access for rural people to services/facilities.

A Development Pressure Analysis to be prepared by Council should help to indicate the priority areas of concern.

¹⁹ DETI (2010): Strategic Energy Framework for Northern Ireland

²⁰ Northern Ireland Assembly Briefing Paper (2016): Northern Ireland's agri-food sector Paper 66/16 NIAR 345-16

²¹ DAERA (2016): Northern Ireland Agri-Food Sector Key Statistics, Key Facts on Agriculture, Fishing & Forestry

Land cover

The Northern Ireland Countryside Survey (NICS) 2007²² found that the main key changes in land cover were the loss of semi natural habitats to agricultural grassland and rural buildings. The trends for land conversion to improved grassland and curtilage continued to be observed since the 1998 survey. Building was mostly on neutral or improved grassland indicating the pressure on agricultural land but semi natural habitat losses were also recorded. The loss of semi natural habitat in lowland areas, where they are already minimally present, is a key biodiversity issue.

The Council has part of the Lagan Valley Regional Park and several wooded areas managed by Forest Service but also non-Forest Service lands. See Figure 6.9.2 in Natural Resources section.

6.8.3 Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Development Plan

Without the LDP in place, the RDS, the SPPS, extant Area Plans and relevant PPSs, and the Planning Strategy for Rural NI (PSRNI), would all still be used. Consultations with stakeholders would also continue to inform decisions.

In the absence of a new plan there could be less opportunity to spatially manage and safeguard mineral resources and influence the location of the most sustainable sites based on reserve stock and existing infrastructure links. There could be less opportunity to spatially develop infrastructure that would support the integration of geothermal energy into the energy mix should this be feasible in the future. Development pressures for land will continue and the lack of a new plan could make it more difficult to manage pressures in key areas and avoid inappropriate development, pollution or erosion.

6.8.4 Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

- Mineral resources in the Council should be safeguarded from inappropriate development and future accessibility protected.
- Older mineral sites (pre-1985) may be causing undue damage or deterioration to the local environment.
- Any new quarries/mineral workings should be located as near to adequate transport routes to ensure the most efficient transfer of goods to end users.
- The feasibility of integrating geothermal energy to the future energy mix of the Council area should be considered.
- Council farm diversification is expected to increase which could have a positive or negative effect on biodiversity.
- Development pressure for single rural dwellings has been increasing across the Council and is likely to continue.
- Agricultural land in the Council should be protected from inappropriate development, pollution and the effects of climate change i.e. erosion.

²² Cooper, A. *et al* (2009) Northern Ireland Countryside Survey (2007): Broad Habitat Change 1998-2007. Northern Ireland Environment Agency Research and Development Series No. 09/06

- 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.
- Peat deposits are located in the Council and although they are of limited extent, they hold an important ecological value as important water and carbon stores that also provide habitat for specialist plants, animals, birds and insects.

6.9 Natural Resources

6.9.1 Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

Natural heritage is protected at a regional level through spatial and strategic planning policy guidance. This aims to conserve, protect and enhance the natural environment. It also promotes reducing our carbon footprint and facilitating mitigation and adaptation to climate change, whilst improving air quality.

Within regional policy the diversity of the natural environment and the fact it is both an economic and a social asset is acknowledged. Recommendations to protect and connect habitats are made whilst Local Development Plans (LDPs) are recommended to promote ecological networks, integrate natural heritage features and promote concepts such as blue/green infrastructure.

Northern Ireland's Sustainable Development Strategy promotes environmental protection, sustainable consumption and sustainable production. Likewise, in the draft Programme for Government, there is a strategic outcome to live and work sustainably whilst protecting the environment. The current biodiversity strategy for Northern Ireland provides guidance for Councils up to 2020. It acknowledges the importance of working with others to achieve the halting of biodiversity loss and promotes the concept of ecosystem services. Overall, it is recognised that the natural environment provides us with goods and services and that protection of this natural capital is linked to achieving a resilient economy.

Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council has a vision to be a progressive Council that works in partnership with others to provide an enhanced quality of life to all residents. A strategic theme of the Council is *Place and Environment* with sustainable development and preservation of the natural environment key priorities. The draft Community Plan has *Health and Wellbeing* as one of its five key themes and community consultations have indicated the importance of accessible green spaces and greenways. Protection of the Council's natural resources will be fundamental to achieving all of these aspirations.

6.9.2 Baseline Information

Detailed baseline information for natural resources is presented in the Local Development Plan Position Papers. There is also overlap with the Health and Well-Being, Historic and Landscape sections of this report.

Nature Conservation Sites

Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council has a variety of habitats and species that are protected under International, European, regional and local level designations. These sites create a network across the Council of blue and green infrastructure. They help define the best areas for nature, amenity and heritage interests, as well as connecting green/open spaces. There are also 57 Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) in the Council that help to maintain the natural heritage interest.

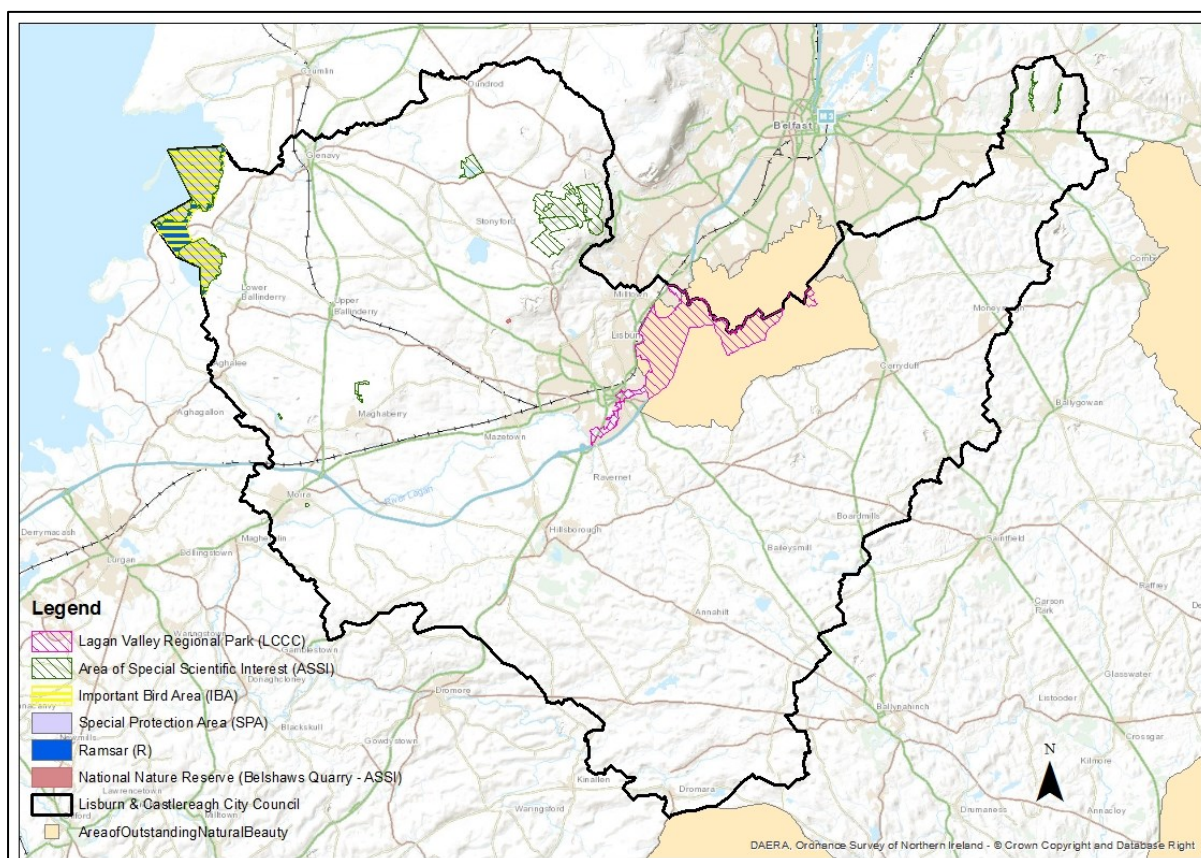
Table 6.9.1 Nature Conservation Sites

Ramsar Site	1
Special Protection Area (SPA)	1
Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI)	9
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	1
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	1
Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCIs)	116
Local Landscape Policy Areas (LLPA)	118
Landscape Wedges	6
Areas of High Scenic Value (AoHSV)	6
Lagan Valley Regional Park (LVRP)	1

Source: Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Local Development Plan Position Paper 8

Lagan Valley Regional Park (LVRP) was established in 1967 and covers over 4000 acres/1600 hectares of countryside, including 11 miles of the River Lagan. The Lagan Valley Regional Park produces an annual report, which can be found at www.laganvalley.co.uk. It details information on the ranger and volunteer service as well as the opportunities and challenges under six key focus areas; biodiversity, visitors, community, landscape, heritage and health/recreation.

Figure 6.9.1: Designated Nature Conservation Sites

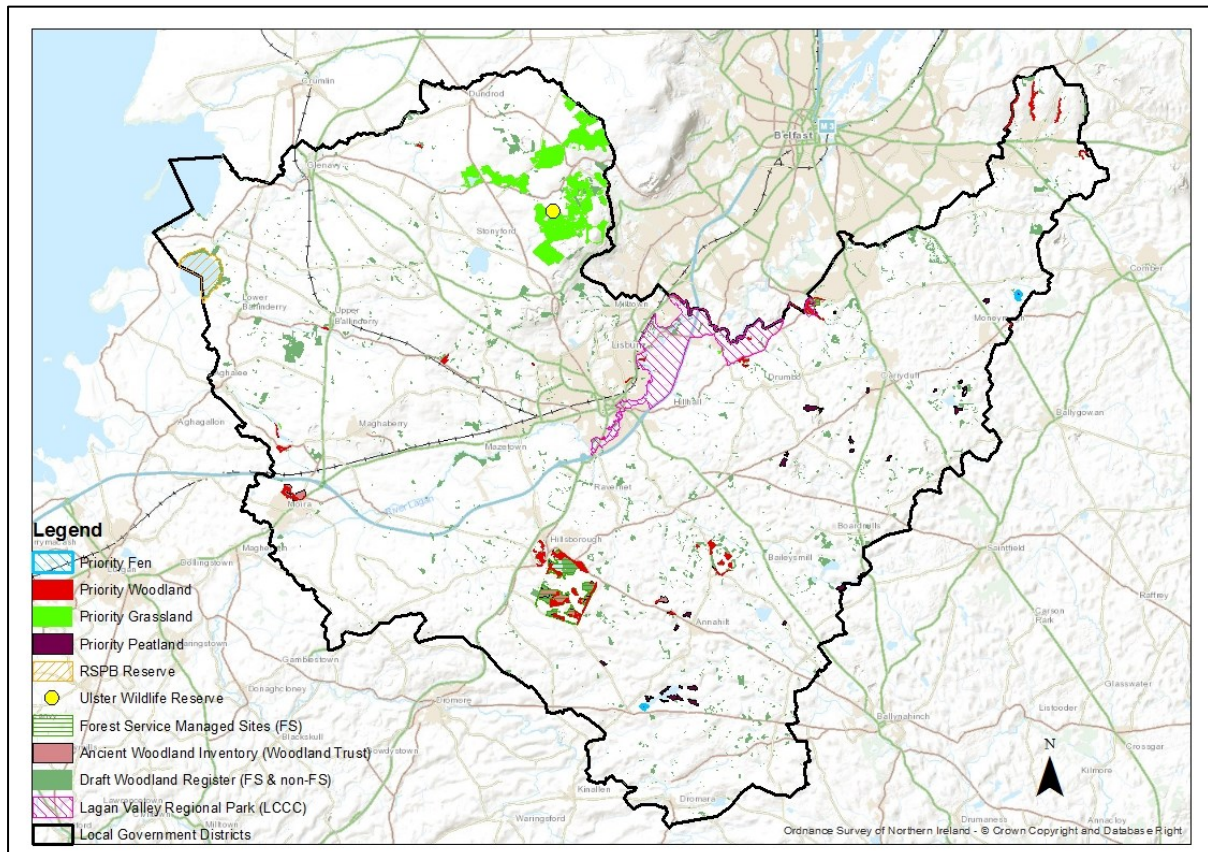


Source: Shared Environmental Service; Lagan Valley Regional Park

Nature conservation sites are mostly located in the north west of the Council near to Lough Neagh whilst the landscape designations tend to be of a wider distribution with a higher density centrally located and to the north of the Council (Local Development Plan Position Paper 8, Figure 6.13.1).

Although Councils may propose Local Nature Reserves, none have been in this Council area.

Figure 6.9.2 Priority Habitat & Wildlife Sites



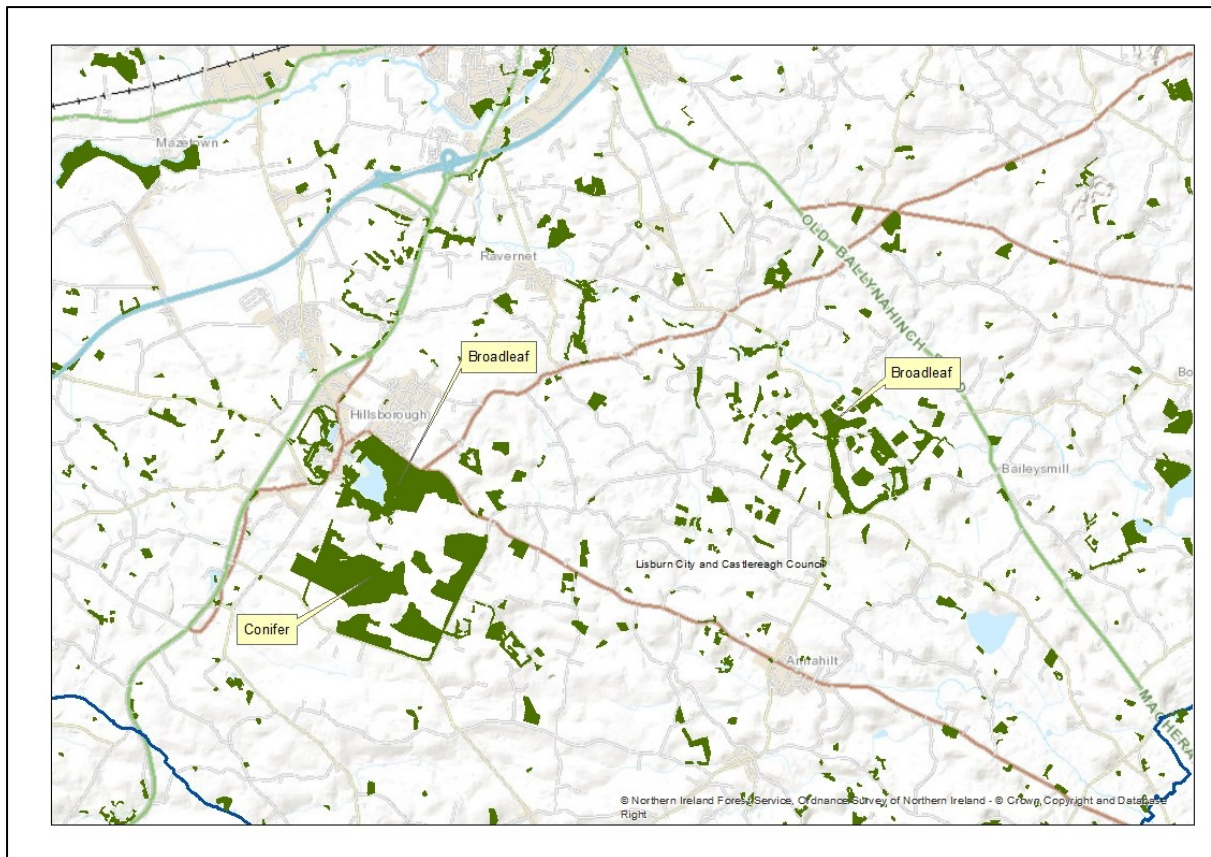
Source: Shared Environmental Service; Royal Society for the Protection of Birds NI, Ulster Wildlife, Forest Service NI, Woodland Trust NI, Lagan Valley Regional Park

Biodiversity

The Countryside Assessment paper for the Local Development Plan refers to wetlands, peatlands, woodlands and grasslands as the priority habitats present in the Council area. Wetlands include rivers and loughs - River Lagan and Lough Neagh; woodlands include wet woodland and upland oak or ash, as well as native woods planted in demesnes; and grasslands include low lying and upland areas such as Slievenacloy in the north. There could be at least four Habitat Action Plans for the Council that could be used in a future Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP). This is currently being developed by the Council as a strategy to target businesses, community groups, schools and gardeners.

[The Wildlife \(NI\) Order 1985](#) (as amended) lists protected wildlife in Northern Ireland and was updated by [The Wildlife and Natural Environment Act](#) (WANE) 2011. Some listed species are very likely to be located in the Council area. The LBAP can help protect these species as well as raise awareness on the importance of all local wildlife.

Figure 6.9.3 Example of Forest Service & non-Forest Service woodland cover in the Council



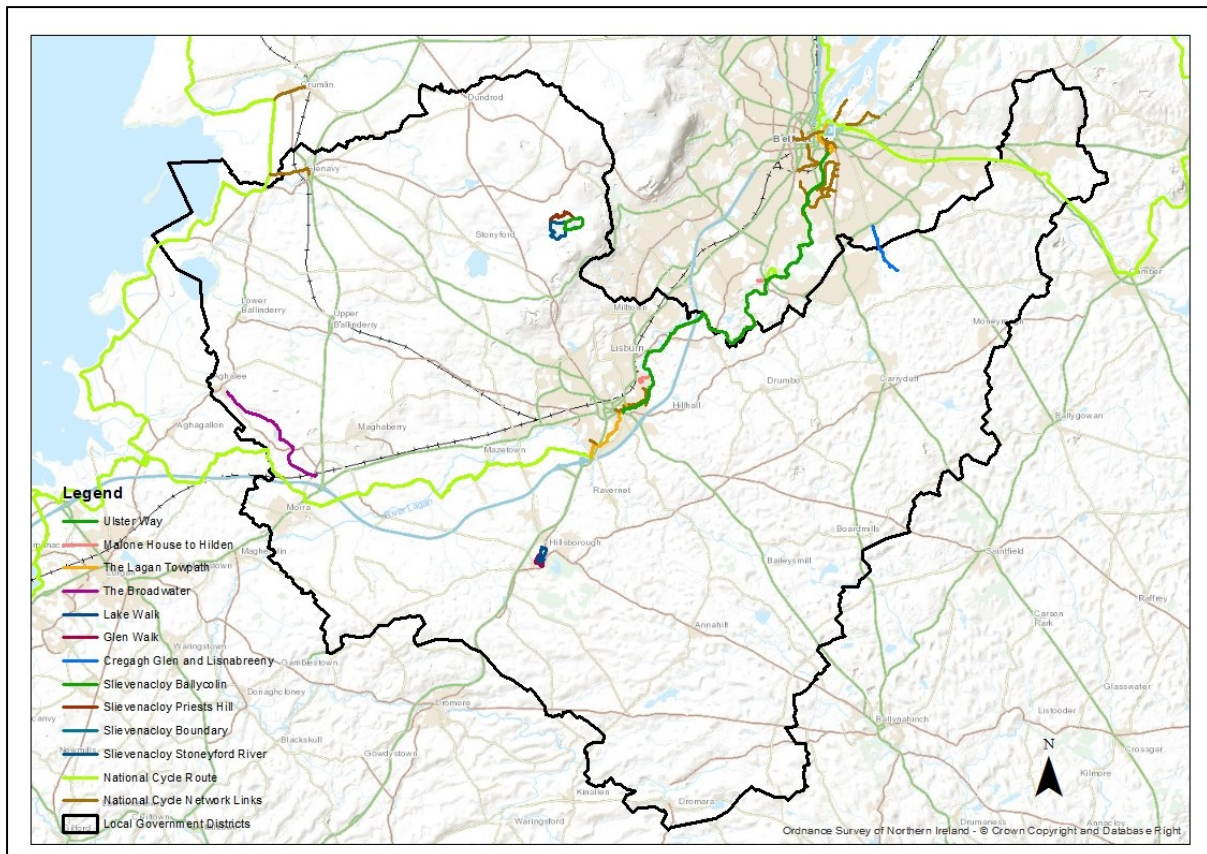
Source: Forest Service NI

The area of forested land within the Council is just under 1700 hectares (ha). This includes land not managed by Forest Service as well as land that is. Areas of cover vary between conifer and broadleaf across the Council.

Blue/green infrastructure

In recent years, the natural environment has become increasingly recognised for the beneficial services that it provides. Provision of these services is referred to as “ecosystem services”. This is based on the ability of the natural environment to function as it is and at the same time provide goods and services. A related concept is blue/green infrastructure (B/GI). Examples include public parks, woodlands, allotments, golf courses, grass sports pitches, streams, rivers, lakes and planted treelines. All these spaces can be referred to as blue/green infrastructure and if connected together enable a network for the movement of species and habitats across both urban and rural areas. The strength behind blue/green infrastructure is the multiple uses and benefits it can simultaneously provide.

Figure 6.9.4 Walk & Cycle Routes



Source: Shared Environmental Service; Walk NI, Sustrans

An up to date Open Space Audit should be available in the future from the Council and provide more information on local level blue/green infrastructure.

Community Greenways

Access for people to the natural environment is important for health and well-being. It can be an issue in both urban and rural areas. There are nine community greenways under the legacy Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan and these are shown in Appendix 4 of the Open Space Position Paper.

The Carryduff Greenway Project under the Carryduff Regeneration Forum is working toward a local greenway that will connect Carryduff to Cairnshill for pedestrians and cyclists. Public views were sought at a consultation managed by The Paul Hogarth Company.

6.9.3 Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Development Plan

Without the LDP in place, the RDS, the SPPS, BMAP and PPSs, would all still be applied. Stakeholder consultation would also continue to inform decisions.

In the absence of a local plan, there is the risk that inappropriate development could occur on lands previously zoned or not zoned at all. It may become increasingly difficult to identify land as blue/green infrastructure and retain it for functions like flood alleviation. The ability to connect green/blue spaces could also prove difficult without up to date plan information. Wildlife corridors and nature conservation sites could become more vulnerable to local

development pressures and opportunities for new environmental designations may not be feasible.

6.9.4 Key Sustainability Issues

- Lough Neagh and Portmore Lough, and Lagan Valley Regional Park are designated nature conservation sites that are shared with other Councils and present unique opportunities for partnership working.
- Formally designated nature conservation sites are located to the north west of the Council area, which may make them not as easily accessible for people living elsewhere.
- There is an absence of Local Nature Reserves within the Council.
- Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCIs) (woodlands, grasslands, fens and peatlands) and priority habitat/wildlife sites are fairly evenly distributed across the Council but remain disconnected.
- Community greenways are potentially on the increase in the Council and have been flagged as important by communities in the draft Community Plan.
- Green spaces accessible by walking and cycling are wanted by communities as a natural resource to help with health and well-being.

6.10 Water

6.10.1 Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

European Directives and regional legislation, plans and strategies seek to protect the quality and supply of water to maintain natural resources and to protect human health. The Water Framework Directive (WFD) requires waterbodies to be protected from deterioration and, where necessary and practicable, to be restored to good status. The Groundwater Daughter Directive (2006/118/EC) sets the groundwater quality standard at 50 mg NO₃/l. Under the Nitrates Directive, Northern Ireland must monitor surface waters for nitrate pollution against a mandatory standard of 50 mg NO₃/l. The European Flood Directive requires flood risk to be assessed and mapped and management plans to be developed for the most significant flood risk areas.

At the Northern Ireland level there are regulations in place to implement these directives. These include regulations to prevent pollution, to control the use of water through either abstraction or impoundment and to protect water supplies. There are also a number of pieces of drainage legislation to control water levels and flows.

River Basin Management is a key element in implementing the 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 as well as wetlands which are directly associated with ground or surface water.

Every six years, the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) produces a river basin management plan for each river basin district within Northern Ireland. This is produced in partnership with the Department for Infrastructure (DFI). The second planning cycle covers the period from December 2015 - December 2021. L&CCC includes areas covered by River Basin Management Plans for the North East and for Neagh Bann. The Strategy for Promoting the Use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) encourages the incorporation of measures to ameliorate the impacts of development on water quality and flow.

Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) are a requirement of the European Union Floods Directive. Article 7 of the Directive required each member state to prepare Flood Risk Management Plans by December 2015. The FRMPs for Northern Ireland highlight the flood hazards and risks in the 20 most Significant Flood Risk Areas from flooding from rivers, the sea, surface water and reservoirs. They identify the measures that will be undertaken over the next six years to address flooding and they set out how the relevant authorities will work together with communities to reduce the flood risks. L&CCC includes areas covered by FRMPs for the North East and for Neagh Bann.

The Regional Development Strategy 2035 includes protective measures for water such as

- Adopt grey water recycling;
- Minimise development in areas at risk from flooding from rivers, the sea and surface water run-off;
- RG12: Promote a more sustainable approach to the provision of water and sewerage services and flood risk management;
- Integrate water and land-use planning;

- Manage future water demand; and
- Encourage sustainable surface water management.

Theme 3 of Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council's Corporate Plan 2015 – 17 is Place & Environment and includes as priorities:

- Create a positive, place to live work and visit and preserve the natural environment for the future.
- Promote sustainable development through planning, policy and action.

6.10.2 Baseline information

Information on water supply, quantity and quality is not reported at Council level and must be extracted from regional data sets or trends described at a Northern Ireland level. Some of this has been presented in Position Paper 6: Telecommunications Public Services and Utilities and Development and Position Paper 10. Development Constraints (Flood Risk, Drainage & Minerals).

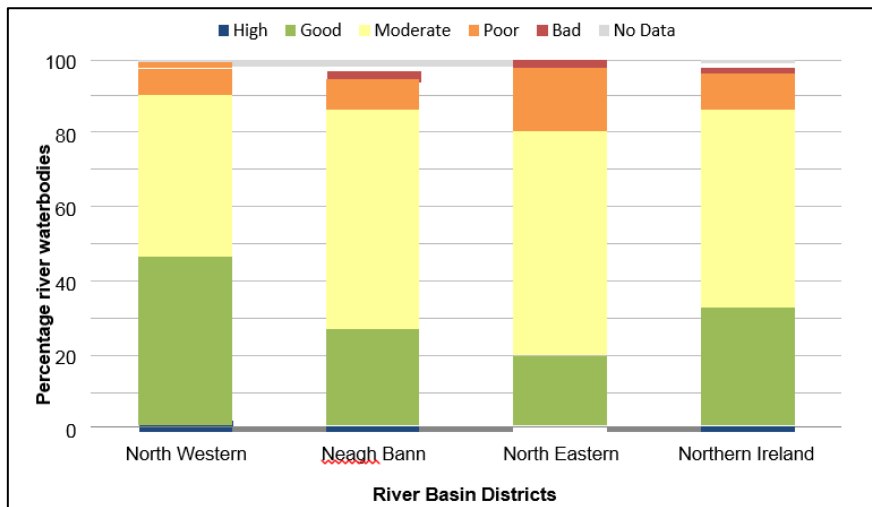
Drinking Water

Significant investment in water treatment works, service reservoirs and mains distribution has resulted in improvements in compliance across Northern Ireland with the drinking water standards, from 99.22% in 2004 to 99.86% in 2014.

Nitrates

There has been a trend toward significant reductions in mean nitrate concentrations in groundwater. Long-term trends show that average nitrate concentrations in rivers in Northern Ireland are predominantly decreasing or stable over the 20-year period, 1992-2012, which may be attributed to the measures implemented through the Nitrates Action Programme so that levels are well within EU standards.

Figure 6.10.1 Water Framework Directive overall classification (% river waterbodies), 2015



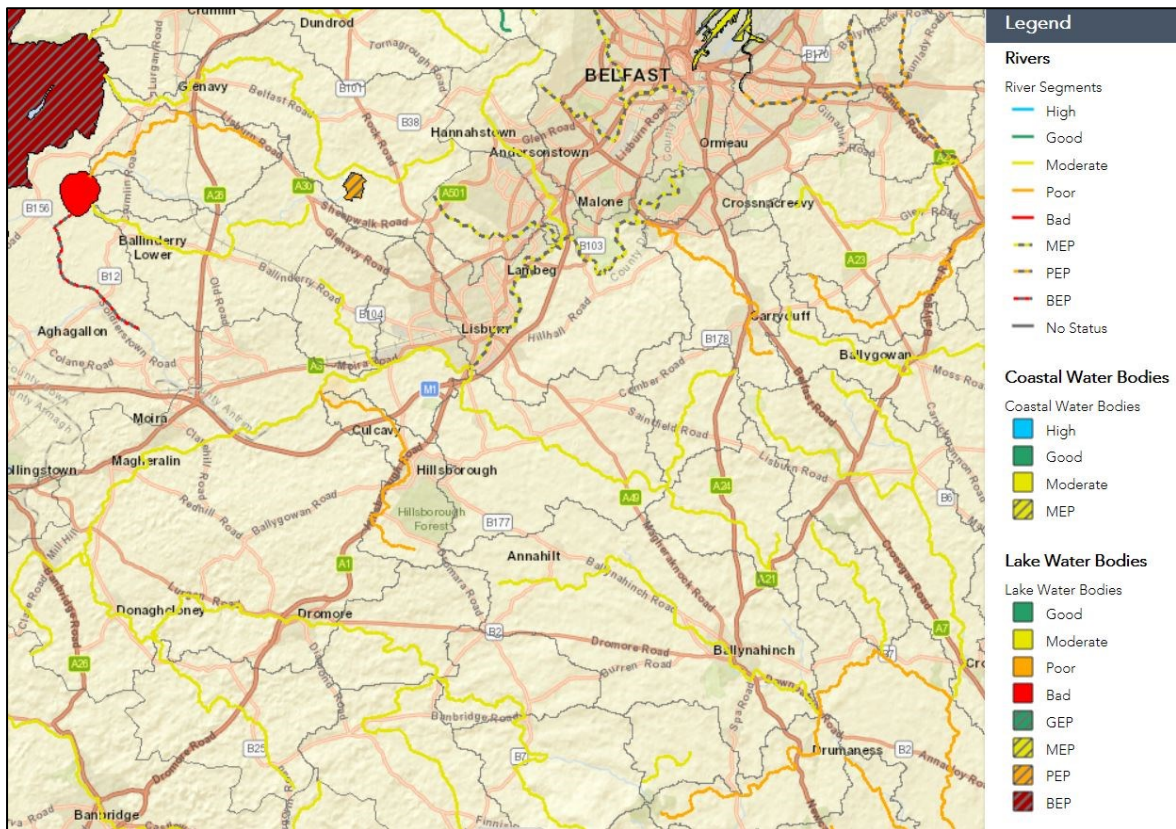
Source: North Eastern River Basin Management Plans, December 2015²³

River Basin Management Plans

L&CCC falls within two River Basin Management Plans (December 2015), Neagh Bann and North East. North Eastern River Basin District had significantly worse river water quality in 2015 by comparison to the whole of Northern Ireland. High or good quality was 20% compared to 32.7% for Northern Ireland. Neagh Bann River Basin District had similar river water quality in 2015 by comparison to the whole of Northern Ireland although high or good quality was 28% compared to 32.7% for Northern Ireland. At the Northern Ireland level there has been a gradual trend towards fewer and less severe pollution incidents and improved compliance for private and trade discharge consents since 2001. NIEA has agreed to provide a water quality profile for L&CCC which will be incorporated in a future update of this report. It will report on status, goals and local water quality issues.

²³ <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/doe/water-report-north-eastern-river-basin-plan-2015.pdf>

Figure 6.10.2 River Status 2015



Source: DAERA Water Management Unit Digital Water Datasets, Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland - © Crown Copyright and Database Right

Figure 6.10.3 Impoundments

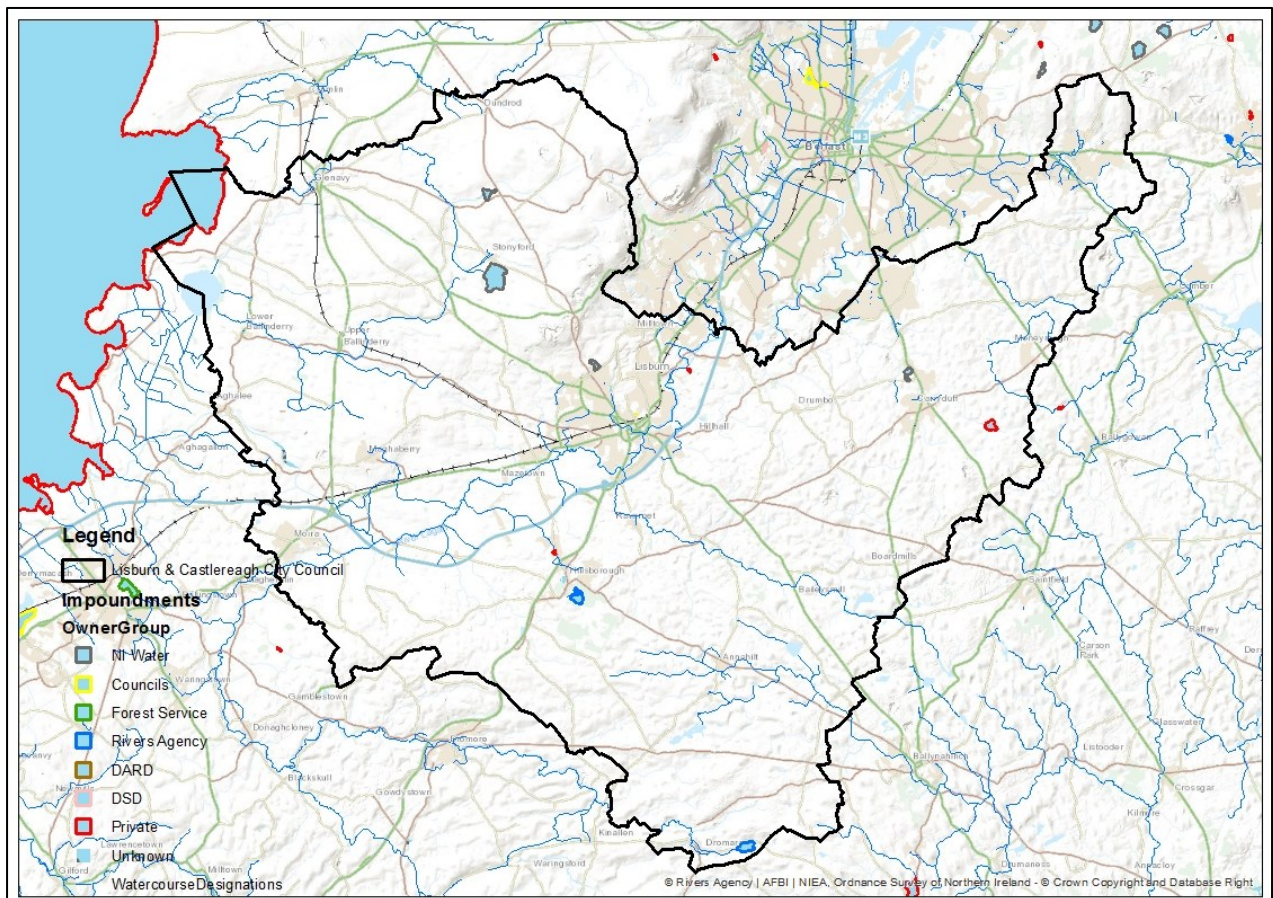
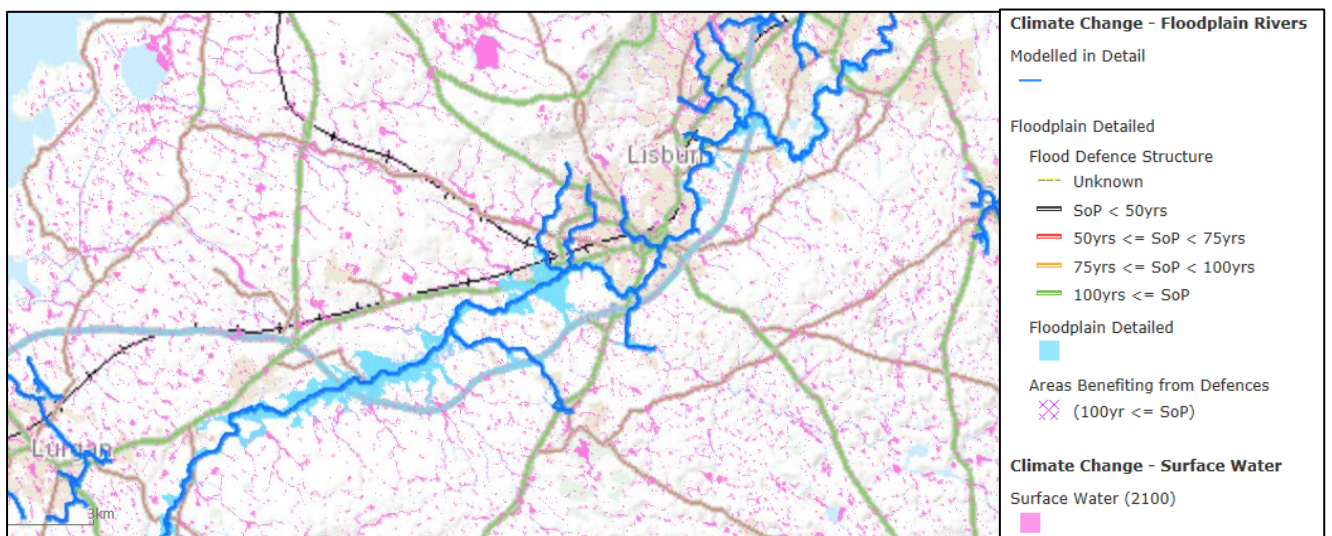


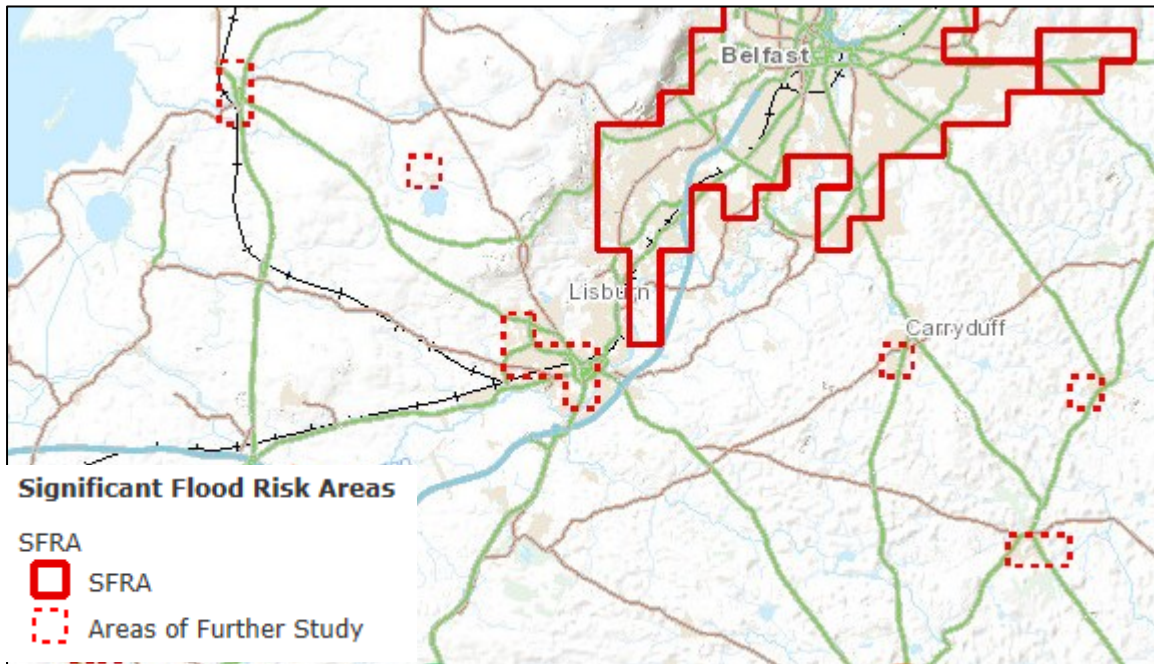
Figure 6.10.4 Flood modelling for rivers and surface water Q100 Climate change



Source: Flood Maps (NI)²⁴ © Crown Copyright and Database Right

²⁴ <https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/articles/what-flood-maps-ni>

Figure 6.10.5 Areas identified as either significant flood risk areas or areas where flood risk needs to be further assessed



Source: Flood Maps (NI) © Crown Copyright and Database Right

Flooding and drainage is considered in detail in L&CCC Position Paper 10: Development Constraints (Flood Risk, Drainage and Minerals) November 2015²⁵

Water Supply

Position Paper 6: Telecommunications Public Services & Utilities October 2015²⁶ details water supplies, water treatment works and waste water treatment works serving L&CCC.

Water treatment

Work is currently underway on an essential sewer improvement scheme in Lisburn to improve the sewerage infrastructure in the area and improve the river water quality in the river Lagan. There is no (Ballynadolly, Dundrod, Moneyreagh, Mullaghglass and St.James) or limited (Drumlough, Feumore, Legacurry and Lurganville) sewage treatment capacity in nine locations which places a constraint on new development.

6.10.1 Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Development Plan

In the absence of a plan there will be less certainty about the need for supply or treatment of water therefore infrastructure may not be developed in the most efficient manner. There is a risk that cumulative effects from development will counteract the goals of plans such as the

²⁵ [https://www.lisburncastlereagh.gov.uk/uploads/general/10_Development_Constraints_\(Flood_risk,_Drainage_and_Minerals\)_-Final.pdf](https://www.lisburncastlereagh.gov.uk/uploads/general/10_Development_Constraints_(Flood_risk,_Drainage_and_Minerals)_-Final.pdf)

²⁶ https://www.lisburncastlereagh.gov.uk/uploads/general/6_Telecommunications_Public_Services_Utilities_-Final.pdf

Figure 6.10.7 Capacity of Wastewater Treatment Works in L&CCC District

2015 River Basin Management Plans to achieve good ecological status. While planning policies address issues such as flood risk the opportunity to take a more strategic approach would be missed. There is a risk that taking decisions in the absence of an up to date plan could result in development that does not make the most sustainable use of infrastructure or which subsequently requires further measures to address knock on effects.

6.10.3 Summary of Key Sustainability 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.

6.11 Air Quality

6.11.1 Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

Air quality is an important indicator of local, regional and international environmental conditions as it helps to indicate levels and sources of air pollutants and air pollution trends. Air pollution is both an urban and a rural issue that can affect human health but when levels of certain substances such as nitrogen, sulphur or ammonia are exceeded, the effects on ecosystems can also be adverse.

Air Quality in Northern Ireland is managed by the Department and Councils in compliance with domestic legislation (the Environment Order 2002, the Air Quality Regulations (NI) 2003 and the Air Quality Standards Regulations (NI) 2010). These stem from European Air Quality Directives but an Air Quality Strategy for Northern Ireland 2007 provides the strategic framework for air quality in Northern Ireland (NI).

Air quality objectives are set at a regional level and include limits for air pollutants. These are primarily based on ensuring protection of human health and sensitive habitats. Other measures include smoke control areas and local air quality management (LAQM) by Councils.

Overarching regional planning guidance highlights agriculture, transport and energy supply as the three sectors contributing most to a warming climate in Northern Ireland. Agriculture significantly contributes to our economy; we remain heavily reliant on the car for transport; and we are heavily reliant on fossil fuels for energy. All these sources emit air pollutants including greenhouse gas emissions. Regional policy recommends developing policy links between air quality and climate change.

In the draft Programme for Government (dPFG), several outcomes can be linked to good air quality. These include to live and work sustainably; to live healthy and active lives; and to create a place that people want to live, work and visit. The dPFG has set improving air quality as an indicator of achieving its outcomes. Air quality may not have a specific planning policy but under our SPPS, it can be a material consideration. Maintaining good air quality is an important aspect of sustainable development as it is fundamental to the quality of our environment, society and the economy.

Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council's vision for the future aims to work in partnership to develop vital services, the community, and enhance the quality of life for residents. The draft Community Plan also focuses on improved well-being for all. The plan has made sustainability a core principle. Fundamental to these aspirations will be ensuring good air quality and this can only be achieved through sustainable land management and cross-sectoral partnerships.

6.11.2 Baseline information

Detailed information regarding air quality is available in the Local Development Plan Position Papers.

Air Pollution

The most up to date air quality screening assessment for the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council can be accessed [here](#). It reported in 2014, no exceedances of air quality strategy objectives for any pollutants.

In Northern Ireland, there are automatic air quality monitoring sites and one is located at Lisburn Dunmurry Seymour Hill. A current view to existing air quality can be accessed [at www.airqualityni.co.uk](http://www.airqualityni.co.uk). Recent progress reports and screening assessments can also be viewed.

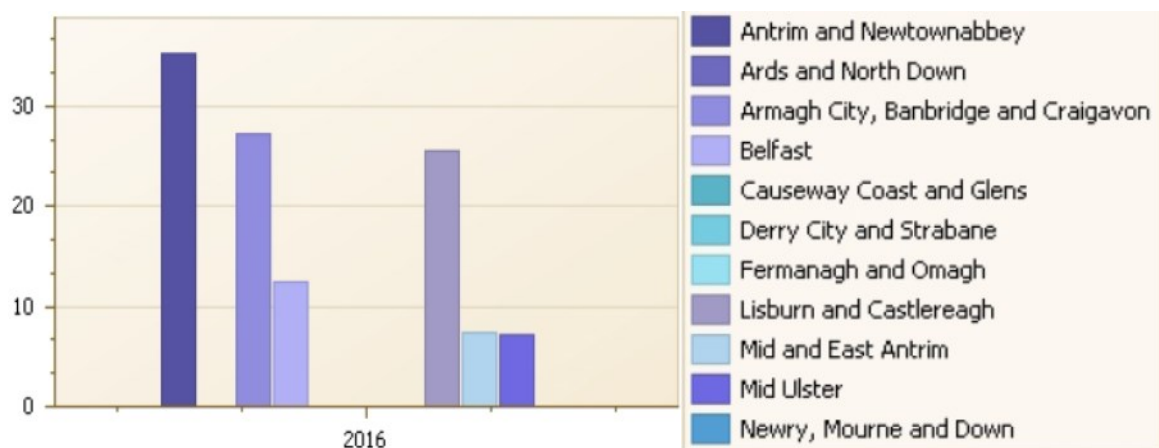
There is currently one active Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)²⁷ in the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) emissions from road traffic sources. It is located at [Normandy Court, Dundonald](#). Nitrogen dioxide is a pollutant from transport and fossil fuel combustion and can cause respiratory conditions.

There are some [smoke control areas](#) in the Council. These have been enforced to reduce smoke and other air pollutants/emissions from burning fuels with the aim of improving local air quality.

Transport

There are key transport routes through the Council including the M1, A1, A3, A26 and A49. The Council has the third highest amount of motorway of all the Councils with 25.6 kilometres (kms) out of a total of 114.9 kms.

Figure 6.11.1 Total Motorway Lengths by Local Government District



Source: [NINIS](#)

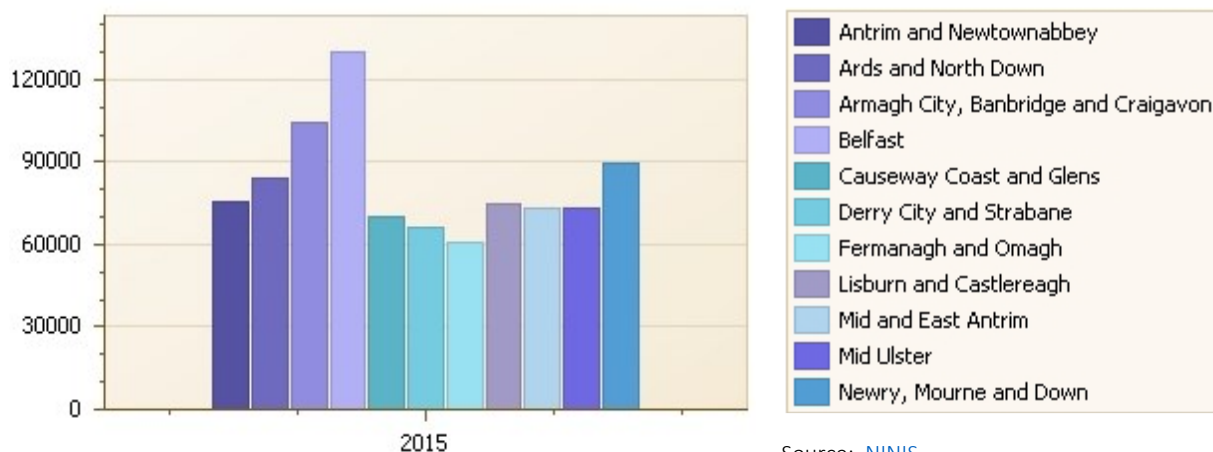
To help reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from transport, the Belfast Metropolitan Transport Plan 2015 proposes to integrate walking and cycling routes, and increase and improve public transport links and services.

As referred to in the Local Development Plan Transport Position Paper, Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council has a higher than average rate of car ownership for 1, 2 or 3 vehicles. Three quarters of workers in the Council commute by vehicle. Road travel is likely to remain as the

²⁷ DAERA (2015): Air Pollution in Northern Ireland 2015

main mode of transport throughout the Plan period. In 2015, just under 75, 000 cars were licensed within the Council, as shown below. The Council is in the middle of the range for licensed vehicles across Councils.

Figure 6.11.2 Licensed Cars by Local Government District in 2015

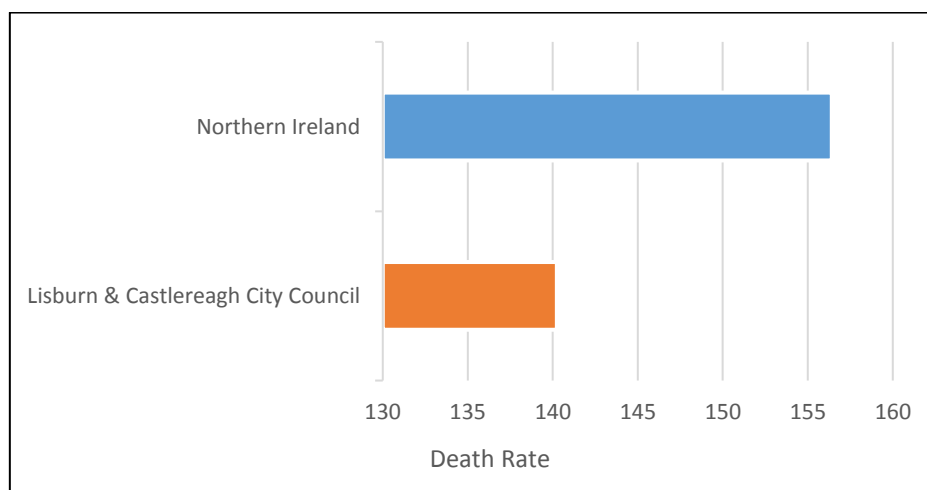


Source: [NINIS](#)

Human Health

There is an important link between air quality and human health. Recent Departmental figures for Northern Ireland indicate that 553 deaths can be attributed to particulate matter (PM₁₀), and 330 to nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). Particulate matter pollution is composed of fine particles from natural and man-made sources; pollen, sand dust, road traffic, coal burning, and construction work are all potential sources²⁸. It is also currently estimated that in the United Kingdom, life expectancy is shortened by 8 months because of poor air quality²⁹. Figure 6.11.3 shows the figures for respiratory related deaths per 100 000. See also section 6.1.2 and Causes of death in Health and Well-being.

Figure 6.11.3 Standardised Respiratory Death Rate



Source: [NINIS](#)

²⁸ www.airqualityni.co.uk

²⁹ DAERA held draft Programme for Government Air Quality Stakeholder Consultation, August 2016

Emissions - transport

In urban areas, the annual mean concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) have remained relatively stable since 2001. No declining trend is evident. This indicates traffic as a continuing source of emissions. Additional information and graphs are available from the [Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report](#)³⁰.

Emissions - agriculture

In Northern Ireland, ammonia (NH₄) emissions have been reported as 93% from livestock and 7% from the application of fertilizers³¹. Trends for declines in emissions from livestock on a UK basis may not be reflected in Northern Ireland because cattle numbers have declined by a much lesser extent, and pig and poultry numbers have increased. Ammonia emissions from livestock have been increasing since 2010. Ammonia emissions from fertilizer use has significantly reduced by 39% but overall ammonia emissions have only fallen by 5%. This indicates other sources of ammonia emissions³². Ammonia is not included as an objective in the Air Quality Regulations but it is linked to deterioration of habitats and can also have impacts on ecosystems³³.

Emissions – electricity generation

In Northern Ireland, electricity supplied from renewables has more or less increased every year since 2001. By 2015, nearly 20% of electricity in Northern Ireland came from renewables; the majority generated from wind sources. There has also been a rise in domestic gas heating whilst coal heating has declined. This type of diversification in our energy supply means that carbon emissions and other pollutants from fossil fuel combustion are reducing.

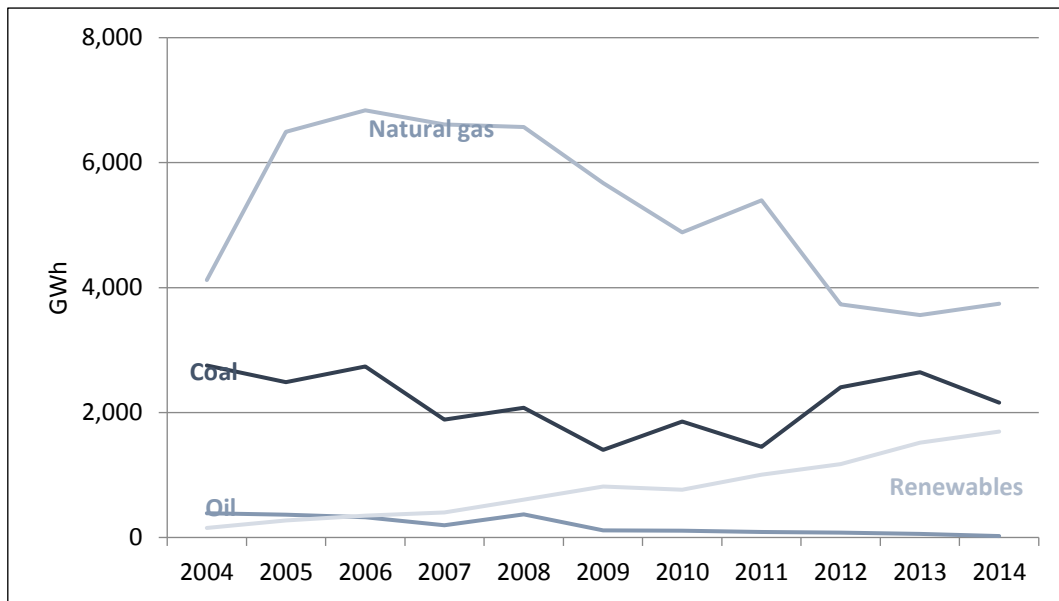
³⁰ DAERA (2016): Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report Issue 8

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ www.apis.ac.uk

Figure 6.11.4 Electricity in Northern Ireland Generated by Fuel Type



Source: DAERA, Northern Ireland Carbon Intensity Indicators 2016

6.11.3 Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Development Plan

Without the LDP in place, the RDS, the SPPS, extant Area Plans and PPSs would all still be applied. Stakeholder consultation would also continue to inform decisions.

In the absence of a new plan, there may be less opportunity to influence land use and development to maintain or improve air quality. This could include opportunities to integrate sustainable and active travel options like new bus stops and walking and cycling routes. Together these measures could reduce local reliance on the private car and reduce transport emissions.

6.11.4 Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

- Key regional transport routes located within the Council continuously contribute to background levels of air pollutants.
- Reliance on private car use in the Council area is high particularly in Castlereagh.
- There is a need across the Council to promote and make accessible other modes of transport to the private car such as public transport, walking and cycling.
- A disused railway could be considered for reuse and/or as a community greenway.
- Air quality should be a consideration when planning the location of adjacent developments and land uses, and access to them, particularly when residential areas may be affected.
- There is a need to continue to support renewables in appropriate locations to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other air pollutants.

6.12 Historic and Cultural Resources

6.12.1 Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

Overarching policy recognises that townscape, built heritage, archaeology and cultural heritage forms an important part of the character and appearance of our cities, towns, villages, small settlements and countryside. It is also part of our culture and can contribute to our quality of life. Historic and Cultural resources have the potential to benefit our community and our economy in terms of tourism and regeneration. They contribute to the sense of place in our towns, villages and smaller settlements and are part of what is unique about places in the Council.

Regional guidance recognises that quality natural assets, interesting architecture, and built heritage can contribute to a feeling of being somewhere unique, which contribute to the tourism offer. Reuse of both listed and locally important buildings can contribute to urban and rural renaissance, which can help vitality and footfall in settlement centres, supporting the local economy.

The policy objectives in the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) are to:

- Secure the protection, conservation, and, where possible, the enhancement of our built and archaeological heritage.
- Promote Sustainable Development and environmental stewardship with regard to our built and archaeological heritage.
- Encourage the link between conservation and economic prosperity.

Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan (BMAP) outlined the following features of the legacy council areas of Lisburn City Council and Castlereagh Borough Council:

- Identified conservation areas, areas of townscape character, areas of village character and historic parks, gardens and demesnes.
- Urban design criteria were also included for Lisburn City Centre and for the town centre of Carryduff to protect areas of architectural, townscape and landscape importance.
- The Lisburn Historic Quarter which is situated within a Conservation Area at the centre of the city was recognised for having an attractive 18th Century streetscape and for providing a focus for the physical economic regeneration of the area. The Lisburn Historic Quarter Partnership was created in 2000 to bring a number of key stakeholders together in order to rejuvenate the older part of the city.

Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council's Corporate Strategy 2015 - 2017 Theme 3 is Place and Environment. It recognises that L&CCC boasts prime City living, characterful towns, historic villages, parks, open spaces and beautiful countryside with well renowned schools. The Corporate Plan sets out a number of priorities in relation to Place and Environment. Within those priorities there are a number which are relevant to historic and cultural resources including:

- Develop and deliver an Area Plan that maximizes the assets and advantages of our unique, regionally valuable City.
- Develop and implement strategies to retain the unique character of our centres, villages and towns through Planning / Land Use / Local Development Planning.
- Deliver a high quality built environment within an outstanding natural environment through planning and partnership with developers, builders, designers and the community and voluntary sectors.
- Strengthen civic pride through common sense policies, which strike a balance between making the area accessible to all and protecting our environment and management of waste.

6.12.2 Baseline information

A detailed baseline of information is presented in the paper Local Development Plan Position Paper 7: Built Heritage Assets, September 2015.

State Care Sites

Within the council area there are five state care sites, these are, by DEA:

- Rath and Burnt Mounds, Lissue, Lisburn (Lisburn South)
- Rough Fort. Bivallate Rath, Moira. (Downshire West)
- Richhill Gates, Hillsborough. (Downshire West)
- Hillsborough Market/Court House, Hillsborough. (Downshire West)
- Moira Station House, Magheramesk. (Downshire West)

Archaeological sites and monuments

The Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR) holds details of all documented sites of archaeological interest in the Council area. Within the council area there are approximately 745 archaeological sites and monuments. These are shown in Map 1 in the Local Development Plan Position Paper 7: Built Heritage Assets, September 2015.

Historic Parks, Gardens, Demesnes

Historic parks, gardens and demesnes contribute to the quality of our local landscape, and those that are open to the public provide an important recreational resource. Within the Lisburn & Castlereagh Council Area there are six Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes, by DEA.

- Wallace Park (Lisburn North)
- Hillsborough Castle (Downshire West)
- Moira Castle (Downshire West)
- Kilwarlin Moravian Church (Downshire West)
- Larchfield (Downshire East)
- Lisburn Castle Gardens (Lisburn North)

Eight supplementary sites are also noted within the council area as follows:

- Belvedere (Downshire East)
- Brookhill (Killultagh)

- Castle Street, Lisburn (Lisburn North)
- Conway (Lisburn North)
- Portmore Lough (Killultagh)
- Seymour Hill (Lisburn North)
- Springfield (Killultagh)
- Purdysburn House (Castlereagh South)

Listed Buildings

Listed buildings are important for their intrinsic value and for their contribution to the character and quality of settlements and the open countryside in Northern Ireland. Within the council area there are approximately 458 listed buildings and structures. These are documented in the Local Development Plan Position Paper 7: Built Heritage Assets, September 2015.

The Buildings at Risk Register highlights the vulnerability of our historic built environment and will act as a catalyst for its restoration and reuse. It has been commissioned by the Department for Communities and is compiled by the Ulster Architectural Heritage Society. The Register contains a selection of listed buildings, scheduled monuments and other historic structures, ranging from dwellings to large industrial complexes, which are may not have a sustainable future without intervention.

The register notes a number of buildings at risk in the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council area, including a number of vernacular style buildings in rural areas of the legacy Lisburn City Council area, the old Masonic Hall on Castle Street in Lisburn City Centre and four mausoleums in graveyards at Knockbreda and Dundonald. The former Belvoir Park Hospital is also considered to be at risk.

Conservation Areas

Conservation areas are areas of special architectural or historic interest which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Within Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Area the following Conservation Areas are noted (by DEA):

- Lisburn (Lisburn North)
- Moira (Downshire West)
- Hillsborough (Downshire West)

Areas of Townscape or Village Character

There are certain areas within our cities, towns and villages which exhibit a distinct character normally based on their historic built form or layout. Some of these have merited statutory designation as conservation areas by virtue of their special architectural historic interest, but for others it may be more appropriate to define areas of townscape or village character.

Within the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council area seven areas of Townscape Character and seven Areas of Village Character are noted. These are:

Areas of Townscape Character

- Bachelors Walk

- Hilden
- Seymour Street
- Wallace Park
- Warren Park
- Dundonald
- Newtownbreda

Area of Village Character

- Drumbeg
- Glenavy
- Lower Ballinderry
- Upper Ballinderry
- Lambeg
- Purdysburn
- Moneyreagh

Lisburn City Centre Public Realm Scheme

During the development of the Council's Lisburn City Centre Master Plan, one of the main priorities identified and agreed was the need for innovative regeneration of the public realm, which primarily focuses on the main City Centre Streets.

In cognisance of the Master plan, the project aimed to provide high quality Public Realm Works in two priority areas of Lisburn City Centre, namely, Market Square and Bow Street. In addition to these streets, it is proposed work is also carried out in adjoining streets such as Haslem's Lane, Market Street and Graham Gardens.

Lisburn City Council secured funding support from the Department for Social Development to deliver a high quality Public Realms Project in these areas of Lisburn City Centre. The scope of the project is to implement a public realm scheme for key areas of Lisburn City Centre, delivering high quality streetscapes and shared spaces, which will contribute positively to the economic and social vitality of the city.

Hillsborough Public Realm Scheme

Paul Hogarth Company was appointed by the Council as the Design Team for Hillsborough Public Realm Scheme in April 2015. This project is still at initial design stage and funding has not yet been identified. Therefore the timeframes, scale and deliverability have not yet been determined.

Moira Public Realm Scheme

AECOM was appointed by the Council as the Design Team for Moira Public Realm Scheme in June 2015. This project is still at initial design stage and funding has not yet been identified. Therefore the timeframes, scale and deliverability have not yet been determined.

Defence Heritage

The council area contains a wide range of defence heritage features ranging from airfields, anti-aircraft batteries, observation posts pillboxes and hangers to machine gun ranges. The

majority of these are derelict, some have been reused or altered, and others are in a state of decay or have been demolished.

Industrial Heritage

The Council area contains a wide range of industrial heritage features ranging from old mills, bridges and tanneries to railway stations. These are all reminders of the area's economic and industrial history. The Lagan Canal which flows through Lisburn City is an important industrial heritage feature of the council area. Numerous other sites of industrial heritage can be found throughout the council area.

6.12.3 Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Development Plan

Without the LDP in place, the RDS, the SPPS, extant Area Plans and PPSs would all still be applied. Stakeholder consultation would also continue to inform decisions. In the absence of a new plan opportunities to consider the historical and cultural assets in the Council area in future growth and place-shaping for the Council area may be missed.

6.12.4 Summary of Key Sustainability 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 Council area has a rich industrial and defence heritage.
- The Council area has a Royal Palace at Hillsborough which is an important cultural and historic resource.
- The Council areas 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 Council area 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.

6.13 Landscape

6.13.1 Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

Landscape protection in Northern Ireland is evident at the regional level with a key aim in the RDS to protect and enhance the environment for its own sake. The environment in Northern Ireland is seen as one of its greatest assets. Regional policy encourages protection of it including landscape and Areas of High Scenic Value (AoHSV).

The SPPS recognises the importance of the countryside as a significant asset. It aims to avoid inappropriate development and provide a high standard of landscape protection that also reflects regional and local differences. Protection of landscape as a consideration is evident within several subject policies including development in the countryside, minerals, open space, sport and outdoor recreation, renewable energy, telecommunications and other utilities.

The existing area plan for the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council is from the Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan 2015 (BMAP). In it, a balance between sustainable growth and protection of the natural environment is aimed for. Rural Landscape Wedges, AoHSV and an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) are all identified, signifying landscape sensitivity to developmental pressures.

If areas of a unique landscape or amenity value are present, then the new Local Development Plan (LDP) could include Special Countryside Areas (SCAs) or AoHSV conserving landscape at a local level. This is in keeping with the aims of the European Landscape Convention which encourages countries to consider protection of everyday landscapes.

Much of what is valued in a landscape is a blend of natural features and social and cultural history. It is the viewer's perception that provides an intrinsic value. This can help to define a region and provide a sense of place. Landscape is increasingly being realised in economic terms as an asset for tourism but also as a motivator to encourage people to purchase a home or to invest in a new location.

Within the Council's Corporate Plan 2017, open spaces and the beautiful countryside are referred to as reasons why people want to both work and live here. The Council has also made Place and Environment a strategic theme over the next two years. Key to achieving this will be preserving the natural environment and promoting sustainable development through partnership working.

6.13.2 Baseline information

Detailed information on landscape has been provided in the Local Development Plan Position Papers 8 and 9.

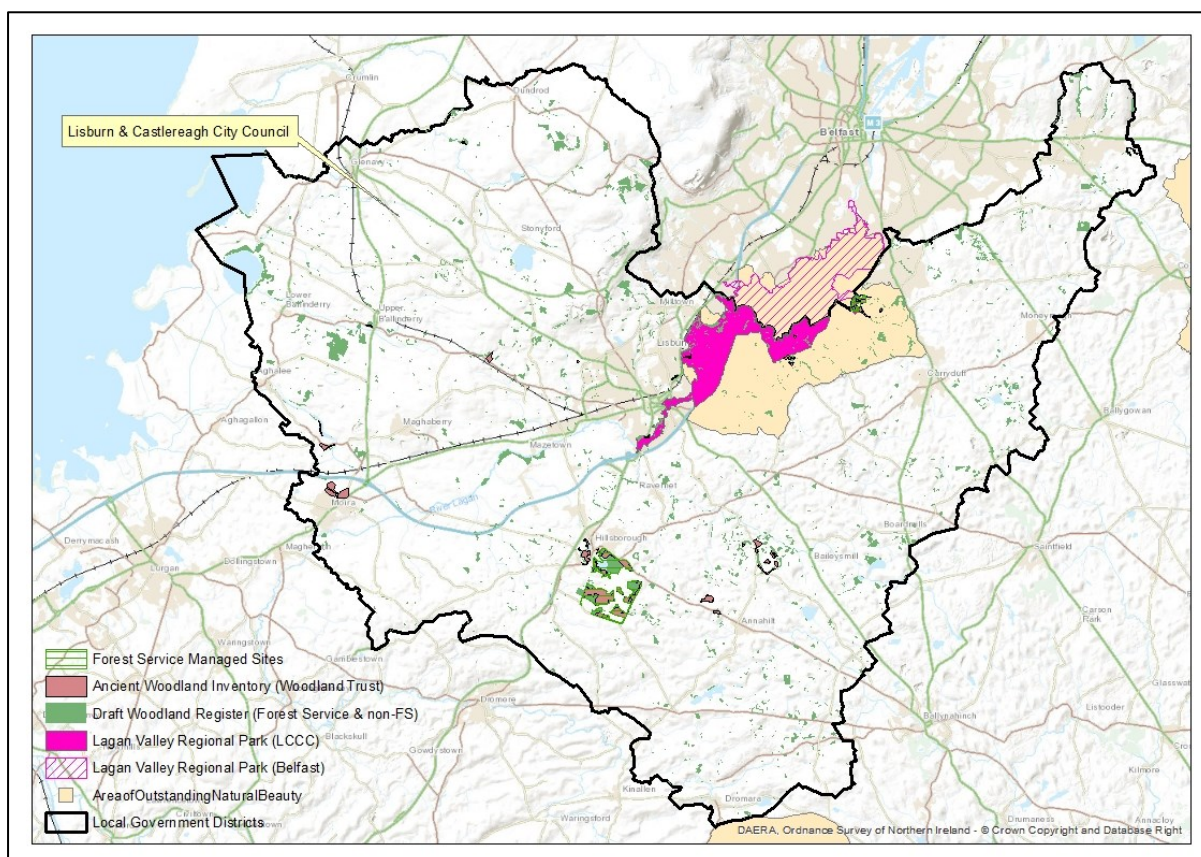
Lagan Valley Regional Park

The Lagan Valley Regional Park, was made an AONB in 1965 under The Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (NI) Order 1985. It is one of eight AONBs in Northern Ireland and together they provide some of the most valued landscapes in Northern Ireland. The AONB encompasses the Lagan Canal and towpath, and connects numerous scenic villages.

Woodland

There are many wooded areas across the area owned by Forest Service and others. Areas in Purdysburn and Hillsborough Forest are two examples but there are also woodlands in demesnes or estates that have an important local landscape value. Wet woodland is also prevalent along waterways and on the shores of Portmore Lough.

Figure 6.13.1 Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council's Landscape Designations and Woodlands



Source: Shared Environmental Service; DAERA, Woodland Trust Northern Ireland, Forest Service NI, Lagan Valley Regional Park

Landscape Character

The Council is covered by 23 Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) out of a possible 130 under the Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment (NILCA). These are in Table 1 and Map 2 of the Countryside Assessment Position Paper 9.

The LCAs range from low-lying agricultural lands interspersed with wetlands near Lough Neagh and Portmore Lough, to the open expanse of rough farmland on the Divis Summits, to the distinct rolling pastures and hedgerows of the Castlereagh Plateau.

Regional Landscape Character

The Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment (NIRLCA) was consulted on in 2015. The NIRLCA divides the country into 26 distinct areas known as RLCAs, which provide a regional overview of landscape character. Several are located within the Council area and include the Lough Neagh Basin, Belfast and Lagan Valley, and the North Down Drumlins and Hills.

Development Pressure

The Development Pressure Analysis conducted for the Local Development Plan shows that there is a relatively high density of rural housing throughout the Council area. Figures from 1992 to 2003 show that over half of all rural housing applications made were within green belt or Countryside Policy Areas. Approvals were made in 67% of cases. Overall, the analysis found an increasing pressure for single rural dwellings in all rural parts of the Council. Rural housing applications are shown from 2011-2014 on Map 5 of the Countryside Assessment Position Paper 9. Only two windfarms were approved in the Council up to 2014 but ongoing pressures are evident from single turbine applications. The Council also has key transport routes including sections of motorway and dual carriageway that connect to Belfast and Dublin. There remains a high reliance on cars.

6.12.5 Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Development Plan

Without the LDP in place, the RDS, the SPPS, extant Area Plans and PPSs would all still be applied. Stakeholder consultation would also continue to inform decisions.

In the absence of a new plan, there could be an increased risk of losing or detracting from the quality and character of landscapes and unique amenity areas, due to over development or inappropriate siting of structures. This could be exacerbated through fewer opportunities to also encourage and integrate sympathetic design, siting and landscaping. A new plan could enable opportunities to link existing and new landscape features to local blue/green infrastructure with accessibility for people considered. All in all these missed opportunities could have a negative impact on landscapes that are key assets to the tourism industry in Northern Ireland.

6.12.6 Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

- There is a wide variety of landscape types across the Council that make it 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 (new, replacement and extensions) placing pressure on landscape across the rural Council.
- There is the on-going risk of over development across the rural area from industry, agriculture, rural housing, renewable energy and the expansion of settlements and transport networks.

6.14 Climatic Factors

6.14.1 Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

The typical weather conditions of an area are based on natural variabilities that together create the climate. These variabilities can cause extreme weather events but also normal or expected conditions. Therefore, an unseasonably hot day, an extended cold winter, or a sudden storm, does not necessarily indicate climate change. It is only when there is a shift in the usual weather patterns and climate, that the term “climate change” should be applied.

During the last few decades, concerns about the global climate have been linked to the effect that human activities have had on it. Carbon and sulphur dioxide from fossil fuel combustion, and nitrogen oxides and methane from deforestation, transport and agriculture, have all been entering the atmosphere. These additional gases add to the natural background levels already present, which increases the natural warming of the planet known as the “greenhouse effect”. This is the cause of anthropogenic climate change i.e. climate change influenced by man.

In 2014, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) carried out an assessment of climate science. It stated that anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are the highest they have ever been since the pre-industrial Revolution. Atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxides are the highest they have ever been in the last 800 000 years. Their effects are extremely likely to be the dominant cause of observed warming since the 1950s.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) met in Paris 2015. It agreed ambitious greenhouse gas reductions from 2020 in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to limit global warming to below 2°C of pre-industrial levels by the end of the century. The Paris Agreement aims for a low carbon future based on sustainable development.

The Regional Development Strategy (RDS) recommends we reduce our carbon footprint, adapt to climate change and deliver a sustainable and secure energy supply. Reducing GHG emissions is the only way to mitigate climate change. In Northern Ireland, in the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS), climate change is viewed as a central challenge to achieving sustainable development. It promotes the planning system as a tool to shape new and existing developments to help combat climate change by promoting sustainable patterns of development, renewables, energy efficiency and using the natural environment as blue/green infrastructure.

The Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaptation Programme 2014 informed our current SPPS, which details mitigation and adaptation for climate change. In the SPPS, sustainable patterns of development and transport are recommended. This should help reduce the need to use cars and enable people to access public transport and walk or cycle.

The devolved administrations of the United Kingdom (UK) are expected to contribute to the reductions stated in the UK Climate Change Act 2008, i.e. 80% reduction on GHG on 1990 levels by 2050. To help meet the 2050 target, the Northern Ireland Executive has set a target

to reduce greenhouse gas emissions on 1990 levels by at least 35% by 2025³⁴. A Cross Departmental Working Group for Climate Change (CDWGCC) has produced annual reports detailing progress toward meeting this target and the fifth report in 2016 detailed a reduction of 34%. The 2nd Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaptation Programme (NICCAP) (2018-2023) will provide local level evidence with targeted local adaptation information.

In 2015, a motion brought to the Northern Ireland Assembly to introduce a Climate Change Bill received 74% of votes in favour of a domestic based piece of climate change legislation.

In 2015/16, the CDWGCC agreed 37 actions in an Action Plan to address climate change. Twelve actions were taken forward and a future action plan was proposed to be agreed in 2017.

The vision of Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council is to be a progressive and dynamic Council that works in partnership with others to meet the needs of the local community and enhances the quality of life of its residents. The draft Community Plan also aims to improve wellbeing and to focus on the people and places of the Council. Sustainable development is a core principle of the plan and an essential approach to deal with a cross-cutting issue as complex as climate change. The LDP could help deliver climate change mitigation and adaptation by protecting carbon stores, providing land for renewables, integrating blue/green infrastructure and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), promoting energy efficient measures for buildings and homes, and enable shorter journeys and active travel.

6.12.7 Baseline information

Baseline climate change information can be found at a regional level from Departmental sources such as the Carbon Intensity Indicators and the Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report³⁵. Detailed information has also been provided in the Local Development Plan Position Papers. This overlaps with the Transport, Natural Resources, Physical Resources, Water and Air topics of this report.

Global context

The IPCC Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report, presents historical trends for increasing emissions of GHG as contributors to temperature change and trends in average temperatures and sea levels. GHGs include carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, ozone and methane.

Climate scientists have estimated that the earth's atmosphere has already warmed from pre-industrial Revolution times by nearly 1°C. Global sea levels have increased by 15-20 centimetres with thermal expansion and ice loss from glaciers and land³⁶.

UK Context

The second Climate Change Risk Assessment Evidence Report is due to be presented to Parliament in 2017. The Adaptation Sub Committee (ASC) has prepared the independent

³⁴ www.theccc.org.uk

³⁵ DAERA

³⁶ UK Climate Change Risk Assessment Synthesis Report 2016

evidence report which sets out the latest risks and opportunities to the UK from climate change. An interim report has been published entitled The UK Synthesis Report 2017.

The priority areas identified to be managed for climate change risks are flooding and coastal change, high temperatures, risks to natural capital, water shortages, impacts on global food system and risks from new and emerging pests/diseases.

The first UK National Adaptation Programme (NAP) was published in July 2013 for each devolved administration and Northern Ireland's National Adaptation Programme was launched in 2014.

Northern Ireland Context

There are nine climate-monitoring stations across Northern Ireland (NI) managed by Queens University for temperature and precipitation. One of these is located at Hillsborough in the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council area.

Published research from this monitoring predicts that across Northern Ireland and during all seasons, increases in temperature will be evident and become increasingly warmer toward the end of the 21st century. Overall precipitation is projected to fall slightly; winter is projected to be wetter and the summer to be drier. The Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council area will in general become wetter and warmer³⁷.

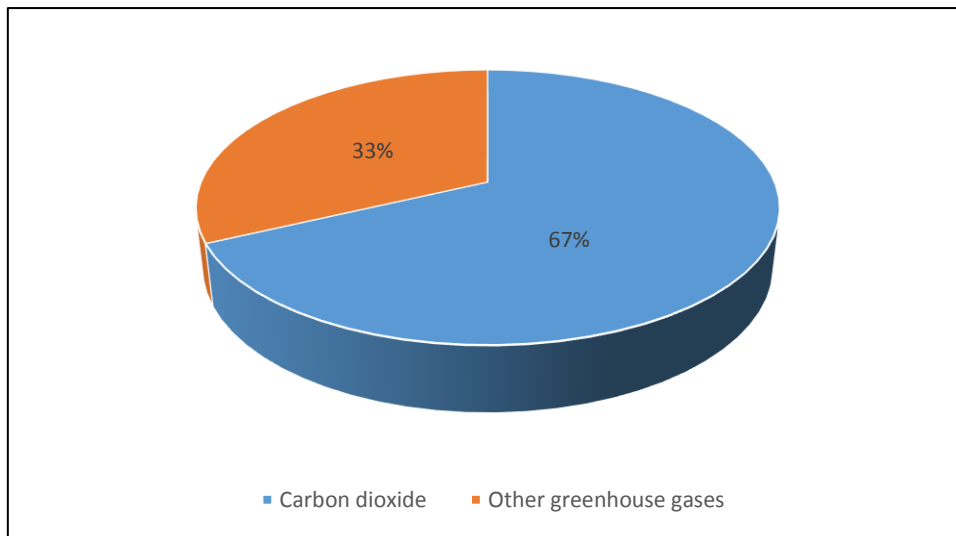
The Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report 2016 also presents annual trends for temperature and rainfall that show increasing annual temperatures and decreasing rainfall in summer months.

Northern Ireland accounted for 4% of the total UK GHG emissions in 2013. This is high relative to the contribution made to gross domestic product (2.1%) and the proportion of the UK population (2.8%). Estimated greenhouse gas emissions were 22.4 million tonnes of carbon dioxide and had decreased by 16% compared to baseline levels in 1990. In contrast, the UK as a whole reduced emissions by 30%; more than double that achieved by Northern Ireland.

Carbon dioxide accounted for 67% of all GHG emissions. It was the most common gas emitted, with the transport, energy supply and residential sectors the largest contributors. Northern Ireland contributed 3.2% of the UK's total carbon dioxide emissions. Methane was the highest emission from the agriculture and waste management sectors as a by-product and accounted for 21% of the total GHG emissions with 85% of all methane emissions sourced from agriculture. Nitrous oxide from soils was the other significant gas emitted from the agriculture sector and 90% of all nitrous oxide emissions were sourced from agriculture. Northern Ireland accounted for a much larger share of the UK's emissions of these gases due to the importance of agriculture in the Northern Ireland economy

³⁷ D.Mullan@qub.ac.uk; [http://pure.qub.ac.uk/portal/en/persons/donal-mullan\(8fb7a607-4799-49a1-a5f4-7f32c0aa8665\).html](http://pure.qub.ac.uk/portal/en/persons/donal-mullan(8fb7a607-4799-49a1-a5f4-7f32c0aa8665).html)

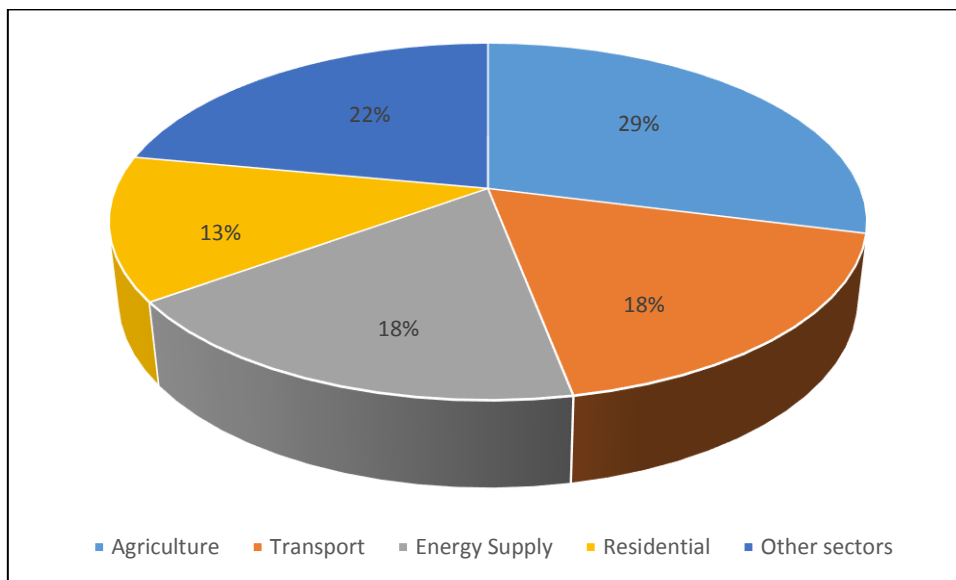
Figure 6.14.1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Northern Ireland 2013



Source: Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report 2016

Agriculture, transport, energy supply and residential were the top four sectors in terms of GHG emissions in Northern Ireland. These emissions are a by-product either from livestock and farming practices, or from the burning of fossil fuels. Most sectors show a long-term decreasing trend in emissions with the largest decreases in energy supply, waste management and residential sectors.

Figure 6.14.2 Main Greenhouse Gas Emitting Sectors in Northern Ireland

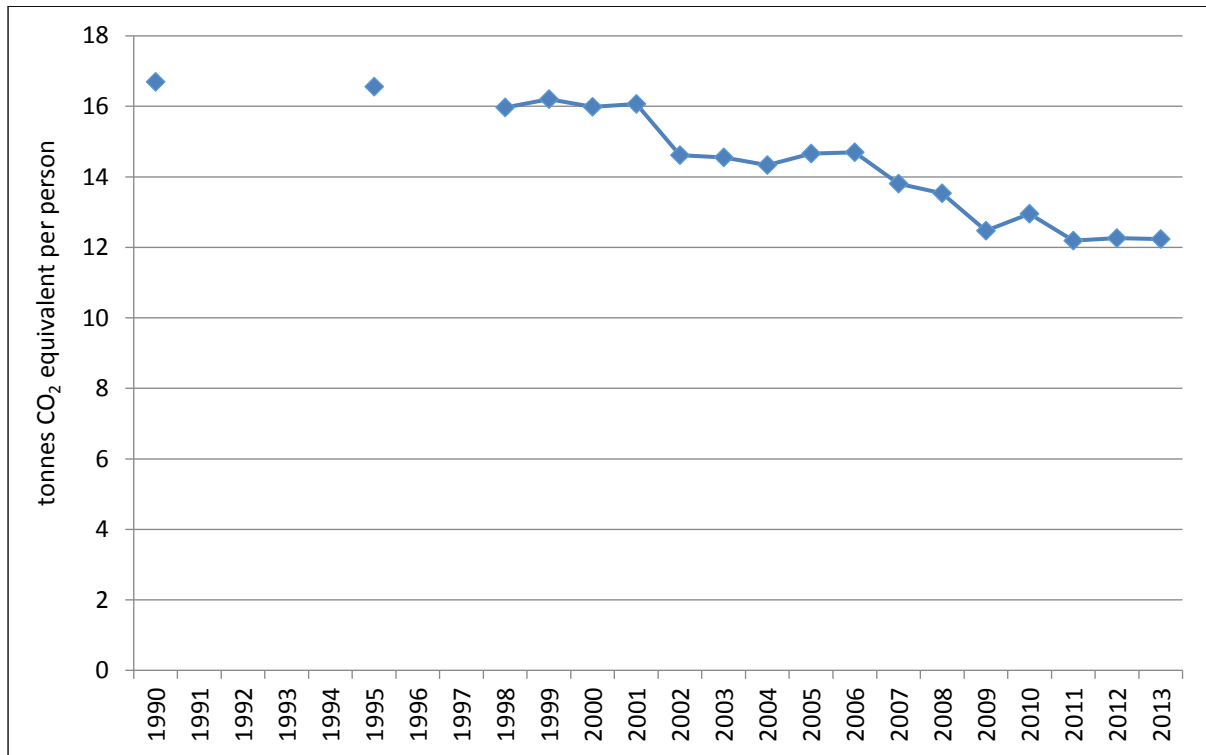


Source: Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report 2016

A set of Carbon Intensity Indicators has been developed to help government track carbon reduction policies. These indicators show a reduction in GHG emissions in terms of intensity, as opposed to absolute figures. Emissions intensity demonstrates the amount of carbon dioxide generated per unit of output. Note that most of the trends are positive i.e. declining

emissions and cover the power (energy), buildings (housing), industry, transport, agriculture and waste sectors. Although population growth and economic growth are the two main drivers of climate change, the Carbon Intensity Indicators show that in Northern Ireland, greenhouse gas emissions decreased by 16% from 1990 to 2013 whilst the population increased by 15% and the economy also increased.

Figure 6.14.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions per Capita



Source: [DAERA](#); Carbon Intensity Indicators

Local Context

Greenhouse gas emissions

In the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council area, less than 10% of people cycle or walk to work and just over 60% of people in the Council travel to work by car. These figures show the general situation in Northern Ireland where there is a high dependence on the car for journeys.

Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council has just under 75, 000 licensed vehicles which is in the middle of the range for Northern Ireland. (Transport is further considered in Section 6.11. See Figure 6.11.2.) The Belfast Metropolitan Transport Plan (BMTP)³⁸ refers to walking and cycling routes as well as public transport measures. These alternative modes of transport should help to reduce GHG emissions from transport in the Council area by reducing reliance on the private car.

³⁸ Figure 1 in the Transportation Position Paper

Flooding

One of the effects of climate change is increased incidences of flooding in areas already prone and in new areas. Adjacent development may increase pressure on flood plains.

As referred to in the Local Development Plan Position Paper 10 and the Strategic Flood Maps, there is significant flood risk in Lisburn and areas of further study across the Council in locations like Glenavy and Carryduff. Historical flooding is also evident along the Lagan and the shores of Lough Neagh, as well as at Portmore Lough. (Flooding is further considered in Section 6.10. See Figure 6.10.6.)

Renewable Energy

The System Operator for Northern Ireland (SONI) provides a 24-hour visual of energy production and distribution across the grid. There is also a breakdown of the fuel mix, which includes sources of renewable energy. This can be accessed <http://www.soni.ltd.uk>.

The Local Development Plan Utilities Position Paper 6 refers to single turbine pressure across the Council and two windfarm approvals. Relative to the rest of the country this is a low figure. Solar farms have also been approved and solar panels on homes are becoming increasingly evident. Wind energy remains the most developed renewable in Northern Ireland but there is a need for more diversity such as solar to add to the current energy mix.

6.14.2 Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Development Plan

Without the LDP in place, the RDS, the SPPS, extant Area Plans and PPSs would all still be applied. Stakeholder consultation would also continue to inform decisions.

In the absence of a new plan, there could be fewer opportunities to apply land use planning to help reduce GHG emissions by integrating sustainable development patterns and transport options, and energy efficient building design. With development pressures it may become more difficult to protect carbon stores such as peatlands and woodlands, and natural floodplains that reduce the impacts of climate change. Renewables can reduce GHG emissions but adequate and appropriate land is needed and without a plan providing some certainty on this, renewable energy developers may not be able to invest. Likewise, the area could be less attractive to investors with sustainability credentials if climate change is not a consideration.

6.12.8 Summary of Key Sustainability 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.

7 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

7.1 Sustainability Objectives

Sustainability objectives have been identified through consideration of intentional, national, regional and local policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives; baseline information at regional and, where available, at local level and apparent trends.

The following Sustainability Objectives are informed by the topic review and key sustainability issues identified in Chapter 6. The rationale for selecting each is outlined. The criteria derived from the key sustainability issues and used to assess plan options against the Sustainability Objectives are presented in the Interim Report.

Sustainability Objectives

Sustainability objectives have been identified through consideration of international, national, regional and local policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives; baseline information at regional and, where available, at local level and apparent trends. The objectives follow with a short rationale and description of what each seeks to achieve. There are several overlaps between objectives which support each other.

The objectives for sustainable development are to...

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 start-ups, 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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

7.2 Compatibility of the 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.

7.3 Next Steps

Once the consultation on the Preferred Options Paper and the Interim Report is completed, the next stage will be to appraise the vision and objectives of the Local Development Plan, and then the Local Development Plan options. The results of this appraisal will be published alongside the Preferred Options Paper, as an interim Sustainability Appraisal Report.

7.4 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 for Strategic Environmental Assessment

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 Scoping Report or the Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report is identified.

Requirement	Location
1. An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	An introduction to the Lisburn & Castlereagh Local Development Plan presented in Chapter 4. Appendix 4 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.	Baseline information is presented in Chapter 6, under topics and each section highlights the likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Development Plan.
3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	The baseline characteristics of the Council area are presented in Chapter 6, as Key Sustainability Issues.
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.	
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.	Appendix 4 outlines the relationship with other plans, programmes and policies. Each section of Chapter 6 outlines the main policy themes for that topic.
6. The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as – (i) biodiversity;	This will be considered in the Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report.

Requirement	Location
(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).	
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.	This will be considered in the Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report.
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.	This will be considered in the Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report.
9. A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 16.	Not required at this stage
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 Objectives and relationship to SEA topics

The objectives for sustainable development are to...	SEA Directive Topic
1...improve health and well-being.	Population Human Health
2...provide good quality, sustainable housing.	Population Human Health
3...enable access to high quality education.	Population
4...strengthen society.	Cultural Heritage Population
5...enable sustainable economic growth.	Population Human Health
6...encourage active and sustainable travel.	Human Health Population Climatic Factors
7...manage material assets sustainably.	Material Assets
8...protect physical resources and use sustainably.	Material Assets Soil
9...protect natural resources and enhance biodiversity.	Biodiversity Flora Fauna
10...protect, manage and use water resources sustainably.	Water
11...improve air quality	Air
12...reduce causes of and adapt to climate change.	Climatic Factors
13...protect, conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	Cultural Heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage
14...maintain and enhance landscape character.	Landscape

Appendix 3: Compatibility of the 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	x
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Appendix 4: Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes and Strategies

Introduction

This is a list of Policies, Plans and Programmes and Strategies that have been considered in scoping the sustainability appraisal. It will be updated at each stage of plan preparation. Some additional documents, including local plans, may be referred to in the plan evidence papers or the body of the Scoping Report and these will be incorporated in this table in the updated scoping report which will accompany the draft Plan Strategy.

A number of cross cutting publications are presented first. Following that the publications are listed according to the most relevant topic however some may be apply to two or more topics. Year is the year of publication and scale indicates the spatial area it applies to. The lead is the department or organisation currently responsible for the publication and was not necessarily the one responsible for preparation of the publication.

For each publication a summary of the key objectives, requirements or advice is given with emphasis on what is most relevant to the Local Development Plan (LDP). A short comment is included on the implications of these for the LDP and/or how they will be addressed in plan preparation.

Acknowledgement is given to work carried out by Mid Ulster District Council, Fermanagh and Omagh District Council and the Strategic Planning Division of the Department for Infrastructure which formed part of the source information for this review of plans, policies and programmes.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT					
Everyone's Involved – Sustainable Development Strategy	2010	NI	DAERA	Everyone's Involved – Sustainable Development Strategy, aims to put in place economic, social and environmental measures to ensure that we can continue to grow our economy, improve our society and communities and utilise our natural resources in an environmentally sustainable manner. The Strategy also intends to strengthen the framework to address global issues such as climate change and sets out the following six principles: living within environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy, just and equal society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; using sound science responsibly; and promoting opportunity and innovation.	Plan objectives largely support the strategy and the sustainability appraisal will help shape proposals to be sustainable.
DOE Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS): Planning for Sustainable Development	2015	NI	DfI	Sets out the Department's regional strategic policies for securing the orderly and consistent development of land in Northern Ireland. Planning authorities should pursue social and economic priorities alongside the careful management of our built and natural environments in order to achieve sustainable development. The SPPS sets out five core planning principles: Improving health and well-being; Creating and enhancing shared space; Supporting sustainable economic growth; Supporting good design and positive place making; and Preserving and improving the built and natural environment.	The provisions of the SPPS must be taken into account in the preparation of Local Development Plans, and are also material to all decisions on individual planning applications and appeals.
Regional Development Strategy 2035	2012	NI	DfI	This document provides an overarching strategic planning framework influencing spatial development for the Region up to 2035, facilitating and guiding the public and private sectors. Taken into account are key drivers such as population growth and movement, demographic change, increasing number of households, transportation needs etc. It addresses economic, social and environmental issues aimed at achieving sustainable development and social cohesion. The eight aims of the RDS are to: Support strong,	The LDP will support the RDS as part of the wider Government policy framework and should therefore be closely aligned with its objectives.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				sustainable growth for the benefit of all parts of NI; Strengthen Belfast as the regional economic driver and Derry/Londonderry as the principal city of the North West; Support our towns, villages and rural communities to maximise their potential; Promote development which improves the health and well-being of communities; Improve connectivity to enhance the movement of people, goods, energy and information between places; Protect and enhance the environment for its own sake; Take actions to reduce our carbon footprint and facilitate adaption to climate change; and Strengthen links between north and south, east and west, with Europe and the rest of the world. The RDS contains a Spatial Framework and Strategic guidelines.	
Planning Policy Statement 21: Sustainable Development in the Countryside	2010	NI	Dfi	PPS 21 sets out planning policies for development in the countryside. For the purpose of this document the countryside is defined as land lying outside of settlement limits as identified in development plans. The provisions of this document apply to all areas of Northern Ireland's countryside. 16 policies which allow for development in the countryside in tightly defined circumstances. Many of these are carried forward through the SPPS.	The LDP will have to comply policies in SPPS and, should any variation be proposed, it will need to be in compliance with other regional policy.
A Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland	1993	NI	Dfi	In seeking to protect the environment and encourage sustainable development the PSRNI set out policies to meet the development needs of the rural area. The majority have been superseded by PPSs and SPPS however Strategic Policies 2, 3, 4 and 18 still apply relating to towns, villages, regeneration of rural settlements and design in towns and villages.	The remaining provisions of 'A Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland' will be cancelled when all eleven councils have adopted a new Plan Strategy for the whole of their council area. Consideration will be given to if and how policies not in SPPS should be adopted.
Integrated Sustainable Urban Development Cohesion Policy 2014-2020	2014	Europe	EC	Almost 70% of the EU population lives in an urban area, and these areas generate more than two thirds of the EU's GDP. However, they are also the places where persistent problems such as unemployment, segregation and poverty, as well as	The principles of integrated sustainable urban development should be implemented where possible with particular attention to reflecting regeneration plans in the council area.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				severe environmental pressures, are concentrated. Measures concerning physical urban renewal should be combined with measures promoting education, economic development, social inclusion and environmental protection.	
General Union Environmental Action Plan (2020)	2013	Europe	EC	This will guide European environment policy until 2020 but has a longer term vision: "In 2050, we live well, within the planet's ecological limits. Our prosperity and healthy environment stem from an innovative, circular economy where nothing is wasted and where natural resources are managed sustainably, and biodiversity is protected, valued and restored in ways that enhance our society's resilience. Our low-carbon growth has long been decoupled from resource use, setting the pace for a safe and sustainable global society." It identifies three key objectives: to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital; to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy; to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and well-being.	The LDP should support the three objectives work set out in the Environmental Action Plan. Appraisal against the SA objective relating to the environment and health and well-being will help to ensure this.
The Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC)	2004	Europe	EC	The Environmental Liability Directive has the objective of making operators of activities which cause environmental damage financially liable for that damage (the 'polluter pays' principle). It imposes duties on operators of economic activities to take immediate steps to prevent damage if there is an imminent threat, and to control damage which is occurring so as to limit its effects.	The LDP will take account of this Directive and local relevant legislation.
Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment	2001	Europe	EC	Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.	The LDP will take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive at the national level. Requirements of the Directive will be addressed through the sustainability appraisal.
A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European	2001	Europe	EC	A framework for a long-term vision of sustainability in which economic growth, social cohesion and environmental	This Strategy aligns with many of the objectives of the LDP including those related to transport and

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
Union Strategy for Sustainable Development				protection go hand in hand and are mutually supporting. Particular environmental protection objectives include increasing the use of clean energy and natural resources to combat climate change, reducing noise and air pollution through promotion of sustainable transport, and conserving and managing the overall use of water and air.	natural heritage, as well as renewable energy. In applying the policy requirements of the SPPS the LDP will also contribute to this.
Securing the Future - delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy	2005	UK	Four Nations (DAERA)	The Strategy takes account of developments since the 1999 Strategy, both domestically and internationally; the changed structure of government in the UK with devolution to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; greater emphasis on delivery at regional level and the new relationship between government and local authorities. The five guiding principles are: living within environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance and using sound science responsibly. Four agreed priorities are sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities.	The SPPS has a strong sustainable development theme, which aligns with the priorities of this Strategy, most notably in terms of climate change, renewable energy, sustainable consumption, waste management etc. In complying with the SPPS and carrying out sustainability appraisal the LDP will support this.
Draft Programme for Government 2016-2021	2016	NI	NI Executive	The draft Programme for Government contains 14 strategic outcomes which touch on every aspect of government, including the attainment of good health and education, economic success and confident and peaceful communities. The outcomes are supported by 48 indicators which will show how the Executive is performing in relation to the outcomes and will provide a basis to monitor progress. In due course, the Programme for Government will provide the strategic context for other key Executive strategy documents, including the Investment Strategy, the Economic Strategy and a Social Strategy.	The LDP is required to support delivery of the Programme for Government. How it achieves this will be assessed through the Sustainability Appraisal.
Focus on the Future - Sustainable Development Implementation Plan	2011	NI	NI Executive	While this implementation plan has expired some of the actions which have not been completed may be relevant in the future. DHSSPS committed to liaise with DOE Planners on the benefits of Health Impact Assessments and their	The health impact assessment approach is not a statutory requirement but will be considered if there is development on this during plan

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				potential to assist in encouraging the development of Healthy Urban Environments. DOE proposed to make legislation to enable the designation of National Parks by 2012.	preparation. Health and well-being is considered through sustainability appraisal.
Northern Ireland (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006	2006	NI	NI Executive	Requires departments and district councils to exercise their functions in the manner they consider best calculated to promote the achievement of sustainable development.	Implementing sustainability appraisal throughout plan preparation will help achieve this requirement.
Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	2015	International	UN	Seeks to end poverty and hunger everywhere; to combat inequalities within and among countries; to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; to protect human rights and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. It also aims to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities. Expressed through 17 Global Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets.	Through the influence of the sustainability appraisal the LDP seeks to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals where they are within the scope of development planning.
OTHER					
Our Passion, Our Place - Northern Ireland Environment Agency Strategic Priorities 2012 to 2022	2012	NI	DAERA	The plan outlines the strategic direction for NIEA. Four priority areas: healthy natural environment, people and places, sustainable economic growth and using resources well with a series of strategic goals. In respect of development planning NIEA will make sure planning decisions and business practices are guided by sound environmental principles and apply a risk based approach to its regulatory activities. Provide timely and authoritative input to strategic planning and development projects. Adopt an ecosystems approach in the advice it provides.	The majority of the sustainability objectives can be linked to the strategic aims of this document. NIEA advice and evidence will be used to inform plan preparation.
The Environmental Liability (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations	2009	NI	DAERA	Implements the Environmental Liability Directive in Northern Ireland and introduces financial liability on the 'polluter pays' principle for environmental damage which has significant	Development arising from the LDP will be subject to these regulations with the operator being

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
(Northern Ireland) 2009 (as amended)				adverse effects on reaching or maintaining favourable conservation status of species and natural habitats protected under EC legislation; damage that significantly adversely affects the ecological, chemical and/or quantitative status and/or ecological potential of waters falling within the scope of the water framework directive; land contamination that creates a significant risk of human health being adversely affected as a result of direct or indirect introduction in, on or under land of substances, preparations, organisms and micro-organisms. Note subject to amendments.	responsible for liability should damage within the terms of these regulations occur.
Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan 2015	2015	Sub-Regional	DCs	The aim of the Plan is to provide a planning framework which is in general conformity with the RDS in facilitating sustainable growth and a high quality of development in the Belfast Metropolitan Area throughout the Plan period, whilst protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing the natural and man-made environment of the Plan Area.	The LDP will supersede BMAP for the part of our plan area to which it applied. Its preparation involved recent consideration of a wide range of planning issues, preparation of policies and detailed spatial zoning all of which were subject to strategic environmental assessment and habitats regulations assessment. It is therefore an important evidence base.
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)	1999	Europe	EC	Economic and social cohesion across the community. Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage. Balanced competitiveness between different tiers of government.	Through the influence of the sustainability appraisal the LDP should make a contribution towards fulfilling the goals of the European Spatial Development Perspective.
Building a better future The Investment Strategy for Northern Ireland 2011-2021 (ISNI)	2011	NI	NI Executive	The Investment Strategy sets out the forward programme for investment in public infrastructure. It identifies priority areas for investment in sustainable 21st century infrastructure and is intended to assist government and private sector partners to plan ahead. The 'Procurement Pipeline' identifies 197 infrastructure projects across networks, environment, health and education and when they are anticipated to be procured.	The 'Procurement Pipeline' identifies 197 infrastructure projects across networks, environment, health and education and when they are anticipated to be procured. This will be taken into account in plan preparation.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011	2011	NI	NI Executive	Part 2 of the act details the requirements of local development plans and Section 5 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 requires those who exercise any function in relation to local development plans to do so with the objective of furthering sustainable development. Sections 8(6) and 9(7) of the 2011 Act requires an appraisal of sustainability to be carried out for the Plan Strategy and Local Policies Plan, respectively.	The LDP will take account of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. This scoping report forms part of the SA process.
Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998, Equality of opportunity	1998	NI	NI Executive	Section 75 promotes 'equality of opportunity' which means that everyone in society should be able to compete on equal terms. All government departments, agencies and councils must also give the nine key groups consideration when creating a policy. These are people with different religious belief, people of political opinion, people of different racial groups, people of different ages, people of different marital status, people of different sexual orientation, men and women generally, people with a disability and people without, people with dependants and people without	The Council is required to ensure that its local development plans are prepared in accordance with Section 75 statutory obligations. Consequently, a council will have to undertake an Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) to determine if there will be any potential impacts upon Section 75 groups as a result of the policies and proposals contained in its local development plans.
Aarhus Convention - United Nations Economic Commission for Europe 1998	1998	Europe	UNECE	The Aarhus Convention and its Protocol empower people with the rights to access easily information, participate effectively in decision-making in environmental matters and to seek justice if their rights were violated. They protect every person's right to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being. Ratified in UK in 2005. Established a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment. Local authorities should provide for: The right of everyone to receive environmental information; The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision making; The right to challenge in a court of law public decisions that have been made without respecting the two rights above or environmental law in general.	The plan will achieve this through the consultation process, as outlined in the Statement of Community Involvement.
1. HEALTH AND WELL-BEING					

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
Sport Matters: The Northern Ireland Strategy for Sport and Recreation, 2009-2019	2009	NI	DfC	The Strategy's vision is "a culture of lifelong enjoyment and quality, quantity and access to places for sport is a key development input to the two primary development outcomes of increased participation in sport and physical recreation and improved sporting performances. In particular, the Strategy will ensure that every person in Northern Ireland has access to a range of new, improved and shared world-class and locally available sports facilities. The Strategy outlines a broad Government commitment to sport and physical recreation. Its vision is for "...a culture of lifelong enjoyment and success in sport...." It sets key strategic priorities for sports and physical recreation over the 10 year period; informing future investment by all stakeholders across the public, private and community/voluntary sectors underpinning three areas: Participation, Performance and Places. The successful delivery of the Strategy requires stakeholders to reflect the Strategy in their business and development plans. At the core of the Strategy is to ensure that every person in Northern Ireland has access to a range of new, improved and shared world-class and locally available sports facilities.	This is supported by the inclusion of Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation in the Subject Policies list for the SPPS which informs the LDP.
Planning Policy Statement 8 Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation (DOE 2004)	2004	NI	DfI	This PPS sets out the Department's planning policies for the protection of open space, in association with residential development and the use of land for sport and outdoor recreation, and advises on the treatment of these issues in development plans.	Six policies are incorporated in SPPS. Consideration will be given to if/how policies not incorporated in SPPSs should be adopted in LDP.
A fitter future for all - Outcomes framework 2015 - 2019	2015	NI	DoH	Following a review of the first years of the plan an updated framework has been published for 2015-2019. Seeks to create a safe environment to encourage and promote increased physical activity.	This is supported by the inclusion of Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation in the Subject Policies list for the SPPS which informs the LDP.
Making Life Better: A Whole Strategic Framework for Public Health 2013-2023	2013	NI	DoH	The strategic framework for public health designed to provide direction for policies and actions to improve the health and well-being of people in Northern Ireland and to	Many aspects are directly relevant to the LDP for example promoting age friendly environments and

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (June 2014)				reduce health inequalities. Through coordination and partnership, the framework will seek to create the conditions for individuals and communities to be enabled and supported to achieve their full health and well-being potential.	quiet/tranquil areas and shaping places to encourage physical activity.
A Fitter Future For All: Framework for Preventing and Addressing Overweight and Obesity in Northern Ireland	2012	NI	DoH	Fitter Future for All is a framework to help reduce the harm related to overweight and obesity. This framework aims to: empower the population of Northern Ireland to make health choices, reduce the risk of overweight and obesity related diseases and improve health and well-being, by creating an environment that supports and promotes a physically active lifestyle and a healthy diet. New outcomes to aid implementation of the framework over the 2015-19 period have been developed.	The LDP can help achieve this by shaping places to encourage physical activity.
Transforming Your Care Department for Health, Social Services and Public Safety	2011	NI	DoH	Twelve major principles for change including: providing the right care in the right place at the right time; population-based planning of services; ensuring sustainability of service provision; incentivising innovation at a local level. 99 separate proposals for change across the range of health and social care services. There is a Strategic Implementation Plan and Population Plan for each Health Care Trust.	Can inform where facilities may be required to improve access to and quality of health services.
Transforming your Care: Strategic Implementation Plan	2013	NI	HSCNI	This Strategic Implementation Plan: Describes a planned approach for the delivery of the Transforming your Care (TYC) proposals over the next 3 to 5 years (starting from 2011/12 baseline). Sets out the key commitments and the major changes which will drive service transformation in Section 4.2. Presents the big themes for each of the Programmes of Care over the next 3 to 5 years across the 5 Local Commissioning Group areas (Section 4.4). At the heart of this are the 5 local Population Plans, which provide the building blocks for this SIP. These set out in detail the service transformation initiatives for delivery of the TYC proposals for each of the 5 local areas. In terms of the changes in	Identifies need for healthcare infrastructure including community care.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				capital infrastructure needed to fully implement TYC, the Population Plans will require a detailed working up of the capital implications and requirements over the 3 year planning period. There will be continuing focus on reducing delayed discharge from hospital with investment in community infrastructure.	
NI Water Recreation and Access Policy	2013	NI	NIW	NI Water is one of the largest land owners in Northern Ireland having responsibility for approximately 8,600 hectares throughout the province. A significant proportion of this land has recreational appeal and is regularly accessed by members of the public. The Recreation and Access Policy sets out the way public access arrangements are communicated and controlled, and provides the public with clear guidance that governs recreational activities and access on NI Water owned lands and waters. Appendix A lists facilities with public access, existing agreements and permitted activities.	This may identify sites with potential for recreation contributing to health and well-being and/or economic growth.
2. HOUSING					
Northern Ireland Empty Homes Strategy and Action Plan 2013 – 2018	2013	NI	DfC	The Empty Homes Strategy is to ensure that the number of empty properties is kept to a minimum and to identify new opportunities to encourage owners to bring them back into use.	The LDP can help to support these objectives by considering housing stock.
Facing the Future: Housing Strategy for Northern Ireland Action Plan Update September 2015	2015	NI	DfC	The action plan includes 33 actions. This is an update on progress.	This strategy aligns with a number of aspects of the proposed LDP e.g. Determining the Amount of Housing Growth and the Housing Growth Allocation
Facing the Future: Housing Strategy for Northern Ireland Action Plan	2012	NI	DfC	The action plan includes 33 actions relating to the supply and quality of housing across all sectors.	This strategy aligns with a number of aspects of the proposed LDP e.g. Determining the Amount of Housing Growth and the Housing Growth Allocation

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
Facing the Future: Housing Strategy for Northern Ireland 2012 -2017	2012	NI	DfC	Government has three main roles in relation to housing: Helping to create the right conditions for a stable and sustainable housing market that supports economic growth and prosperity; Providing support for individuals and families to access housing, particularly the most vulnerable in society; and Setting minimum standards for the quality of new and existing homes and for how rented housing is managed. This strategy sets out how we intend to fulfil these roles over the next five years. The strategy also envisages housing playing a fourth role in driving regeneration within communities, particularly those suffering from blight and population decline.	This strategy aligns with a number of aspects of the proposed LDP e.g. Determining the Amount of Housing Growth and the Housing Growth Allocation
Planning Policy Statement 7 (Addendum): Safeguarding the Character of Established Residential Areas	2010	NI	DfI	This document is a second addendum to PPS 7 'Quality Residential Environments' and must be read in conjunction with the policies contained within this PPS and within the previous addendum – 'Residential Extensions and Alterations' (published in March 2008). The addendum provides additional planning policies on the protection of local character, environmental quality and residential amenity within established residential areas, villages and smaller settlements. It also sets out regional policy on the conversion of existing buildings to flats or apartments. In addition, the addendum contains policy to promote greater use of permeable paving within new residential developments to reduce the risk of flooding from surface water run-off.	Incorporation of the policies in this PPS will be considered in preparing LDP policies.
Planning Policy Statement 7 (Addendum): Residential Extensions and Alterations	2008	NI	DfI	PPS 12: Housing in Settlements Planning Policy Statement 12 'Housing in Settlements' has been prepared to assist in the implementation of the Regional Development Strategy to guide the future pattern on housing by managing future housing growth and distribution, support urban renaissance and achieve balanced communities. Development management policy for affordable housing is still contained within Planning Policy Statement 12 'Housing in Settlements'	Incorporation of the policies in this PPS will be considered in preparing LDP policies.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				(PPS 12), published in July 2005. Under transitional arrangements, until a Plan Strategy is adopted, PPS 12 is still a material consideration for deciding planning applications. PPS 12 contains a development management policy, Policy HS 2, which “will be applied where a need for social housing is established through a local housing needs assessment and the development plan for the area has not provided for it.”	
Planning Policy Statement 12 Housing in Settlements	2005	NI	Dfi	PPS 12: Housing in Settlements Planning Policy Statement 12 'Housing in Settlements' has been prepared to assist in the implementation of the Regional Development Strategy to guide the future pattern on housing by managing future housing growth and distribution, support urban renaissance and achieve balanced communities. Development management policy for affordable housing is still contained within Planning Policy Statement 12 'Housing in Settlements' (PPS 12), published in July 2005. Under transitional arrangements, until a Plan Strategy is adopted, PPS 12 is still a material consideration for deciding planning applications. PPS 12 contains a development management policy, Policy HS 2, which “will be applied where a need for social housing is established through a local housing needs assessment and the development plan for the area has not provided for it.”	This strategy aligns with a number of aspects of the proposed LDP e.g. Determining the Amount of Housing Growth and the Housing Growth Allocation
PPS 7: Quality Residential Environments	2001	NI	Dfi	This PPS sets out the Department's planning policies for achieving quality in new residential development and advises on the treatment of this issue in development plans with a requirement for a Concept Master Plan for large developments.	This requires that all residential development is of good quality and sustainable and does result in unacceptable damage to the local character, environmental quality or residential amenity of these areas. The process of developing the LDP and sustainability appraisal will help ensure this.
Social Housing Development Programme, Unmet Social Housing Need Prospectus	2016	NI	NIHE	The prospectus provides information for housing associations and developers in respect of locations where there is unmet social housing need or shortages of development sites contained in the published SHDP. These are locations where	This informs potential requirements for social housing which can inform the LDP.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				the Housing Executive would consider suitable proposals/schemes.	
Delivering Sustainable Healthy Homes in Northern Ireland, NIHE, TPCA, Belfast Healthy Cities (March 2016)	2016	NI	NIHE	Guidance and good practice on how planning, health, housing and energy professionals can use new planning powers and responsibilities for community planning to support integrated local approaches to sustainable homes and communities, for energy and health and well-being.	Taken into account in preparation of the LDP.
Housing Investment Plan 2015-2019	2015	Council	NIHE	NIHE has prepared four year Housing Investment Plans for each Council to provide a long term, holistic, cross tenure look at local housing markets. The Housing Investment Plans set out ten outcomes under five themes, which performance can be measured against. The themes are Identify and meet housing need and demand; Improving People's homes; Transforming people's lives; Enabling sustainable neighbourhoods; Delivering quality services.	The HIP is an important evidence base for the LDP and will help facilitate discussion on housing issues within each district. In addition, a purpose of the HIP is to inform Councils on the various programmes and initiatives the Housing Executive and Housing Associations are developing to meet local housing needs.
Housing Executive Environmental Policy	2015	NI	NIHE	Includes commitments to prevent pollution of air, land and water; support initiatives to develop sustainable local communities; and enhance and protect biodiversity cross all Housing Executive landholdings.	The LDP can help to support these commitments.
Housing Executive Corporate Plan - Regional Services	2015	NI	NIHE	Objective 1 Identification of housing requirements across Northern Ireland; Objective 2 Investing in homes and neighbourhoods; Objective 3 Improving People's Homes; Objective 4 Transforming people's lives; Objective 5 Enabling sustainable neighbourhoods.	The LDP can help to support these objectives.
Housing Executive Community Involvement Strategy	2015	NI	NIHE	Vision: ... to give residents a real say in making their neighbourhoods better places in which to live.	Opportunity to cooperate in place shaping.
Housing Executive Corporate Plan - Landlord Services	2015	NI	NIHE	Objective 1 Delivering quality services; Objective 2 Delivering better homes; Objective 3 Fostering vibrant communities	The LDP can help to support these objectives.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
NIHE Social housing Development Programme (SHDP) - 2015/16 – 2017/18	2015	NI	NIHE	The Social Housing Development Programme (SHDP) is a three year rolling programme of planned social housing construction and provision. The SHDP is split into three individual programme years and is a mechanism used by the Department to inform social housing funding investment decisions. The SHDP is the outcome of a formulation and assembly exercise undertaken by Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE). Responsibility for the actual development of social housing for rent rests with registered Housing Associations. The 3-Year SHDP is published together with an Unmet Social Housing Need Prospectus. The Prospectus is an integral part of the SHDP formulation process, which recurs on an annual basis. The Prospectus document highlights areas throughout Northern Ireland with the greatest level of un-met housing need and a current shortage of acquired development sites. The Housing Executive would welcome development proposals for these areas.	The LDP will take account of ongoing annual reporting and the prospectus will be used to inform social housing zonings within the plan area.
Homelessness Strategy for Northern Ireland 2012 - 2017	2012	NI	NIHE	In response to the statutory duty (the Housing (NI) Order 1988 as amended) to produce a homelessness strategy, our strategic approach remains focused on addressing the issues that lead to homelessness as well as meeting the temporary and permanent accommodation needs of those who present as homeless.	In enabling housing need to be addressed the LDP will contribute to delivery of the objectives of this strategy.
The Belfast Metropolitan Housing Market Area: a local housing system analysis	2011	Sub-Regional	NIHE	This report commissioned by NIHE presents the findings of a study into the structure of the Belfast Metropolitan HMA. A housing market area is defined as a geographical area where most people both live and work and where most people moving home (without changing job) seek a house. HMAs can overlap, and often do not marry well with local authority boundaries. Moreover, they are dynamic and HMA boundaries can change over time.	Movement patterns to work inform housing need. Over time the Belfast HMA has been extending its influence northwards and southwards into adjacent Travel to Work Areas.
Northern Ireland Housing Market Areas	2010	MEA	NIHE	This report commissioned by NIHE presents the findings of a study into the structure of housing market areas (HMA)	Movement patterns to work inform housing need. Reports for each HMA were prepared in 2011-2013.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				across Northern Ireland. A housing market area is defined as a geographical area where most people both live and work and where most people moving home (without changing job) seek a house. HMA can overlap, and often do not marry well with local authority boundaries. Moreover, they are dynamic and HMA boundaries can change over time. 11 major HMAs were identified as operating across Northern Ireland: Belfast, Craigavon, Newry, Ballymena, Coleraine, Derry, Strabane, Omagh, Mid-Ulster, Dungannon and Enniskillen.	
3. EDUCATION AND SKILLS					
Department of Education Annual Business Plan 2016/2017	2016	NI	DE	Corporate Goal 1: Improving the Well-Being of Children and Young People – includes rights, play and participation. Corporate Goal 2: Raising Standards for All – includes early years and childcare. Corporate Goal 3: Closing the Performance Gap, Increasing Access and Equality – includes Special Education Needs; youth work and sustainable schools. Corporate Goal 5 is Improving the learning environment – making sure that strategic investment supports the delivery of the area plans; that the premises in which young people grow and learn are safe, fit for purpose and conducive to learning; and that the environment provides opportunities for sharing and for building a more cohesive society. This Corporate Goal supports the draft Programme for Government Indicator 13: Improve the quality of education.	This is a short term plan that is relevant to the facilities required for e.g. childcare, early years, primary and secondary school, special educational needs and youth. There is no current Corporate Plan for the Department. DE has agreed to provide a comprehensive list of all regional policies, programmes, strategies and action plans which may be influenced and supported by spatial planning by councils, these will be added when the scoping report is next updated.
Providing Pathways 2017-2020' a draft Area Plan for 2017 to 2020	2016	NI	DE	The Education Authority (EA) consulted on Northern Ireland's first regional area plan for education, 'Providing Pathways 2017-2020' which closed in December 2016. The plan aims to ensure that all pupils have access to a broad and balanced curriculum that meets their needs in sustainable schools that are of the right type, of the right size, located in the right place.	Consultation closed and not published. Once published should be taken into account.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
Every school a good school - a policy for school improvement	2009	NI	DE	Mainly focused on delivery of quality education meeting needs of pupils. Recognises that school premises are a resource that could be better used by local communities and that providing for increased community use of school premises can be an effective way of building links between schools and their local communities. Legislation already provides for schools to make their premises available to outside groups and the Department wants to encourage more community use of school premises. Commits to identifying and disseminating good practice with a particular focus on community use of schools to help schools in building stronger links with their parents and local communities.	Creates the conditions for increased use of schools for community benefit which should be considered in planning for communities.
Schools for the Future: A Policy for Sustainable Schools	2009	NI	DE	The policy has as its vision an estate of educationally sustainable schools planned on an area basis, with focus on sharing and collaboration. It provides a framework for early consideration of emerging problems and possible remedial action to address questions of viability. The primary objective of the policy is to ensure that all children get a first class education in fit for purpose facilities, regardless of background or where they live. The policy sets out six criteria to be considered in assessing a school's educational viability, as follows: quality educational experience; stable enrolment trends; sound financial position; strong leadership and management; accessibility; strong links with the community.	The LDP should enable development/expansion of school facilities where required to meet the needs of the policy.
Development Control Advice Note 13: Crèches, Day Nurseries and Pre-School Play Groups	1993	NI	Dfl	The purpose of this Advice Note is to give general guidance to intending developers, their professional advisors and agents. It is designed to provide advice on the Planning criteria to be applied when an application for this form of development is being considered. It is not a specific statement of Departmental policy but rather one of advice and guidance.	This should be considered in LDP preparation however bearing in mind that there may be chances in the sector that also need to be taken into account.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
4. SOCIETY					
Rural Needs Act (Northern Ireland) 2016	2016	NI	DAERA	The Act received Royal Assent in May 2016 and once commenced in 2017 will place a duty on public authorities, including district councils, to have due regard to rural needs when developing, adopting, implementing or revising policies, strategies and plans and designing and delivering public services. It also requires public authorities to provide information to DAERA on how they have fulfilled this duty on an annual basis to be published in a monitoring report to be laid before the Assembly.	Plan preparation includes consideration of the needs of those living in small settlements and the countryside to ensure that they have access to suitable and affordable housing as well as facilities. The Sustainability Appraisal incorporates Rural Proofing.
Thinking Rural: The Essential Guide to Rural Proofing	2015	NI	DAERA	The objective is to ensure robust consideration and integration of rural issues at the outset of the policy making process. It should help to ensure fair and equitable treatment for rural areas through the development of policies which are proportionate to need.	Rural proofing is being carried out on the plan throughout development.
Rural White Paper Action Plan	2012	NI	DAERA	This document sets out the vision for NI's rural areas and the actions which Departments will take in support of achieving that vision and to help ensure the future sustainability of rural areas. The vision includes vibrant and strong rural communities; improved infrastructure, transport and key services; strong community infrastructure which can avail of economic, social and cultural opportunities; and better linkages between rural and urban areas.	Plan preparation includes consideration of the needs of those living in small settlements and the countryside to ensure that they have access to suitable and affordable housing as well as facilities. The Sustainability Appraisal incorporates Rural Proofing.
Tackling Rural Poverty and Social Isolation	2012	NI	DAERA	This framework sets out the goals, objectives, priority action areas and outcomes for the Programme for Government commitment to bring forward a package of measures to help target the root causes of social isolation and help those in poverty in rural areas. In addition it aims to provide the necessary tools to identify the needs of vulnerable people/groups in rural areas, develop programmes/interventions to help alleviate poverty/social	Plan preparation includes consideration of the needs of those living in small settlements and the countryside to ensure that they have access to suitable and affordable housing as well as facilities. The Sustainability Appraisal incorporates Rural Proofing.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				isolation and complement/add value to existing government strategies intended to tackle these issues.	
Urban Regeneration and Community Development Policy Framework	2013	NI	DfC	This Policy Framework sets out the Department's policy objectives for urban regeneration and community development in Northern Ireland for at least the next decade. It will provide a clear strategic direction for the Department and inform its partners in central and local government and in the voluntary and community sector. The Framework sets out four Policy Objectives that will form the basis of any future policy or programme development in urban regeneration and community development: 1. To tackle area-based deprivation. 2. To strengthen the competitiveness of our towns and cities. 3. To improve linkages between areas of need and areas of opportunity. 4. To develop more cohesive and engaged communities. It also contains a set of four Supporting Actions: 1. We will maximise the potential of regeneration and community development by supporting an evidence- based policy environment. 2. We will maximise the resources available to regeneration and community development by supporting an innovative financial environment. 3. We will support the development of skilled and knowledgeable practitioners in regeneration and community development. 4. We will promote an effective and efficient voluntary and community sector	The LDP will consider this in developing polices and spatial zoning aligning with any regeneration plans.
Community Safety action plan 2015 to 2017	2015	NI	DoJ	The action plan includes an action for the DOE and councils: to support a sense of pride and ownership within neighbourhoods, to address the disorder (graffiti, litter, vandalism) that acts as a signal for ASB by contributing to the development of legislative framework to deal with the growing amenity problems associated with dilapidated or unsightly buildings and neglected sites.	The LDP may have scope to contribute to addressing this through place shaping.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
Building Safer, Shared and Confident Communities: A Community Safety Strategy for Northern Ireland 2012-2017	2012	NI	DoJ	Building Safer, Shared and Confident Communities' sets the direction for reducing crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime in Northern Ireland over the next five years. It builds on the positive progress made in recent years in reducing crime and anti-social behaviour, both by continuing to focus on what works, as well as a stronger emphasis on the guiding principle that prevention is better than cure. This Strategy provides the overall direction for community safety in Northern Ireland, and will help guide the work of a range of stakeholders including the Executive, local government, the voluntary and community sector and local communities.	The LDP will take account of this Strategy in proposals and policies for example for housing and shared space.
The Child Poverty Strategy	2016	NI	EO	The four high-level outcomes are, that: Families experience economic well-being; Children in poverty learn and achieve; Children in poverty are healthy; and Children in poverty live in safe, secure and stable environments. Indicators of success against these outcomes include those relating to employment levels in households with children, levels of obesity, hospital admissions for accidents at home or on the road and number of homeless families. Some of the most relevant actions to spatial planning are: Create jobs; Upskill the workforce and support young people and their family members into higher skilled, more secure and better paid employment; Reduce living costs; Ensure childcare is accessible and affordable; Promote health and well-being; Promote child, road, home and community safety.	Promotion of employment opportunities, provision for housing, increasing accessibility and creating safer environments will contribute to the objectives of this strategy.
Together: Building a United Community	2013	NI	EO	The strategy outlines how government, community and individuals will work together to build a united community and achieve change against the following key priorities: our children and young people; our shared community; our safe community; and our cultural expression. Its vision is 'a united community, based on equality of opportunity, the desirability of good relations and reconciliation - one which is strengthened by its diversity, where cultural expression is celebrated and embraced and where everyone can live,	The plan will support this strategy by creating and shaping places spaces that are accessible and welcoming to all.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				learn, work and socialise together, free from prejudice, hate and intolerance'. Includes a commitment to Create a 10-year Programme to reduce, and remove by 2023, all interface barriers including an Interface Barrier Support Package	
Delivering Social Change framework	2012	NI	EO	The DSC framework was established to deliver a sustained reduction in poverty and associated issues across all ages and to improve children and young people's health, well-being and life opportunities. A Delivering Social Change Fund was established to support the Social Investment Fund; The Delivering Social Change Signature Programmes; Childcare. The six initial Signature Programmes included support for Family Support Hubs; Nurture Units, Social Enterprise Hubs. Three new Signature Programmes announced in 2014 include support for people with dementia and their families and carers; early intervention services for young families and expansion of shared education, supporting schools to share resources and people. The Social Investment Fund is under a separate entry in this register.	The framework has resulted in some new and proposed community facilities that should be considered in plan preparation. It may identify needs for new facilities. The Social Investment Fund is under a separate entry in this register.
Social Investment Fund	2011	NI	EO	The Social Investment Fund (SIF) was set up to deliver social change. It aims to make life better for people living in targeted areas by reducing poverty, unemployment and physical deterioration. The fund will run until March 2020 and all funding has been committed to projects prioritised by local Steering Groups. Some funding will capital support to enhance or create community and employment facilities.	Will inform existing and proposed facilities that may be considered in plan preparation.
Lifetime Opportunities – Government's Anti-Poverty and Social Inclusion Strategy for Northern Ireland	2006	NI	EO	As part of the Northern Ireland Executive's commitment to tackling poverty and social exclusion this document outlined what would be done by the Northern Ireland departments and the Northern Ireland Office in working towards its overall objectives of: working towards the elimination of poverty and social exclusion in Northern Ireland by 2020; and halving child poverty by 2010 on the way to eradicating child poverty by 2020. The strategy is structured into four key life stages –	Identifies the conditions for bringing people out of poverty including fuel, employment, older people and those in the rural community and for promotion inclusion for all. These are reflected in the SA objectives used to appraisal LDP proposals.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				Early Years (0 – 4), Children and Young People (5 – 16), Working Age Adults and Older Citizens. Each of the life stages is expressed in terms of an overarching goal followed by a series of long-term targets that will work towards achieving the goal. This strategy overlaps with some more recent strategies but continues to be reported on.	
NIHE Good Relations Plan	2007	NI	NIHE	The Housing Executive commits to Respond quickly and effectively to the needs of people in danger as a result of community conflict; Work in partnership with others to address the complex housing needs of a divided society; Respect the rights of people who choose to live where they wish; Facilitate and encourage mixed housing as far as this is practicable, desirable and safe.	The LDP will take account of this plan in proposals and policies for example for housing and shared space.
NIHE - Race Relations Policy	2006	NI	NIHE	The five Race Relations Policy themes can be summarised as follows; Mainstreaming black and minority ethnic issues in policy development; Racial harassment and intimidation; Promoting black and minority ethnic social inclusion; Community participation and development; Migrant worker issues	The LDP will take account of this Strategy in proposals and policies for example for housing and shared space.
5. ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT					
Lough Neagh Fishery Management Plan	2015	Sub-Regional	DAERA	The aim of the Fishery Management Plan (FMP) is to provide this strategic approach to the sustainable management of the fisheries resources and its habitat whilst also maximising its value to the economy and the environment and ensuring stakeholder input to it. The FMP sets out how DAERA Inland Fisheries will seek to manage the fishery and what scientific information is required to fully inform this process. It also highlights many of the key issues / concerns raised by stakeholder in consultation meetings that have taken place to date. There is wide recognition that the Lough Neagh catchment has the potential to play an even more significant	LDP will take account of this plan.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				role in contributing to the development of the local economy.	
Going for Growth - a strategic action plan	2014	NI	DAERA	In May 2012, DARD and DETI appointed the industry led Agri-Food Strategy Board (AFSB) to make recommendations in respect of the growth targets, strategic priorities and actions to be included in that Plan. The report, Going for Growth, includes more than 100 recommendations aimed at accelerating the growth of farming, fishing and food and drink processing in Northern Ireland to 2020 and beyond. In response the NI Executive has agreed an action plan. Committed to centralised and more streamlined processing for poultry house planning applications while DOE was the planning authority. Commitment to supporting Sustainable Use of Poultry Litter loan scheme may address some of the environmental effects of pig and poultry production and also lead to new development.	The implications of this plan for potential development will be considered.
DETI (2010) Draft Northern Ireland Tourism Strategy	2010	NI	DfE	The original 2010 draft is not available. The vision was to: create the new NI experience; get it on everyone's destination wish list; and double the income earned from tourism by 2020. The draft strategy, had the aim of providing the strategic direction for the development of NI's tourism experience to the year 2020 and a targeted Action Plan to deliver it. At the core of the strategy was the intention to grow income from visitor numbers with tourist revenue increased from £536 million in 2010 to £1 billion by 2020. An updated draft strategy, is currently being developed by The Department for the Economy and is due for consultation by the end of 2016.	By encouraging sustainable development, the LDP may also indirectly support development that enables tourism e.g. visitor centres, attractions, services, transport etc. As with any development, environmental considerations will need to be considered.
Planning Policy Statement 16 Tourism	2013	NI	DfI	Policies in relation to tourism and safeguarding tourism assets.	Retention of some or all of these policies will be considered in preparing LDP policies.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
Planning Policy Statement 4 – Planning and Economic Development	2010	NI	DfI	Policies for sustainable economic development and stipulates how these can be brought forward in development plans.	Incorporation of the policies in this PPS will be considered in preparing LDP policies.
Connected Health Economy	2013	NI	DoH	Developing a connected health economy: the economy and jobs initiative included a number of measures to help support economic growth, including a commitment to establish a Task and Finish Group under the remit of the Connected Health and Prosperity Board, to exploit the economic opportunities from the health and social care sector.	This may inform future economic investment in the health and social care sector.
Europe 2020 Economic Strategy	2010	Europe	EC	Europe 2020 is the European Union’s ten-year jobs and growth strategy. It was launched in 2010 to create the conditions for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Five headline targets have been agreed for the EU to achieve by the end of 2020. These cover employment; research and development; climate/energy; education; social inclusion and poverty reduction and targets are set for each for example on energy efficiency.	LDP objectives and supporting policies are likely to support delivery of this strategy.
Economic Strategy Priorities for sustainable growth and prosperity	2012	NI	NI Executive	Sets out how the Executive plans to grow a prosperous local economy over the short, medium and longer term to 2030. The economic vision for 2030 is: ‘An economy characterised by a sustainable and growing private sector, where a greater number of firms compete in global markets and there is growing employment and prosperity for all’. There is an emphasis on redressing a dependency on the public sector through the following: stimulate innovation, R&D and creativity so that we widen and deepen our export base; improve the skills and employability of the entire workforce so that people can progress up the skills ladder, thereby delivering higher productivity and increased social inclusion; compete effectively within the global economy and be internationally regarded as a good place to live and do business; encourage business growth and increase the	The LDP can support this strategy by enabling economic growth and shaping the environment with sustainable infrastructure that attracts investment and supports innovation.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				potential of our local companies, including within the social and rural economies; and develop a modern and sustainable economic infrastructure that supports economic growth.	
6. TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY					
Design and Access Statements - A guide for Northern Ireland	2015	NI	Dfi	The following planning applications must be accompanied by a D&AS: An application which is a major development; or where any part of the development is in a designated area, development consisting of – (i) the provision of one or more dwelling houses, or (ii) the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space created by the development is 100m ² or more.	Provides for early consideration of the need and provision for open space, access and landscaping and addressing external factors such as noise and traffic safety. Adoption of this in the plan will be considered.
Ensuring a Sustainable Transport Future - A New Approach to Regional Transportation.	2011	Regional	Dfi	How the Department will develop regional transportation beyond 2015, when the current transport plans reach their conclusion. The new approach to regional transportation complements the Regional Development Strategy and aims to achieve the transportation vision: “to have a modern, sustainable, safe transportation system which benefits society, the economy and the environment and which actively contributes to social inclusion and everyone’s quality of life”. The new approach starts with the assumption that the decision to travel has been made. It seeks to provide the infrastructure and services that will ensure that travel and transport are as sustainable as possible.	The SPPS includes seven Subject Policies specific to transport and others that address the High Level Transport Aims and Strategic Objectives of Ensuring a Sustainable Transport Future so in meeting the requirements of the SPPS the requirements of this strategy will also be met. Planning to enable people to live and work near the services and facilities they require and policies that allow more people to work from home will support this strategy and the LDP will also need to consider any requirement for new or improved transport infrastructure. The LDP will support this Plan.
Planning Policy Statement 13 Transportation and Land Use	2005	NI	Dfi	Assists in bringing forward the integration of transportation and land use as per the RDS.	Incorporation of the policies in this PPS will be considered in preparing LDP policies.
Planning Policy Statement 3 – Access, Movement and Parking (2005) and PPS3 clarification (DOE 2006)	2005	NI	Dfi	Policies for vehicular and pedestrian access, transport assessments, the protection of transport routes and parking. Provides for a sustainable transport system which promotes road safety.	Incorporation of the policies in this PPS will be considered in preparing LDP policies.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
7. MATERIAL ASSETS					
arc21 Waste Management Plan	2014	Sub-Regional	arc21	This Waste Management Plan has been prepared by the arc21 Region in fulfilment of its councils' obligations under Article 23 of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997. Under Article 23, District Councils have a duty to prepare Waste Management Plans for the forward planning of waste management requirements for collecting, recovering, treating and disposing of controlled waste within the Region. The Plan provides a framework for waste management provision and a regional network of facilities for all controlled wastes within the arc21 Region. It establishes the overall need for waste management capacity and details the proposed arrangements to deal with the wastes produced in a sustainable manner.	There is a need to accommodate investment in waste management. The SA considers waste management as part of material assets.
National Renewable Energy Action Plan for the United Kingdom	2010	UK	BEIS	Aims to provide a framework which enables the land based and rural sectors to realise the potential opportunities in the development of renewable energy. Focus is on assisting meeting targets for renewable energy production at a regional, national and EU level in a balanced and sustainable way. Other key objectives of the development include energy security, emissions reductions and wider economic advantages.	Consideration will be given to how regional policy for renewables is incorporated in the LDP.
The UK Renewable Energy Strategy	2009	UK	BEIS	This UK Roadmap shows where we are now; analysis of how deployment may evolve by 2020, together with separate estimates of the market's view of the potential; and the actions required to set us on the path to achieve the deployment levels anticipated in our analysis. While renewable deployment across all technologies will be important, the Roadmap focuses in particular on the technologies that have either the greatest potential to help the UK meet the 2020 target in a cost effective and sustainable way, or offer great potential for the decades that follow. These are Onshore wind, Offshore wind, Marine	This is a source of evidence that informs future energy needs and renewable provision at the UK scale.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				energy, Biomass electricity, Biomass heat, Ground source and air source heat pumps and Renewable transport.	
Renewable Energy in the Land Based Sector A way forward. Interim Renewable Energy Action Plan 2013/14	2013	NI	DAERA	Follow up to the Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010. Strategic aim to Promote sustainable farming and forestry practices to deliver greater resource efficiency and reduced environmental impact, by supporting the sector to make a contribution to and benefit from renewable energy opportunities. Focus on enabling the land based and rural sectors to realise the potential opportunities in the development of renewable energy through capacity building, research and promotion of opportunities.	LDP preparation will have to balance need for renewables with environmental concerns. Consideration will be given to how regional policy for renewables is incorporated in the LDP.
The revised Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy "Delivering Resource Efficiency"	2013	NI	DAERA	The revised Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy sets the policy framework for the management of waste in Northern Ireland, and contains actions and targets to meet EU Directive requirements and the Department's Programme for Government commitments. It builds on and retains the core principles of the 2006 Strategy, and places a renewed emphasis on the Waste Hierarchy. The new Strategy moves the emphasis of waste management in Northern Ireland from resource management, with landfill diversion as the key driver, to resource efficiency i.e. using resources in the most effective way while minimising the impact of their use on the environment.	There is a need to accommodate investment in waste management. The SA considers waste management as part of material assets.
Envisioning the Future: Considering Energy in Northern Ireland to 2050	2015	NI	DfE	A vision of what might happen by 2050: the outcomes are neither a prediction nor a plan and the study does not, therefore, propose a strategy. Instead, the vision is intended to guide thinking on what can be achieved in 2050 and what early decisions and activities may be needed to support development towards 2050.	Evidence that informs future energy needs and provision.
Draft Onshore Renewable Electricity Action Plan	2013	NI	DfE	The aim of the Action Plan is to maximise the amount of renewable electricity generated from onshore renewable sources in order to enhance diversity and security of supply, reduce carbon emissions, contribute to the 40% renewable	Provision in the LDP to support delivery of this will need to align with the renewable energy subject

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				electricity target by 2020 and beyond and develop business and employment opportunities for Northern Ireland companies.	policy of the SPPS, though it could conflict with the natural heritage and other environmental policies.
Sustainable Energy Action Plan 2012-2015 DETI	2012	NI	DfE	The Action Plan aims to assist with the implementation of the Strategic Energy Framework (2010-2020). DETI set out numerous “main actions for the future” regarding renewables and other aspects of sustainable energy. Of particular relevance are the commitments to: Contribute to the growth of the NI sustainable energy sector (through Invest NI) to 8.9% of NI GVA by 2015: Work with DOE, developers, planners and those responsible for environmental consents to ensure that the need for renewable energy to address the environmental impacts of climate change is recognised, that good quality applications are made and that clear, consistent and proportionate procedures are in place for the consenting of renewable installations; Undertake “capacity studies” (including landscape capacity study, ecological study and bird migration study, with DOE and others) in order to determine with more accuracy how much development could be accommodated in different locations across Northern Ireland before significant cumulative effects start to emerge; Develop a continuous monitoring framework (with DOE and others) where the key potential cumulative effects identified from the assessment are reviewed on a regular basis in response to growth of the onshore wind industry. There are also a number of socio-economic commitments, such as supporting construction of electricity network or refurbishing schools with renewable technologies for example.	A number of objectives are included in the Action Plan requiring the development of facilities and service infrastructure, as well as proposing funding for additional development such as renewables or farm diversification. This may have impact on demand for development.
DETI (2010) Energy: A Strategic Framework for Northern Ireland	2010	NI	DfE	Contains goals and targets, but does not include the detail of how targets could be achieved. It does aim to ensure future access to secure, competitively priced and sustainable energy supplies for all of NI. Also it provides a direction for NI energy policy over the next ten years concentrating on key	Consideration will be given to how regional policy for energy and renewables is incorporated in the LDP.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				areas of electricity, natural gas and renewable energy sources. Under review in 2016.	
Planning Policy Statement 18 Renewable Energy (2009) Supplementary Planning Guidance Anaerobic Digestion	2010	NI	Dfi	The SPG provides broad, strategic guidance in relation to the visual and landscape impacts of wind energy development. The guidance is based on the sensitivity of Northern Ireland's landscapes to wind energy development and contains an assessment of each of the 130 Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) in Northern Ireland by referencing the characteristics and values associated with each LCA.	Informs the relative capacity for wind energy in respect of landscape.
Planning Policy Statement 18 Renewable Energy (2009)	2009	NI	Dfi	Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 18 sets out the planning policy for development that generates energy from renewable resources. The PPS aims to facilitate the siting of renewable energy generating facilities in appropriate locations within the built and natural environments.	Retention of this will be considered in preparing LDP policies.
Planning Policy Statement 11 Planning and Waste Management (DOE 2002)	2002	NI	Dfi	This PPS sets out the Department's planning policies for the development of waste management facilities. It seeks to promote the highest environmental standards in development proposals for waste management facilities and includes guidance on the issues likely to be considered in the determination of planning applications. In addition, it explains the relationship between the planning system and authorities responsible for the regulation and management of waste.	Retention of this will be considered in preparing LDP policies.
Planning Policy Statement 10 Telecommunications	2002	NI	Dfi	This PPS sets out the Department's planning policies for telecommunications development. It embodies the Government's commitment to facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum. The PPS also addresses health issues associated with telecommunications development.	Retention of this will be considered in preparing LDP policies.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
Renewable energy Directive 2009 EC2009/28/EC2	2009	Europe	EC	The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU to limit greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and promote cleaner transport. It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020 – to be achieved through the attainment of individual national targets. All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020.	Consideration will be given to how regional policy for renewables is incorporated in the LDP.
Directive 2008/98/EC on waste	2008	Europe	EC	Establishes the five tier hierarchy of waste. This waste hierarchy aims to encourage the management of waste materials in order to reduce the amount of waste materials produced, and to recover maximum value from the wastes that are produced. It encourages the prevention of waste, followed by the reuse and refurbishment of goods, then value recovery through recycling and composting. Waste disposal should only be used when no option further up the hierarchy is possible. Prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness. The recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation. Recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without using processes that could harm the environment.	The LDP will reflect the Waste Hierarchy approach to Waste management. Consideration will be given to how regional policy for waste is incorporated in the LDP.
Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste	1999	Europe	EC	Prevent or reduce negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills. The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air, and on human health from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills. The Landfill Directive defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land. Landfills are divided into	The LDP will take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies contained in the SPPS.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				three classes: landfills for hazardous waste; landfills for non-hazardous waste; landfills for inert waste.	
Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste	1994	Europe	EC	Harmonise the packaging waste system of Member States. Reduce the environmental impact of packaging waste.	Consideration will be given to how regional policy for renewables is incorporated in the LDP.
9. NATURAL RESOURCES					
Marine Plan for Northern Ireland (in preparation)	NA	NI	DAERA	The Marine Plan for Northern Ireland will inform and guide the regulation, management, use and protection of our marine area through a strategic framework with spatial elements. It will consist of a series of policy statements covering cross-cutting marine planning issues that apply to all decision making in the marine area and to relevant sectors. It will not bring forward new policies governed by other departments but will align with and contribute to the policy objectives for key marine activities as set out in the UK Marine Policy Statement and will support and complement existing plans and policies. A draft Marine Plan is proposed to be published in late 2016.	Public authorities taking authorisation or enforcement decisions, which affect or might affect the marine area, must do so in line with marine policy documents, such as Marine Plans and the Marine Policy Statement (MPS), unless relevant considerations indicate otherwise. L&CCC is not directly adjacent to a marine area but does have hydrological connections with Belfast Lough and Strangford Lough.
Valuing Nature - A Biodiversity Strategy for Northern Ireland to 2020	2015	NI	DAERA	A strategy for Northern Ireland to meet its international obligations and local targets to protect biodiversity and ensure that the environment can continue to support our people and economy. Contains 57 actions to impact positively on the loss of biodiversity up to 2020.	Actions include: Restoring 240 hectares of ancient woodland and delivering peatland and wetland habitat restoration around the Lough Neagh basin with emphasis on an ecosystems approach. LDP proposals and policies should support delivery of these actions where appropriate.
Strategy for Marine Protected Areas in the Northern Ireland Inshore Region	2014	NI	DAERA	Aims to help protect and improve ecosystems in the Northern Ireland inshore region (i.e. within 12 nautical miles) and fulfil international and national legal obligations through a network of Marine Protected Areas (SACs, SPAs, ASSIs, Ramsar sites and Marine Conservation Zones). The Department will develop, in consultation with stakeholders, recommendations for management actions and measures	Public authorities have a duty, when carrying out their functions and when permitting others to carry out regulated activities in relation to MCZs, to ensure that such activities are undertaken in a way that furthers the conservation objectives of a site or, where this is not possible, least hinders the achievement of these objectives. L&CCC is not directly adjacent to a marine area but does have

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				necessary to deliver the conservation objectives for MCZ features.	hydrological connections with Belfast Lough and Strangford Lough.
Prioritised Action Framework for Natura 2000	2013	NI	DAERA	The Prioritised Action Framework sets out the prioritised actions for managing the Natura 2000 network to be taken to address unfavourable conservation status of habitats in Annex I and species in Annex II of the Habitats Directive and Annex 1 of the Birds Directive. These are intended to help achieve the objectives of the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2000. Priorities include measures such as agri-environmental schemes and an ecosystems approach. It states that the Department will publish guidance ...to advise developers and other key stakeholders ..., especially those who regulate development, to encourage them to minimise adverse impacts on habitats and species and to provide for biodiversity where possible.	This will be taken into account through Habitats Regulations Assessment of the LDP where required.
DOE (2013) Northern Ireland Invasive Species Strategy	2013	NI	DAERA	In response to the threats posed by invasive alien species the Department of Environment published 'An Invasive Alien Species Strategy for Northern Ireland'. The aim of the Strategy is to minimise the risk posed, and reduce the negative impacts caused, by invasive alien species in Northern Ireland.	Invasive species may be a constraint for some sites and consideration will need to be given to measures to minimise the risks caused by invasive species.
Draft Northern Ireland Marine Position Paper	2012	NI	DAERA	The Position Paper set out the Executive's objectives and lead departments for the sustainable development of the marine area including energy production and infrastructure development; tourism and recreation; port development; sewerage services; flood risk management and drainage; integrated coastal zone management; climate change; coastal change; and protection of the historic environment. It was intended to identify the policy context within which a Northern Ireland Marine Plan will be developed. The status of this document is not clear.	LDP proposals and policies may directly support natural and cultural heritage aspects of Marine Position Paper, or have an indirect relationship, for example regarding outdoor recreation, access, transportation and sustainable development. L&CCC is not directly adjacent to a marine area but does have hydrological connections with Belfast Lough and Strangford Lough.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
Eel management plan: Neagh/Bann River Basin District	2010	International	DAERA	Measures to be carried out for the recovery of the stock of European eel including mitigation of hydropower and other barriers to passage.	May inform policies relating to hydropower and in river works.
Eel management plan: North East River Basin District	2010	Sub-Regional	DAERA	Measures to be carried out for the recovery of the stock of European eel including mitigation of hydropower and other barriers to passage.	May inform policies relating to hydropower and in river works.
An Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Northern Ireland 2006 – 2026	2006	NI	DAERA	Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) aims to establish sustainable levels of economic and social activity in coastal areas while protecting the coastal environment. ICZM seeks to reconcile the different policies that have an effect on the coast and to establish a framework that facilitates the integration of the interests and responsibilities of those involved in the development, management and use of the coast.	LDP proposals and policies may directly support natural and cultural heritage aspects of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy, or have an indirect relationship, for example regarding outdoor recreation, access, transportation and sustainable development.
Planning Policy Statement 2 – Planning and Nature Conservation	2013	NI	DfI	Policies for the conservation of natural heritage incorporated in SPPS to further the Executive's commitment to sustainable development and to conserving and where possible enhancing and restoring our natural heritage.	Natural heritage policies which will afford some protection from inappropriate development are included in the SPPS which informs the context for the LDP.
EU Biodiversity Strategy	2011	Europe	EC	The EU Biodiversity Strategy aims to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU and help stop global biodiversity loss by 2020. It reflects the commitments taken by the EU in 2010, within the international Convention on Biological Diversity. The six targets to address the main drivers of biodiversity loss, and reduce the main pressures on nature and ecosystem services include protect species and habitats, maintain and restore ecosystems and combat invasive alien species. The strategy promotes the increased use of green infrastructure. A 2015 European Parliament Resolution on the mid-term review of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 'notes that the 2020 targets will not be achieved without additional, substantial and continuous efforts' and among many statements 'Stresses that habitat destruction is the most important factor driving biodiversity	Natural heritage policies which will afford some protection from inappropriate development are included in the SPPS which informs the context for the LDP.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				loss and is a particular priority when it comes to addressing this loss' and 'Deplores the fact that, in Europe, around a quarter of wild species are at risk of extinction and many ecosystems are degraded, giving rise to severe social and economic damage for the EU.'	
Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (Codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended)	2009	Europe	EC	The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. It sets broad objectives for a wide range of activities, although the precise legal mechanisms for their achievement are at the discretion of each Member State. In Northern Ireland, the provisions of the Birds Directive are implemented through the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, and The Conservation (Natural Habitats, & etc.) Regulations 1995.	Any development project or plan likely to have a significant effect (either directly or indirectly) on a Natura 2000 site must be subject to assessment. This will be taken into account through consideration of all SPAs and by Habitats Regulations Assessment of the LDP.
European Eel Regulation 2007 (EC) No 1100/2007	2007	Europe	EC	Aims to establish measures for the recovery of the stock of European Eel and requires member states to prepare and implement eel management plans. As a result, eel fisheries are now managed under long-term plans drawn up by the EU countries at river-basin level.	The LDP will take account of any plan arising from the Regulations
Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora	1992	Europe	EC	The main aim of the Habitats Directive is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species listed on the Annexes to the Directive at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance. The Directive creates a network of sites in Europe for the conservation of biodiversity. In applying these measures Member States are required to take account of economic, social and cultural requirements, as well as regional and local characteristics. These sites are designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) (collectively known as 'Natura 2000' sites).	Any development project or plan likely to have a significant effect (either directly or indirectly) on a Natura 2000 site must be subject to assessment. This will be taken into account through consideration of all SACs and by Habitats Regulations Assessment of the LDP.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
UK Marine Policy Statement	2011	UK	Four Nations (DAERA)	The MPS will facilitate and support the formulation of Marine Plans, ensuring that marine resources are used in a sustainable way in line with the high level marine objectives and thereby: Promote sustainable economic development; Enable the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects; Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and our heritage assets; and Contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues	L&CCC is not directly adjacent to a marine area but does have hydrological connections with Belfast Lough and Strangford Lough. The LDP may need to be in conformity with the MPS and NI Marine Plan once the latter is adopted in order to protect the marine environment.
Lough Neagh Biodiversity Action plan	2008	Sub-Regional	LNP	This includes an audit of the state of biodiversity in and around Lough Neagh and a series of species and habitat action plans. The species for which there are action plans are Barn Owl; Bats (All species); Breeding Waders (Curlew, Lapwing, Redshank); Common Tern; Dyschirius obscurus (Ground Beetle); Irish Damselfly; Irish Hare; Tree Sparrow; Whooper Swan. Plans have been prepared for the following habitats: Eutrophic Standing Water; Fen; Floodplain Grazing Marsh; Hedgerow; Lowland Meadow; Lowland Raised Bog; Purple Moor-grass and Rush Pasture; Reed bed; Rivers and Streams; Wet Woodland. The implementation of these plans will help towards ensuring the biodiversity of Lough Neagh is maintained and enhanced.	Information on priority species and habitats, where available can inform policies and specific sites.
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO) Commission Precautionary Approach Agreement	1982	International	NASCO	NASCO and its Contracting Parties agree to adopt and apply a Precautionary Approach to the conservation, management and exploitation of salmon in order to protect the resource and preserve the environments in which it lives. Accordingly, NASCO and its Contracting Parties should be more cautious when information is uncertain, unreliable or inadequate. The absence of adequate scientific information should not be	In considering the River Basin Management Plan objectives the LDP can also be expected to contribute to this convention.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				used as a reason for postponing or failing to take conservation and management measures.	
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO) Commission Convention For The Conservation Of Salmon In The North Atlantic Ocean	1982	International	NASCO	Aims to promote the conservation, restoration, enhancement and rational management of salmon stocks in the North Atlantic Ocean through international co-operation.	In considering the River Basin Management Plan objectives the LDP can also be expected to contribute to this convention.
The Fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan for 2016-2024	2016	International	Ramsar Convention	The Fourth Ramsar Strategic plan lays out a new vision under the Convention mission, with four overall goals and 19 specific targets which are designed to support the efforts of Parties, partners and other stakeholders in preventing, stopping and reversing the global decline of wetlands. The strategic goals are Addressing the Drivers of Wetland Loss And Degradation; Effectively Conserving and Managing the Ramsar Site Network; Wisely Using All Wetlands; Enhancing Implementation.	These objectives are reflected in NI strategies and plans.
The Ramsar Convention. The convention of Wetland of International Importance (1971 and amendments)	1971	International	Ramsar Convention	Seeks to protect and conserve wetlands, particularly those established as a habitat for waterfowl. The Convention uses a broad definition of wetlands which includes all lakes and rivers, underground aquifers, swamps and marshes, wet grasslands, peatlands, estuaries, tidal flats, and all human-made sites such as artificial coastal lagoons.	The LDP will take account of Ramsar designations, and the need to protect and conserve them. Many Ramsar designated sites are also SACs or SPAs.
10. WATER RESOURCES					
Pollution Reduction Programme - Belfast Lough	2015	Sub-Regional	DAERA	Programme established in order to reduce pollution in designated shellfish waters.	Consider any designated shellfish waters and actions required for the pollution reduction programme.
Neagh Bann River Basin Management Plan 2015 - 2021	2015	NI	DAERA	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	The objectives will be taken into account in LDP preparation so that development does not adversely affect its delivery. The siting and extent of development and measures to prevent pollution can help support delivery of the River Basin

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				<p>(estuarine) and coastal waters out to one nautical mile. This plan aims to: Provide at least good status for all water bodies; Prevent deterioration in status; Promote sustainable development; Achieve specific standards for protected areas. The Neagh Bann river basin district (NB RBD) covers an area of around 5740 km². It includes all of County Armagh, large parts of Counties Antrim, Londonderry, Down and Tyrone and a small area County Fermanagh.</p> <p>The principle river system is the Bann, with its tributaries the Moyola, Ballinderry, Blackwater, Six Mile Water and Main. The Newry river system drains into Carlingford Lough. Lough Neagh, located in the centre of the district is the main lake, with other smaller ones include Lough Fea, Portmore, Ross and Beg. This district has a limited coastline to the north where the River Bann enters the Atlantic and to the south where the Newry system enters Carlingford Lough.</p>	<p>Management Plan objectives. Good water quality and aquatic habitats contribute to health and well-being and the economy. NIEA will provide specific advice on the local issues for each council area.</p>
North Eastern River Basin Management Plan 2015 - 2021	2015	NI	DAERA	<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. This plan aims to: Provide at least good status for all water bodies; Prevent deterioration in status; Promote sustainable development; Achieve specific standards for protected areas. The north eastern river basin district (NE RBD) covers an area of around 4000 km², including 1000km² of marine waters. It takes in large parts of Counties Antrim and Down and a smaller portion of Londonderry. The principle river systems are the Lagan, Bush and Quoile as well as the smaller systems draining from the glens of Antrim, and the County Down Coastline. The NE RBD has an extensive coastline including Larne, Belfast and Strangford Loughs, with Lough Mourne, Clea Lakes and Silent Valley the main lakes.</p>	<p>The objectives of this plan will be taken into account in plan preparation so that development does not adversely affect its delivery. The siting and extent of development and measures to prevent pollution can help support delivery of the River Basin Management Plan objectives. Good water quality and aquatic habitats contribute to health and well-being and the economy. NIEA will provide specific advice on the local issues for each council area.</p>

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
Sustainable Water - A Long-Term Water Strategy for Northern Ireland (2015-2040)	2016	NI	Dfi	The Strategy presents a framework for action which will facilitate implementation of a range of initiatives aimed at delivering the long term vision to have a sustainable water sector in Northern Ireland. the following four high level aims have been developed by government to cover the key water needs within a catchment and they form the chapters of the Long-Term Water Strategy: provide high quality sustainable supplies of drinking water to households, industry and agriculture; manage flood risk and drainage in a sustainable manner; achieve the environmental requirements of the Water Framework Directive in a sustainable manner; provide sustainable reliable water and sewerage services that meet customers' needs. A strategy implementation action plan will now be prepared containing actions aimed at delivering the high level proposed measures in the Strategy.	The strategy will inform the provision of infrastructure for water supply and treatment and approaches to flood risk management and environmental protection which will all inform the spatial capacity for development. The LDP will need to enable development of infrastructure for example by accommodating investment in power, water and sewerage infrastructure in the interests of public health and to support measures relating to flood risk management and environmental protection.
Social and environmental guidance for Water and Sewerage Services (2015-2021)	2014	NI	Dfi	The purpose of this document is to provide the Northern Ireland Authority for Utility Regulation with guidance on the key environmental and social policies the Minister for Regional Development expects it to contribute to in carrying out its role in regulating the water industry during the 2015-21 period. Sets out how NI Water should deliver to meet International, National and Local legislative and strategic commitments.	The LDP may need to accommodate infrastructure development and capacity for development may be constrained by lack of capacity for water supply and waste water treatment.
Planning Policy Statement 15 (Revised) – Planning and Flood Risk	2014	NI	Dfi	Planning policies to minimise and manage flood risk to people, property and the environment.	Retention of this will be considered in preparing LDP policies.
North Eastern River Basin Flood Risk Management Plan 2015 DARD	2015	Sub-Regional	Dfi - Rivers Agency	The Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) is aimed at reducing the potential adverse consequences of significant floods on human health, economic activity, cultural heritage and the environment. There are three FRMPs which together highlight the flood hazards and risks in the 20 most significant flood risk areas in Northern Ireland from flooding from rivers, the sea, surface water and reservoirs. The plans	One of the aims of the FRMP is to inform the development planning process to ensure, as far as possible, that new zonings within local development plans are located outside flood risk areas.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				identify the measures that will be undertaken over the next 6 years and they set out how the relevant authorities will work together and with communities to reduce the flood risks.	
Neagh Bann River Basin Flood Risk Management Plans 2015	2015	Sub-Regional	DfI - Rivers Agency	The Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) is aimed at reducing the potential adverse consequences of significant floods on human health, economic activity, cultural heritage and the environment. There are three FRMPs which together highlight the flood hazards and risks in the 20 most significant flood risk areas in Northern Ireland from flooding from rivers, the sea, surface water and reservoirs. The plans identify the measures that will be undertaken over the next 6 years and they set out how the relevant authorities will work together and with communities to reduce the flood risks.	One of the aims of the FRMP is to inform the development planning process to ensure, as far as possible, that new zonings within local development plans are located outside flood risk areas.
Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for NI	2011	NI	DfI - Rivers Agency	A key objective of the PFRA was to identify areas of potentially significant flood risk for which detailed flood maps would be produced. On the basis of the PFRA, it was determined that detailed flood maps should be produced for 20 Significant Flood Risk Areas and 49 Areas for Further Study and this work was completed as required by the EU Directive in December 2013.	Identifies areas of potentially significant flood risk which informs constraints on development.
Flood Maps (NI)	2011	NI	DfI - Rivers Agency	Flood Maps highlights the areas throughout Northern Ireland that are prone to flooding and its potential adverse impacts. The map is designed to: help Rivers Agency and others to plan and manage our work to reduce flood risk; encourage people living and working in areas prone to flooding to find out more and take appropriate action; inform anyone applying for planning permission if flooding is likely to be an important consideration.	Provides information on vulnerability to flooding throughout Northern Ireland which informs constraints on development,
Northern Ireland Message on Water	2011	NI	DfI, DAERA	In 2011 the UKCIP (formerly UK Climate Impacts Programme) decided to create a number of messages which could be used to engage with policy makers across the UK. NI Water, NIEA and Rivers Agency worked together to help prepare a headline message for Northern Ireland focused on Water and	Highlights potential long term problems relating to water supply and flooding which may inform spatial considerations in LDP.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				climate impacts. This describes the potential impacts of climate change on flood risk and storm water capacity and identifies the need for investment to provide capacity to store and transfer surface water. This includes measures to deal with surface water runoff such as sustainable drainage systems (SuDS). It also considers potential effects on water quality and supply which may require the construction of more impounding reservoirs and raw water transfer pipelines.	
Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources	2012	Europe	EC	The "Blueprint" outlines actions that concentrate on better implementation of current water legislation, integration of water policy objectives into other policies, and filling the gaps in particular as regards water quantity and efficiency. The objective is to ensure that a sufficient quantity of good quality water is available for people's needs, the economy and the environment throughout the EU.	The Blueprint is expected to drive EU water policy over the long term. It is reflected in Sustainable Water DfI 2016, see separate entry.
Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks	2007	Europe	EC	Directive aims is to reduce and manage risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity and applies to inland waters as well as all coastal waters across the whole territory of the EU. It required identifying the relevant river basins and associated coastal areas at risk of flooding, drawing up flood maps and establishing flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and preparedness between 2011 and 2015. This has been coordinated with Water Framework Directive River Basin Planning.	Integrating flood risk management into development planning will contribute to compliance with this directive.
Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC	2006	Europe	EC	The directive requires each country to identify its most popular bathing waters for regular testing. In Northern Ireland 23 sites are formally identified. It requires Members States to monitor and assess the bathing water for at least two parameters and to inform the public about bathing water quality and beach management, through bathing water profiles.	Designated bathing waters will be taken into account in plan preparation where relevant. These sites represent assets for health and well-being and tourism. However there are none in the Council area at present.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
The Water Framework Directive - EU Directive 2000/60/EC (the Water Framework Directive)	2000	Europe	EC	Introduces 'good status', a more rigorous water quality standard. The Directive requires 'River Basin Management Plans' which should influence Development Plans and be influenced by them.	Contribute, wherever possible and appropriate, to achievement of water targets. Plan policies on the design, location of development and sustainable water management to help ensure that the LDP does not create adverse pressures on the aquatic environment.
Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption	1998	Europe	EC	Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.	This is reflected in Sustainable Water Dfl 2016, see separate entry.
Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment	1991	Europe	EC	Protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water collection, treatment and discharge, and discharge from certain industrial sectors.	This is reflected in Sustainable Water Dfl 2016, see separate entry.
Directive 91/676/EEC on nitrates from agricultural sources.	1991	Europe	EC	The Directive seeks to reduce the level of water pollution caused by the run off of nitrates into waterways/ground water from agricultural sources. In particular, it is about promoting better management of animal manures, chemical nitrogen fertilisers and other nitrogen-containing materials spread onto the land.	The LDP will take account of the Directive.
PC 15 NIW's draft expenditure plan 2015-2021	2015	NI	NIW	This sets out NI waters long term strategy for providing water and wastewater services customers throughout Northern Ireland. Over the 6-year PC15 period investment will include 9 water treatment works schemes and upgrades to 19 large wastewater treatment works and 45 small works.	The LDP may need to accommodate infrastructure development and capacity for development may be constrained by lack of capacity for water supply and waste water treatment.
Our Strategy for NI Water	2014	NI	NIW	Sets out NI Water's long term strategy for providing water and wastewater services to customers in Northern Ireland. Its goal is 'to provide a range of essential services and associated contact channels which meet the rising expectations of our customers.' The strategy outlines the key challenges and opportunities facing the Northern Ireland water industry in the years to come. It outlines aspirations for customers in 2040 and priorities to 2020/21. Some of the priorities Invest available funding to minimise constraints in	The LDP may need to accommodate infrastructure development and capacity for development may be constrained by lack of capacity for water supply and waste water treatment.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				<p>development caused by lack of capacity at wastewater treatment works and in sewerage networks. Prioritise investment to address issues in the sewerage system which lead to flooding from sewers. Increase the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Solutions. Invest in key water and wastewater treatment works and other critical sites to improve flood resilience. Expand use of sustainable wastewater treatment solutions which protect the environment, improve carbon efficiency and reduce operating costs. Undertake a focused programme of repair and renewal in relation to gravity sewers, CSO structures, pumping stations and syphons. Invest to improve our ability to transfer water from one area to another, remove bottlenecks and increase storage capacity.</p>	
NI Water Resources Management Plan 2012	2012	NI	NIW	<p>The Water Resources Management Plan explains how NIW intends to meet the drinking water needs of the population of Northern Ireland over the period 2010 to 2035. The WRMP takes into account expected demands from forecast changes in population, housing and water usage and incorporates any predicted changes to our climate. The WRMP will be complemented by the company's Drought Plan (not published) that will set out the short-term operational steps that the company will take if a drought develops which increases the risk to security of supplies and whether capital investment is needed to mitigate such events. It provides a strategic plan for managing water resources by setting the framework at the Water Resource Zone level within which investment decisions should be taken. Investment at smaller spatial scales will still need to be justified through other more local studies, such as trunk main studies, detailed zonal studies and targeted leakage initiatives. Preparation of a Water Resource and Supply Resilience Plan is underway with a target for publication in 2017.</p>	<p>The LDP may need to accommodate water supply infrastructure development and capacity for development may be constrained by lack of capacity for water supply. The Water Resource and Supply Resilience Plan due to be published in 2017 should also be considered.</p>

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
11. AIR QUALITY					
Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)	2010	Europe	EC	The IED aims to achieve a high level of protection of human health and the environment taken as a whole by reducing harmful industrial emissions across the EU, in particular through better application of Best Available Techniques (BAT). Installations undertaking the industrial activities listed in Annex I of the IED are required to operate in accordance with a permit (granted by the authorities in the Member States). The integrated approach means that the permits must take into account the whole environmental performance of the plant, covering e.g. emissions to air, water and land, generation of waste, use of raw materials, energy efficiency, noise, prevention of accidents, and restoration of the site upon closure. For certain activities, i.e. large combustion plants, waste incineration and co-incineration plants, solvent using activities and titanium dioxide production, the IED also sets EU wide emission limit values for selected pollutants.	Location of land for industrial use should be considered in relation to people and sensitive environmental receptors.
Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe	2008	Europe	EC	This Directive merged most of existing legislation into a single directive with no change to existing air quality objectives and added new air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles). Establishes the need to reduce pollution to levels which minimise harmful effects on human health, paying particular attention to sensitive populations, and the environment as a whole, to improve the monitoring and assessment of air quality including the deposition of pollutants and to provide information to the public. Emissions of harmful air pollutants should be avoided, prevented or reduced.	The LDP should consider the implications of the LDP on air pollution and take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies contained in the SPPS.
Defra, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government and DOE (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England,	2007	UK	Four Nations (DAERA)	This updated strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling	In plan making, it is important to take into account air quality management areas and other areas where there could be specific requirements or limitations on new development because of air quality. Drawing on the review of air quality carried

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Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland				indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. It includes the requirement, under the local air quality management, for every local authority to regularly review and assess air quality in their area which is a statutory requirement under the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002. If national objectives are not met, or at risk of not being met, the local authority concerned must declare an air quality management area and prepare an air quality action plan. This identifies measures that will be introduced in pursuit of the objectives and can have implications for planning.	out for the local air quality management regime, the Local Plan needs to consider the potential cumulative impact of a number of smaller developments on air quality as well as the effect of more substantial developments; the impact of point sources of air pollution (pollution that originates from one place); and ways in which new development would be appropriate in locations where air quality is or likely to be a concern and not give rise to unacceptable risks from pollution. This could be through, for example, identifying measures for offsetting the impact on air quality arising from new development including supporting measures in an air quality action plan or low emissions strategy where applicable. Provision for renewable energy and measures to reduce car use are examples of contributors to improving air quality. Meeting air quality targets will improve health and well-being for the public thereby and also have environmental benefits.
12. CLIMATE					
Industrial Decarbonisation and Energy Efficiency Roadmaps	2015	UK	BEIS	Reports that set out potential pathways for the eight most heat-intensive industrial sectors to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy efficiency. The cross-sectoral report suggests clustering as a long term strategy to deliver energy savings and more efficient use of waste and by-products.	Zoning and enabling infrastructure investments (in roads, ports, pipelines, etc.) could strengthen existing clusters and enable new ones to develop.
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report, Summary for Northern Ireland	2017	NI	CCC	The objective of the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) is to inform adaptation policy by assessing the current and future risks and opportunities posed by the impacts of climate for NI to the year 2100. The main finding is that extreme weather is still predominant among potential risks related to climate change but that other risks, such as water	The LDP will need to consider areas at risk from coastal erosion and vulnerable to flooding and to promote use of SuDS and protect peatlands. Measures that help reduce fuel poverty will address some social impacts of cold temperatures. Some infrastructure such as clean and waste water

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				<p>scarcity are becoming increasingly important. Highlights need for more strategic planning for increased water scarcity in vulnerable locations, including re-evaluation of land use options and if necessary investment in storage infrastructure to maximise use of surplus winter rainfall. Notes that land use planning is mainly based upon protecting prime agricultural land from development, on the assumption that prime land will remain in current locations into the future which may not be the case. Advises that more action is needed to manage current risks to people from cold temperatures through addressing fuel poverty. Highlights that there have been requests for new sea defence structures around the coast. There will need to be a system in place to decide which areas must be protected and where realignment is more appropriate however no shoreline management plans or other policies that assess and plan for changes to coastal communities have been developed for Northern Ireland. SPPS states that no development should take place in areas known to be at risk from coastal erosion. SPPS promotes and encourages developers to use SUDS and also indicates that council's should continue to promote the use of SUDS through their Local Development Plans. SPPS recognises the importance of peatlands to Northern Ireland for biodiversity, water and carbon storage.</p>	<p>treatment will be more vulnerable to flooding therefore may need to be modified or relocated.</p>
The appropriateness of a Northern Ireland Climate Change Act – December 2015 Update	2015	NI	CCC	<p>In October 2015 the Northern Ireland Executive Minister asked the Committee on Climate Change (CCC) to provide an update on a CCC report produced in 2011 on 'The appropriateness of a Northern Ireland Climate Change Act' to inform the case for bringing forward Northern Ireland climate change legislation in the next Assembly term. The Committee concluded that the range of circumstances that are unique to Northern Ireland suggest local legislation is appropriate. However, the benefits of specific legislation only outweigh the costs if it is possible to pass local legislation</p>	<p>None at present but a Northern Ireland Climate Change Act (Bill) could influence future plans.</p>

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				without adding undue additional costs on to the Northern Ireland Executive, ministries or the wider economy.	
Discussion Paper – Proposals for Taking Forward NI Climate Change Legislation - DOE on 1 December 2015	2015	NI	DAERA	The aim of a NI Climate Change Bill which is still in development is to establish a long-term framework for future action on climate change to drive greater efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and so help ensure that Northern Ireland is better prepared to adapt to the impacts of unavoidable climate change. Proposals include: setting a long term target of 80% reduction in GHG emissions by 2050 (compared to 1990 baseline levels); setting interim targets that are consistent with achieving the 2050 targets; placing a duty to set limits in 5-year carbon budgets on the total amounts of GHG emissions that can be emitted in NI.	The application of sustainable development principles and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will support this.
Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaptation Programme (NICCAP). 2014-2019	2014	NI	DAERA	Contains the Northern Ireland Executive’s response to the risks and opportunities identified in the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) for Northern Ireland, which was published in January 2012, as part of the overall UK CCRA. The Adaptation Programme provides the strategic objectives in relation to adaptation to climate change, the proposals and policies by which each department will meet these objectives, and the timescales associated with the proposals and policies identified in the period up to 2019. The priority areas are flooding, natural environment, water and agriculture and forestry.	The LDP will need to consider areas at risk from coastal erosion and vulnerable to flooding and to promote use of SudS and protect peatlands. Some infrastructure such as clean and waste water treatment will be more vulnerable to flooding therefore may need to be modified or relocated.
Efficient Farming Cuts Greenhouse Gases Implementation Plan 2016-2020	2013	NI	DAERA	The plan is focused on encouraging the implementation of a series of on-farm efficiency measures which can improve farm performance and reduce the carbon intensity of local food production and signposts the support available to facilitate this.	Aspects relevant to planning are promotion of renewable energy, nutrient management including anaerobic digestion, energy efficiency and ventilation in livestock building.
Northern Ireland Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Action Plan	2012	NI	DAERA	This document sets out a Cross-Departmental Action Plan to tackle the established strategies together, including how Northern Ireland is and will continue to reduce its carbon footprint. Specifically how the Programme for Government	Encouraging sustainable development, good standards of design, renewable energy and overall sustainability will contribute to this action plan. Though a push on economic development could

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 25% below 1990 levels by 2025 will be delivered. Status is not clear as not available on any departmental website.	inhibit a reduction in greenhouse gases, the application of sustainability principles in development will lead to more efficient infrastructure. Scope for protection of or increase of carbon sinks in soil and trees.
National Climate Change Adaptation Framework: Building Resilience to Climate Change	2012	RoI	DHPCLG	Ireland's first National Climate Change Adaptation Framework (NCCAF) aims to ensure that adaptation actions are taken across key sectors and also at local level to reduce Ireland's vulnerability to climate change. The NCCAF requires the development and implementation of sectoral and local adaptation plans which will form part of the national response to the impacts of climate change. Each relevant Government Department (or State Agency, where appropriate) is required to prepare adaptation plans for their sectors. 12 Sectors were identified in total including Transport, Flood Defence, Agriculture and Energy. The objectives are: providing the policy context for a strategic national adaptation response to climate change; promoting dialogue and understanding of adaptation issues; identifying and promoting adaptation solutions; and committing to actions to support the adaptation process.	Measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and facilitate climate change adaptation in response to NI plans will support this. This will result in due course to the development of sectoral and local government Adaptation Strategies in Ireland which will also need to be taken into account to ensure that development in Northern Ireland does not conflict. A National Climate Change Adaptation Framework to build on and supersede this framework is being developed for publication by December 2017 and this will also need to be considered.
2030 Framework for climate and energy	2014	Europe	EC	EU-wide targets aim to help the EU achieve a more competitive, secure and sustainable energy system and to meet its long-term 2050 greenhouse gas reductions target. The strategy sends a strong signal to the market, encouraging private investment in new pipelines, electricity networks, and low-carbon technology. Targets for 2030 are a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels; at least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption; at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario.	Local Plans can affect air quality in a number of ways, including through what development is proposed and where, incorporation of energy efficiency, enabling renewable energy and encouraging sustainable transport.

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The EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change	2013	Europe	EC	The EU Adaptation Strategy encourages all Member States to adopt comprehensive adaptation strategies. It 'Climate-proofs' action at EU level by promoting adaptation actions which include mainstreaming of climate change (mitigation and adaptation) into EU sector policies and funds, including marine and inland water issues, forestry, agriculture, biodiversity, infrastructure and buildings, but also migration and social issues. It supports better informed decision-making through Climate-ADAPT a platform which provides several useful resources to support adaptation policy and decision making, such as a toolset for adaptation planning and promotion of green infrastructure and ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation. Comprises a series of documents on adaption in different situations such as coastal and marine, infrastructure and rural development.	This Strategy aligns with the climate change focus of the SPPS. Adaptation to climate change should be considered for LDP proposals.
Directive 2012 on the energy efficiency 2012/27/EU	2012	Europe	EC	Under the Energy Efficiency Directive EU countries make energy efficient renovations to at least 3% of buildings owned and occupied by central government; EU governments should only purchase buildings which are highly energy efficient; EU countries must draw-up long-term national building renovation strategies which can be included in their National Energy Efficiency Action Plans.	The need for energy efficiency will influence the design on new and renovated buildings.
Directive 2010 on the energy performance of buildings 2010/31/EU	2010	Europe	EC	Under the existing Energy Performance of Buildings Directive energy performance certificates are to be included in all advertisements for the sale or rental of buildings; EU countries must establish inspection schemes for heating and air conditioning systems or put in place measures with equivalent effect; all new buildings must be nearly zero energy buildings by 31 December 2020 (public buildings by 31 December 2018); EU countries must set minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings, for the major renovation of buildings and for the replacement or retrofit of building elements (heating and cooling systems, roofs, walls, etc.); EU countries have to draw up lists of national financial	The need for energy efficiency will influence the design on new and renovated buildings.

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				measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings. In 2016 the Commission proposed an update to the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive to help promote the use of smart technology in buildings and to streamline the existing rules.	
The Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015	2015	Rol	Irish Parliament	Ireland's national policy in response to climate change is determined, in part, by legislation. In particular, Ireland's first-ever dedicated climate change law, the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015, provides for the making of: five-yearly National Mitigation Plans to specify the policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and a National Adaptation Framework to specify the national strategy for the application of adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the negative effects of climate change.	While the legislation is for Ireland measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and facilitate climate change adaptation in response to NI policy and strategies will also support the objectives of this legislation.
Climate Action and Low-Carbon Development - National Policy Position Ireland	2014	Rol	Irish Parliament	The National Policy Position provides a high-level policy direction for the adoption and implementation by Government of plans to enable the State to move to a low carbon economy by 2050. Statutory authority for the plans is set out in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015.	Measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and facilitate climate change adaptation in response to NI plans will also support this.
Climate Change Act 2008	2008	UK	UK Gov.	Covering England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland established a legislative framework to enable the <i>reduction of UK GHG emissions by 80% from 1990 levels by 2050 and by 34% by 2020</i> . It also introduced legally binding five-year carbon budgets, which set a ceiling on the levels of GHGs the UK can emit on course to the longer-term target. The Climate Change Act 2008 covers all of the UK with targets set at the UK level. Climate Change Risk Assessment is a statutory requirement of the Act.	The application of sustainable development principles and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will support this.

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The Paris Agreement	2015	International	UN	The Paris agreement which entered into force in November 2016 provides an international framework to hold the increase in global temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to keep the more stringent target of below 1.5 degrees in sight. The agreement provides a broad framework for countries to work together, share information and build experience to increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience. It aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change. To reach these ambitious goals, appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework will be put in place, thus supporting action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries, in line with their own national objectives. The Paris Agreement requires all Parties to put forward their best efforts through “nationally determined contributions” (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts in the years ahead. This includes requirements that all Parties report regularly on their emissions and on their implementation efforts.	The application of sustainable development principles and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will support this.
The Kyoto Protocol Adopted 1997, came into force in 2005.	2005	International	UN	The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which commits its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets. Recognizing that developed countries are principally responsible for the current high levels of GHG emissions in the atmosphere as a result of more than 150 years of industrial activity, the Protocol places a heavier burden on developed nations under the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities." The protocol looks at limiting the emission of harmful greenhouses gases. Parties committed to reduce GHG emissions by at least 18 percent below 1990 levels in the eight-year period from 2013 to 2020. It was updated by the Doha Amendment in 2012.	The application of sustainable development principles and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will support this.

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The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1994	International	UN	The UNFCCC entered into force on 21 March 1994 and has near-universal membership. The UNFCCC is a “Rio Convention”, one of three adopted at the “Rio Earth Summit” in 1992. Its sister Rio Conventions are the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification. It now also incorporates the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. Preventing “dangerous” human interference with the climate system is the ultimate aim of the UNFCCC.	The application of sustainable development principles and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will support this.
13. HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES					
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992)	1992	Europe	COE	The new text (revision of the 1985 Granada Convention) makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. It is concerned in particular with arrangements to be made for co-operation among archaeologists and town and regional planners in order to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage. The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater. Creation of archaeological reserves and conservation of excavated sites.	Consideration should be given to conservation of archaeological resources including potential archaeological reserves.
Living Places - An Urban Stewardship and Design Guide for NI	2014	NI	Dfi	Aims to establish the key principles behind good place making to inform those involved in the process of managing (stewardship) and making (design) urban places, with a view to raising standards across Northern Ireland. The focus of the guide is urban areas, by which is meant all of our cities, towns, villages and neighbourhoods. It recognises the wider economic, cultural and community benefits of achieving excellence in the stewardship and design of these important places, be they existing or newly proposed.	Principles inform spatial, design and policy measures that can be incorporated in the LDP to maximise contribution to strengthening society, protecting cultural heritage, promoting well-being, enhancing access and creating economic growth.

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14. LANDSCAPE					
European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2000)	2000	Europe	COE	The European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues. It covers all landscapes, including natural, managed, urban and peri-urban areas, and special, every day and also degraded landscape. Articles 5 and 6 commit signatory states to a number of actions which include the need to recognise landscapes in law, to establish policies aimed at landscape planning, protection and management and the integration of landscape into other policy areas.	The LDP should support the aims of the convention, seeking to protect, manage and enhance the landscape.
Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment	2016	NI	DAERA	The purpose of the Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment (NIRLCA) is to provide an evidence base which can be used equally by planners, developers and the public. It describes forces for change through climate change, land use, agriculture, energy and invasive species and outlines the types of ecosystem services provided in each region. The assessment provides a strategic overview of the landscape and subdivides the countryside into 26 Regional Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) based upon information on people and place and the combinations of nature, culture and perception which make each part of Northern Ireland unique. This evidence base can be used to enable informed decisions to be made about the future protection, management and sustainable development of Northern Ireland's landscapes and can be complemented by more detailed local studies.	This is not policy but it provides analysis of all of Northern Ireland Landscapes at a regional level which provides further evidence to inform the LDP.
Northern Ireland Seascape Character Assessment	2014	NI	DAERA	Twenty-four different regional seascape character areas have been identified round the coast of Northern Ireland. The Seascape Character Assessment describes these areas, their	This can inform planning and design of development in the coastal zone.

Title	Year	Scale	Lead	Objectives/Requirements	Implications for LDP
				key characteristics and the different influences that mould each as a unique part of the coastline.	
Northern Ireland's Landscape Charter	2014	NI	DAERA	Invites organisations and individuals to sign the charter and commit to delivering its vision by approaches including the following: adopt and promote best practice to ensure all development works with and enhances sense of place; ensure sense of place is central to all decision making about landscape and empower people locally to be involved.	Signing of the Charter is optional. Where it has been signed it commits to consideration of all landscapes to enhance them, respect sense of place and promote sympathetic design.
Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment	2000	NI	DAERA	The Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment subdivided the countryside into 130 Landscape Character Areas (LCAs), each based upon local patterns of geology, landform, land use, cultural and ecological features. For each LCA, the key characteristics were described and an analysis of landscape condition and its sensitivity to change was made. While the original assessment was published in 2000 many landscape character areas have been updated more recently.	This is not policy but it provides a comprehensive analysis of all of Northern Ireland Landscapes, including their vulnerability and sensitivity to change which informs the state of the landscape, capacity for development and areas meriting protection.
Building on Tradition: A sustainable Design Guide for the NI Countryside	2012	NI	DfI	Building on Tradition: A Sustainable Design Guide for the Northern Ireland Countryside' provides assistance to all those involved with sustainable development in the Northern Ireland countryside to understand the requirements of PPS21. The guide promotes quality and sustainable building design in Northern Ireland's countryside.	This can be used to inform siting and design standards for development in the countryside to achieve better landscape integration.
Planning Policy Statement 18 Renewable Energy (2009) Supplementary Planning Guidance Wind Energy Development in Northern Ireland's Landscapes.	2010	NI	DfI	The SPG provides broad, strategic guidance in relation to the visual and landscape impacts of wind energy development. The guidance is based on the sensitivity of Northern Ireland's landscapes to wind energy development and contains an assessment of each of the 130 Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) in Northern Ireland by referencing the characteristics and values associated with each LCA.	Informs the relative capacity for wind energy in respect of landscape.