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Executive Summary

This Position Paper provides an overview in relation to natural heritage assets in Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council area to assist in the preparation of the Local Development Plan 2032.

The Local Development Plan is made within the context of a Sustainability Appraisal under the provision of Planning (Northern Ireland) Act 2011. This paper is therefore intended to provide a baseline position on which policy and proposals for natural heritage in the Local Development Plan can be shaped over the plan period.

It is important to stress that in compiling the Position Paper the best information available has been used however it may need revised in light of the release of any new data.

This paper provides an update on the Position Paper that was produced as part of the preparation of the Preferred Options Paper and has been informed by consultations with the relevant statutory consultees including the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs who have responsibility for protecting and enhancing Northern Ireland's environment, and in doing so, deliver health and well-being benefits and support economic growth through the promotion of environmentally sustainable development and infrastructure.

The aims of the paper are:

- To provide baseline information which will inform the Local Development Plan;
- To assess the current status of the environmental assets within the Council area; and

- To provide the spatial representation of the Council's Community Plan and have regard to other plans and strategies being undertaken by the Council.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This paper examines the natural heritage assets within Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council.
- 1.2 Chapter 2 sets out the regional policy context for the natural environment, which is formulated within the context of the Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035, the Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland (SPPS) and regional Planning Policy Statements (PPSs).
- 1.3 Chapter 3 outlines the current policy approach in the existing Development Plan context.
- 1.4 Chapter 4 provides an overview of the environmental assets profile/baseline of the Council area is examined. Information has been derived from the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA), Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), the Department for Infrastructure (DfI), and other Council sources where specified.
- 1.5 The key findings and conclusion are provided in Chapter 5.

2.0 REGIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

- 2.1 The regional policy context is provided by the Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035, the Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland (SPPS) and regional Planning Policy Statements where relevant. A summary of these documents as they relate to plan making and the natural environment are outlined in the following paragraphs.

Regional Development Strategy (RDS 2035)

2.2 The RDS provides an overarching framework to facilitate and guide development in the public and private sectors in support of the Programme for Government (PfG).

2.3 Sustainable development is at the heart of the Regional Development Strategy. The RDS aims to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

2.4 The RDS provides the following Strategy Guidance with respect to the environment;

- Reduce our carbon footprint and facilitate mitigation and adaptation to climate change whilst improving air quality.
- Manage our waste sustainably.
- Conserve, protect and, where possible, enhance our built heritage and our natural environment.
- Promote a more sustainable approach to the provision of water and sewerage services and flood risk management.

2.5 Regional Guidance 11 (**RG 11**) of the Regional Development Strategy seeks to ‘Conserve, protect and, where possible, enhance our built heritage and our natural environment’, outlining the following aspects of the natural environment regard should be had to;

Sustain and enhance biodiversity with the objective of halting the loss of indigenous species and habitats.

Identify, establish, protect and manage ecological networks to maintain environmental processes and help to conserve and enhance biodiversity.

Protect and encourage green and blue infrastructure within urban areas. Green infrastructure is defined by the European Commission as “the use of ecosystems, green spaces and water in strategic land use planning to deliver environmental and quality of life benefits”¹. Blue infrastructure refers to ponds, streams and lakes².

Protect and manage important geological and geomorphological features. Northern Ireland has a remarkably diverse range of rocks and geomorphological features. While selected sites require protection for their scientific, educational and research value, other topographical and geological features, if sensibly managed, can play an active role in economic development.

Protect enhance and manage the coast. The quality of coastal waters needs to be raised and coastal areas protected from coastal squeeze.

Protect, enhance and restore the quality of inland water bodies. Rivers and lakes support habitats and species of national and international importance. The quality and the ecological status of the water environment should be improved through fulfilment of statutory obligations³.

Recognise and promote the conservation of local identity and distinctive landscape character. Landscape character is what makes an area unique. The Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment

¹ A Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland (SPPS) Planning for Sustainable Development (Page 10).

² DRD (2010) Regional Development Strategy (RDS 2035) Building a Better Future. River basin planning is an ongoing process that promotes sustainable water use while protecting and improving the water environment. More information available at www.daera-ni.gov.uk/topics/water/river-basin-management

2000 and the NI Landscape Character Assessment Series (NILCA Series) provide valuable guidance on local landscape character and scenic quality. The Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Assessment (NIRLCA) uploaded in 2016 also provides a strategic overview of the landscape and sets a context for Landscape Character Assessments which will be undertaken as part of the Plan Strategy process.

Conserve, protect and where possible enhance areas recognised for their landscape quality. Protected landscapes should continue to be managed through a partnership approach involving central and local government and the local communities.

Protect designated areas of countryside from inappropriate development (either directly or indirectly) and continue to assess areas for designation. Designating special areas for protection is an effective way of ensuring our wildlife and natural landscapes retain their individual characteristics. Some areas are deemed of such importance that they are formally designated under various pieces of national and international legislation.

Consider the establishment of one or more National Parks. This would conserve and enhance the natural, built and cultural heritage of areas of outstanding landscape value while promoting the social and economic development of the communities they support⁴.

Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS)

- 2.6 The Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) was published by the former Department of the Environment in September 2015. The provisions of the SPPS must be taken into account in the preparation of

⁴ 1- RDS 2035, DRD, March 2012: The RDS 2035.

Local Development Plans, and are also material to all decisions on individual planning applications and appeal.

- 2.7 The SPPS does not introduce any significant changes to the policy objectives set out in PPS2. The strategic objectives of the SPPS on natural heritage are to;
- protect, conserve, enhance and restore the abundance, quality, diversity and distinctiveness of the region's natural heritage;

 - further sustainable development by ensuring that natural heritage and associated diversity is conserved and enhanced as an integral part of social, economic and environmental development;

 - assist in meeting international (including European), national and local responsibilities and obligations in the protection and enhancement of the natural heritage;

 - contribute to rural renewal and urban regeneration by ensuring developments take account of the role and value of natural heritage in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment; and

 - take actions to reduce our carbon footprint and facilitate adaptation to climate change.

Role of the Local Development Plan

- 2.8 The SPPS states that in producing its Local Development Plan the council should take full account of the implications of proposed land use zonings,

locations for development and settlement limits on natural heritage features and landscape character within or adjoining the plan area. Natural heritage features and designated sites should be identified as part of the plan-making process. Where appropriate, policies should be brought forward for their protection and/or enhancement. The Local Development Plan should also identify and promote the design of ecological networks throughout the plan area which could help reduce the fragmentation and isolation of natural habitats through a strategic approach.

2.9 The Local Development Plan should seek to protect and integrate certain features of the natural heritage when zoning sites for development through 'key site requirements'. In addition the Plan should seek to identify and promote green and blue infrastructure where this will add value to the provision, enhancement and connection of open space and habitats in and around settlements.

2.10 The Plan should also consider the natural and cultural components of the landscape and promote opportunities for the enhancement or restoration of degraded landscapes, particularly those affecting communities. Incorporating biodiversity into plans for regeneration can help deliver economic and social growth by creating places where people want to live, work, invest in and visit. Including biodiversity features into schemes adds to the attractiveness and appeal of regenerated areas.

Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 2 Natural Heritage

2.11 PPS2 sets out policies for protecting and enhancing the natural environment.

2.12 The policy objectives of this PPS are as follows:

- to seek to further the conservation, enhancement and restoration of the abundance, quality, diversity and distinctiveness of the region's natural heritage;
- to further sustainable development by ensuring that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of social, economic and environmental development;
- to assist in meeting international (including European), national and local responsibilities and obligations in the protection and enhancement of the natural heritage;
- to contribute to rural renewal and urban regeneration by ensuring developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment;
- to protect and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity and the environment; and
- to take actions to reduce our carbon footprint and facilitate adaptation to climate change⁵.

Transitional Period

2.13 A transitional period will operate until such times as a Plan Strategy for the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council area has been adopted. During the transitional period the Council will apply existing policy contained within Planning Policy Statements together with the SPPS. Any conflict between the SPPS and the policy retained under transitional arrangements must be resolved in favour of the provisions of the SPPS.

⁵ DOE (2013) Planning Policy Statement 2: Natural Heritage.

3.0 PROFILE OF NATURAL HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN LCCC

Fig. 1 Hierarchy of Nature Conservation Designations



International

- 3.1 The United Kingdom has transposed into UK law the terms of the European Commission (EC) Birds and Habitats Directives, and both the Water Framework and Marine Strategy Framework Directives. It is also a signatory to the Ramsar Convention in relation to the protection of wetlands.
- 3.2 **Special Protection Areas:** The Birds Directive provides for the selection of sites for their importance as areas for breeding, over wintering and migrating birds known as Special Protection Areas (SPAs). One Special Protected Area is located within Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council (Lough Neagh and Lough Beg - See Map No. 1).
- 3.3 **Special Areas of Conservation:** The Habitats Directive requires the protection of certain natural habitats through the designation of Special

Areas of Conservation (SACs). There are no Special Areas of Conservation within Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council.

- 3.4 **Ramsar Sites:** These are wetlands listed under the Ramsar Convention to protect their international importance. It requires signatories to formulate and implement their planning for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. One Ramsar site is located within Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council (Lough Neagh and Lough Beg - See *Map No. 2*).

Fig. 2 Lough Neagh and Lough Beg Special Protection Area and Ramsar site



National

- 3.5 **The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (as amended) [“the Wildlife Order”]** prohibits the intentional and reckless killing, taking, injuring or disturbance of all wild birds and of certain animals and any person who knowingly causes or permits this to be done shall be guilty of an offence. It also prohibits the intentional and reckless destruction, uprooting or picking of certain wild plants. **The Wildlife and Natural Environment (NI) Act 2011** in addition places a statutory duty on all public bodies to further the conservation of biodiversity when exercising any functions. Nature conservation sites selected as European sites under the Birds and Habitats Directives may also be underpinned, either

wholly or in part, by sites selected at national level. These are the key pieces of legislation at a National Level.

3.6 **Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs)** are given legal protection under the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 (as amended) which provides powers to designate, protect and manage them. These sites are of special interest by reason of their flora, fauna, geological and/or physiographical features and are designated under Part IV of the Order. There are **9** Areas of Special Scientific Interest within the Council area. (See Map No. 7)

Table 1: ASSIs within LCCC by DEA

Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs)	
ASSI	DEA
Leathemstown	<i>Killultagh</i>
Slievenacloy	<i>Killultagh</i>
Portmore Lough	<i>Killultagh</i>
Maghaberry	<i>Killultagh</i>
Ballynanaghten	<i>Downshire West</i>
Craigantlet Wood	<i>Castlereagh East</i>
Lough Neagh	<i>Killultagh</i>
Clarehill	<i>Downshire West</i>
Belshaw's Quarry	<i>Killultagh</i>

3.7 Under the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, other statutory designations include:

3.8 **Nature Reserves and National Nature Reserves** – nature reserves can be of national (and sometimes international) importance. They are usually managed by the Department or by agreement with another Department, a District Council or a voluntary conservation body. Within the Council area there is one nature reserve, Belshaw's Quarry (See Map No. 4).

Fig. 3. Image Illustrating Sculpture Trail, Belshaw's Quarry Nature



- 3.9 **Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty** – designated by the former Department of the Environment primarily for their high landscape quality, wildlife importance and rich cultural and architectural heritage. Within the Council area, **Lagan Valley AONB** is noted as an important designation (See Map No. 7).

Fig. 4 Lagan Valley AONB



Local

- 3.10 **Local Nature Reserves and Wildlife Refuges** – Local Nature Reserves can be provided by District Councils for nature conservation under powers conferred to them under the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985. They are particularly appropriate for educational, recreational or public information services. The Department of Agricultural, Environment and Rural Affairs can also provide a Wildlife Refuge under the Wildlife Order. There are no Local Nature Reserves within the Council area.
- 3.11 **Trees and Woodland** – Trees can be protected through Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) under The Planning (Trees) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015. A TPO provides protection for trees considered to be of special value in terms of amenity, history or rarity⁶. It makes it an offence to cut down, top, lop, uproot or wilfully damage or destroy a protected tree, or to permit these actions, without first seeking the local planning authorities consent to do so. Within the Council, 72 TPOs are noted. *(See Annex 1 for further details).*
- 3.12 Sustainable forest management, as set out by the Forestry Standard, is a fundamental part of forest policy in the north of Ireland. One of the purposes of the Forestry Act (NI) 2010 is to manage forests to help protect the environment and biodiversity. Unless otherwise exempt, the Forestry Act and associated subordinate legislation, regulates the felling of trees in private woodland.
- 3.13 There is approx. 193.6ha of Forest Service controlled woodland within the Council area (49.9ha of broadleaf, 109.2ha of coniferous & 19.4ha of mixed woodland)⁷. Within the Council Hillsborough Forest is noted (193.6ha in total)⁸. In addition, there is a total of 1495.7ha of non-Forest

⁶ https://www.planningni.gov.uk/8pp_tree_preservation_order_lores.pdf

⁷ Using DAERA 2016 figures

⁸ Please note that the total forest service estate of 193.6ha includes non-forested areas.

Service Managed woodland across the Council area. See Annex 2 for further details.

- 3.14 **Long-established woodland** is an important Natural Heritage asset comprising land which has been continuously wooded since the first comprehensive maps of Ireland were produced. The Woodland Trust has recorded 50 long established woodlands within the Council area. See Annex 3 for further details.
- 3.15 **Local Landscape Policy Areas (LLPAs)** are designated within or adjoining settlements on lands considered to be of greatest nature conservation or heritage interest, amenity value, landscape quality or local significance. There are **121 LLPAs** within the Council area (See Annex 4 for further details and Map No.6). Local Landscape Policy Areas will be reassessed as part of the plan strategy process.
- 3.16 **Landscape Wedges**, including those within the urban area which, by virtue of their linear and continuous structure, in particular where they follow river valleys, afford routes for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of species. Landscape Wedges also serve to protect important landscapes. There are **6** landscape wedges within the Council area (1 Urban Wedge and 5 Rural Wedges) (See Map No. 7). Landscape wedges will be reassessed as part of the plan strategy process.

Table 2: Landscape Wedges within LCCC

Landscape Wedge	DEA
Carryduff (Rural)	<i>Castlereagh South/East</i>
Glencregagh (Rural)	<i>Castlereagh South</i>
Newtownards (Rural)	<i>Castlereagh East</i>
Comber (Rural)	<i>Castlereagh East</i>
Mosside (Rural)	<i>Lisburn North</i>
Dundonald (Urban)	<i>Castlereagh East</i>

- 3.17 A landscape wedge is designated at Mosside in order to maintain a separation between Lisburn and Belfast and protect Lisburn City's strong and independent identity.
- 3.18 A designated rural wedge at Carryduff aims to distinguish and maintain the separate identities of Cairnshill, Castlereagh and Carryduff by acting as a visual buffer. It prevents the merging of the two communities of Castlereagh and Carryduff and aims to define and protect the setting of Castlereagh and Carryduff whilst maintaining the rural character of the countryside. The wedge is mainly agricultural and the western section, which consists of the Castlereagh Slopes is designated as an Area of High Scenic Value.
- 3.19 Glencregagh Rural Landscape Wedge is designated between East Belfast and Castlereagh. It prevents the merging of the two urban areas and aims to define and protect the setting of Castlereagh and maintain the rural character of the countryside.
- 3.20 Newtownards Rural Landscape Wedge aims to distinguish and maintain the identity of Dundonald. It defines and protects the setting of Dundonald and Newtownards and also maintains the rural character of the countryside.
- 3.21 Comber Rural Landscape Wedge aims to distinguish and maintain the identity of Dundonald. It defines and protects the settings of Dundonald and Comber and maintains the rural character of the countryside.
- 3.22 Dundonald Urban Wedge aims to break up the visual impact of the housing mass in the area. It helps to retain and define the identities of the component areas of East Belfast and Dundonald.
- 3.23 **Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCIs)** are designated in accordance with PPS2: Natural Heritage. Sites are identified on the basis of their flora, fauna or earth science interest. SLNCI surveys were undertaken for Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan in

early 2000s. There are **114** SLNCIs within the Council area (See *Annex 5 for further details*). Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance will be reassessed as part of the plan strategy process.

Lagan Valley Regional Park

3.24 The Lagan Valley Regional Park's special character derives from the combination of meandering river, rolling drumlin topography, high quality farmland, and attractive wooden parkland and forest. Within this diverse landscape is a rich variety of plant and animal life and man-made features marking over 9,000 years of human settlement⁹.

3.25 Lagan Valley Regional Park is Northern Ireland's first and only Regional Park. The Lagan Valley Regional Park was established in 1967 as one of three unique semi-urban designations in the UK at that time. The Lagan Valley Regional Park is located between Stranmillis, Belfast and Union locks, Lisburn and covers some 4,200 acres of countryside and eleven miles of riverbank¹⁰. Lagan Valley Regional Park lies within the two local authority areas of Belfast City Council and Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council.

3.26 The Lagan Valley Regional Park Local Plan 2005 aims to;

-To protect and enhance the natural and man-made heritage of the Park.

-To conserve the essential character of the Park and to encourage its responsible public use.

-To seek to ensure that the various land uses and activities within the Park can co-exist without detriment to the environment¹¹.

3.27 The strategy of The Lagan Valley Regional Park Local Plan 2005 is to protect the rural character of the park, to further the opportunities for

⁹ Lagan Valley Regional Park-Local Plan 2005: Department of the Environment (DOE).

¹⁰ <http://www.laganvalley.co.uk/about-us.html>

¹¹ Lagan Valley Regional Park-Local Plan 2005: Department of the Environment (DOE).

recreation and conservation, and to reconcile potential conflicts. The following objectives are contained within the plan to fulfil this strategy;

- To provide a statutory framework for the protection of the Park as an important green space.
- To ensure the conservation of the high-quality landscapes within the Park.
- To promote the Park for informal countryside recreation and to encourage the provision of appropriate additional facilities.
- To conserve and enhance the ecological richness of the Park, particularly in areas of wildlife value.
- To regulate necessary development within the Park in an environmentally sensitive manner.
- To protect those buildings, structures, archaeological sites and monuments and other features in the historic landscape which form the man-made heritage of the Park and to promote their wider public appreciation.
- To seek to create a strong identify and distinctive image for the Park¹²

Areas of High Scenic Value (AoHSV)

3.28 The diversity of landscapes in the Council area combine to provide a unique resource of significant environmental quality. Areas of High Scenic Value are designated to protect the setting of Urban Areas and other areas of particular landscape merit. All AoHSV are also designated as Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development. This will

¹² Lagan Valley Regional Park-Local Plan 2005: Department of the Environment (DOE).

restrict new or extended mineral operations to those locations and proposals, which will minimise conflict with amenity, recreation and conservation interests in the council area. Six Areas of High Scenic Value are located within LCCC (See No. 9). Areas of High Scenic Value will be reassessed as part of the Local Policies Plan process.

Table 3: Areas of High Scenic Value within LCCC

Areas of High Scenic Value (AoHSV)	
Portmore Lough	
Magheraknock Loughs	
Belfast Basalt Escarpment (Majority within Belfast City Council Area)	
Craigantlet Escarpment	
Castlereagh Slopes	
Castlereagh Escarpment	

Table 4: Total Natural Heritage designations within LCCC

Ramsar Site	1
Special Protection Area	1
Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs)	7
National Nature Reserves (NNRs)	1
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	1
Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI)	114
Local Landscape Policy Areas (LLPA)	121
Landscape Wedge (Rural & Urban)	6
Area of High Scenic Value	6
Lagan Valley Regional Park	1
Lagan Valley Regional Park Nodes	9

- 3.29 Environmental designations and information is continually updated. Therefore, heritage assets and designations will be reassessed as part of the Local Policies Plan process.

4.0 EXISTING DEVELOPMENT PLAN

4.1 **The Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan 2015 (BMAP)** is a development plan prepared under the provisions of Part 3 of the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991 by the former Department of the Environment (DoE). The Plan covers the city council areas of Belfast and Lisburn and the Borough Council areas of Carrickfergus, Castlereagh, Newtownabbey and North Down. The Plan was adopted on 9th September 2014, however the Court of Appeal declared the adopted plan unlawfully adopted on 18th May 2017.

4.2 As a result, the existing Development Plans covering the Council area are as follows:

- Belfast Urban Area Plan (BUAP) 2001
- Lisburn Area Plan (LAP) 2001
- Carryduff Local Plan 1988 – 1993
- Ballymacoss Local Plan
- Lisburn Town Centre Plan
- Lagan Valley Regional Park Local Plan 2005

4.3 BMAP in its post-inquiry form was at an advanced stage and therefore remains a material consideration. Draft BMAP (November 2004) in its pre-inquiry form also remains a material consideration in conjunction with recommendations of the Planning Appeals Commission Public Local Inquiry Reports.

4.4 Volume 3 and Volume 5 of BMAP sets out policies on Lisburn and Castlereagh Districts respectively. These policies have been developed in the context of the Plan Strategy and Framework contained in Volume 1 of the Plan and are in general conformity with the RDS.

4.5 BMAP outlines the following with respect to the natural assets of Lisburn and Castlereagh:

- Recognises Lisburn's attractive setting, and seeks to protect the varied landscapes contained within its boundaries, including the Lagan Valley Regional Park.
- Recognises the various landscapes within Castlereagh so as to protect them from undesirable development.
- There are a number of important areas of nature conservation within the Council. Part of the Lough Neagh shoreline lies within the north-west of the Council area and this is recognised internationally as a Ramsar Site, a Special Protection Area (SPA) and an Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI).
- There are several other ASSIs within the Council area, a National Nature Reserve at Belshaw's Quarry, and Local Nature Reserves at Portmore Lough and Slievenacloy.
- There are Areas of High Scenic Value comprising of Belfast Basalt Escarpment, Castlereagh Slopes, Magheraknock Loughs, Portmore Lough, Craigantlet Escarpment and Castlereagh Escarpment.

Lagan Valley Regional Park Nodes

4.6 A series of nodes are identified based upon an existing focus of activity within which it is considered appropriate to locate recreational, tourist, interpretive or educational facilities. Within designated nodes, favourable consideration will be given to the provision of seating, picnic areas, lighting, signage, public art, footbridges, pathways and viewpoints of an appropriate scale and location provided they visually

integrate into the Park. No development will be permitted which would prejudice the future reopening of the Lagan Navigation¹³.

Table 5: Lagan Valley Regional Park Nodes

Lagan Valley Regional Park Nodes
Ballyskeagh (Adjacent to Lisburn Distillery Football Ground)
Glenmore Activity Centre
Island at former Barbour Threads Mill
Lisburn Civic Centre
Union Bridge, Lisburn
Hillsborough Road, Lisburn

5.0 OTHER KEY DOCUMENTS

Lisburn's Lagan Corridor: Strategic Framework (2003)

5.1 The Lagan Corridor Programme (2003) is a major long-term project involving (the former) Lisburn City Council working in partnership with statutory bodies, businesses and local residents with a commitment to bring the river Lagan back to life. The Lagan Corridor is considered to be one of the Council's key assets. The Council has been committed to the regeneration and reinvigoration of Lisburn's Lagan Corridor through an ongoing programme of works. Achievements include the following;

- Riverside regeneration at Lagan Valley Island;
- Section of towpath designated as part of route 9-National Cycle Network;
- Establishment of two towpath running trails;
- Annual Dragon boat race and children's Duck Derby.

5.2 The Delivery of a Strategic Framework supporting the Lagan Corridor Initiative shall provide an important range of benefits including;

¹³ DOE (2014) Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan-District Proposals Lisburn. Part 4 Vol. 3.

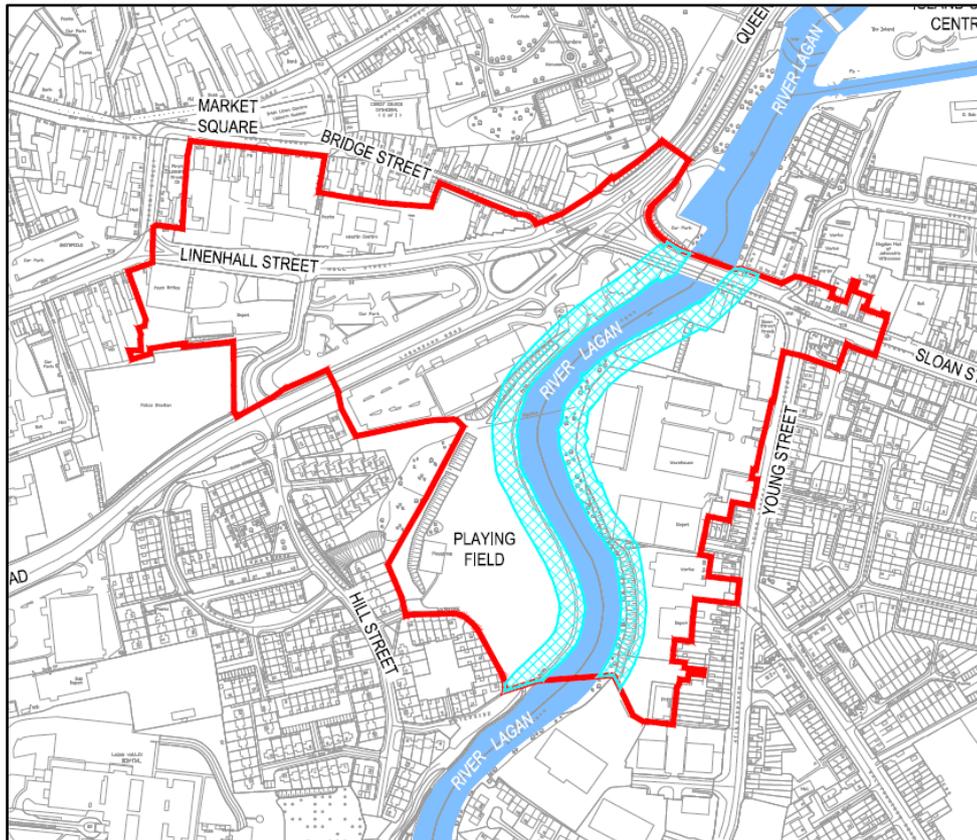
- Recognition of the central role of the River Lagan/Lagan Navigation as a regional asset, providing a wide range of environmental, social, community and economic benefits across the council area and beyond.
- Increased enhancement, awareness and usage of the waterway environment.
- The creation of 'Lisburn's Riverfront'.
- High-quality riverside regeneration enhancing the natural and built environments.
- Conversion and re-use of buildings and riverside and canal side sites.
- Leisure and tourism focus.
- Improved amenity, recreation and public realm facilities¹⁴.

Comprehensive Development Scheme Laganbank Quarter, Lisburn

5.3 This document produced August 2014 and revised February 2015, outlines that the Department of Social Development's (DSD) objective in adopting the **Laganbank Quarter Development Scheme** (the Development Scheme) is to secure a comprehensive, major mixed use scheme, which will regenerate the Laganbank Quarter of Lisburn, enhance the City Centre's regional role, integrate with the surrounding urban fabric, and strengthen links with the River Lagan.

¹⁴ Lisburn's Lagan Corridor (2003): Strategic Framework. Lisburn City Council.

Fig. 5. Boundary of Laganbank Quarter Development Scheme



5.4 The Development Scheme includes an appropriate mix of City Centre and riverside uses including: offices, retail, leisure, hotel, residential, cultural uses and car parking. The provision of high-quality public open space is also required.

5.5 The following key environmental principles will be considered in taking forward the proposed Laganbank Quarter Development Scheme:

- In keeping with the biodiversity duty placed on public bodies by the Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011, the principles will, where possible, ensure that existing natural biodiversity, and in particular mature vegetation, is retained in the natural and built environment and that opportunities are taken to enhance natural biodiversity and retain the function of the river and linked green spaces as a wildlife corridor.

- Particular note will be taken of the needs of Annex II Species listed within the EC Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC that are present in the area, for example Kingfisher, Atlantic Salmon, River & Brook Lamprey, Bats and Otters when considering detailed infrastructure components such as lighting, bridge design, pathways, planting and discharges.
- The LQDS will comply with all relevant action required to achieve and retain Good Ecological Potential for the River Lagan and its tributaries by 2015 within the terms of the EC Water Framework Directive – 2000/60/EC.
- Where new hard-standing such as car parking and road infrastructure is planned, Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) will be used to provide attenuation of run-off, reduce pluvial flooding, reduce spillage risk, and avoid pollution of watercourses.
- To minimise Lisburn’s carbon footprint and water use, opportunities will be taken to employ environmental technology to enhance the sustainability of building design. Taking this to a broader level, developments will be encouraged to develop and implement Green Infrastructure measures.
- Where sewerage infrastructure does not meet modern standards, opportunities will be taken to replace infrastructure, with particular focus on separating stormwater from foul sewage.
- The proposals have been screened to ensure compliance with the impact of 1:100 year flood events and the effects of predicted climate change.
- The Development Scheme will seek to facilitate “City Living” and to promote more sustainable forms of transport, e.g. walking, cycling and public transport journeys. This includes provision of a safe environment for non-car journeys for people of all ages.

- The Development Scheme will seek to manage existing road traffic more effectively within the development scheme area and improve flows. In doing so, the development scheme will adhere to National Air Quality Standards, and seek to improve air quality through tree planting and green space provision.
- Significant archaeological & built heritage features of Lisburn, both designated and undesignated will be retained or conserved and recorded. Where possible, their context will be enhanced. This includes features of the historic Lagan Navigation. The environmental principles recognise the strong interaction between built and natural heritage in respect of nesting sites for swifts and other bird species and roosting sites for bats. Care will be taken to retain and enhance habitats for protected species and species of conservation concern.
- The Development Scheme will seek to respect the quality and character of the Lisburn and LVRP landscapes. Opportunities will be taken to enhance the section of the LVRP within the Development Scheme and to protect and enhance key views, adding value to the townscape.
- The future impacts of climate change should be considered in the design of buildings with inclusion of adaptability to relevant risks and opportunities.
- Any invasive species need to be managed and controlled during the planning and delivery of any development. It is already known that Japanese Knotweed is present in the area. A management plan will be devised in development of the affected sector.
- A number of the environmental principles could be met through the inclusion of a buffer zone along the River Lagan. This was

considered as part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment which underpins the Laganbank Quarter Development Scheme.

6.0 KEY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 A summary of the key findings are as follows:-

- Consider ways to manage development and plan for the future development within Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council in a sustainable manner taking account of the multiple array of natural heritage assets within the Council.
- Explore opportunities along Lisburn's Lagan Corridor for extending access and circulation to the towpath and the wider river and canal environs that have the potential to become more important as routes for pedestrians and cyclists.
- Explore opportunities for recreation & leisure maximising use of the Lagan Valley Regional Park providing it can be demonstrated that no harm will be caused to natural conservation interests.
- Recognise the physical and economic importance of the natural heritage assets and explore opportunities for further enhancement or designation.

CONCLUSION

6.2 Following on from the original Position Paper in October 2015, the purpose of this paper has been to update the baseline information regarding the built heritage profile within Lisburn City & Castlereagh Council. This baseline will support the preparation of the Plan Strategy and Local Policies Plan, and as the process evolves will be updated/amended as necessary taking account of all relevant new information made available.

Appendix 1: Designated Tree Preservation Orders within LCCC

Reference	Address
P407/91	Glenmore House, Lambeg Road, Lisburn
TPO/1980/0375	23 Saintsbury Avenue, Hillsborough Old Road, Lisburn
TPO/1992/0556	Carnreagh Road, Hillsborough (Blundell Hill)
TPO/1993/0482	Land at Dromore Road / Moira Road, Hillsborough
TPO/1993/0512	Deadwall Plantation, Lambeg
TPO/1995/0010	To rear of 105-115 Hillsborough Road, Lisburn
TPO/1995/0011	The Moravian Church, Portmore Road, Lisburn
TPO/1996/0004	180 Newtownbreda Road, Ballylenaghan Belfast
TPO/1996/0012	Land at Laurehill Road, Lisburn
TPO/1999/0005	Lands to the rear and side of 61 Richmond Court, Lisburn
TPO/1999/0022	Hydebank Playing Fields, Newtownbreda Road
TPO/2000/0011	Lands at Ballinderry Road, Lisburn (Woodbrook Green)
TPO/2001/0011	Land at East of Main Street, Glenavy
TPO/2001/0025	Land at 10 Forthill, Lisburn
TPO/2003/0019	Hydebank Playing Fields (TPO 2) Newtownbreda Road Belfast
TPO/2004/0003	Land adjacent to 4 Lisburn Steet, Hillsborough
TPO/2004/0016	27 Lisburn Road, Hillsborough
TPO/2004/0026	Lands at Wallace Park, Lisburn
TPO/2004/0033	Millmount House, 9 Millmount Road, Dundonald
TPO/2004/0043	10-12 Crumlin Road, Glenavy
TPO/2004/0062	Southern Boundary at 90 Drennan Road, Boardmills
TPO/2004/0069	102 Pond Park Road, Lisburn
TPO/2004/0077	2 Eden Road, Gilnahirk, Belfast
TPO/2004/0080	Lands between Lisburn Road and Carnreagh Road ,Hillsborough
TPO/2005/0020	Lands at 8 Green Park, Lisburn
TPO/2005/0025	Lands at and adjacent to Hanwood House, 125 Old Dundonald Road, Castlereagh
TPO/2005/0053	Lands to the rear of 8 Highfields Court, Lisburn
TPO/2005/0069	Shell Filling Station, 75-81 Hillsborough Road, Lisburn
TPO/2005/0077	Land at 64 Old Dundonald Road, Belfast
TPO/2005/0101	Lands at 22 Lower Ballinderry Road, Ballinderry Upper, Lisburn
TPO/2006/0001	Lands at junction of Antrim Road, Bentrin Road and Prince William Road, Lisburn
TPO/2006/0025	Homebase Site, Drumkeen Retail Park, Upper Galwally, Castlereagh
TPO/2006/0029	Harmony Hill Arts Centre, Harmony Hill Lisburn
TPO/2006/0111	The rear of 292 Comber Road, Dundonald
TPO/2006/0132	Lands at Lisburn Leisure Park, Governor's Road, Lisburn
TPO/2007/0005	Land at 28 & 30 Old Dundonald Road, Belfast
TPO/2007/0018	Lands adjacent to 9 Woodvale and 8 Moybrick Road, Dromara
TPO/2007/0024	Lands at 23 Lower Ballinderry Road, Lower Ballinderry Lisburn
TPO/2007/0042	Lands at Holy Trinity Church, Ballylesson Road, Lisburn
TPO/2007/0046	Hillhall Primary School, Orrs Lane, Lisburn
TPO/2007/0049	Lands at Chrome Hill, Ballyskeagh Road, Lambeg
TPO/2007/0075	Lands at 57 Ballyskeagh Rd, Lisburn

TPO/2007/0085	Lands at Belvoir Park, Longstone Street, Lisburn
TPO/2007/0087	Lands at 27 and 33 Culcavy Road, Hillsborough
TPO/2007/0088	Lands to the East of 27a Ballinderry Road Lisburn
TPO/2007/0125	126 Hillsborough Road, Lisburn
TPO/2008/0019	Lands at Harmony House, Richmond Court, Lisburn
TPO/2008/0020	Lands at 3 Forest Glen, Glenavy
TPO/2008/0049	Lands at Ballybeen Estate to the rear of 62-68 Church Road, Dundonald
TPO/2008/0059	Lands at and surrounding 5 to 9 Legaterriff Road, Upper Ballinderry, Lisburn
TPO/2008/0082	Mill Street, Hilden Mill, Lisburn
TPO/2009/0019	Land at 17 Lough Road, Legatirriff, Lisburn
TPO/2009/0024	Lands at 300 Kingsway, The Conway Hotel Site, Dunmurry
TPO/2009/0027	Lands to the west of Culcavy Road, Hillsborough (including 23, 23a, 25, 37, 45 & 47)
TPO/2009/0036	Land at Seymour House, Kingsway, Dunmurry
TPO/2009/0061	Land at and adjacent to 62 - 68 Church Road, including portion of land adjacent to 55 and 57 Ardnoe Avenue, Dundonald
TPO/2009/0110	Lands at Rathvarna Resource Centre, 22 Pond Park Road, Lisburn
TPO/2010/0018	Driveway to the front of 48, 50 & 52 Drumbo Road, Lisburn
TPO/2010/0030	Land adjacent to 64 Ballinderry Road, Lisburn
TPO/2011/0060	Lands at and adjacent to 59 and 60 Windmill Road, Hillsborough
TPO/2012/0002	Lands at Knockbracken Healthcare Park, Saintfield Road, Purdysburn
TPO/2012/0025	Land at Loughaghery House, 14 Lakeland Road, Magheraconluce
TPO/2012/0068	Lands to the south of 2-7 The Brambles, Lisburn
TPO/2013/0004	Lands at Glenavy Road and Brokerstown Road, Lisburn
TPO/2013/0034	The Old Manse, 43 Lisburn Road, Hillsborough
TPO/2013/0052	Land at Main Street, adjacent Moira Demesne
TPO/2015/0001	Lands at Dromara Road, 81 Drumaknockan Road and land to the rear of 178 Dromara Road, Drumlough
TPO/S/0003	Dromore Road, Hillsborough
TPO/S/1/74	Dromore Road, Hillsborough
LA05/2017/0005	Beechfield Bridge, Moira Road, St. James
LA05/2018/0002	Governors Road, Lisburn
LA05/2018/0004	Lands between 53 & 63 Dromore Road, Hillsborough

Appendix 2: Forest Service Managed Forests within Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council

Council Area	Forest	Forest Area (Ha)
Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council - Forest Service Managed	Hillsborough	193.6
Non-Forest Service Managed	Across Council area	1495.7
		1689.4

Source: DAERA/Forest Service.

Appendix 3: Long-Established Woodland within Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council

Wood	Wood Name
1941	Wood 1941 (Ballylintagh park)
1942	Wood 1942 (Ballylintagh park)
1943	Schoolhouse Planting
1944	Hillsborough Planting
1945	Oak Wood
1946	Fishpond Plantation
1947	McKeown's Plantation
1949	Low Wood
1950	Lord Bridport's Planting
1952	Roughfield Planting
1953	Woban Planting
1954	Duckhole Wood
1955	Black Wood, Brownhill Wood, Hermitage Wood, Bryan's Moss
1957	Lord Hillsborough's Planting
1958	Lake Wood
1959	Wood 1959 (Hillsborough Forest)
1960	Wood 1960 (Hillsborough Forest)
1961	Wood 1961 (Hillsborough Castle)
1962	Wood 1962 (Hillsborough Castle)
1963	Wood 1963 (Hillsborough Castle)
1964	Harrison's Garden Wood
1965	Harrison's Garden Wood
1966	Foxfort Wood, Nursery Meadow Wood
2254	Wood 2254 (Belvedere)

2255	Wood 2255 (Belvedere)
2257	New Grove
2259	Hillsborough Road Plantation
2260	Hillsborough Road Plantation
2261	Wood 2261
2262	Deadwall Plantation
2263	Deadwall Plantation
2264	Wood 2264 (Ballymacash house)
2266	Wood 2266 (Brookhill House)
2267	Wood 2267 (Oatland cottage)
2268	Wood 2268 (Broommount)
2269	Gormans Wd
2270	Wood 2270
2271	Wood 2271
2272	Wood 2272
2776	Wood 2776 (Edenderry House)
2778	Wood 2778 (Edenderry House)
2800	Wood 2800 (Edenderry House)
2801	Wood 2801 (Edenderry House)
2811	Wood 2811
2814	Derriaghy Glen
2816	Wood 2816
2818	Wood 2818
2819	Wood 2819
2828	Wood 2828 (Edenderry House)
2938	Wood 2938

Appendix 4: Local Landscape Policy Areas (LLPAs) in Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council

LLPA locations
Enfield House, Dromara
River Lagan, Dromara
Shore Road, Feumore
rear of properties on Magheraconluce Road, Magheraconluce
east of Crossnacreevy, Crossnacreevy
Lurganure, Lower Broomhedge
Lissue, Lisburn City
Church Road, Carryduff
Portmore Road, Lower Ballinderry
McKinstry Road, Lisburn City
Hillhall Road, Hillhall
Moira Castle Demesne, Moira
between Derriaghy Road and Barnfield Road, Milltown
Ravernet River Corridor, Ravernet
Ballinderry House, Lower Ballinderry
Magheraconluce Road, Magheraconluce
Ballynahinch Road, Morningside
Lany Road, St. James
Moat/Enler, Castlereagh Greater Urban Area
Newtownbreda, Castlereagh Greater Urban Area
Knock Golf Course/Hospital Glen, Belfast City
Lurganville
Hillsborough Road, Dromara
Windmill, Board Mills
Keel Way, Moneyreagh
Ballyknockan, Ballyknockan
Dunlady Glen, Castlereagh Greater Urban Area
Dundonald Wedge
Rathdown, Moira Road, Lisburn City
Feumore Road, Feumore
Maghaberry
Lagan Corridor, Lambeg
Halftown Road, Halftown
Ballynahinch Road, Duneight
east of Magheraconluce, Magheraconluce
Governor's Road, Lisburn City
River and Canal, Tullynacross
Cregagh Glen, Castlereagh Greater Urban Area

Knockmore, Lisburn City
Ravernet House, Ravernet
Banbridge Road, Dromara
Creevy Road/Drennan Road, Board Mills
Ballyregan Glen, Castlereagh Greater Urban Area
Ballinderry River Corridor, Upper Ballinderry
Mill Pond, Culcavy, Hillsborough and Culcavy
River Corridor, Culcavy, Hillsborough and Culcavy
Halfpenny Gate Road, Halfpenny Gate
Ballynahinch Road, Legacurry
Derriaghy River, Lisburn Greater Urban Area
Ravernet River Corridor, Legacurry
Lurganure
River Corridor and Mill Race, Halfpenny Gate
Church, Kesh Road, Long Kesh
Hillsborough Castle, Hillsborough and Culcavy
Halfpenny Gate Road, Upper Broomhedge
Colin Glen, Lisburn Greater Urban Area
Drennan Road, Board Mills
Comber Road, Carryduff
Ballylesson/Edenderry, Ballylesson
Sloan's Avenue, Carryduff
Stockdam/Belsize, Lisburn City
Saintfield Road, Carryduff
North Street, Upper Ballinderry
Dundrod
Fort/Ballyhanwood, Castlereagh Greater Urban Area
Lisburn Road, Hillsborough and Culcavy
Hillsborough Forest Park, Hillsborough and Culcavy
Rathfriland Road Stream Corridor, Dromara
Limehill Road, Duneight
Moira Presbyterian Churches, Claremont Drive/Meeting Street, Moira
Cairnshill, Castlereagh Greater Urban Area
Ballinderry River, Ballynadolly
Ballinderry River, Ballynadolly
Drumbeg Road, Drumbeg
Drumbo
north of Derriaghy Road, Milltown
Purdysburn
Crumlin Road, Glenavy
between Ballynahinch Road and Limehill Road, Duneight
Stoneyford River Corridor, Stoneyford

Mealough Road, Carryduff
Creevy Road, Board Mills
Forster Green, Castlereagh Greater Urban Area
St John's Church of Ireland, Meeting Street, Moira
Aberdelghy Golf Course, Lambeg
Tullynacross Road, Tullynacross
Knockmore Road, Lisburn City
19 & 21 Derriaghy Road, Milltown
Stoneyford River and Reservoir, Stoneyford
Ravernet, Lisburn City
Carnreagh, Hillsborough and Culcavy
Masonic Hall, Kesh Road, Long Kesh
Ballynahinch Road, Legacurry
south east Carryduff, Carryduff
Oldpark Road, West of Milltown, Milltown
Begny Hill Road, Dromara
Crossnacreevy/ Ryan Park, Crossnacreevy
Long Kesh/Lower Broomhedge/Lurganure, Long Kesh
Lock Keeper's House, Ballyskeagh
east of Lower Ballinderry, Lower Ballinderry
Fortwilliam House, Old Kilmore Road, Moira
Wallace Park, Lisburn City
Feumore Road, Feumore
Dundrum Road Stream Corridor, Dromara
Hillhall Road, Hillhall
Raffertys Hill, Drumlough
Rough Fort Rath, Old Kilmore Road, Moira
Lany Road, St. James
Aghalee
Glenavy River Corridor, Glenavy
Moira Road, Lisburn City
east of Upper Broomhedge, Upper Broomhedge
Dromara Road, Drumlough
junction of Ballynahinch Road and Limehill Road, Duneight
Tributary of River Lagan, Drumbeg
Feumore Road, Feumore
Ballyskeagh Road, Ballyskeagh
south of Derriaghy Road, Milltown
Glenavy Road, Ballynadolly
Drumaknockan Road, Drumlough
Church Road, Moneyreagh
Kesh Road, Kesh Bridge

Appendix 5: Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI) in Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council

SLNCI Locations
Craigtantlet Woods
Begny Lake
Mill Road, Quarry
Monlough Road, West Fen and Wetlands
Slievenagravery
Lambeg East
Floodplain around Eel Weir
Lough Aghery, Lisburn countryside
Belfast Hills - White Mountain, Lisburn countryside
Magheralave 1, Lisburn City
Lisnatrunk, Lisburn Countryside
North Stoneyford, Lisburn countryside
Knockany Road, Ballycarngannon, Lisburn countryside
Moneybroom Wood, Lisburn City
Conway Lane, Aberdelghy, Lisburn Greater Urban Area
Purdy's burn (geodiversity), Castlereagh Greater Urban Area
Crew Burn, Lisburn countryside
Groganstown Quarry, Lisburn countryside
Hillsborough Road wetlands and scrub, Castlereagh countryside
Stoneyford Reservoir, Stoneyford
Glenavy river, South Bank, Lisburn countryside
Glebe Road Carr, Lisburn countryside
Ravernet River at Legacurry, Lisburn countryside
Slievenacloy ASSI margins, Lisburn countryside
Carnlougherin Road, Lisburn countryside
Duncan's Dam, Lisburn City
Clontanagullion Lough, Lisburn countryside
Craneystown, Lisburn countryside
Mullaghdrin Hill, Lisburn countryside
Hillsborough Park Lake, Hillsborough and Culcavy
Cargygray to Firbank, Lisburn countryside
Derriaghy Glen, Milltown
Beechill Road south, Castlereagh Greater Urban Area
Ballynagarrick, Lisburn countryside
Ballymacrocket, Lisburn countryside
Cooper Wetland, Lisburn countryside
Old Warren, Lisburn City

Quarterlands Road East, Lisburn countryside
Broadwater (geodiversity), Aghalee
Glenavy River at Glenavy, Lisburn countryside
Ballylintagh Pond Carr, Lisburn countryside
Ballycrune Lough, Lisburn countryside
Glenavy/Killultagh Roads junction, Ballynadolly
Burren Lough, Lisburn countryside
Minnowburn, Castlereagh Greater Urban Area
Broadwater/Friar's Glen, Aghalee
Portmore Lough, around ASSI, Lisburn countryside
Budore Bridge, Crumlin River, Lisburn countryside
Rushyhill, Lisburn countryside
Stoneyford River, Lisburn countryside
Belvedere, Lisburn countryside
Ballynalargy Ponds, Lisburn countryside
Farrell's Fort, Lisburn countryside
The Glen Rath, Lisburn countryside
Quarry at Mounteagle Glen, Lisburn countryside
Dundonald Old Railway Line
Monlough, Castlereagh countryside
Leverogue Carr, Lisburn countryside
Bovolcan, Lisburn countryside
Lagan at Hilden, Lisburn City
Ballymoneymore, Lisburn countryside
Drumlough Fen, Lisburn countryside
Derrykillultagh, Lisburn countryside
Seymour Hill, Lisburn Greater Urban Area
Purdysburn Hospital, Castlereagh Greater Urban Area
Moss Road Bog, Lisburn countryside
Deadwall Plantation, Lisburn City
The Temple, Lisburn countryside
Ballycarn Glen, Lisburn countryside
Boomer's Reservoir, Lisburn City
Yate's Corner (geodiversity), Castlereagh countryside
Lough Erne, Lisburn countryside
Cabra Road, Lisburn countryside
Burren North, Lisburn countryside
Moyard (geodiversity), Castlereagh Greater Urban Area
Gransha Fen, Castlereagh countryside
Wright's, McKee's and Henney, Lisburn countryside
Cregagh Glen and Lisnabreeny, Castlereagh Greater Urban Area

Hogg's, Lisburn City
Clairehill Quarry (geodiversity), Moira
Magheralave 2, Lisburn City
Hull's Glen, Milltown
Killynure Road, Castlereagh countryside
Knockmore East, Lisburn City
Cluntagh Lough, Lisburn countryside
Larchfield Estate, Lisburn countryside
Interlaken, Castlereagh countryside
Craigantlet Woods, Castlereagh Greater Urban Area
Limekiln Road, Lisburn countryside
Sheepwalk Road, Lisburn countryside
Ballycarnannon Road, Lisburn countryside
Milltown Church, Milltown
Ravernet River at Sprucefield, Lisburn City
Ballycreen Lough, Lisburn countryside
Lagan at Lambeg, Lisburn countryside
Corry's Glen, Ravernet
Knock Bracken Glen, Castlereagh countryside
Colin Glen/Hammils Bottom, Lisburn Greater Urban Area
Moira Demesne, Moira
Forster Green Hospital, Castlereagh Greater Urban Area
Brown Moss Quarterlands, Lisburn countryside
Ballygowan Meadow, Drumbeg
School Lane, Craneystown, Lisburn countryside
Campbell Hill, Lisburn countryside
Ravernet River (Drumra Hill), Lisburn countryside
Mckeown's Plantation, Lisburn countryside
Lissue, Lisburn City
Lough Moss, Carryduff
Hillsborough - Dromore Old Railway Line, Lisburn countryside
Hillsborough Old Road, Lisburn City
Cairnshill, Castlereagh Greater Urban Area
Drumbo Glen, Drumbo
Summer Hill, Lisburn countryside
Standing Stones Hill, Lisburn countryside
Dumb and Bow Lough, Lisburn countryside

Appendix 6: Other Key Legislation

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Many projects which are likely to affect designated sites will be covered by the EIA Directive, which is transposed into domestic law in Northern Ireland through the **Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017**. These regulations ensure that the likely effects of new development on the environment are fully understood and taken into account before planning permission is given for a proposed development to proceed. As such its purpose is to improve the quality of decision making by identifying potential environmental issues early in the project process.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

European Directive 2001/42/EC „on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment“, commonly referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive, is transposed into Northern Ireland law by the **Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (NI) 2004**. The objective of SEA is to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental consideration into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.

The common principle of both directives (EIA and SEA) is to ensure that plans, programmes and projects likely to have significant effects on the environment are made subject to an environmental assessment, prior to their approval or authorisation. Consultation with the public is a key feature of environmental assessment procedures.

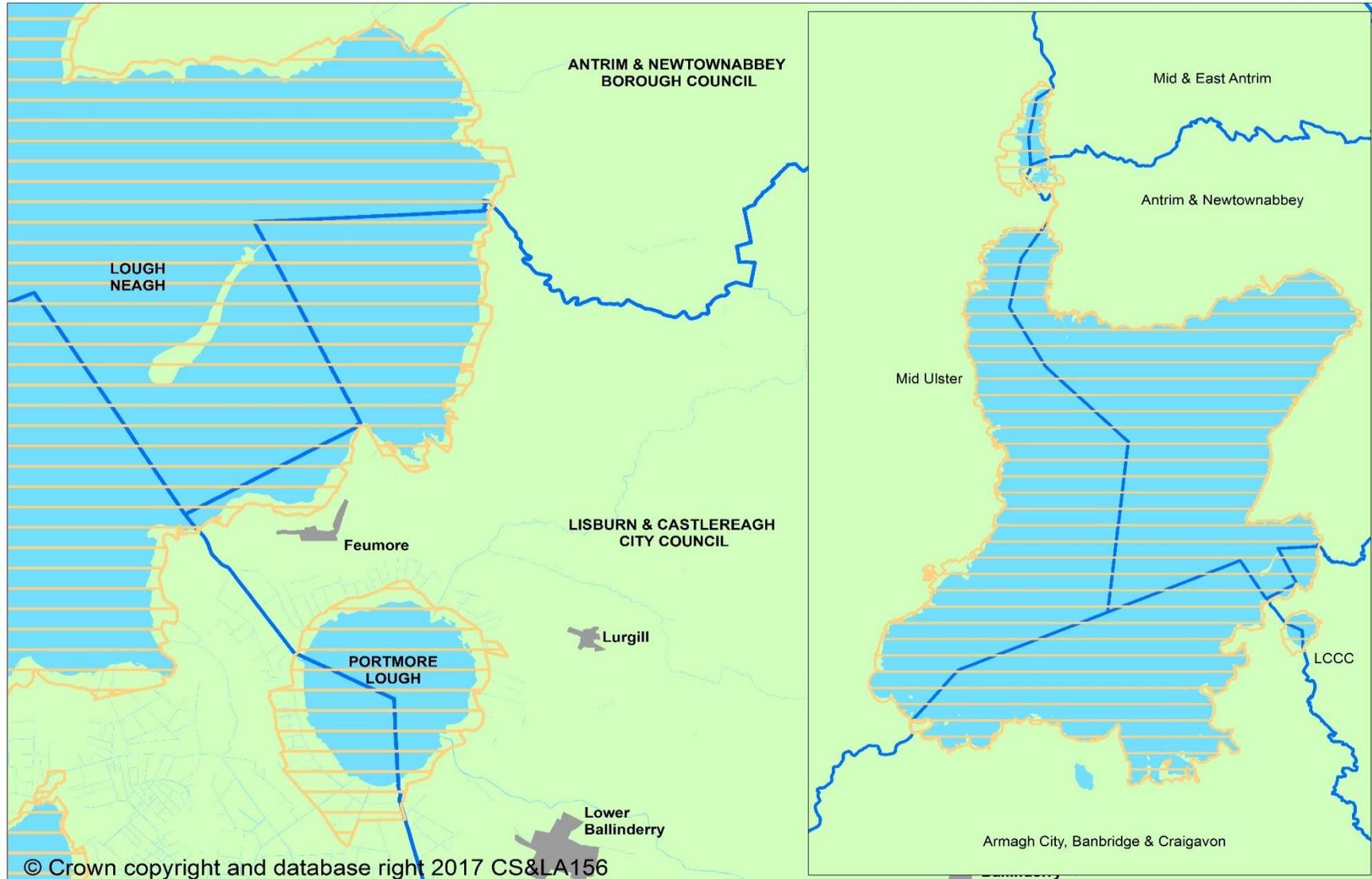
The **Environmental Liability Directive and Regulations** establish a framework for environmental liability based on the "polluter pays" principle, with a view to preventing and remedying environmental damage.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

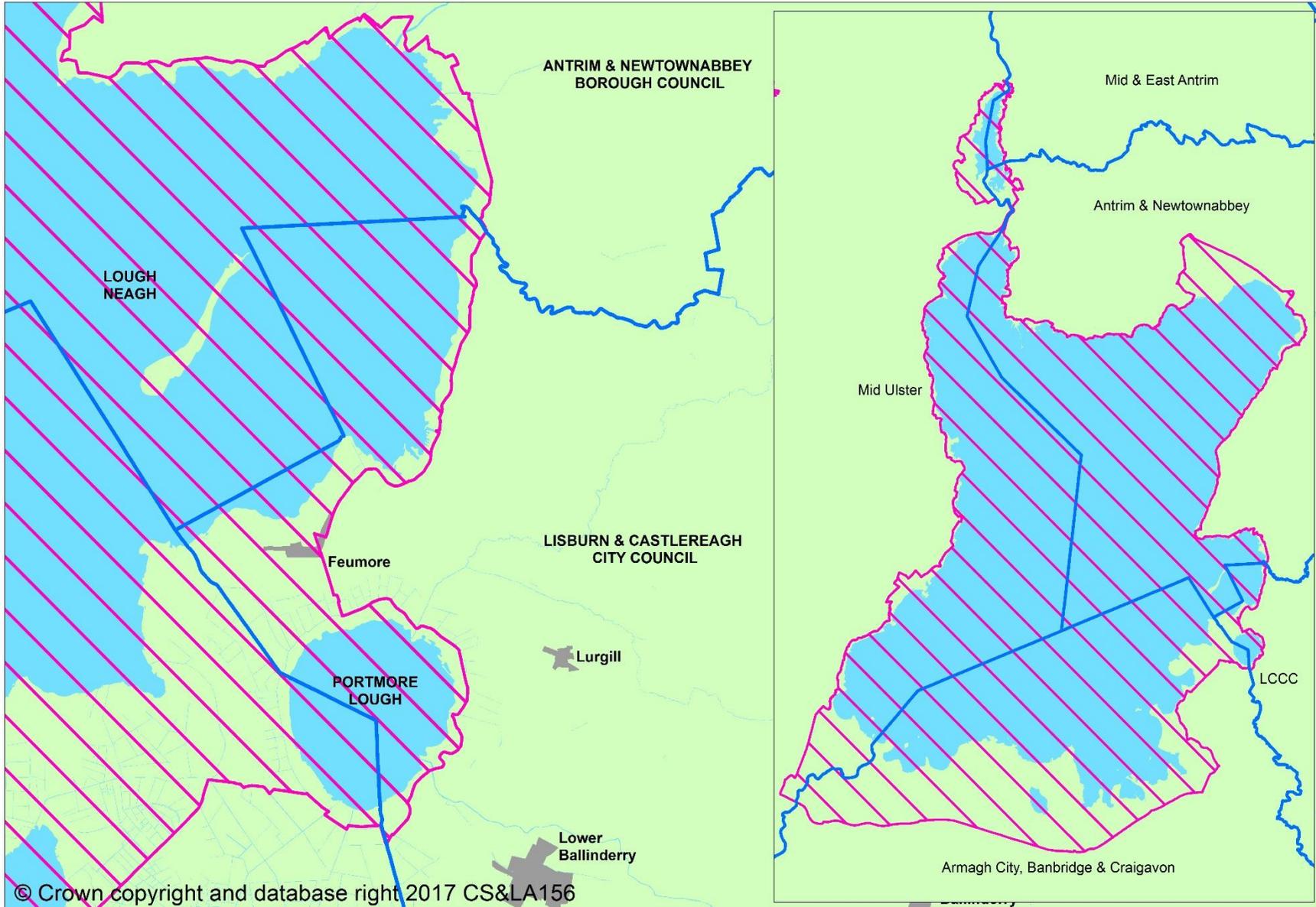
Under the provisions of the Habitats Regulations, plan-making authorities are required to undertake an Appropriate Assessment for any development plan (or development proposal) which either individually, or in combination with other plans or projects, is likely to significantly affect a European Site.

Appendix 7: Maps

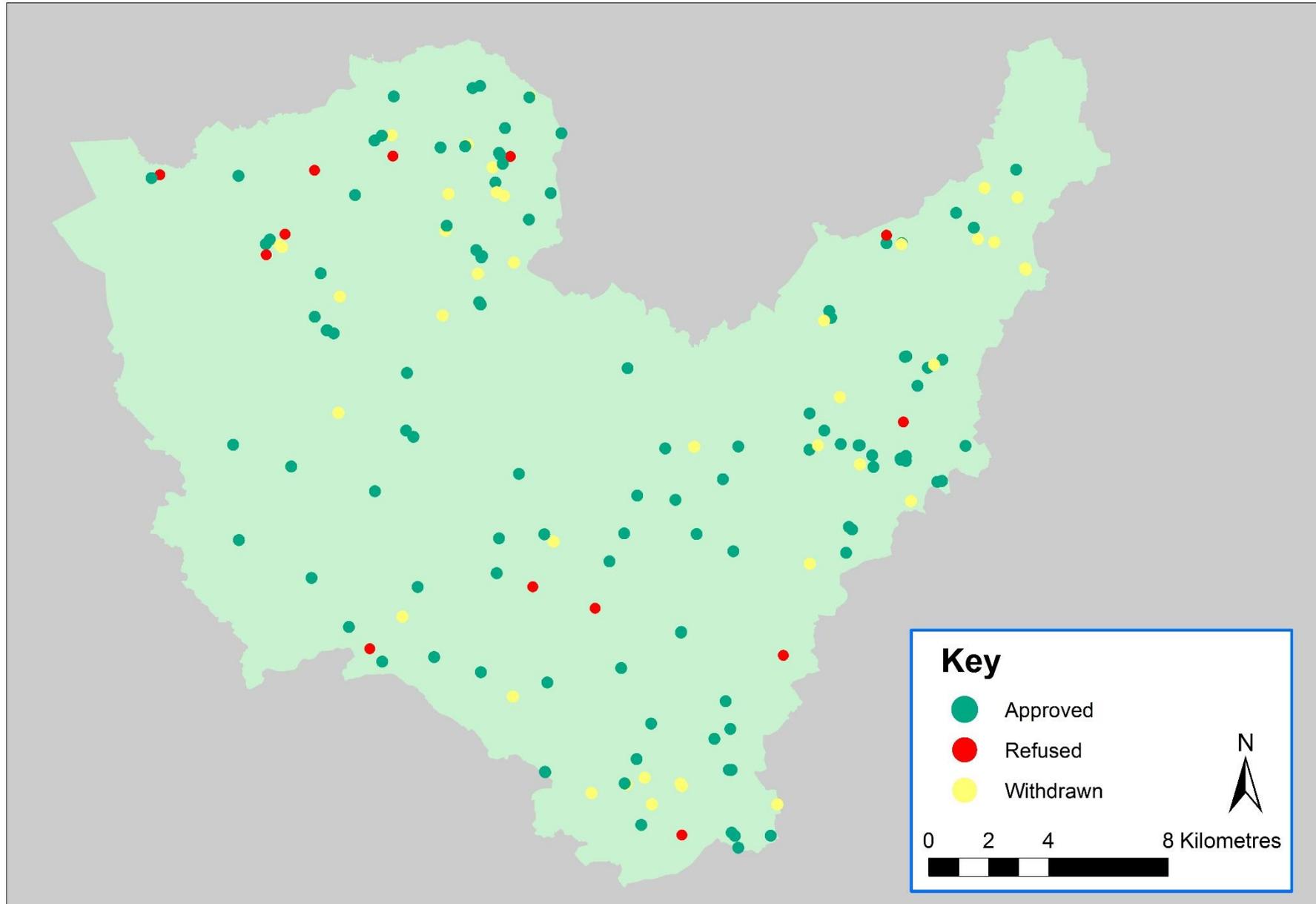
Map 1: Lough Neagh/Portmore Lough Special Protected Area



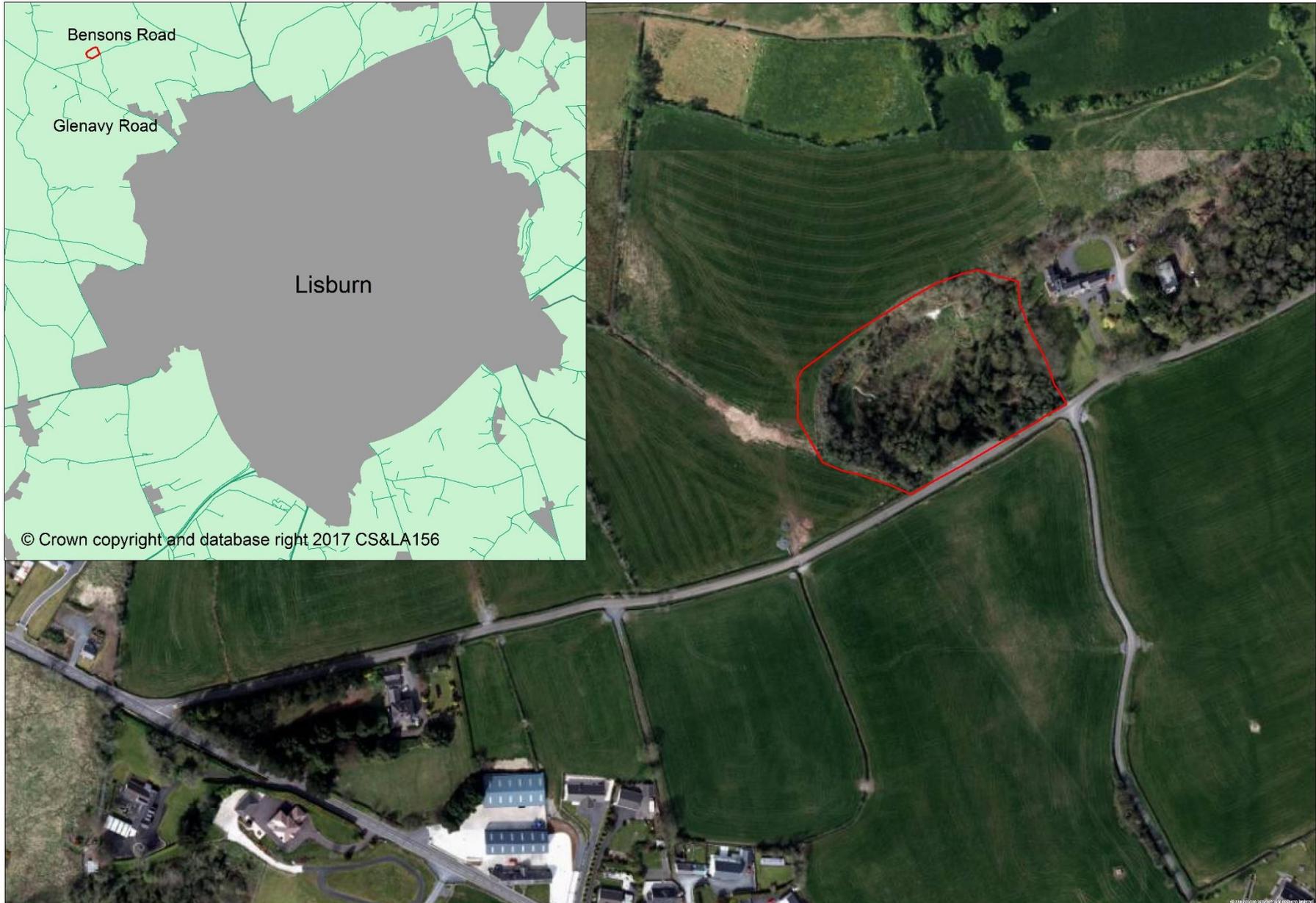
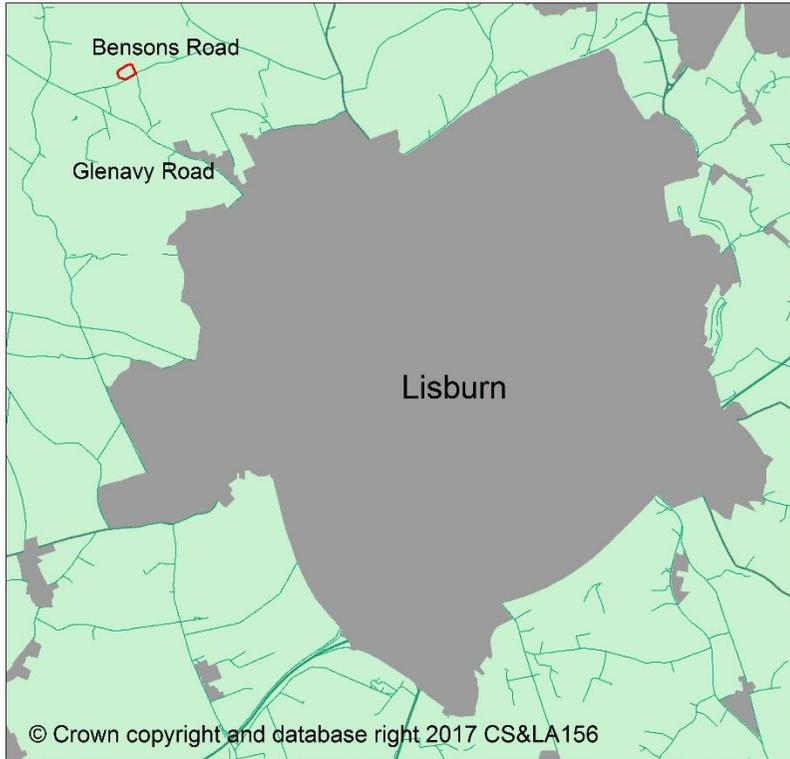
Map 2: Lough Neagh Ramsar Site



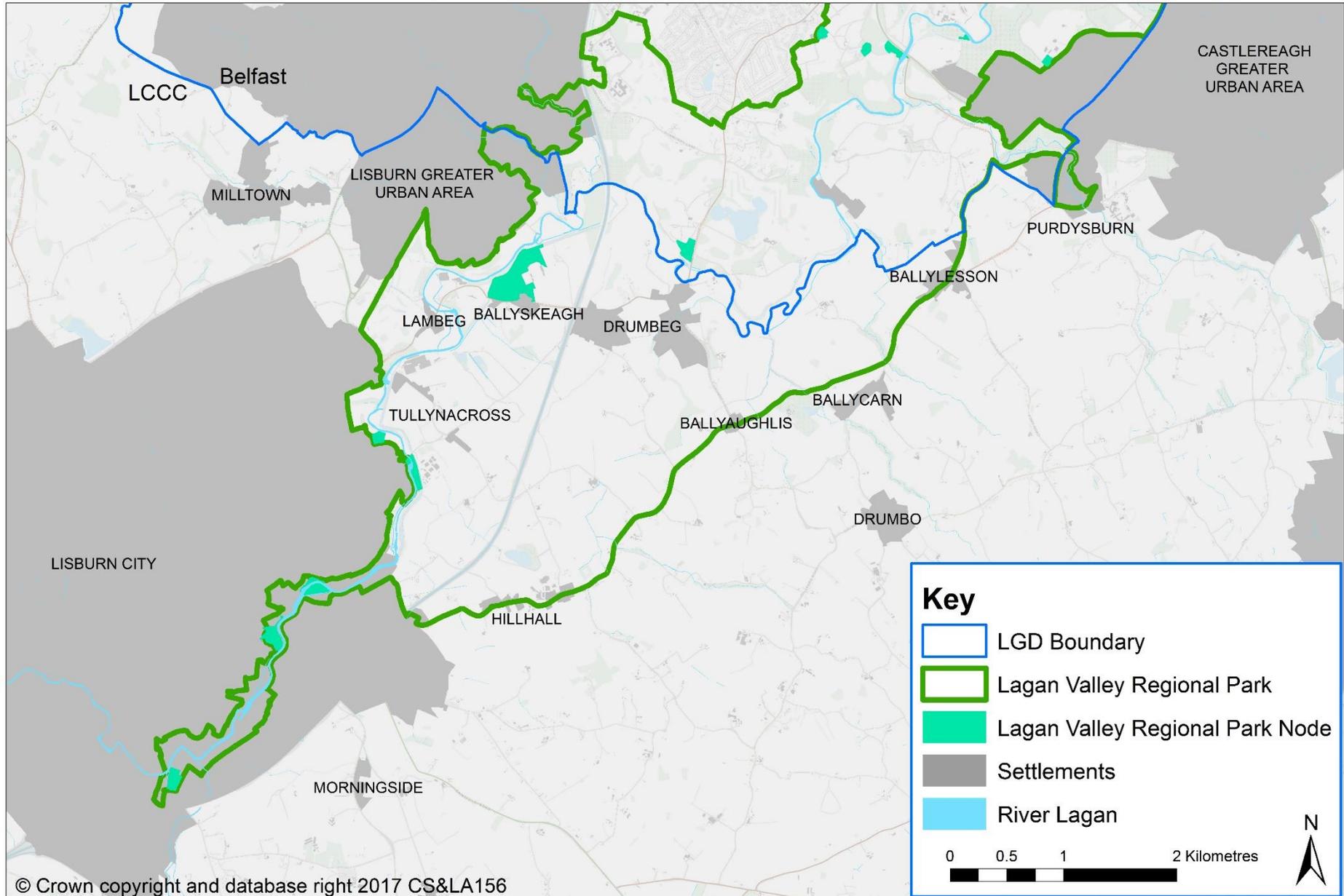
Map 4: Wind Turbine Applications 2002-17



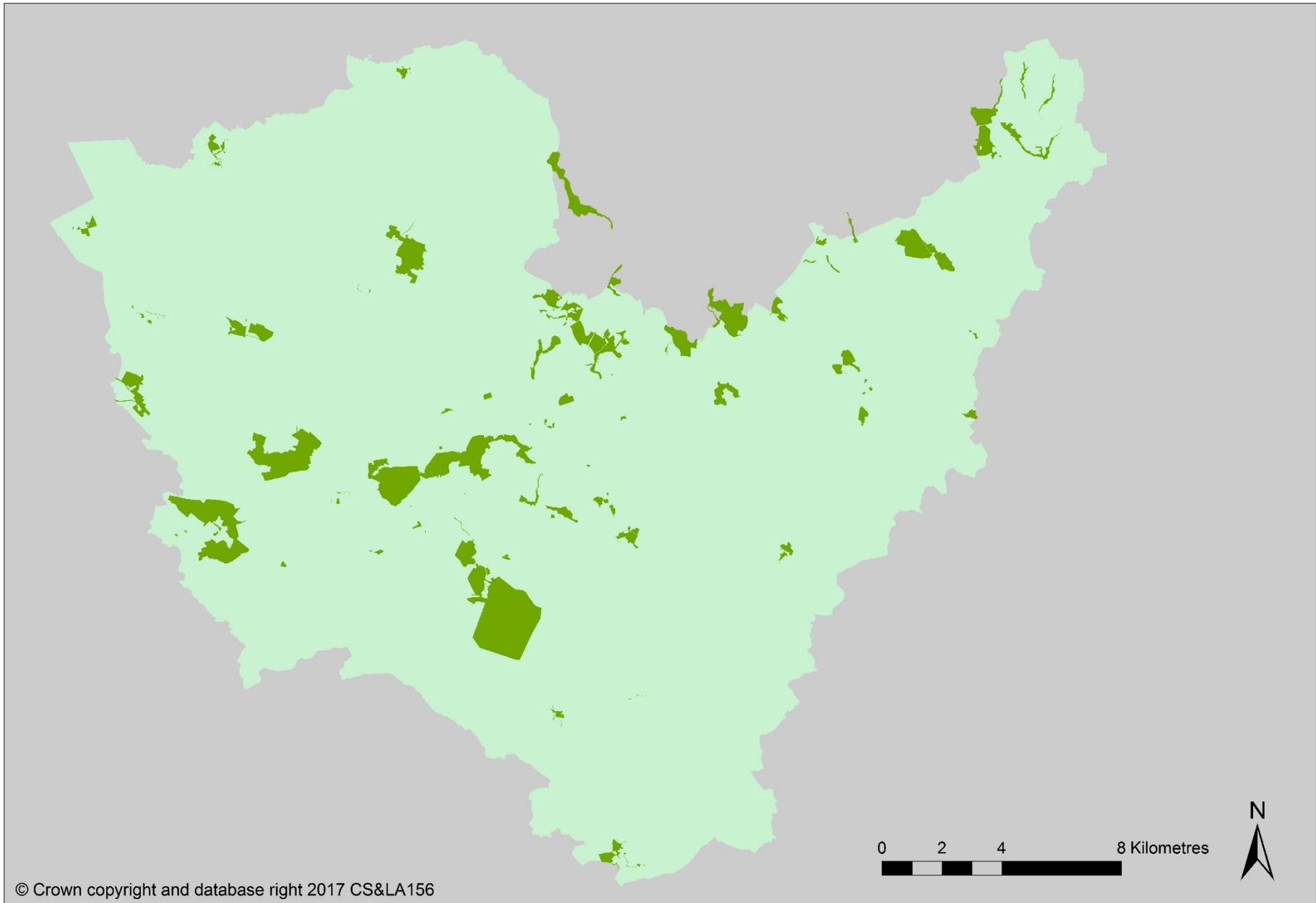
Map 4: Belshaw's Quarry



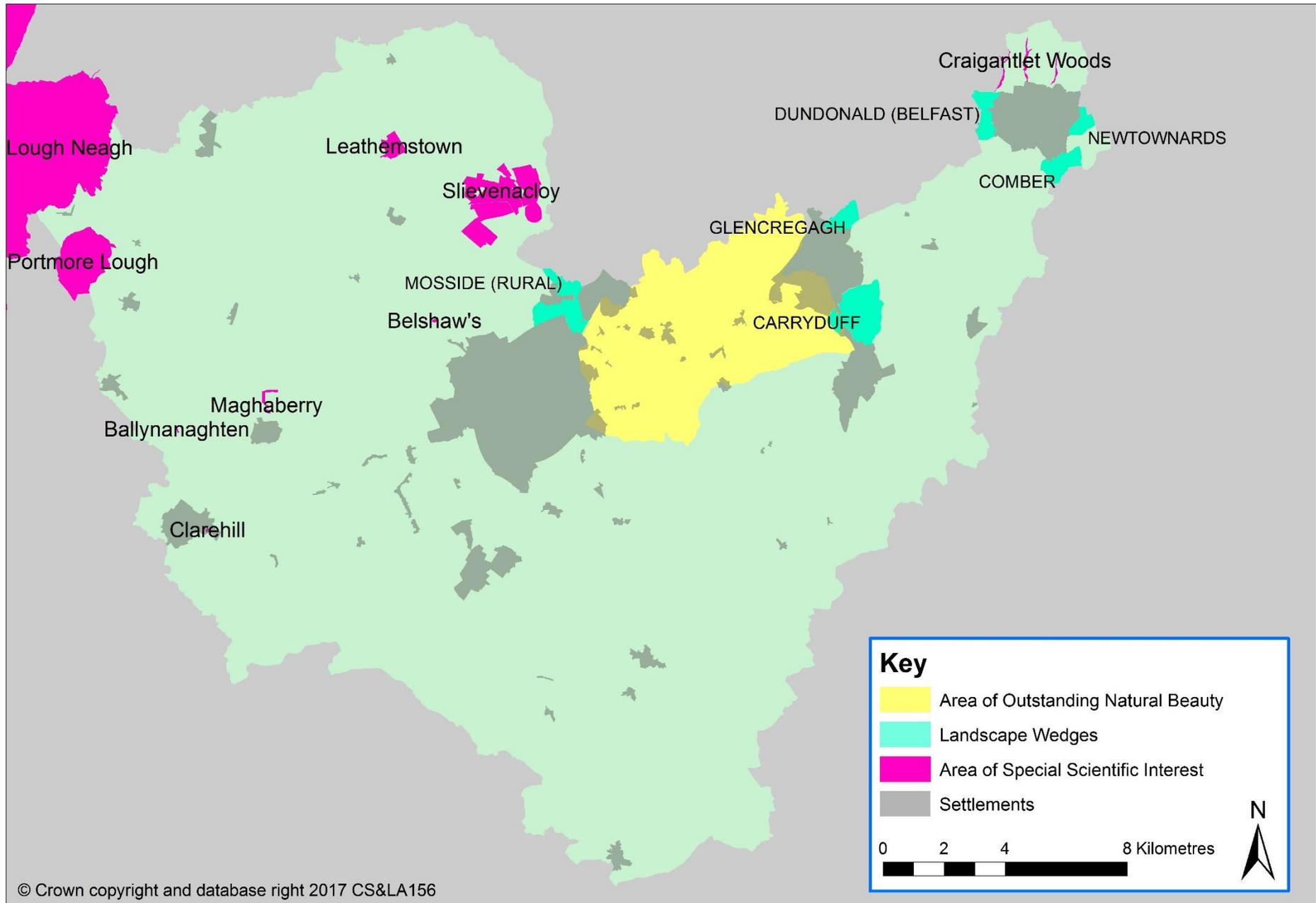
Map 5: Lagan Valley Regional Park & Nodes



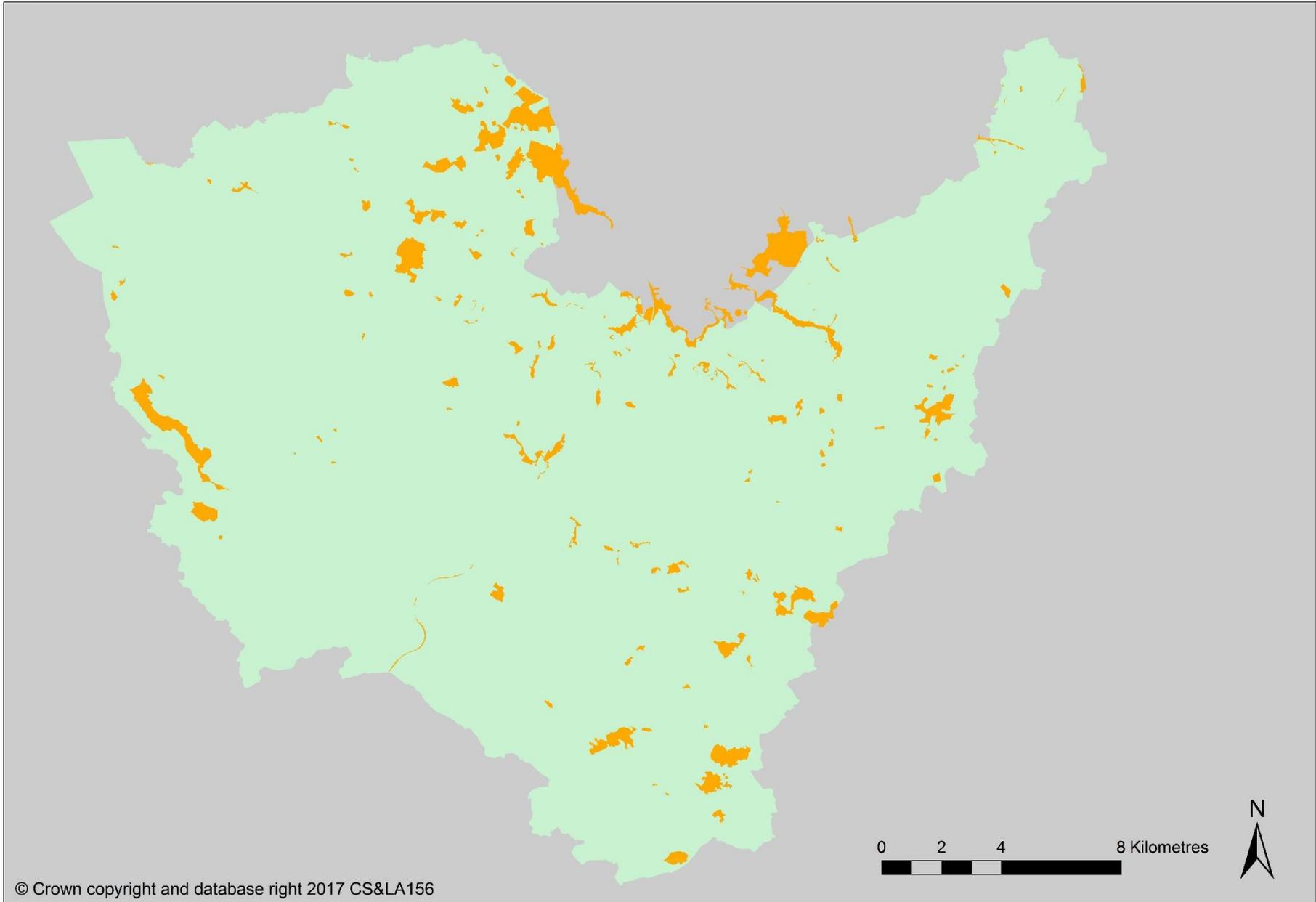
Map 6: Local Landscape Policy Areas



Map 7: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Landscape Wedges, Areas of Significant Scientific Interest



Map 8: Sites of Local Nature Conservation



Map 9: Areas of High Scenic Value

