



Sustainability Appraisal  
(incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment)  
Scoping Report

# Local Development Plan 2020-2035



Belfast  
City Council

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## 1. CONTEXT

In the last fifteen years Belfast has had tremendous success in attracting national and international businesses that have encouraged economic growth to help rebalance the economy; and has seen a positive improvement in the quality of life that could rival anywhere in the world. There has been major expenditure in upgrading some of its infrastructure provision, and improving the public realm, which has successfully attracted substantial private sector investment that has created new employment opportunities for the City. This has strengthened Belfast's role as the Capital City and economic driver for the region. However significant challenges remain given the consequences of the economic downturn and environmental issues.

Belfast is still not performing as well as other cities of its size and status and still needs significant public and private sector investment and development including modern infrastructure, tourist attractions and modern offices. Certain parts of the city have not benefited from a generation of growth; our most deprived neighbourhoods remain marginalised and disconnected from the wider city.

The Council is focused on inclusive growth and its priorities are about balancing economic growth with improved social outcomes and reduced inequalities. Considerable regeneration needs to continue to join up parts of the city centre and connect with neighbourhoods. To create the conditions to guide future investment and development decisions, the Local Development Plan (LDP) is required to provide a spatial plan and policies to shape future growth that will create a smart and resilient city for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. The LDP for Belfast will guide the development of the City up to 2035.

This Scoping Report forms part of the Council's duty to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of its Local Development Plan. It identifies key issues and provides the framework to assess the LDP.

A draft version of this Scoping Report was produced and subject to consultation with Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and the Historic Environment Division (HED) for a five week period between November and December 2016. Comments received during that period have been reviewed and addressed as appropriate within this final version of the report. The comments received have been highlight in blue throughout the report. Appendix 23 lists the comments and also provides a commentary about how each one has been addressed.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 BELFAST CITY COUNCIL AREA – KEY CHARACTERISTICS

The name Belfast comes from the Gaelic 'Beal Feirste' which derives from the River Farset which translates as 'mouth of sand ford'. The history of Belfast is inextricably linked to the Industrial Revolution with the rivers providing power to powering factories and supplying essential water to the Linen Mills. Belfast was renowned for its linen industry, tobacco and rope making. With the opening of Harland and Wolff in 1862, saw a rapid expansion in the ship building industry with one of its most famous ships, albeit ill fated, the RMS Titanic became a product of the growing industry and it soon became the biggest and most productive ship building yard in the world.

The legacy of Belfast's troubled past is still felt today and has had major impacts on the physicality of the City from its spatial layout to the design of its buildings as well as its fragmented and duplicated service provision across the city. Almost 20 years after the implementation of 'The Good Friday Agreement', Belfast has seen significant redevelopment, investment and regeneration in the City. However, segregation continues in parts of the city in 2016 with 88<sup>1</sup> different security barriers and forms of defensive architecture, known as 'Peace Walls', are still located within and between communities.

In April 2015, the Belfast City Council Area boundary expanded to incorporate areas that were formally parts of Lisburn City Council, Castlereagh Borough Council and North Down Borough Council (see below figure 1). The new areas include the localities of Gilnahirk, Tullycarnet, Braniel, Castlereagh, Merok, Cregagh, Wynchurch, Glencreagh (formerly in Castlereagh Borough Council), Belvoir, Collin Glen, Poleglass, Lagmore, Twinbrook, Kilwee and Dunmurry, (formerly in Lisburn City Council) and a small section from North Down Council



Figure 1: Updated Belfast City Council Boundary

### 2.2 Geography

Belfast is Northern Ireland's capital city. The Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035 recognises the important role Belfast plays in generating regional prosperity through industry, employment, commerce and cultural amenities.

The Belfast City Council area covers a total area of 137.7 square kilometres; of which 30% of its land is defined as 'rural' i.e. 'Rural' is defined as land outside the settlement development limits.

Belfast is bordered by three neighbouring local authority areas, Mid and East Antrim Borough Council, Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council and North Down and Ards District Council. Belfast is the main settlement in the Belfast City Council area along with 3 smaller settlements of Edenderry, Hannahstown and Loughview located on the rural fringes.

### 2.3 Belfast Local Development Plan

To enable the city to grasp the opportunities available to it, and to overcome the challenges, the Local Development Plan will be guided by an overall Vision, which describes where the city wants

<sup>1</sup> Figure from BCC Good Relations Unit

to be by 2035. The vision provides an over-arching context for the Plan that shows how economic, social and environmental considerations can be balanced to deliver sustainable development up to 2035

The Local Development Plan is guided by the following NI Executive and Council Strategies that outline their visions and policy objectives that are relevant for guiding the future development of Belfast.

- Draft Programme for Government Framework 2016 – 2021 “to build a shared and better future for all”.
- Regional Development Strategy 2035 – Overarching Spatial Plan for NI
- Strategic Planning Policy Statement
- Sustainable Development Strategy 2010
- Ensuring a Sustainable Transport Future – A new approach to Regional Transport
- Belfast Conversation public consultation to inform the emerging Belfast Agenda and the Community Plan
- Belfast City Council Corporate Plan 2016-2017
- Belfast City Centre Regeneration and Investment Strategy 2015
- Belfast Investment Programme 2015
- Belfast Future City Making it happen 2015
- Belfast Master Plan 2014

These Strategies have helped to inform and shape the Local Development Plan Vision:-

#### **Belfast LDP VISION:**

***Belfast will be a globally successful dynamic smart 21<sup>st</sup> Century Regional City, with a vibrant economic heart, bustling with sustainable mixed use businesses that attracts investment, talent and visitors; and is surrounded by thriving well connected neighbourhoods where people love to live.***

***The City will be a gateway to opportunities locally, nationally and worldwide with a strong local economy supporting progressive, healthy, safe and vibrant communities***

To help deliver the vision for 2035 there are a series of strategic aims which have been identified below

#### **Local Development Plan Strategic Aims**

- **Creating a Vibrant Economy** – a strengthened Belfast as the regional economic driver.
- **Shaping a Liveable Place** – promoting development which enhances the health and well-being of communities, neighbourhoods and places.
- **A Smart Connected and Resilient Place** – improving connectivity supporting the efficient movement of people, goods, energy and information to create a dynamic innovative 21<sup>st</sup> century city attractive to investors, businesses, residents and visitors, and encourage the capacity for adaption to environmental challenges and the transition to a low carbon city.
- **A Green and Active Place** – a protected, enhanced and attractive natural setting comprising the surrounding hills, coastline, Belfast Lough and the Lagan Valley Regional Park by reinforcing their uniqueness and accessibility to all who live, work and enjoy the City.

## Local Development Plan Strategic Objectives

The strategic objectives will outline how the Local Development Plan will address the key issues and shape future development to deliver the vision for Belfast 2035. In supporting the strategic aims the following objectives are set out below:

1. To maintain a strong and growing economy by ensuring a range of suitable sites for employment uses are available and able to be developed to meet the future growth of the economy and employment.
2. To support the local economies by promoting development of suitable land and buildings for retail, leisure, office and commercial uses within the City Centre and district centres ensuring the future needs are addressed and their continued vibrancy and viability maintained.
3. To strengthen the potential of local tourism and the development of suitable tourism infrastructure, cultural facilities, and accommodation for this important sector of the economy.
4. To support the connectivity and the continued regeneration of disadvantaged and deprived areas.
5. To grow the population of Belfast and connect with other cities across the UK and Ireland in supporting a greater level of inward investment.
6. To address current and future residential needs through ensuring sufficient suitable land is available to meet future requirements, and that new residential development is of an appropriate type, size, tenure and mix.
7. To promote and deliver high quality design by including policies to protect and enhance the built environment that fosters local distinctiveness.
8. To improve community safety and reduce the potential for antisocial behaviour or crime through an approach to new development focused on design quality.
9. To improve access for all groups in society to public services through the design and location of new development.
10. To protect and enhance the historic environment through effective management of proposed development and ensuring high quality design.
11. To build stronger communities by protecting and improving social, economic, green, digital and physical infrastructure through supporting its development and enhancement, and through securing contributions from new development.
12. To ensure availability of land to facilitate sustainable patterns of development and promote travel by more sustainable modes of transport.
13. Address the local elements that could contribute to wider environmental challenges through ensuring new development is designed to minimise carbon emissions, use resources efficiently, and be resilient to longer term implications.
14. Adapt for the potential implications of environmental changes through management of development within areas of risk and designing new development to reduce future risk from flooding.

15. Ensure new development minimises the production of waste and supports recycling.
16. To support healthy lifestyles through ensuring sufficient land availability for accessible play, sport and recreation opportunities.
17. To protect, enhance and link the natural environment and biodiversity by managing the location and design of new development.
18. To protect and conserve the natural asset of Belfast's countryside, coast and hills by managing proposed development in sensitive areas.
19. To safeguard the environment by ensuring new development proposals address the potential risks in respect of environmental pollution or damage.

## **2.4 The purpose of a Scoping Report**

This Scoping Report forms part of the Council's duty to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC) of its Local Development Plan (LDP) until 2035.

The Scoping Report is the first stage (Stage A) of the SA process and it involves:

- Reviewing relevant plans, policies and programmes, and objectives relevant to the plan with information on synergies or inconsistencies;
- Collecting baseline information;
- Identifying the economic, social and environmental issues and objectives the Council proposes to address in helping to deliver sustainable development through the LDP;
- Developing the proposed framework by which the strategic options and detailed policies and proposals of the LDP will be appraised; and,
- Consulting on the scope of the SA/SEA in accordance with the SEA Directive which has been transposed into Northern Ireland law by the 'Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004 EAPP (NI) Reg 11.

The Scoping Report has been developed to enable statutory authorities and other interested bodies to make comments on the scope of the SA/SEA. Consideration of the objectives of the SA/SEA for carrying out the assessment and indeed their consistency with other plans and programmes can also be reviewed by consultees and interested bodies. Any significant gaps in the information gathered can be identified and steps taken to remedy these before the LDP is developed further.

## **2.5 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Requirements**

The Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 requires Council, under statutory duty, to undertake a SA. SA is a tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (that is social, environmental and economic factors). This is required in relation to both development plan documents, the Plan Strategy and Local Policies Plan, and will involve consultation on the scope of the appraisal alongside the Preferred Options Papers (POP) consultation.

Section 25 of the Northern Ireland (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006 requires all NI Departments and a council, in exercising their functions, to act in the way they consider best calculated to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Section 5 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 (the 2011 Act) copper-fastens this duty by requiring those who exercise any function in relation to local development plans to do so with the objective of furthering sustainable development.

Furthermore, 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. As the SA for each of these development plan documents will incorporate an assessment of environmental effects, it must also comply with the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment of effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

## **2.6 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Requirements**

The SEA is set out in European Directive 2001/42/EC and is transposed into Northern Ireland law by the 'Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (NI) 2004 (EAPP (NI) 2004), referred to as 'SEA Regulations'. The SEA is a procedure that contributes to the integration of environmental considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes. The EAPP (NI) 2004 Regulations set out more detailed requirements for the process and content of the environmental assessment of plans and development.

The SEA will be undertaken in relation to both development plan documents as an integral part of the SA process above. The draft POP outlines the vision, objectives, key planning issues affecting the City, possible patterns of new development and planned growth, and the justification for the Council's Preferred Option for Belfast.

The SEA integrates environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans with the aim of protecting the environment and promoting sustainable development.

Article 1 of the SEA Directive states that its objective is:

*"to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development".*

The SEA Directive requires the Council to assess the likely significant effects of its plans and programmes on: *"the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship of the above factors"* including *"secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium, and long-term, permanent and temporary positive and negative effects"*.

## **2.7 Differences between SA and SEA**

The main difference between SA and SEA is that SA is wider in scope as it covers the social and economic effects of plans, as well as the more environmentally focused considerations of SEA as required by the SEA Directive. The objective of the SEA Directive is to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with the view to promoting sustainable development.

Similar to SEA, SA must be carried out from the outset and in parallel with the local development plan preparation process. In doing so it will help ensure that decisions that are made will help contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Whilst the requirement to carry out a SA and SEA are distinct, it is possible to satisfy both these requirements through a combined appraisal process.

The key output of the SA/SEA process is an Environmental Report that will present information on the likely effects of the draft LDP.

This Scoping Report highlights the statutory requirements for both SA and SEA.

## 2.8 Meeting the requirements of the SEA Directive

An Environmental Report is the output required by the SEA Directive. The Scoping Report includes the initial requirements of the Environmental Report as outlined in the SEA Directive. Table 1 below sets the stages of the Environmental Report and highlights the relevant sections that are covered in this Scoping Report. To ensure consistency and compliance with the SEA Directive, the table below will be included in the full SA Report and at each stage of the SA.

**Table 1: Meeting the Requirements of the SEA Directive**

SEA Directive Requirements	Covered in this Scoping Report?
<p><b>Preparation of an environmental report</b> in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is (Art. 5 and Annex I):</p>	<p>The full SA Report for the Belfast Local Development Plan will constitute the 'Environmental Report', and will be produced at a later stage in the SA process.</p>
<p>a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;</p>	<p>Chapters 2 and 3 of the report along with Appendix 1.</p>
<p>b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;</p>	<p>Chapters 4 and 5.</p>
<p>c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;</p>	<p>Chapter 4.</p>
<p>d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.;</p>	<p>Chapter 4.</p>
<p>e) The environmental protection, objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental, considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;</p>	<p>Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 Appendix 1.</p>
<p>f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);</p>	<p>Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.</p>
<p>g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;</p>	<p>Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.</p>
<p>h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;</p>	<p>Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.</p>

i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Art. 10;	Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.
j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.
The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2)	This Scoping Report and the Environmental Report will adhere to this requirement.
<b>Consultation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4)</li> </ul>	The Scoping Report was submitted in November 2016 to NIEA, the Consultation Body for their consideration.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>authorities with environmental responsibility and the public, shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2)</li> </ul>	To be carried out alongside the draft plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7).</li> </ul>	Not relevant as there will be no effects beyond the UK from the Belfast City Local Development Plan.
<b>Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8)</b>	
<b>Provision of information on the decision:</b> When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art.7 must be informed and the following made available to those so informed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the plan or programme as adopted</li> <li>A statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report of Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Art. 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Art. 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and</li> <li>the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9)</li> </ul>	Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.
<b>Monitoring</b> of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)	Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.

## 2.9 Other Assessments Applicable to the LDP

### 2.9.1 Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

Section 102 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) requires a Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) to be undertaken during the preparation of a LDP, if necessary.

The purpose of HRA is to assess the implications of a land use plan for European sites, in view of the sites' conservation objectives. Such sites are defined in Regulation 10 of the Habitats Regulations as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Ramsar sites are also considered in HRA as a matter of policy. HRA should ascertain whether the plan, on its own or in combination with other plans, is likely to adversely affect a site's integrity. If this is the case, or the Council is unable to ascertain that fact, it must examine alternative solutions which better respect the integrity of the site.

The Shared Environmental Services (SES) team that has been set up in Mid and East Antrim Council which provides support to Council on a range of specialist functions including the HRA on planning applications and during the preparation of the LDP to assess and advise on the impacts of European Sites. This function will support Council to ensure the legal requirements of these habitats/sites are fully met in accordance to the Habitats Directive and other Environmental Legislation and to reduce the risk of challenge to planning decisions, development plans and policies.

### 2.9.2 Health Assessment

The first of the core principles in Northern Ireland's two tier planning systems is 'improving health and wellbeing'. The SPPS states: *"the planning system has an active role to play in helping better the lives of people and communities in Northern Ireland and supporting the Executive's key priority of improving health and wellbeing."*<sup>2</sup>

The LDP can influence policy that can contribute to improving health and wellbeing, for example, ensuring sustainable access to green and open spaces and considering the need for adequate public amenity space within all residential developments.

Whilst a Health Impact Assessment is not a formal requirement of the LDP, provision for health and wellbeing has been identified and examined within the 'Social' aspect of the SA and will be a key theme within the Plan Strategy and Local Plan Policies.

### 2.9.3 Equalities Impact Assessment

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

In addition, without prejudice to the above obligations, public authorities are required to have regard to the need to promote good relations between persons of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group.

A council is therefore required to ensure that their local development plans are prepared in accordance with Section 75 statutory obligations. Consequently, a council will have to undertake an Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) to determine if there will be any potential impacts upon

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<sup>2</sup> SPPS 2015 DOE (pp.15)

Section 75 groups as a result of the policies and proposals contained in their local development plans.

The principle of promoting equality of opportunity and good relations between people must be a key objective behind the Local Development Plan. In land use planning terms this means ensuring everyone benefits from quality housing, employment, and access to public services and recreation facilities. Council is therefore required to ensure that their local development plans are prepared in accordance with Section 75 statutory obligations. Consequently, the Council is undertaking 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.

#### **2.9.4 Rural Proofing**

Rural proofing is the process where any major policy and strategy are assessed to determine whether they have a differential impact on rural areas, and where appropriate, make adjustments within their plans to take account of particular rural circumstances.

The Rural Needs Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 received Royal Assent in May 2016 and will commence for local Councils on 01<sup>st</sup> June 2017. It places a duty on public authorities to have due regard to rural needs when developing, implementing or devising policies, plans or programmes. There is a requirement to inform the Department for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) on how they have fulfilled this duty on an annual basis. DAERA have produced guidance on rural proofing in 'Thinking Rural – a guide to rural proofing'<sup>3</sup>.

The SA will incorporate the rural proofing element to ensure rural areas are considered as part of the plan process.

#### **2.10 Role of the Consultation Body in SA and SEA**

The SEA Directive requires authorities with environmental responsibilities to be consulted at specific stages in the SEA process. The EAPP (NI) 2004 Regulations refer to these authorities as the 'consultation body'. The consultation body must be consulted by responsible authorities (the bodies which prepare plans and programmes subject to the Directive) in this case a council in the preparation of its LDP.

Regulation 4 of the EAPP (NI) Regulations designates the Department of Agriculture Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) as the 'consultation body' and delivery of this function is led by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA). A council will usually contact the consultation body at four stages during SEA:

1. Screening: When determining if a plan or programme requires a SEA (Article 3(6) of the SEA Directive);
2. Scoping: When deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the Environmental Report (Article 5(4));
3. Public consultation: When consulting the public on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying Environmental Report (Article 6(2));
4. Decision to adopt: When making information available on the Plan adopted, consultations, decisions made, and monitoring measures (Article 9(1)).

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/rural-proofing>

As the Council must undertake a SA which incorporates the legislative requirements of SEA, it must also consult the consultation body as part of the combined SA and SEA process. The Council may also consult other bodies and/or the public depending upon the nature of the information required e.g. social and economic objectives/issues relating to SA. Therefore, judgement will be used in relation to the level of consultation required to ensure that the SA framework used to appraise the LDP is sufficiently robust and justified.

### 2.11 Outline of the SA Process

As previously mentioned, the SA process should be fully integrated into the local development plan making process and for developing monitoring arrangements for the implementation of the plan. Figure 1 shows the linkages between the key stages of the LDP and SA process. The SA process involves the following key stages:

- **Stage A(1): SA Scoping Report - preparation of the evidence base to inform the appraisal, establishing the SA framework / objectives for undertaking the appraisal and seeking agreement with Consultation Body;**
- Stage A(2): SA Interim Report: consists of the SA Scoping Report, assessment of reasonable alternatives against agreed SA framework and undertaking public consultation along with the Preferred Options Paper;
- Stage B: Assessment of alternatives and any likely significant effects of the draft plan against SA framework, taking into account the evidence base and where necessary, proposing mitigation measures for alleviating any adverse effects;
- Stage C: SA Report to document the appraisal process and findings;
- Stage D: Consultation with the public, environmental authorities and any EU member state affected on the sustainability appraisal report and draft plan;
- Stage E: SA Statement to show how the SA and opinions / consultations have been taken into account, the reasons for choosing the plan as adopted and the proposed measures to monitor the plan;
- Stage F: Monitoring: establishing arrangements to monitor the significant effects of the implementation of the plan, to identify unforeseen adverse effects and undertake appropriate remedial action.

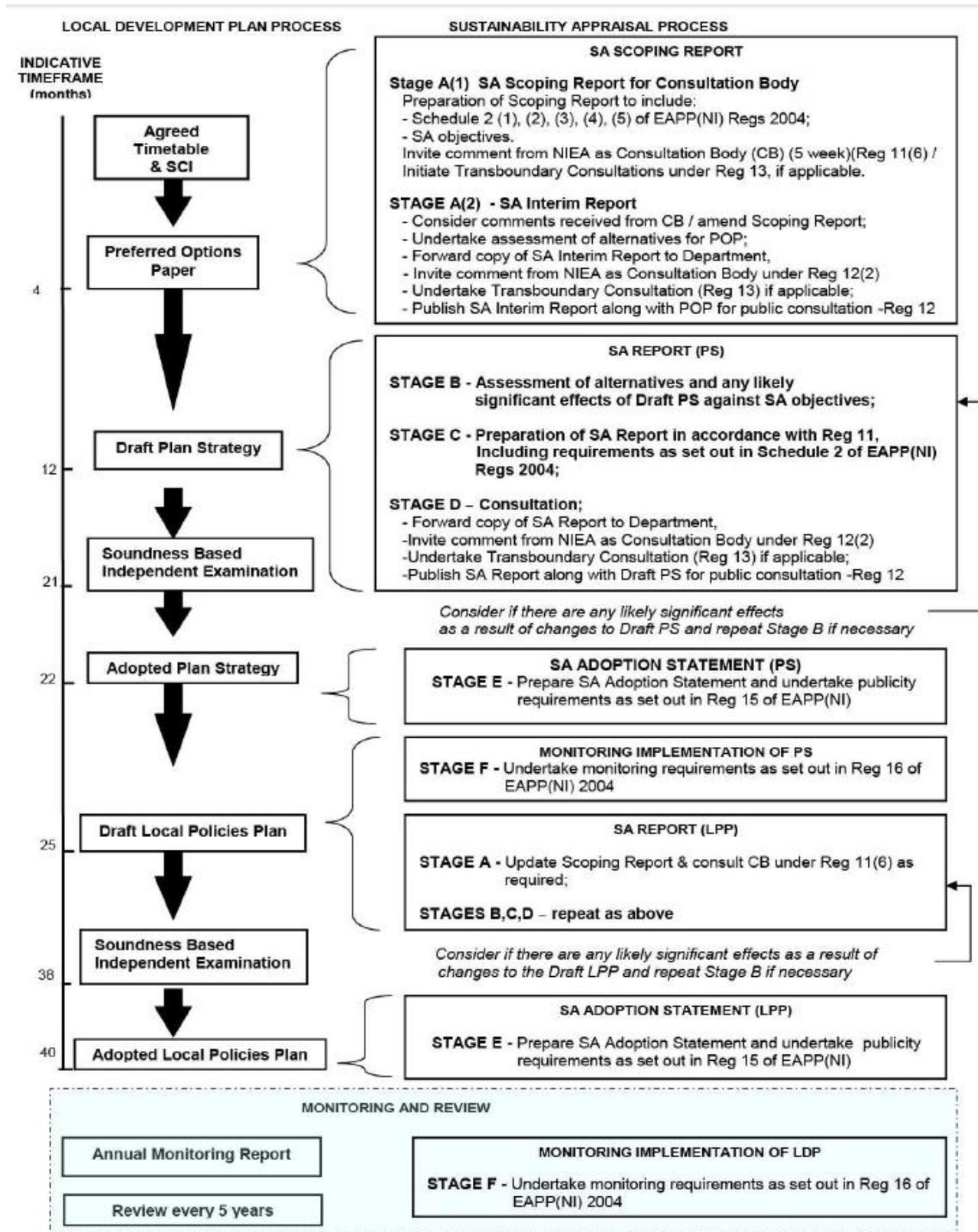


Figure 2: Local Development Plan and Sustainability Appraisal Process  
 Source: Development Plan Practice Note 04: Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (2015) Department of the Environment (pp.8)

## 2.12 Stages in the SA/SEA Process

The SA/SEA is developed in tandem with the LDP process. It also sets the monitoring arrangements for the implementation of the plan in order to identify problems and will inform the review of the LDP. There are two main outputs of the SA/SEA:

- a. **A Scoping Report which is set out in Schedule 2(1) of the EAPP (NI) Regulations, and establishes the context for undertaking an appraisal and the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the plan;** and
- b. An Environmental Report which includes the likely significant effects on issues such as the economy, population, human health, biodiversity, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage), landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.

The SA/SEA comprises of 5 stages:

- **Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.**
- **Stage B:** Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects.
- **Stage C:** Preparing the Environmental Report.
- **Stage D:** Consulting on the draft plan and the Environmental Report.
- **Stage E:** Monitoring implementation of the plan.

This report focuses on Stage A of the process which presents the background information and decides the scope of the SA/SEA. Stages B-E of the SA/SEA will be undertaken and reported at a later stage of the process.

## 2.13 Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

Stage A involves gathering information on the following key tasks:

- **A1:** Identifying other relevant plans and programmes and environmental protection objectives.

The plan itself as the SA/SEA process must take account of relationships between the plan and other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. The SEA Directive specifically requires '*the relationship with other relevant plans and programmes*' and '*the environmental protection objectives at the international, European Community or national levels which are relevant to the plan*' to be taken into account (Schedule 2 (1) and (5)).

A review of national, regional and local policies, plans and programmes will provide the context for the preparation of the plan and also influence the options to be considered. Appendix 1 provides the policy context in tabular form to include a list of the various plan, policies and programmes that are of relevance to the LDP at the international, national, regional and local levels. The table gives a synopsis of its content and key objectives described. Consideration has also been given to the cumulative effects and implications of each plan, policy or programme for the emerging LDP and the SA/SEA.

Chapter 3 summaries the review of plans, policies and programmes and identifies external social, environmental or economic objectives that should be taken into account in the preparation of the LDP and SA/SEA.

- **A2: Collecting baseline information**

The collection of baseline information is necessary to meet the requirements of Schedule 2 (2) and (3) of the EAPP (NI) Regulations. However in the wider context of SA, the requirements for baseline information are similar to SEA but include social and economic as well as environmental information to determine the significant effects upon sustainability as a result of the implementation of the plan.

Baseline information was captured per topic within the topic papers. Chapter 4 presents the baseline information and identifies potential sustainability issues which the LDP will seek to address.

- **A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems**

Chapter 5 identifies key sustainability issues (including environmental problems as required by Schedule 2 (4) of the EAPP (NI) Regulations) which provides opportunity to define key issues for the LDP and to develop sustainable plan objectives and options.

The key sustainability issues have been identified in the other policies, plans and programmes including the Community Plan, as well as identification and analysis of possible tensions or inconsistencies with other policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives.

The issues and problems identified are linked to evidence by reference to baseline information and the identification of historical or likely future trends.

- **A4: Developing the SA/SEA framework**

The SA framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. The SA framework consists of key sustainability objectives which likely significant social, economic and environmental effects of the plan can be tested.

SA objectives are distinct from plan objectives although they may inform the objectives of the plan.

During the later stages of the SA/SEA, the sites and policy options included in the LDP will be assessed against each of the SA/SEA objectives so that any likely effects of the Plan (negative or positive) can be identified and appropriate mitigation and monitoring measures can be devised.

- **A5: Consulting on the Scope of the SA/SEA**

In line with the requirements of the SEA Directive, the Scoping Report will be forwarded to Northern Ireland Environmental Agency (NIEA) as the 'consultation body' and Regulation 11(6) EAPP (NI) Regulations states that where the consultation body wishes to respond, it shall do so within the period of 5 weeks beginning with the date which it receives the responsibility authority's invitation to engage in the consultation.

### 3. A1: IDENTIFYING OTHER PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OBJECTIVES

Regulation 11 of the EAPP (NI) 2004 provides information of the preparation and the matters to be included as part of the Environmental Report and should include *“an outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes”*. It also states *“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.”*

#### 3.1 SUMMARY OF THE REVIEW OF PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The review of plans, programmes and strategies pertinent to the Belfast Local Development Plan has been carried out to establish a coherent policy context for the SA/SEA and to ensure the emerging LDP is cognisant of and complies with international, national and local policies such as:

International and European Plans, Policies and Programmes:

- SEA Directive
- Habitats Directive
- Birds Directive
- Nitrates Directive
- Air Quality Directive
- Water Framework Directive
- Waste Framework Directive
- Kyoto Protocol
- [UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)

National Plans, Policies and Programmes:

- Regional Development Strategy 2035
- Strategic Planning Policy Statement
- A Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland
- Planning Policy Statements
- Biodiversity Action Plans
- White Papers
- Sustainability Strategy
- Draft Programme for Government Framework 2016-21
- [Cross Departmental Working Group on Climate Change \(CDWGCC\) Annual Report \(2016\) and Greenhouse Gas Action Plan 2015/16.](#)
- [Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaptation Programme.](#)
- [UK Climate Change Projections \(UKCP09\)](#)
- [Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaptation Programme 2014](#)
- [UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report – Summary for Northern Ireland](#)

Local Plans, Policies and Programmes:

- Belfast City Centre Regeneration Investment Strategy
- Belfast Integrated Tourism Strategy
- Belfast Integrated Economic Strategy
- Belfast Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2007

Appendix 1 illustrates the plans and programmes that have been considered and provides a brief synopsis of the plans or programmes, an outline of its scope and objectives, how it potentially relates to the LDP, and whether it is likely to have in-combination effects.

### **3.2 LINKS WITH THE BELFAST AGENDA**

The LDP will enable the planning system to move away from a land use focus towards a 'place-shaping' approach which incorporates a spatial analysis and visioning process. Alongside the power of Community Planning, the Council have an opportunity to tailor fit for Belfast, a joined up approach to other functions such as regeneration, economic development. The LDP therefore provides the spatial reflection of the community plan.

There is a statutory obligation for the evolving LDP to take account of Belfast's Community Plan, 'The Belfast Agenda'. The Council, working along with key statutory agencies will develop a joint vision for Belfast outlining how the Council will work with statutory, business and community partners to shape future development and growth by setting medium and long term goals for social, economic and environmental improvements over the next 15 years.

The 'Belfast Conversation' brought together key stakeholders across the sector for consultation event to gain a better understanding of residents', community groups' and partner organisations' aspirations for the city and how they would like to see it shape and develop over the next 15 years.

The response of participants was overwhelmingly positive with each workshop generating a wealth of ideas to help shape the Belfast Agenda. There were many recurring themes and ideas which centred around:

- Enhancing the city's public transport infrastructure
- The need for greater co-ordination and support for the economy, skills and employability
- Addressing issues of community relations, social and health inequalities
- Making the most of our physically compact city and enhancing the city's strong links to our surrounding natural environment
- Stronger civic participation and engagement and about finding ways to support greater individual fulfilment and self-empowerment.

## 4. A2: COLLECTING BASELINE INFORMATION

The collection of baseline information is necessary to meet the requirements of Schedule 2 (2) and (3) of the EAPP (NI) Regulations. The requirements of the SA and SEA are similar. The evidence collection for the SA is wider as it considers not just the environmental information that is required specifically for the SEA but also the social and economic influences that may have potential impacts upon sustainability as a result of the plan adoption and implementation.

The baseline information should enable a council to;

- determine the current state of the social, economic and physical environment;
- identify trends to indicate whether the situation is better or worse or how far it is from reaching any established thresholds or targets;
- identify particularly sensitive or important elements of the social, economic and physical environment which are likely to be affected e.g. endangered species, vulnerable groups;
- identify any problems and/or issues and whether these are likely to be reversible, irreversible, temporary or permanent;
- determine how difficult it would be to offset or remedy any damage;
- determine if there have been significant cumulative or synergistic effects over time or if any such effects would be expected in the future.

It should be stressed at this point that the information discussed below reflects data collected in early 2016. The collection of baseline information will go on indefinitely and will be updated on an ongoing basis. The information is organised under the three broad themes, social, economic and environmental baseline. It is noted there has been some limitations in gathering evidence specific to Belfast particularly in light of the recent Review of Public Administration (RPA). Other evidence only provided trends on NI basis. The information gathered was the best available data at the time of collection.

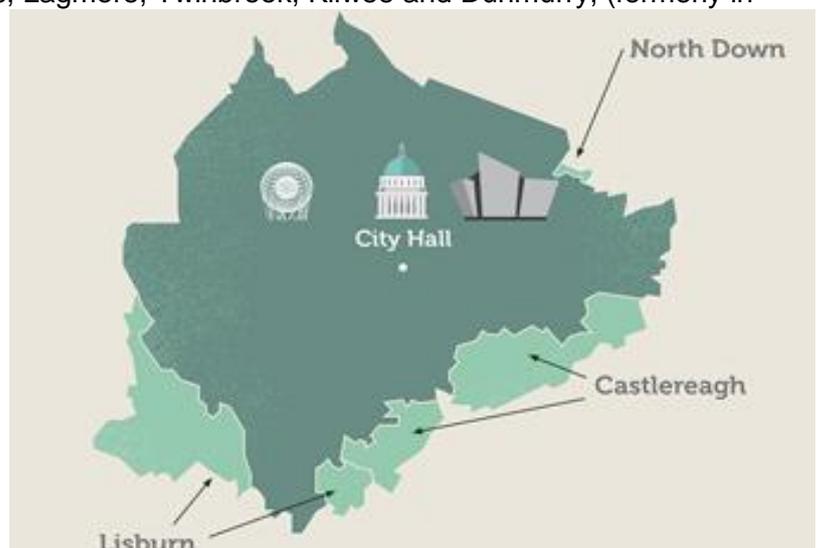
### 4.1 SOCIAL BASELINE

#### 4.1.1 Population and Human Health

In April 2015, the Belfast City Council Area boundary expanded to incorporate areas that were formally parts of Lisburn City Council, Castlereagh Borough Council and North Down Borough Council (see below figure 3). The new areas include the localities of Gilnahirk, Tullycarnet, Braniel, Castlereagh, Merok, Cregagh, Wynchurch, Glencregagh (formerly in Castlereagh Borough Council), Belvoir, Collin Glen, Poleglass, Lagmore, Twinbrook, Kilwee and Dunmurry, (formerly in Lisburn Council Area) and a small section from North Down Council.

In 2014, the new Belfast City Council Area had a total population of **336,830** which is 18.3% of the Northern Ireland Population<sup>4</sup>. The population increased as the city boundary expanded to take in around 53,000 additional residents from areas that were formally parts of Lisburn City Council, Castlereagh Borough Council and North Down Borough Council. Belfast City Council Area is the largest of the 11 new Local Government Districts.

Figure 3: Belfast District



<sup>4</sup> NISRA: 2015 <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/dataviz/finalN.html>

### 4.1.2 Age Structure

On Census day 2011, the median age of those living in Belfast in 2011 was 35 years, which is lower than the Northern Ireland average (37 years) (BCC City Profile 2015). NISRA estimate that in 2014, 19.7% of the Belfast population were children aged 0-15 years, lower than the Northern Ireland average of 20.9%. Older persons (i.e. 65 years and over) made up 14.6% of the Belfast population, again lower than the Northern Ireland average of 15.5%.

**Table 2: Age Structure of Population 2014**

District	All Persons	Persons: 0-15 years	Persons: 16-39 years	Persons: 40-64 years	Persons: 65+ years
Northern Ireland	1,840,498	383,783 (20.85%)	582,615 (31.66%)	588,184 (31.96%)	285,916 (15.53%)
Belfast LGD 2014	336,830	66,184 (19.65%)	121,994 (36.22%)	99,488 (29.53%)	49,164 (14.60%)

Source: NISRA Population Estimates Broad Age Bands 2014 (Administrative Geographies) -

<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/PivotGrid.aspx?ds=6375&lh=73&yn=1991-2014&sk=74&sn=Population&yearfilter>

Over the decade 2012-2022, the population of Northern Ireland is projected to increase by 5.2 per cent (i.e. 94,900 people), reaching 1,918,500 people in 2022. Based on these projections, Belfast's projected growth of 3.23% is the fifth highest out of the 11 Local Government Districts.

A Local Development Plan has a role in providing development land to meet these indicators and facilitate housing units to meet the needs of the elderly, particularly nursing homes, sheltered accommodation and smaller sized units. It also has a role in ensuring such units are accessible. The Development Plan housing zonings need to ensure that all housing, including for the elderly, is sited where it is accessible to local services and transportation. These services include health and other community facilities together with recreation and shops. A rising elderly population will also increase demand for health and community services, the development of which will also need to be accommodated.

In the Belfast City Council Area, there are 31,431 (22.2%) one person (under 65) households and 16,946 (11.97%) one person (over 65) households which equate to over one third of the new council's areas households. This figure is higher than the NI average for single person households of 27.93% where Belfast has the highest proportion of single person households of the 11 Local Government Districts. The number of one person (under 65) households is considerably higher than the NI average (22.2% compared with 16.82%)

The Local Development Plan has a role in providing a range of houses types to meet the needs of different household sizes and to provide policy to facilitate those wishing to expand their houses to meet changing needs, providing it does not harm other interests of acknowledged importance.

### 4.1.3 Life Expectancy

According to NINIS, the average life expectancy in Belfast for a male is 75 years and 80 years for a female which is lower than the Northern Ireland average of 78 years and 82 years respectively.

In terms of the new 11 Local Government Districts, life expectancy was lower in Belfast for both males and females<sup>5</sup>.

According to the Sub-regional NI Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System 2014:

- Males in the 20% most deprived LGD areas could expect to live 70.8 years, 4.5 years fewer than in Belfast LGD over all (75.4 years)

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp130.htm>

- Female life expectancy in the most deprived areas was 77.3 years, 3.4 years less than the LGD average (80.7 years)

**4.1.4 Population Projections**

In October 2015, NISRA published the key findings from the 2014 based national population projections. The population of Northern Ireland is projected to reach 1.9 million people in 2020, with the 2 million milestone being reached by mid-2034. By mid-2038, annual population growth is projected to fall below 0.2 per cent for the first time since mid-1999, due to a falling number of births and rising deaths as a result of an ageing population. Figure 4 and 5 illustrates this below:

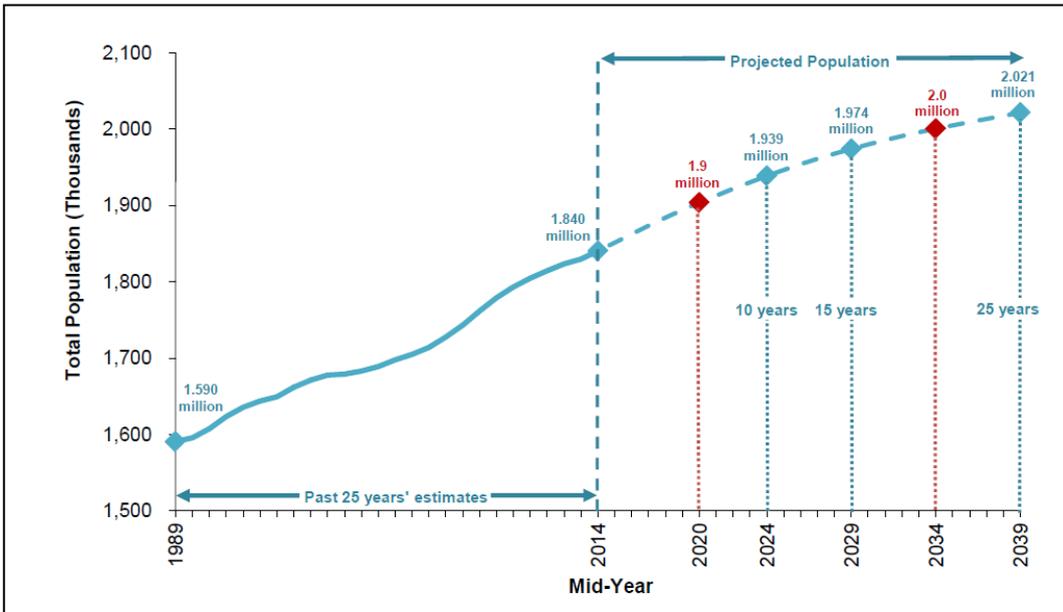


Figure 4: Northern Ireland Population Projections, NISRA 2015

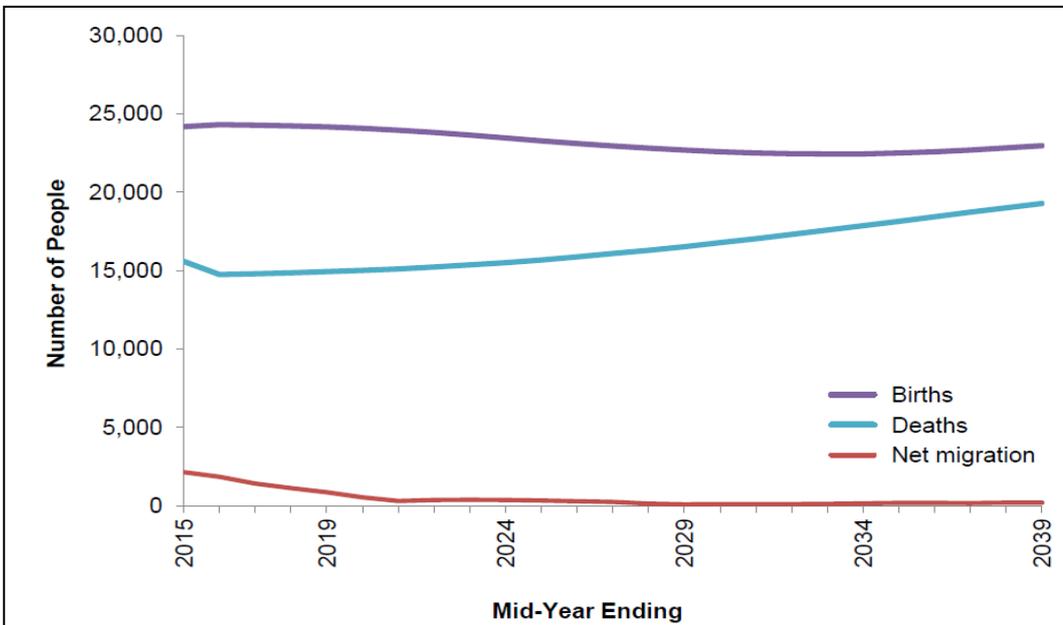


Figure 5: Factors in Population Change NISRA 2015

While the number of people aged 16 to 64 are both projected to decrease over the next 25 years, the number of people aged 65 and over are projected to increase. Figure 6 shows that by mid-2028, there are projected to be more people aged 65 and over than children, with the gap projected to widen.

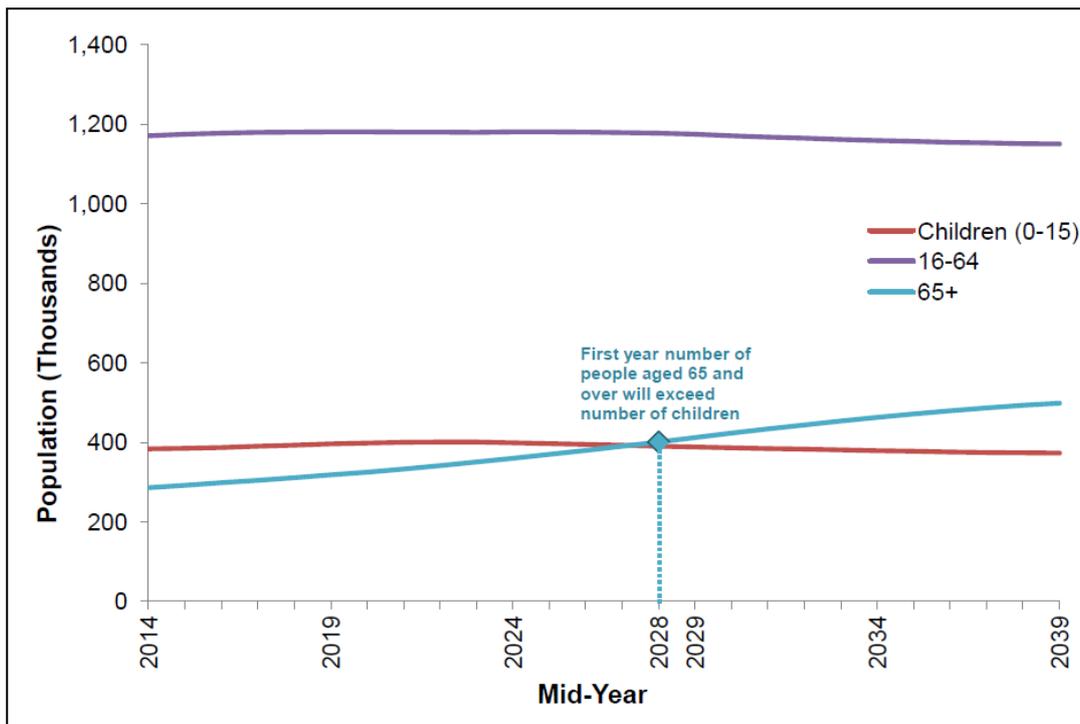


Figure 6: Population Projections by Age Group, NISRA 2015

#### 4.1.5 Housing

The new Belfast City Council Area had a total population of 336,830, living in 141,567 households (2014):

- On Census day in 2011 52.23% of households were owner occupied and 45.10% were rented.
- A smaller proportion of Belfast's housing stock is made up of detached houses compared to the rest of Northern Ireland. Proportions of terraced dwellings and apartments are comparatively higher.

Future population is projected to grow by 3.3% by mid 2024. Average household size is expected to fall marginally from 2.54 in 2012 to 2.52 in 2022. The average household size has steadily declined in Belfast (2.32); driven by a higher proportion of single people (45.32%) than the NI average, a lower married proportion and a marginally higher proportion are divorcees (6.17%).

It is forecasted between 2012 and 2022; household compositions will be small made up of:

- One adult or two adults without children are the fastest growing household types. By 2037 these are projected to represent 60% of all households.
- By 2037, people aged 65 and over are projected to represent half (49%) of all those living in one adult households without children.

The average house price in Northern Ireland is £146,472<sup>6</sup>. According to the University of Ulster Quarterly House Price Index for Quarter One in 2016, average price in Belfast was £161,526 up by 8.7% from 2015, a picture which is reflected across all the property types with semi-detached houses (£169,611), detached bungalows (£222,283), apartments (£131,828) and detached houses (£308,559). South Belfast is the highest priced sub-market in the city with average house price at £205,440. Across the other segments of the city, the average house price in North Belfast is £111,523, East Belfast £172,704 and West Belfast £116,254.

<sup>6</sup> University of Ulster Quarterly House Price Index for Quarter One in 2016 (<http://www.rpp.ulster.ac.uk/housing-index.php>)

Belfast has a lower level of owner occupied dwellings and a higher proportion of social housing than the rest of NI. Projected new social housing need for Belfast is 5,664 units over the five year period 2014-19 (1,130 per annum), but only 542 completed across Belfast in 14/15. There were 542 social housing units completed across Belfast in 2014/2015 and at March 2015, 433 new social homes started. There is a shortage of programmed schemes to meet the projected social housing need. Welfare reforms are likely to increase the demand for smaller social housing units.

For Belfast the projected new dwelling requirement is 13,700 units (2012-2025) or just over 1,000 units per year. There is the potential to develop 19,131 dwelling units on 321.4 hectares of land within the Belfast urban footprint.

In 2009 there were an estimated 12,817 vacant properties in Belfast, 4.8 percent of the stock. This compares to a figure of 40,300 (5.7%) in 2006 and 32,000 (4.9%) in 2001. A high vacancy rate is particularly evident in the private rented sector, where 17,500 properties (12%) are vacant.

#### 4.1.6 Housing Needs Assessment (HNA) / Housing Market Analysis (HMA)

The Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) through their Housing Investment Plan 2015-2019 have indicated that the population is projected to increase and older people will represent a higher proportion of the population. Household formation is currently lower than previously projected. The rate of new house building is lower than the annual requirement as set out in the RDS 2035.

Census 2011 demonstrates the continued desire of residents to own their own home. It also highlights the significance of the private rented sector which increased from 8% in 2001 to 20% in 2011 across Belfast. Private sector sales have also increased despite tighter mortgage lending conditions and negative equity. There are 4,108 registered HMOs within Belfast.

#### 4.1.7 Social Inclusion and Deprivation

Spatial deprivation studies have been undertaken in Belfast for almost four decades and all have shown certain places immersed in permanent deprivation (QUB Forthcoming). Indeed, in all regional deprivation research between 1994 and 2010 (1994, 2001, 2005 & 2010), around 40% of Belfast's wards (about 40% of its population) have been consistently in Northern Ireland's most deprived decile, even though the city contains only 18% of the regional population. Moreover, the 2015 expansion of the Belfast Council Area has increased the proportion of spatial deprivation as the new boundary now encompass some of the region's most deprived Super Output Areas that were previously in Lisburn Borough Council (*Op Cit*).

Within the context of the rankings for the 11 new LGDs in Northern Ireland, Belfast is the worst performer as it contains areas with the highest concentrations of multiple deprivation.

Local Government District	Multiple Deprivation Ranking
Belfast	1
Derry and Strabane	2
Newry, Mourne and Down	3
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	4
Causeway Coast and Glens	5
Mid and East Antrim	6
Antrim and Newtownabbey	7
Mid Ulster	8
Fermanagh and Omagh	9
North Down and Ards	10
Lisburn and Castlereagh	11

Table 3: Multiple Deprivation Ranking BY NISRA

At Super Output Area level, the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM) 2010 illustrates the disparities within the Belfast Council Area. Belfast contains the nine most deprived of the 890 SOAs in Northern Ireland with significant areas of multiple deprivation, particularly in West, North and inner Belfast, it also contains some of the least deprived SOAs, which are located in the South and East of the city. Whiterock (2) is the most deprived SOA in Northern Ireland. Belfast contains 20 out of the top 25 most deprived SOA in Northern Ireland.

The complex methodology used to determine overall multiple deprivation scores means that whilst the areas shown above as the most deprived by this multiple measure are also the worst effected by income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, living environment, crime and disorder, income deprivation facing children and income deprivation facing the elderly, these areas, given their city location, are the least deprived in terms of proximity to services.

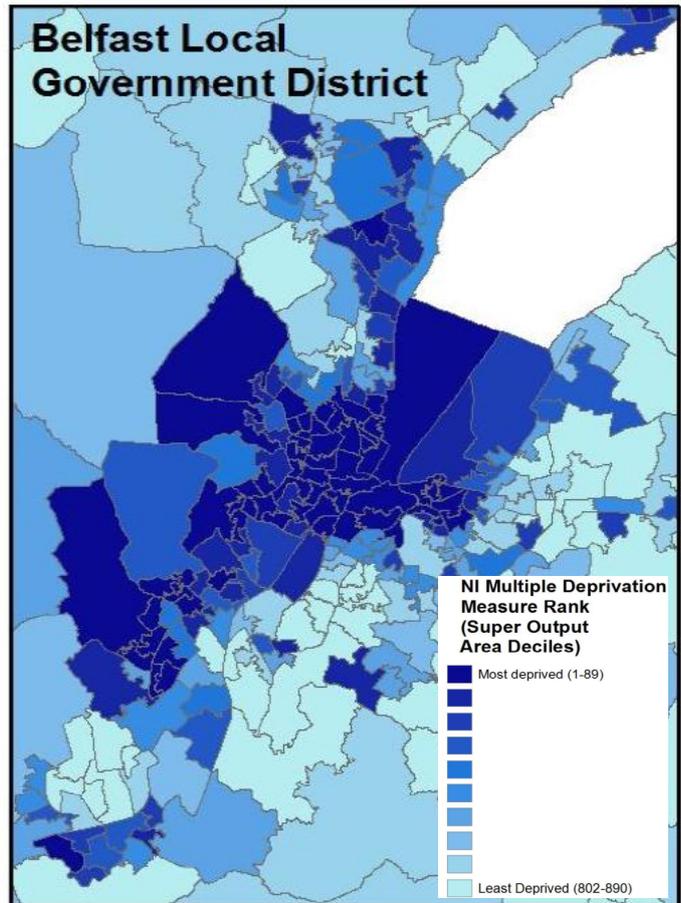


Figure 7: Belfast Super Output Areas Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank ([http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/NIMDM\\_2010\\_Maps.pdf](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/NIMDM_2010_Maps.pdf))

The areas of South & East Belfast that are amongst the least deprived by the multiple measure but are considerably more deprived according to the Living Environment Deprivation measure. This measure aims to identify small areas experiencing deprivation in terms of the quality of housing, access to suitable housing, and the outdoor physical environment. The quality of housing measure is based upon the Decent Homes Standard which considers state of repair, thermal comfort and how modern the facilities are. This measure may, in part, explain why areas of older housing, which are less modern and energy efficient appear to be more deprived against this measure than the other variables.

#### 4.1.8 Disability and Health

As of April 2014, 113,960 people in Belfast claimed at least one of the main benefits. This is equal to 42.3% of the all residents aged 16 years and over. A higher proportion of people aged 16 years and over living in Belfast claimed at least one benefit when compared to the Northern Ireland average of 39.3%. Belfast was the Local Government District with the second highest proportion of people aged 16 years and over claiming at least one benefit. The highest proportions of benefits claimants are located in wards in North, West and Inner East Belfast. This is to be contrasted with low levels of claimants in more suburban areas in the South and East of the city.

In February 2014, there were 55,480 people, or 16.6% of all residents, in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit in Belfast. Belfast had the 2nd highest proportion of disability-related benefit recipients (Belfast Profile 2015). Belfast's disability-related benefit claimant level is above the Northern Ireland average of 13.9%. The highest concentrations of disability related benefits claimants are located in areas of North and West Belfast. This is to be contrasted with some areas

in the South and East, which have some of the lowest levels of disability related benefits in Northern Ireland (see figure 8).

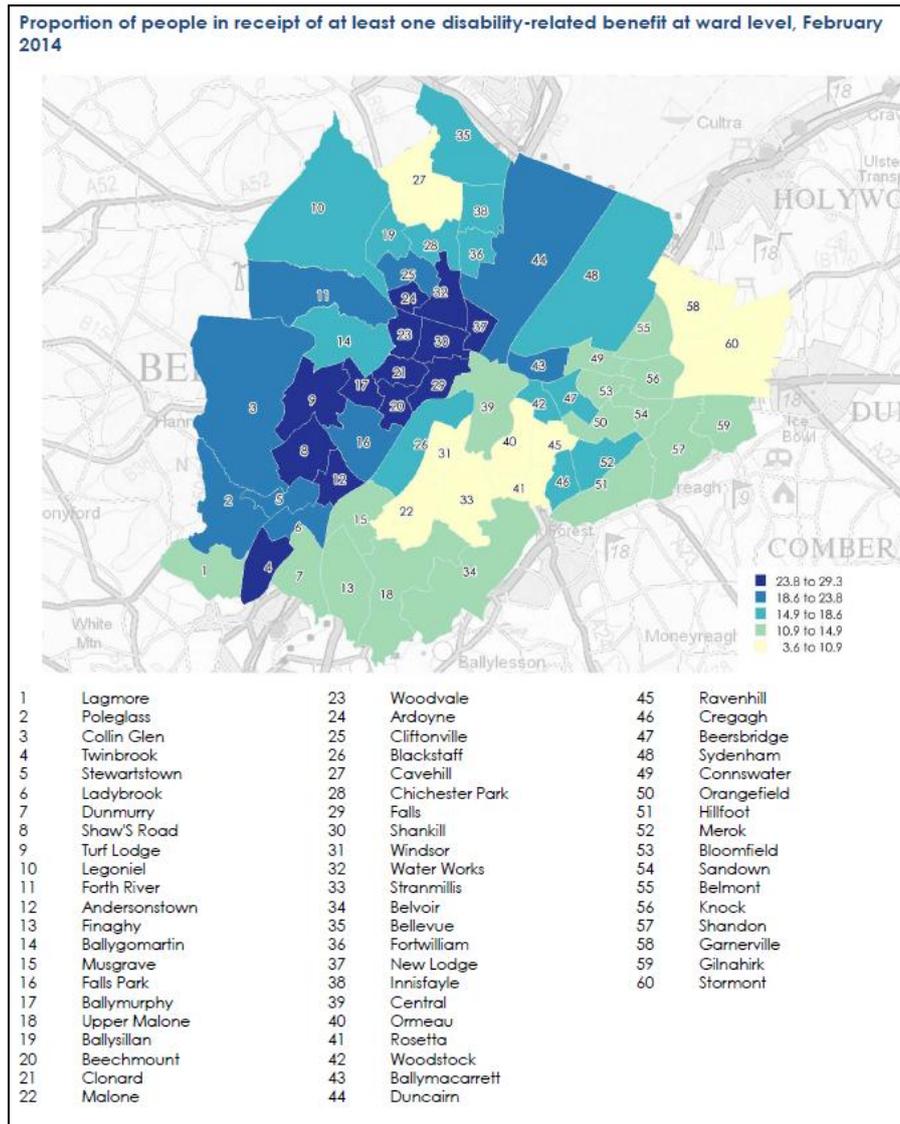


Figure 8: Proportion of People in Receipt of One Disability Related Benefit at Ward level  
Source: NISRA

#### 4.1.9 Human health

Overall, the health of the area is improving. However, there are inequalities in health across Belfast with long term disability and prevalence of long term conditions particularly pronounced problems in areas most affected by multiple deprivation. The key statistics from NISRA 2015 reveal:

- 14% of residents in Belfast are in receipt of at least one disability-related benefit. The highest concentrations of disability related benefits claimants are located in areas of North and West Belfast.
- A gap in Belfast exists between deprived areas and others especially in respiratory mortality, self-harm admissions and alcohol related admissions
- Cancer death rates in the most deprived areas are 27% higher than in the overall Belfast Trust and 18% higher compared to Northern Ireland average.
- The death rate from circulatory disease in Belfast is 5% higher than the rest of NI.
- In some deprived wards breast-feeding rates after leaving hospital are as low as 51% in comparison to the average figures for Belfast.
- In 2014, Belfast had highest alcohol related death rate in Northern Ireland.

- Between 2010-2014, Belfast had highest rate of deaths due to obesity in Northern Ireland. Childhood obesity in Belfast is 9% higher in comparison to the Northern Ireland average. Within the Belfast LGD, childhood obesity is 33% higher in deprived areas<sup>7</sup>.
- Belfast has the highest teenage birth rate of all the LGD's in Northern Ireland of 3.87 per 1000 females under 17 years.
- Belfast also has the greatest number of self-harm admissions to hospital within the region.
- Belfast has the greatest number of deaths per 100,000 of the population from suicides.
- Belfast has the highest drug related admissions to hospital.

#### 4.1.10 Education, skills and training

Education also has an important role to play in promoting economic well-being, improving social mobility and tackling multiple deprivation. Better education improves access to employment opportunities. It improves the quality of people's lives and leads to broad social benefits to individuals and society. Education raises people's productivity and creativity and promotes entrepreneurship and technological advances. In addition it plays a very crucial role in securing economic and social progress and improving income distribution.

**Table 4: Qualifications of school leavers by 2014 district council of pupil residence<sup>(3)</sup> 2014/2015<sup>(1)</sup>**

District Council	2+ A-levels A*-E <sup>(2)</sup>		5+ GCSEs A*-C <sup>(2)</sup>		5+ GCSEs A*-C <sup>(2)</sup> inc. GCSE English and maths		Total Leavers
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
BELFAST	2105	59.7	2792	79.2	2121	60.2	3526
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	12905	57.7	18133	81.1	14753	66.0	22361

Source; NISRA 2015

#### Notes

1. Excludes special and independent schools
2. Includes equivalent qualifications

The table shows the following key education attainment statistics for Belfast:

- 59.7% of pupils in Belfast received 2 or more A-Levels at grades A\* to E which is 2% higher than the NI average of 57.7%. Within this, the proportion of school leavers achieving three or more A-levels A\* - C or equivalent was 38.2%.
- The proportion of pupils receiving more than 5 GCSE's at grades A\* to C in Belfast is 79.2% which is slightly below the NI average of 81.1%. Pupils in Belfast (and NI respectively) outperform their UK counterparts which averages at 64.9% of pupils receiving grades A\* to C. The situation is reversed when considering the average number of pupils receiving GCSE A\* to C grades in English and Maths in Belfast is 60.2% which almost 6% below the NI average and is 25 percentage points lower than the UK average of (85.7%).
- The proportion of free school meal entitled school leavers achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A\* - C or equivalent including GCSE English and maths increased by 6.4 percentage points from 34.9% in 2013/14 to 41.3% in 2014/15.
- 18% of people of working age still have no formal level of education. This is twice that of the UK average and the highest of all UK regions.
- The proportion of school leavers continuing on to Institutions of Higher Education has remained stable (42.3% in 2014/15). Overall, 95.5% of school leavers were recorded by their school as entering Education, Employment or Training.
- 30% of the work age population have no or low qualifications.

<sup>7</sup> Sub-regional HSCIMS 2015 (Belfast LGD)

#### 4.1.11 Crime

According to NINIS in 2014, there were:

- 35,455 incidences of recorded crime offences in 2014 which is one third (105,072) of recorded crime offences in Northern Ireland for the same period. Crime offences recorded range from violence with injury (including homicide), burglary to public order offences.
- 18,267 anti-social behaviour incidents were recorded in Belfast, 30% of the Northern Ireland total (60,982) and more than three times higher than Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon who recorded the second highest incidents in Northern Ireland.
- Across Northern Ireland, there were 3207 incidences of recorded hate crime (homophobic, racist, and/or sectarian). 46% (1494) occurred in Belfast.
- There is a low level effect (65.55%) of the fear of crime on quality of life which is slightly lower than the Northern Ireland average of 69.55%.

The LDP should enhance the quality of life by encouraging safe and accessible environments.

#### 4.1.12 Levels of Segregation

The legacy of Belfast's troubled past is still felt today and has had major impacts on the physicality of the City from its spatial layout to the design of its buildings as well as its fragmented and duplicated service provision across the city. Almost 20 years after the implementation of 'The Good Friday Agreement', Belfast has seen significant redevelopment, investment and regeneration in the City. However, segregation continues in parts of the city in 2016 with 88 different security barriers and forms of defensive architecture, known as 'Peace Walls', are still located within and between communities.

Research by Queen's University Belfast on changing levels of segregation as indicated by 2011 census states the following; *"Northern Ireland, as a whole, has experienced a fall in residential segregation between 2001 and 2011. It is likely that Belfast has shared in this trend with the rest of Northern Ireland. However, it is likely that the decrease between 2001 and 2011 is a result of the demographic balance of some areas being changed by immigration, by changes in the way in which people describe their religion in the Census, to local differences in births and deaths between Catholics and Protestants, and to genuine mixing in some areas."*

'Making Space for Each Other: Civic Place-making in a Divided Society' (2016) produced by the Planning for Spatial Reconciliation Research Group at Queen's University, Belfast aimed to identify how regeneration and reconciliation can be harnessed by the new approaches to planning under Council's to promote good relations. It states, 'long-standing precepts of good planning and design can play a significant role in embedding reconciliation in the development process. A necessary, though insufficient, approach to redressing the divisions in a deeply contested society lies in the basic principles of good planning: intentional connectivity, search for synergies, coherent design, public access, balanced development that minimised duplication; and avoidance of physical infrastructure that can dissect a city more markedly than 'peace walls'. (pp.14).

The Strategic Planning Policy Statement recognises that the planning process has an important role to play in the delivery of good quality housing that supports the creation of more balanced communities. Balanced communities can contribute positively to the creation and enhancement of shared spaces and vice-versa.

#### 4.1.13 Culture, leisure and recreation

Good quality open space makes our city an attractive and healthier place to live. Open space can perform a multitude of functions, for example well-appointed open spaces can attract investment in cities which have balanced urban development with green infrastructure. The variety in the urban scene can have positive impacts on the landscape as well as providing good places to work, live and visit. These high urban quality spaces can support regeneration, improve quality of life for communities as well as promote health and wellbeing. Open space has a strategic function by

helping to define an area, create a sense of place as well as create linkages between Cities and its rural hinterlands.

The typology of open space ranges from parks and gardens to outdoor sports facilities, play parks, greenways, urban green spaces, community gardens and cemeteries. The value and function of open space is essential for a viable, healthy, greener and liveable city.

Belfast's open space ranges from country parks to woodlands and playing fields to playgrounds, the value and function of open space in Belfast is essential for a viable, healthy, greener and liveable city. The locations of Belfast's open space can be visually examined in Appendix 2: Open Space, Sport and Recreation in Belfast.

From Appendix 2, it is evident there is a lack of open space in the city centre and indeed its surrounding communities. Open space becomes more available as you move from the city centre. Belfast City Centre Regeneration and Investment Strategy was launched in 2015 and sets out the context for developing the City Centre and the aspirations for regeneration and growth of the city core and its surrounding areas. The Strategy recognises the lack of green open space in the city centre and provides potential solutions to soften the harsh concrete and tarmac appearance of the city centre. It states, "the centre is lacking in green space, in tree-lined streets, in the softness that can provide relief in the most densely developed part of a great city".

Through the Belfast City Council £150million Investment Programme and ongoing £105million Leisure Transformation Programme, Belfast City Council have invested substantially in outdoor and indoor recreation in the city. There are 15 Leisure Centres in Belfast and through the commitment of the ambitious Leisure Transformation Programme, the upgrade of leisure provision across key sites in the city aims to improve health outcomes and reduce health inequalities in state of the art and safe facility . Due to the fragmented make up of Belfast, there is duplication of such services which serve our divided communities.

Following a pitch inventory by the Council in 2013 found are 216 grass pitches and 51 artificial pitches in Belfast. These figures include club, university, schools. Community and Council owned pitched. In terms of Children's Play Space Provision, Council manage 105 playgrounds across the city. 2 of these playgrounds are located in 'rural' Belfast.

Belfast operates 42 Parks of which 15 have been awarded Green flag status. Of the 42 parks, 19 are registered of Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Special Historic Interest has been established to identify sites within Northern Ireland, which can be considered of exceptional importance. The identification of sites is based upon a clear set of criteria and on an appreciation of the character of Ulster's gardens and designed landscapes with a further 4 supplementary sites. Orienteering is available at all Council parks and Eco trails and outdoor gyms can be found are various sites.

There are 11 designated community greenways in the Belfast Metropolitan Area and are shown in Appendix 2:

1. BT 147/01 Carr's Glen/Waterworks
2. BT 147/02 Forth River/Glencairn/Ligoniel Route
3. BT 147/03 Shore Road/Belfast Hills
4. BT 147/04 Lagan Valley Regional Park/Bog Meadow/Whiterock Route
5. BT 147/05 Ballymurphy Route
6. BT 147/06 Comber Greenway (Belfast)
7. BT 147/07 Odyssey/Tullycarnet Park/Ormeau Park
8. BT 147/08 Odyssey/Stormont
9. BT 147/09 North Belfast/South Belfast/Lagan Valley Regional Park
10. MCH 41/01 Annadale/Lagan Valley Regional Park
11. ML 23/01 Lady Dixon/Belfast Hills

Following Local Government Review, parts of the following 6 designated community greenways also falls within the Belfast City Council area:

- HD18 Holywood
- MCH 41/02 Annadale/Castlereagh Escarpment
- MCH 41/03 Castlereagh Escarpment/ Lagan Valley Regional Park
- MCH 41/04 Castlereagh Escarpment/ Lagan Valley Regional Park at Belvoir
- MCH 41/06 Comber Greenway (Castlereagh)
- ML 23/02 Lagan Valley Regional Park to Colin Valley Golf Course

The Department of Infrastructure (DfI) are drawing up a strategic plan for Greenways with the aim of developing an integrated system of greenways for the benefit for future generations. A strategic approach to an integrated system links in to the Council's Corporate Plan, Belfast Agenda and indeed the LDP. Community Greenways may also act as a cycle network, allowing cyclists to have a safe journey with less noise and air pollution. Whilst river corridors and disused railway lines can also provide a haven for wildlife, Community Greenways may also act as corridors linking areas of open space in urban areas to the countryside.

Alongside the recreational value of greenways, a green and blue infrastructure network can build resilience and mitigate flood risk to establish a natural water cycle. This is achieved by combining water management and protecting the ecological values of the urban landscape, while providing adaptive measures to deal with flood events. This approach to water and green space management, integrates urban drainage into a coherent green and blue connected network. The Connswater Greenway is an example of a blue and green infrastructure scheme that incorporated flood alleviation measures with outdoor recreational space. The LDP facilitated by an open space strategy can seek ways to develop a more integrated corridor and innovative uses of greenways within the Belfast area.

Belfast has many community gardens, where local residents can grow vegetables, fruit, and flowers, meet their neighbours and learn about the environment. Such spaces can offer an environmental haven in an urban area, shared spaces as well as support the Council social agendas of health and well-being and creating shared and greener spaces. There are around 20 formal community gardens in Belfast and 12 allotment locations.

The Belfast Hills provides an array of outdoor recreational facilities alongside Colin Glen Forest Park and Cavehill Country Park. Other types of countryside recreation include Belvoir Forest Park, Community Woodlands at Knockmount Gardens, Ligoniel Wood, Old Throne Wood and Mill Dam Wood.

Lagan Valley Regional Park covers 2116ha and stretches along the Lagan from Belfast to Lisburn. As an AONB, its characteristic features include riverbank scenery, meadows and woodland and is also rich in biodiversity.

There are 18 libraries in Belfast, 12 of which are located within catchment areas of substantial levels of social deprivation. Belfast Central library has potential to become a world class modern regional library and has a role to play in the economic, cultural, social and educational development of the Inner North Quarter of the City Centre.

## 4.2 ECONOMIC BASELINE

### 4.2.1 Employment

Belfast accounts for 18% of the total Northern Ireland population. The 2014 Labour Force Survey profiled the labour market structure for Belfast:

Table 5: Labour Market Structure (16-64 Population)

(%)	Economically Inactive (%)		Economically Active (%)		Employment (%)	
Belfast	70,000	(31%)	156,000	(69%)	145,000	(64%)
NI	320,000	(28%)	844,000	(72%)	789,000	(68%)

Source: Belfast Regional Briefing (2016) Invest Northern Ireland

The table above shows 31% of Belfast's working age population are economically inactive who are not looking for work or not available for work. Notably over half of this cohort is claiming out of work or 'other' benefits. 146,000 people are in paid employment of which 75% are engaged in full time work. 14,000 (9%) of the working age population are self-employed. This is significantly lower than the 14.7% figure for Northern Ireland.

According to NISRA in 2014, 13,866 people claimed unemployment-related benefits (Job Seekers Allowance), which accounts for 25% of all claimants in Northern Ireland (54,101). These figures are broken down by age band below:

Table 6: Claimant Count by Age Band and Duration (16-64 Population)

	Number		Annual Change	18-24		25-49		50+		Over 6 months		Over Year	
Belfast	13,866	6%	-12%	3,385	25%	7,750	57%	2,465	18%	7,805	57%	5,050	37%
NI	54,101	5%	-14%	13,270	25%	29,345	55%	10,425	20%	29,385	55%	18,135	34%

Source: Belfast Regional Briefing (2016) Invest Northern Ireland

The age bracket 25-49 years occupies 57% of all claimants which is slightly higher than the NI average. Youth unemployment accounts for 25% of all claimants, similar to the NI figures. 37% of the total claimants can be described as long term unemployed which is 3% higher than the NI average of 34%.

### 4.2.2 Skills and employability issues:

According Centre for Local Economic Strategies 'Employability and Skills Framework for Belfast', skills and employability issues are a continuing concern for Belfast employers. In 2013 a third of employers had difficulty recruiting, half of those due to lack of skills. Skills shortages are more acute in certain sectors and roles, notably skilled trades and also in professional, associate professional, caring and leisure, and elementary roles<sup>8</sup>.

### 4.2.3 Qualifications of the resident population

Just over a third of working age people in Belfast has above NVQ Level 4 qualification which is 4 percentage points higher than the regional average of 30%. Table 7 is derived from the Labour Force Survey measures qualifications ranging from none to NVQ L4 (degree level and above) in the working age population 16-64 years.

<sup>8</sup> Centre for Local Economic Strategies 'Employability and Skills Framework for Belfast' May 2015

Table 7: Qualification Levels (16-64 Population) 2014

	No Qualifications		Below NVQ L4		Above NVQ L4		All
Belfast	43,000	(19%)	103,000	(46%)	76,000	(34%)	<b>222,000</b>
NI	199,000	(17%)	606,000	(53%)	339,000	(30%)	<b>1,144,000</b>

Source: Belfast Regional Briefing (2016) Invest Northern Ireland

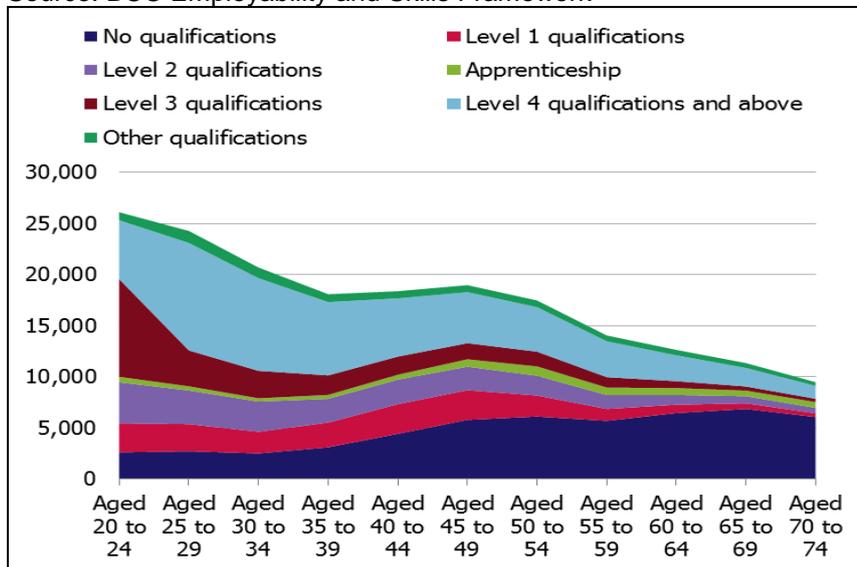
Based on the new boundaries post LGR, the 2011 Census illustrated that almost a third of the adult population had no qualifications (30.4% compared to 23.2% in the UK). Of this group with no qualifications, those aged 16-44 have just a 36% employment rate

However it is also important to consider that post LGR, there will be an increased challenge for Belfast with more residents who have either no skills, or are low skilled.

The higher qualification level relates strongly to people's age. Figure 9 shows the population of Belfast by age and qualification. It highlights that the proportion of people with qualifications in the younger age groups are considerably larger than in older age groups, with the pattern of qualifications changing significantly. The proportion of residents without qualifications was 64% for those aged 70-74 and 51% for those aged 60-64. This is just 10% for those aged 20-24. Just 20% of the 60-64 cohort hold Level 4 or above qualifications compared with higher proportions for other age groups – as high as 44% for those aged 30-34. As a result, the trend in future is likely to be a more skilled resident population, as a less skilled older workforce is gradually replaced by younger people possessing more, and higher level qualifications.

Figure 9: Highest qualification held by age group, Census 2011<sup>9</sup>

Source: BCC Employability and Skills Framework



### Business Sectors in Belfast

According to Invest NI's Belfast Regional Briefing in January 2016, there were 9,005<sup>10</sup> VAT and/or PAYE registered businesses operating in Belfast which accounts for 13% of all Northern Ireland businesses.

<sup>9</sup> Employability and Skills Framework for Belfast: Final Strategy and Action Plan 2015 Belfast City Council

<sup>10</sup> Statistics taken from NISRA (2014) VAT and/or PAYE Registered Businesses Operating in NI

Table 9: Business Sectors in Belfast

	Agriculture		Production including Manufacturing		Construction		Distribution Services †		Other Services ‡		All	Per Head
Belfast*	40	0.4%	425	5%	840	9%	1,850	21%	5,855	65%	<b>9,005</b>	<b>0.027</b>
NI	16,955	25%	4,310	6%	9,170	14%	14,045	21%	23,220	34%	<b>67,710</b>	<b>0.037</b>

\*Sector sub-totals may not sum to totals due to rounding.

†Distribution Services includes Motor Trades, Wholesale, Retail, Transport & Storage.

‡Other Services includes Health, Education, Entertainment, Tourism & Finance

Source: Belfast Regional Briefing (2016) Invest Northern Ireland/NISRA 2014

Agriculture represents 0.4% of businesses in Belfast, 24.6% lower than the Northern Ireland average. Rural areas i.e. land outside the settlement limits account for 30% of Belfast's land. The make-up of the land includes the Belfast Hills and a small number of farm holdings. The NISRA 2015 Farm Census figures estimate there are 28 farms in Belfast, 21 of which can be described as 'very small', 3 small farms and 4 medium to large farms. Agriculture in Belfast employs 126 people either on a full and/or part time basis. Within this figure there are 23 full time farmers employing 66 full time workers.

'Other' services account for the largest employment sector in Belfast which is 14% higher than the NI average of 62%. Other services include most public services such as healthcare, education, entertainment as well as tourism and finance. The table below shows a comparison between private and public sector employment:

Table 10: Public/Private Sector Employment

	Private		Public		All
Belfast	138,265	(66%)	72,159	(34%)	<b>210,424</b>
NI	478,536	(69%)	212,965	(31%)	<b>691,501</b>

Source: Belfast Regional Briefing (2016) Invest Northern Ireland

Table 10 shows over a third of the working age population work in Belfast is employed in the public sector which comparatively is higher (3%) than the NI average.

#### 4.2.4 Self-employment

Belfast's performance in this area lags behind the Northern Ireland average. According to the 2011 Census there were over 13,000 self-employed people in Belfast, a total of 9.3% of the working age population. But this is significantly lower than the 14.7% figure for Northern Ireland.

#### 4.2.5 Earnings

The Department of Economy in November 2015 published its latest Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)<sup>11</sup>. The key points from ASHE 2015 show that:

- In April 2015 median gross weekly earnings for full-time employees were £485, up 5.4% from £460 in 2014. This represents the largest annual percentage increase in earnings since 2004 and the first increase in inflation adjusted earnings since 2009.
- In the UK, median gross weekly earnings for full-time employees were £528, an increase of 1.8% since 2014 (£518). At 92%, the ratio of NI/UK full-time weekly earnings is the highest since the ASHE time series began in 1997.

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/articles/annual-survey-hours-and-earnings>

- The increase in median gross weekly earnings was more marked in the private than in the public sector. The full-time median gross weekly earnings in the private sector increased by 6.7% to £429, compared to a 1.6% increase in the public sector, to £577. This is the largest annual increase in private sector earnings since 2006. However, NI private sector full-time weekly earnings were 86% of those in the UK.
- Those in the lowest 25% of the full-time weekly earnings distribution experienced a larger increase (6.4%) than those in the highest 25% (2.2%).

#### **4.2.6 Employment outlook**

The change in employment between 2009 and 2013 was small at 1.2%, although this still compares favourably with the fall in Northern Ireland of -0.7%, illustrating resilience within the Belfast economy<sup>12</sup>. Nearly a third of jobs (29%) in Northern Ireland are located in Belfast. The city, like many other former industrialised regions, has undergone economic restructuring, with a shift from manufacturing employment towards services and public sector employment. However, the reliance upon the public sector is high in Belfast, as it represents 34% of total jobs.

#### **4.2.7 Reliance on skilled commuters**

Because the increase in supply of higher skilled residents will not match demand, this will inevitably lead to an increase in net commuters with level 4 qualifications or above over the forecast period. Belfast is not producing enough of its own graduates with required skills sets to reduce commuting, and without action, it is difficult to perceive this trend changing in either the medium or long term. Belfast travel to work area covers 2690sqm comprising 81,094 commuters representing 58% workplace population compared to Northern Ireland average of 44%. It is forecasted commuting for those who possess level 3 and 4 qualifications will increase by 38% and 43% respectively by 2025.

#### **4.2.8 Foreign Direct Investment**

Belfast has become the second most attractive city in the UK outside London for foreign direct investment and has been named as one of the top 10 small and mid-sized cities in the world and the top small business friendly city in Europe 2016 for the second year. 60% of all FDI to NI is in Belfast. (DETI Analytical Services Unit Research Agenda 2015/16). Total inward investment from 2010-2011 to 2014-2015 totalled £981.79m within Belfast the majority originating from Great Britain and the United States.

Invest NI advise that almost 60% of enquires for office space were from FDI businesses. The Harbour Commission have completed construction of Grade A office accommodation at City Quays occupied by a global law firm and has further planning permission for a second Grade A office block adjacent to be completed mid 2016 to be occupied by an American technology company and also seek to develop commercial space at the Titanic Quarter and Sydenham Business Park. Grade A office accommodation was also completed at Weavers Court, Linfield Road and Forthriver Industrial Estate but there is still not choice of Grade A office accommodation comparable to the UK.

The devolution of Corporation Tax enabling Northern Ireland to set its own rates will encourage domestic business to invest and increase foreign direct investment by reducing the rate to 12.5% from 21% in line with the ROI rate and the Act which was given Assent in March 2015 and the power handed to the Executive in April 2018. Whilst it is estimated that the tax changes could create 2000 jobs in the local area, a sustained drive on skills levels would be required to ensure that Belfast has the appropriate skill sets in place to match the demand for jobs that a reduction in Corporation Tax would bring.

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<sup>12</sup> Census of Employment 2013

#### **4.2.9 Key employment areas**

Whilst the evidence is applicable throughout the whole area the key areas for employment use are Belfast City Centre; Harbour and Giant's Park.

##### **Belfast Harbour**

Belfast Harbour is Northern Ireland's principal maritime gateway and logistics hub, serving the Northern Ireland economy and increasingly that of the Republic of Ireland. Around 70% of Northern Ireland's and 20% of the entire island's seaborne trade is handled at the Harbour each year<sup>13</sup>.

Major regeneration projects for the Belfast Harbour Estate include City Quays, Titanic Quarter, Clarendon and Sydenham Business Park. The Belfast Harbour Estate is a key employment area for Belfast with over 23,000 people employed across a range of business sectors from shipping and logistics to creative industries. The Belfast's Harbour turnover grew in 2015 by 3.4% to £54.3m.

The Harbour is a major economic enabler supporting 31% of NI's GDP and 27% of its employment within 700 companies and trade is expected to grow by 68% by 2030 and commissioner's plans indicate requirement for 82 additional acres. Offices, a hotel and multi-storey car parking has been recently constructed on Harbour lands, the NI Science Park is expanding and the film industry is utilising buildings within harbour lands. The harbour lands are key locations handling liquid bulk products, dry bulk sector commodities, aggregates of coal and scrap, break bulk products and supporting exports of feedstuffs such as milk powder and beef and poultry products supporting the agricultural sectors. The Port comprises logistics warehousing and container terminals with primary routes to Antwerp and Rotterdam. The Port is freight and passenger route to Liverpool, Loch Ryan and Heysham accommodating 357,000 freight vehicles, 272,000 cars and 1.24 million passengers in 2011 and a Marina that has welcomed the Tall Ships.

##### **Belfast City Centre**

The City Centre includes some of the city's most prominent civic and historic buildings, primary pedestrian routes, gateways and accessibility nodes, orbital boulevard, River Lagan and waterfront, former industrial and port lands, areas of cultural and heritage, entertainment areas, areas of housing. The city centre is bound by the inner ring road, orbital boulevard and the east bank of the River Lagan between the Albert and Queen Elizabeth II Bridges.

Belfast City Centre is the primary office location in NI and the first choice for major office developments. A significant residential population is highly important for the successful functioning of the City Centre in relation to complementary services such as retailing, supply chains, leisure, employment, and growing the evening economy and the relocation of the University of Ulster campus will act as a catalyst for development in the northern area of the city. It is estimated that 15,000 students will be attracted to the new campus with an estimated expenditure of £94 million p.a.

Almost 200,000 employee jobs in Belfast comprise 29% of the total jobs across Northern Ireland, a figure which highlights the economic importance of the city centre to the wider region. Typically for a regional capital, there is a significant association with public administration. Other notable sectors which are concentrated in Belfast City Centre include: administrative and support services; education, financial and insurance activities; health, information and communication; and professional, scientific and technical activities. The creative industries is one of Belfast's fastest growing sectors with over 1,000 creative businesses based in the city, employing over 17,000 people. When considering the combined productivity across these sectors, it is apparent Belfast has experienced growth in Gross Value Added (GVA) per head in the last decade.

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<sup>13</sup> <https://www.belfast-harbour.co.uk/port>

In terms of sector specific GVA growth, Belfast has been most pronounced in financial and insurance services and information and communications, both of which have seen GVA growth of over 100% since 2000. Part of the growth in these sectors is linked to Belfast's success in attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Belfast sits 4th out of 28 UK cities based on number of projects and 3rd out of 28 based on number of jobs created between 2009 and 2011.

There is significant interest in planning applications and policy relating to student accommodation given the relocation of Ulster University into the Centre from its present Jordanstown Campus which will increase the residential student population living within the North of the City Centre.

Belfast has a catchment area of 602,000 people which places Belfast 13th out of 22 major cities with a comparable catchment to Nottingham and Edinburgh. The challenge remains in ensuring this catchment population chooses Belfast as its retail destination.

Belfast ranks as the UK's 16<sup>th</sup> city centre retail venue based on Venuescore, a proprietary ranking system for the UK shopping venues based on the scale and profile of multiple retailers trading there<sup>14</sup>.

During the first half of the 2000's, retailer sales productivity performance in Belfast was consistently above the average for Major City locations. With the opening of Victoria Square, Belfast's status in the UK retail hierarchy peaked at 14.

As of September 2015 there were 4,508 properties rated as shops in Belfast LGD based on the LGD 2014 wards<sup>15</sup>. Vacancy rates in Belfast City Centre exceed the UK averages. Belfast City Council conducted a Vacancy Report in 2016 which recorded a vacancy rate of 18% which is almost 3 times higher than the vacancy rate in Bristol (6.8%) and double that of Glasgow (9.9%). Reasons that have been cited for this include retailers falling into administration and retailers being more selective and requiring less space. Business rates in prime locations can also be a concern to existing occupiers, a situation which will only serve to further increase vacancy rates in the future. Vacancy is however concentrated, rather than dispersed and could potentially be tackled on a coordinated basis.

City Centre living in Belfast has not reached comparable levels with other UK cities 9,458 persons are estimated to live in the City Centre<sup>16</sup>. According to LPS pointer, there are 5678 domestic properties within the city centre.

### **Giant's Park**

At 340 acres, the North Foreshore of Belfast Lough is the largest development site in the city. Known as Giant's Park, this area offers huge potential to deliver physical, economic and social benefits for citizens as part of the Council's City Centre Regeneration and Investment Strategy.

This former landfill facility, owned by Belfast City Council, is a sustainable asset which has the potential to attract investors and create jobs and other opportunities for the city.

Construction is underway to create Northern Ireland's first Cleantech Hub on 30 acres of Giant's Park. This £9.5 million development will create an innovative business cluster at the southern portion of the site, creating up to 400 jobs and bringing in £105 million of investment for the city.

The hub is aimed at companies working in renewable energy, solar power, recycling and other environmental technologies, who are keen to invest in Belfast and take advantage of our strong skills base, accessible location and growing clean-tech sector.

<sup>14</sup> Compiled by Javelin Group

<sup>15</sup> LPS Rating information 30th September 2015

<sup>16</sup> NISRA's Census Small Areas – Population Totals (2001-2014)

Key infrastructural work has been completed including the creation of 1,734 metres of roads needed to improve access and set up key services at the hub.

In February 2016, Belfast City Council's planning committee approved a £14m film studio complex in Giant's Park.

#### **4.2.10 Tourism**

Belfast is an important European city. In the 17th century Belfast grew rapidly and successfully as a port. It continued to grow in size and status throughout the 18th century based upon trade, the development of sea-routes and the 'facilitation' of industry. Belfast took raw materials from elsewhere and converted them into products creating high added value.

The 19th century witnessed the development of its linen industry, earning Belfast the reputation of being 'Linenopolis'. This success was based upon innovation and invention in financial models and exchange of ideas as much as it was about the invention of production techniques.

It was soon to become a manufacturing powerhouse; a centre of global significance in linen, shipbuilding and rope making. Harland and Wolff Shipyard soon becomes one of the biggest ship builders in the world constructing over 70 ships including the Titanic. The shipyards cranes, known locally as Samson and Goliath, are of Krupp Ardel design, have become synonymous to Belfast's story.

A city whose prosperity, pride and international status were reflected in its great architectural statements such as City Hall and Queen's University, as well as its financial, philanthropic, cultural and social institutions. At the turn of the twentieth century Belfast was a small town but had the physical and psychological characteristics of an ambitious, confident, much larger maritime city. This is a characteristic that prevails today and needs to be further nurtured.

Belfast's heritage and maritime assets has become an important tourism asset making a viable contribution to the economy locally and indeed to Northern Ireland. Key assets such as Lagan Valley Regional Park, City Hall, Crumlin Road Gaol and the Ulster Museum (to name just a few) are examples of Belfast's diverse heritage. Belfast is unquestionably a maritime city with recent attractions such as Titanic Belfast fast becoming a 'must see' attraction. Notably, Titanic Belfast was awarded the 'World's Leading Tourism Attraction'<sup>17</sup>, in 2016. 2017 will see the opening of a new attraction, HMS Caroline which is undergoing extensive restoration and will add to the visitor experience in Belfast's Titanic Quarter. It will provide tourists with state of the art special effects interactive exhibits to investigate the events leading up to the Battle of Jutland.

The Council's Belfast Integrated Tourism Strategy 2015-20 identifies Culture and Heritage, amongst others, as one of the strengths of tourism in Belfast and suggests opportunities to further explore and expand the offer and delve further on maritime heritage.

According to NISRA, Lagan Valley Regional Park was the top tourist attraction in both Belfast and Northern Ireland attracting 1.285m visitors. Titanic Belfast is Belfast's second most popular attraction (5th in Northern Ireland) drawing in over 600,000 visitors and the Ulster Museum 464,000 visitors (7th in Northern Ireland.)<sup>18</sup>

Belfast tourism has displayed impressive growth, quadrupling visitor trips and tourism spend between 2000-2013 to become a significant destination generating 43,000 jobs contributing to

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<sup>17</sup> <http://titanicbelfast.com/Blog/December-2016/Titanic-Belfast-named-King-of-the-World/>

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/publications/local-government-district-tourism-statistics-publications>

5.2% of the economy in 2013. Belfast LGD attracts the largest number of overnight trips and the highest proportion of overnight business trips of all the LGDs in Northern Ireland.

Whilst there have been a number of recent hotel developments around St Anne's Square and the Cathedral Quarter, demand for accommodation remains high as the international profile of the City continues to rise. Belfast is estimated to be in need of 1000 hotel rooms between 2015 – 2020. Recent figures show that nine hotel transactions in 2015 have totalled almost £70 million, and there are plans to add around 1,200 new bedrooms to Belfast's hotel portfolio.<sup>19</sup>

Belfast has become a significant tourist destination attracting 9.5 million visitors and contributing £430 million to the economy in 2013 and supporting 17,319 tourism jobs across the Council area. The unique natural heritage of the Lough, Lagan Valley Regional Park and Belfast Hills are significant environmental assets and its cultural resources give it enormous potential to drive the tourism economy and provide employment.

The City is a major gateway through the sea, the airports, road and rail network to the wider region and UK facilitating visitors and tourists.

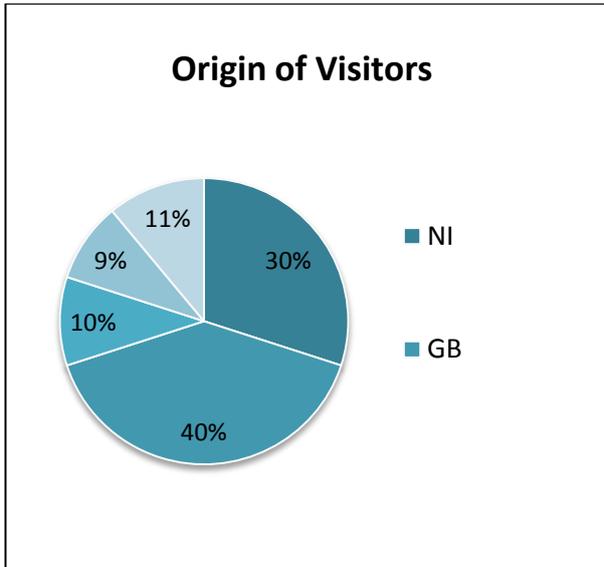
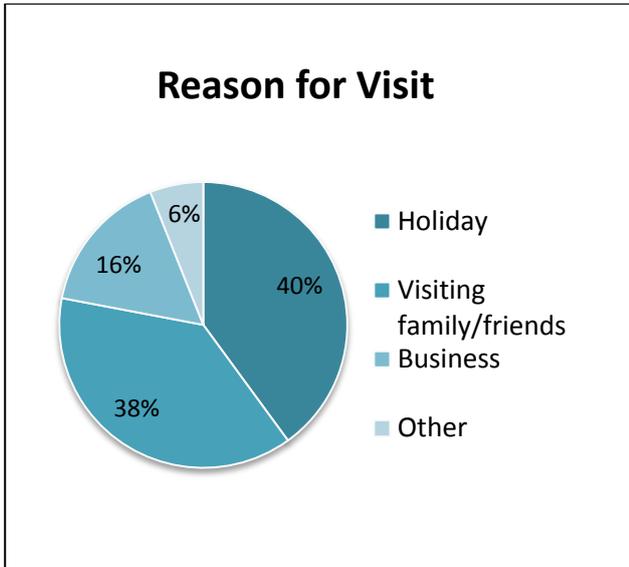
Major growth markets include business trips furthered by new conference facilities, short break leisure and cruise tourism. Belfast Tourism Strategy aims to strengthen the hospitality and service sectors and develop new tourism attractions to ensure the City has the capacity to compete and highlights the importance of marketing and reputation.

In 2014, 63 cruise ships with 115,650 persons docked in Belfast. Two new air carriers have been introduced this year with connections to Poland and Brussels. The draft Tourism Strategy and Action Plan outlined a target to support 10,000 extra jobs by 2020 and there is an aim to double revenue to £870 million by 2020<sup>20</sup>

In 2014 the average length of stay was 3 nights and average spend per trip was £212. The greatest majority of visitors were from Great Britain (40%), 30% of Northern Ireland, 11% from Republic of Ireland, 10% of mainland Europe and 9% from Northern America. The main reason for visiting Belfast was for holiday and visiting friends and relatives followed by business trips. Belfast LGD has the highest proportion of overnight business trips, overnight trips and highest proportion of European overnight trips of all the LGD's. In 2014 there were 1,166,224 overnight trips, an increase of 4% from previous year (excluding daytrips) – see figures 10 and 11.

<sup>19</sup> NI Update 2015 - Rejuvenating Belfast 4th Quarter 2015 [www.lisney.com](http://www.lisney.com)

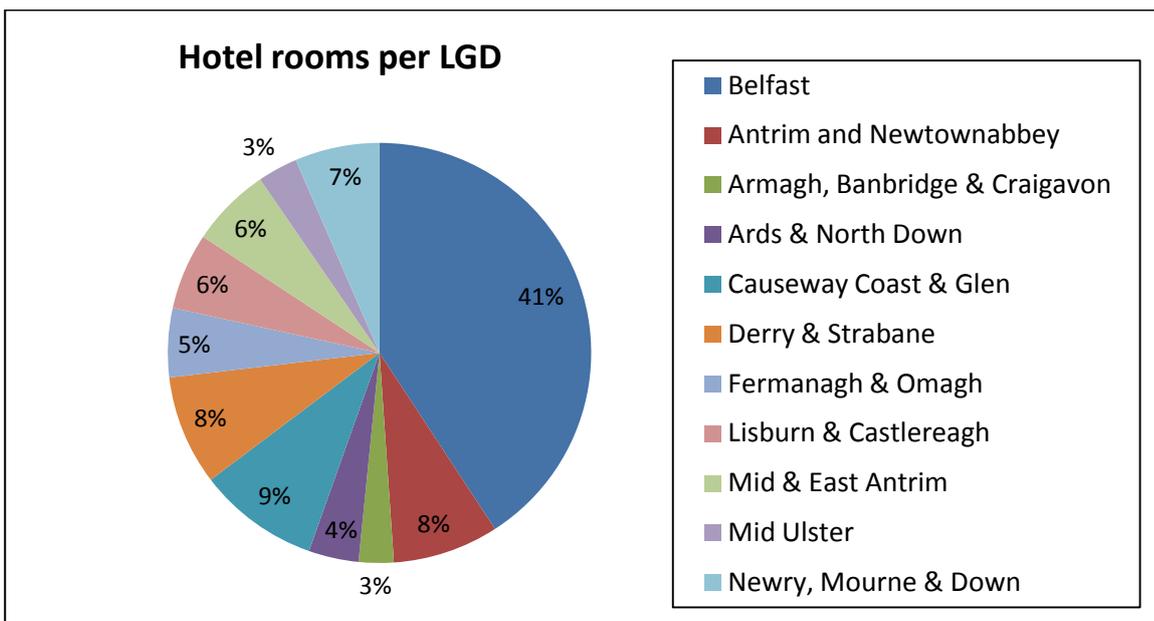
<sup>20</sup> Belfast Integrated Tourism Strategy 2015 – 2020, Belfast City Council



**Figure 10: Reason for Visit to Belfast**

**Figure 11: Origin of Visitors to Belfast**

Belfast has 29 hotels with 3,182 rooms available as of July 2015 which represents 41% of total rooms within Northern Ireland in comparison with Causeway Coast and Glens the second highest with 20 hotels within 723 rooms representing 9% of the total within Northern Ireland. Belfast also had 260 rooms within guesthouses/guest accommodation/bed and breakfast representing 9% of the total within NI as of July 2015 and in comparison to the North East which has 883 rooms or 30% of total rooms. General trends are that stock of these tourist facilities are decreasing. There are also eight hostels within Belfast LGD to include the International Youth Hostel on Donegal Road in the City core and four campuses which also offer tourist accommodation (RHM Commercial/ASM). Belfast LGD recorded the highest hotel room (79%) and bed space (61%) occupancy rates (NISRA Jan-July 2015). Hotels within the £60+ price category enjoyed the greatest increase in bed-space occupancy between January to July 2015. The average room rate was £73.27 in Belfast compared to £99.99 in Edinburgh.



**Figure 12: Hotel Rooms per LGD**

There has been an influx of hotel developments since BMAP for example around St Anne's Square and the Cathedral Quarter and pending planning applications to the south centre. In Belfast LGD there is one 5\* hotel 'The Merchant' and eleven 4\* hotels (Visit Belfast) and a projected need of 1000 – 1500 more hotel rooms between 2015 – 2020 graded as 4 or 5 star quality (Belfast Regeneration and Investment Strategy). Belfast Windsor House, the former Harland and Wolf Headquarters Building and Drawing Offices on Queens Road and a site on Donegal Road have all recently been granted planning permission for hotels and there are pending applications within Linenhall Street, Victoria Street, Franklin Street and Corporation Street. Whilst it is estimated that there are 1,184 rooms in future supply these recent approvals are all indigenous brands unlikely to develop again in foreseeable future and there is call for further international brands (ASM Chartered Accountants Hotel Sector Market Analysis). Higher classified establishments achieve the highest levels of business.

The plan will need to consider how to promote accessibility whilst protecting the City's cultural, man-made and natural assets.

#### 4.2.11 Transport

Transportation systems in Belfast include a comprehensive road network that is served by Northern Ireland's three motorways, M1, M2 (fed by M22) and M3 which run south, north and east of the city respectively. The George Best City Airport is also located within Belfast's boundary along with rail and bus networks. The Port of Belfast is the busiest ferry port on the island of Ireland<sup>21</sup>. The Westlink, a dual carriageway through pass skirting the western edge of the city connects all three motorways.

The Westlink, M2 and M3 motorways, which are key sections of the Strategic Road Network, are presently connected through a complex arrangement of traffic signals at York Street. This bottleneck presently causes significant congestion and delays for traffic travelling between Westlink and the M2 and M3 motorways at peak times. The junction will come under increased pressure to deal with traffic in the future. In preparation for this, Transport NI has developed proposals to provide a grade-separated junction at York Street that would provide direct links between Westlink and the M2 and M3 motorways and greatly improve access between these roads. The York Street Interchange Public Enquiry took place in November 2015 with the Commissioner publishing the findings in Spring 2016. However, there is a need for careful design to reduce the visual impact of the interchange and enhance connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists. Investment is needed in the design of the interchange proposal with the aim of improving development and regeneration potential and non- motorised movement could have significant future benefits.

There will be five surplus land parcels resulting from the proposed scheme post construction which can be used for development. The regeneration and development potential of these sites should be addressed through the LDP process. The project is dependent on funding and has been subject to competing infrastructural demands in the region.

Belfast is a city that has historically been dependent on the private car and the streetscape has evolved to cater to these demands, resulting in road infrastructure that is over sized, over complicated and a barrier to non-motorised accessibility. However, in the recent regional and local policy and initiatives there has been a move towards a more balanced approach to pedestrians, public transport and the private car. The recent 'Belfast On The Move' initiative sought to reorganise traffic management within Belfast City Centre to facilitate the reduction in general traffic levels and encourage walking, cycling and public transport.

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<sup>21</sup> Port of Belfast

According to a DRD/NISRA (now DfI) Travel Survey for Northern Ireland (TSNI) carried out in NI between 2012-2014, car travel made up just over four fifths (82%) of the total distance travelled, public transport (Ulsterbus, Metro, Other Bus, Northern Ireland Railways and Black Taxi) accounted for 9% of total distance travelled, walking 3% and only 1% of journeys per adult per year were by bicycle. In this period, 60% of households in Belfast had access to at least 1 car, with 20% having access to 2 or more cars.

In response to the Regional Transport Strategy 2012, the public transport network was transformed into Belfast Metro which operates 12 quality bus corridors and a number of additional routes. It also operates 5 bus stations, all situated in Belfast. On some routes the buses extend beyond Belfast into neighbouring towns, notably Newtownabbey and Dundonald as well as outlying areas such as Poleglass, Twinbrook and Lagmore.

There are 4 railway stations located in Belfast City Centre, Central Station, Great Victoria Street, City Hospital and Botanic. Central Station is the main terminus of the cross border Enterprise service to Dublin's Connolly Station which runs every two hours. Central Station also operates with other routes in Northern Ireland including Derry, Bangor, Portadown and Larne.

DRD (now DfI) were also previously responsible for 367 public car parks, however off street parking, has from the 1st April 2015, become a Local Government responsibility. It is important to acknowledge that while Belfast City Council is now responsible for off street parking it has no authority over the road network within the Council area. The new Local Development Plan may indicate a desire to see improvements to the existing transport network within Belfast but the Council will be limited in what it can achieve as it is DfI who have the authority and control the mechanisms for implementing such changes.

As Belfast continues to grow and modernise, continued developments and major enhancements to our transport infrastructure are still required. The need to integrate transportation and land use to maximise development around quality sustainable transport networks is an essential element of the local development plan.

The responsibility for transport policies and initiatives lies with the Department for Infrastructure (DfI) and during the plan process the Council will be required to work closely with the DfI to incorporate transport policy and initiatives into the plan. The LDP will need to be consistent with the objectives of the Regional Development Strategy and relevant Transport Plans<sup>22</sup>. Regional guidance outlines the need to deliver a balanced approach to transport infrastructure, support the growth of the economy, enhance quality of life for all, and reduce the environmental impact of transport.

Key headline findings from the Travel Survey for Northern Ireland are as follows:

- 30% of the total employment in Northern Ireland is based in Belfast and it is the main destination for commuters.
- Car travel made up over four fifths (82%) of the total distance travelled<sup>23</sup>.
- Public transport (Ulsterbus, Metro, Other Bus, Northern Ireland Railways and Black Taxi) accounted for 9% of total distance travelled<sup>10</sup>.
- Walking accounted for 3% and bicycle journeys 1% of total distance travelled<sup>10</sup>.
- 40% of households in Belfast do not have access to a private vehicle.
- There are four Air Quality Management Areas in Belfast, in places where the air has been affected by pollution, principally nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) from road transport.

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<sup>22</sup> Belfast Metropolitan Transport Plan, Regional Strategic Transport Network Transport Plan 2015, Regional Transportation Strategy

<sup>23</sup> DRD/NISRA Travel Survey for Northern Ireland (TSNI) 2012-2014

#### 4.2.12 Digital Infrastructure

Northern Ireland's communications infrastructure is renowned as state-of-the-art. It enjoys international connectivity at a very competitive cost. The region also has a strong record of staying at the forefront of communications technology. It became the first region in Europe to achieve 100 per cent broadband coverage and one of the first to operate and experience high speed, next generation services with a new 40-gigabyte per second transatlantic and terrestrial telecommunications link between Northern Ireland, North America and Europe. This is providing secure, reliable service and delivering prices up to 20 per cent below market rates in London, Dublin, Manchester and Glasgow<sup>24</sup>.

The region provides a fully digital, fully fibre optic communications network. Northern Ireland benefits from its own Internet backbone exchange, and telecoms costs are among the lowest in Europe. Investors have access to a truly leading-edge telecoms infrastructure and a burgeoning telecoms sector. The region's compact size also makes it an ideal test-bed for new communications technology<sup>13</sup>

Northern Ireland's telecoms industry is a highly deregulated and competitive market with over 70 operators. Deregulation means better service and lower costs<sup>13</sup>. It is widely accepted that access to high quality digital communications and technology platforms can significantly enhance economies, encourage investment, develop services and improve overall quality of life for people in the coming years.

#### 4.2.13 Direct fibre connectivity

Direct fibre connectivity in Belfast can be provided by six primary fixed infrastructure providers as shown in table 10. An introduction to each of these providers is presented below

Provider	Description
BT	UK's fixed incumbent operator with extensive network throughout NI and submarine connectivity to England and diverse connectivity to Scotland. Serves both residential and non-residential customers.
eir Business NI	The incumbent operator in the Republic of Ireland with limited network in Northern Ireland. Serves only non-residential customers.
Hibernia	Directly connects Northern Ireland and the island of Ireland to North America and Europe with low latency connectivity on this traditionally congested route. Serves both only non-residential customers.
Tibus	A local operator based in Belfast with limited fibre network of its own. Serves only non-residential customers.
Virgin Media	Virgin is the UK's main cable operator, which through a succession of mergers and acquisitions has gained 99.6% of the UK cable sector at 3Q 2013. In February 2013 it was acquired by the pan-European cable operator Liberty Global. As well as a 20% market share of fixed broadband, Virgin has a substantial pay-TV business (with 3.75 million customers as of 3Q 2013) and is the UK's largest MVNO, with 3.03 million subscribers (3Q 2013), using EE's network infrastructure. Serves both residential and non-residential customers.
Vodafone	It has a very limited fixed-line business, but in 2009 launched Vodafone One Net – a converged fixed-mobile service targeted towards small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Serves both residential and non-residential customers.

Table 10: Fixed service providers in Belfast [Source: Analysis Mason, 2014]

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.investni.com/invest-in-northern-ireland/why-northern-ireland/advanced-infrastructure.html>

Currently there are 8 Ethernet nodes in Belfast that means there is nowhere in Belfast that cannot connect with a dedicated Ethernet service up to speeds of 10Gbps.

The Digital Agenda for Europe (DAE) aims to help Europe's citizens and businesses to get the most out of digital technologies. The DAE targets broadband speeds of 30Mbps or above (aka Superfast or Next Generation Access) for all European Union citizens, with half of households subscribing to connections of 100Mbps or higher (Ultrafast) by 2020.

The UK Government has stated its commitment "to continue to invest in broadband that will result in extending superfast broadband to 95% of premises by 2017 and to explore with the industry how to expand coverage further using more innovative fixed, wireless and mobile broadband solutions to reach at least 99% of premises across the UK by 2018".

It also recognises the need to plan ahead to make sure that our digital communications infrastructure meets the needs of users in the UK and maintains a competitive edge to retain and attract business.

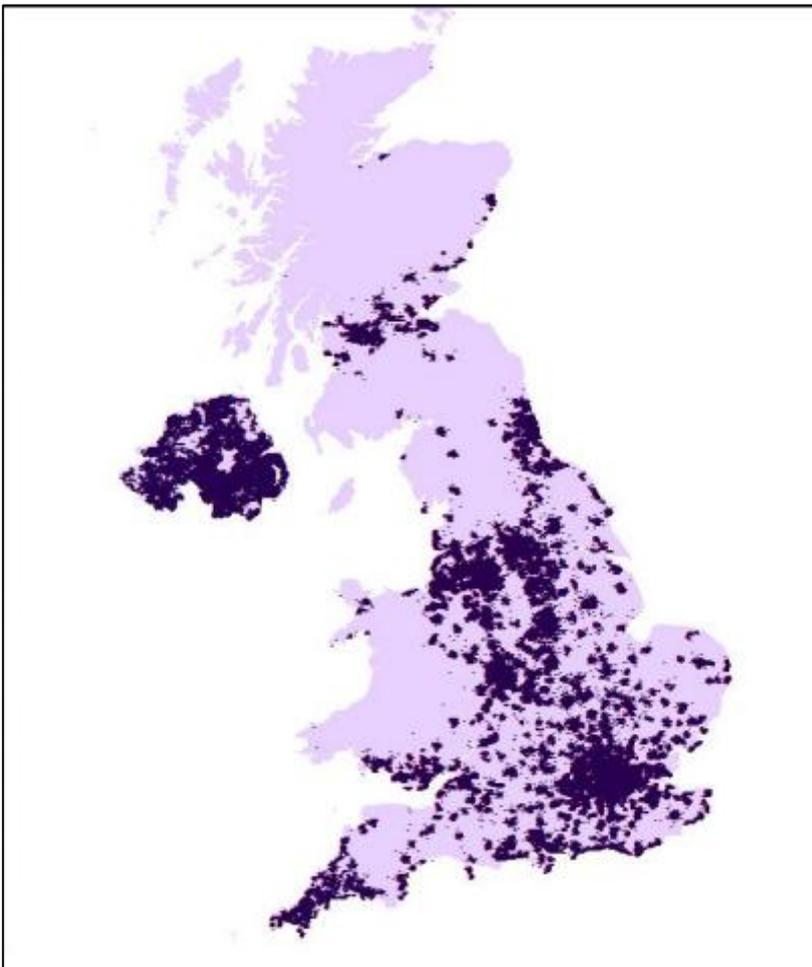


Figure 13: Postcodes where Next Generation Access Networks are Available  
NGA Availability [Source: Ofcom]

Figure 13 shows the postcodes where Next Generation Access (30Mbps) networks are available. Throughout most of the UK, superfast broadband roll out is largely concentrated in urban areas, where it is cheaper to deploy new infrastructure because of population density, the impact of public sector interventions to extend NGA availability in Northern Ireland is clearly visible.

The UK Government is making further funding available to extend superfast broadband across the UK. Under the Superfast Rollout programme, Northern Ireland has an indicative allocation of £7.24m and DETI is seeking to match this amount resulting in a potential total of £14.48m. This may be further supplemented with a supplier contribution. If a further intervention presents value for money, this will provide further or improved broadband coverage across Northern Ireland.

The Northern Ireland Executive's Economic Strategy recognises that, to underpin economic growth, Northern Ireland needs a modern and sustainable economic infrastructure. It also recognises the need to build on NI's existing strengths, including our status as one of the first UK regions to deliver extensive next generation broadband services.

A key aim of the Executive's Regional Development Strategy is to implement a balanced approach to telecommunications infrastructure that will provide a competitive advantage.

The continued development of Northern Ireland's telecoms infrastructure is also relevant to other Programme for Government targets which aim to improve the quality and cost effectiveness of public services in terms of access and the range of contact channels available, including better quality and consistent online services. The Economic Pact between the Northern Ireland Executive and the UK Government acknowledges the need to build on Northern Ireland's strong communications infrastructure in boosting the Northern Ireland economy.

DETI has developed and delivered a number of important infrastructure projects, drawing on funding from the EU, UK Government and Northern Ireland Executive sources. Projects include, Project Kelvin<sup>25</sup>, £52m fibre roll out (business access of up to 40 megabits per second, £19.3m NI Broadband Improvement Project and £14.48m Superfast Rollout Programme. By the end of 2015, some £64m of public investment will have been made in broadband.

#### **4.2.14 Broadband**

The telecommunication industry is continuing to spend in Northern Ireland but, given the economics of network deployment, private sector led investment generally tends to be focused in lower cost urban and suburban areas. This means the extent of the services available, and the number of service providers offering these services, tends to be greatest in areas of higher population density.

There is some limited private sector led investment outside these areas, particularly by service providers using fixed wireless technology. However, in light of the critical role that broadband deployment and adoption can serve in the process of enabling economic growth across the region, DETI has intervened to balance private sector investment trends with the Next Generation Broadband Project and the more recent Northern Ireland Broadband Improvement Project, which have both served to provide improved broadband technologies and infrastructure into more rural areas. Eight in ten households in Northern Ireland (80%) have taken up an internet connection in the first quarter of 2014, coming close to the UK average of 82%. In terms of the take-up of superfast broadband services (defined by Ofcom as 30Mbps+), Northern Ireland exceeds the UK average, with penetration of 22% of premises.

#### **4.2.15 Mobile**

Significant investment by mobile phone companies is delivering better 3G coverage for consumers in Northern Ireland. EE and Three have improved their shared network, which has seen 3G population coverage reach 95%. O2 and Vodafone are committed to making improvements to their

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<sup>25</sup> Project Kelvin which connects Northern Ireland to North America, Great Britain and mainland Europe via submarine cable. Co-financed under the EU INTERREG IVA Programme for Ireland, Northern Ireland and Western Scotland 2007-2013, and in partnership with the Department of Communication, Energy and Natural Resources in the Republic of Ireland, and the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI)

shared network to deliver similar levels of coverage. As part of the 4G spectrum auction in early 2013, O2 Telefonica is obliged to provide indoor mobile broadband reception to at least 98% of the UK population by end 2017. O2 has committed to achieving this in Northern Ireland by 2015. A 4G network which meets this requirement is likely to cover more than 99% of the UK population when outdoors. In addition to the UK-wide coverage obligation, the Regulator requires the same operator to provide indoor service to at least 95% of the population of each of the UK nations. Outdoor coverage for the network meeting this obligation is likely to be around 97% of the population of each nation, and Northern Ireland will have similar levels of other parts of the UK.

#### **4.2.16 Super-connected Belfast Programme**

In May of 2013 Belfast was named one of the 10 cities included in the Department of Culture, Media and Sport's Super-connected Cities Programme. This was designed to allow the nominated cities to further develop their digital infrastructure to support the creation of highly developed leading edge centres. Through this scheme Belfast City Council has issued connection vouchers to 1323 organisations across the city, providing them with super fast access. The Council has also provided a complimentary economic development programme assisting recipients to maximise the return from their enhanced connectivity.

A second strand of the programme has provided free to the public access to Wi-Fi in 107 public buildings across the city. The aim is to enliven these spaces, to support a connected community and to build upon digital access to both commerce and government. A further stage of this strand is currently under way to extend this free Wi-Fi out into the city centre streets.

## 4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

### 4.3.1 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Landscape is everywhere and all landscapes matter to someone. Landscape will continue to evolve. Whilst change is constant, the management of changes is essential to achieving sustainable place making, which will be the key role of the Local Development Plan (LDP).

Many areas in Belfast are important for their natural heritage interest. Several of these areas merit statutory designation and are protected under international (including European), national or local legislation and convention. In developing policy to protect our habitats and wildlife, it is a requirement that our statutory obligations are met. Certain species and habitats also benefit from legal protection. Whilst this evidence is applicable throughout the plan area, the key areas are:

### 4.3.2 International

Natura 2000 includes sites of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar Sites. These sites can be influenced by implementation of land use zonings and policy. Each identified site is managed through a set of conservation objectives which should be taken into account when developing the LDP.

#### *Special Protection Areas*

SPAs are sites established under the European Commission Directive of Wild Birds (2009/147/EC), commonly known as the 'Birds Directive'. SPAs are important areas for breeding, over-wintering and migrating birds. Currently Belfast has 2 SPA's, Belfast Lough SPA and Belfast Lough Open Water SPA.

Belfast Lough is a large intertidal sea Lough situated at the mouth of the River Lagan. The inner part of the Lough comprises a series of mudflats and lagoons; the outer Lough is restricted to mainly rocky shores and small sandy bays on the southern shore with more extensive mixed sediment intertidal areas on the northern side.

**Belfast Lough SPA** is 428.64 ha in area and qualifies under Article 4.1 of the 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds Directive by supporting Bar-tailed Godwit and migratory species of Redshank and Turnstone over winter. The area also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl. Over winter, the area regularly supports individual waterfowl including Goldeneye, Redshank, Turnstone, Great Crested Grebe, Cormorant, Shelduck, Mallard, Bar-tailed Godwit, Black-tailed Godwit, Eider, Curlew, Red-breasted Merganser, Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Lapwing, Knot, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit, Scaup.

The Special Protection Area boundary is entirely coincident with that of the Belfast Lough Ramsar Site.

Belfast Lough SPA also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) by regularly supporting internationally important populations of Redshank and Black-tailed Godwit. Additionally, the site qualifies under the Birds Directive 2009/147/EC under Article 4.1 by supporting Common Tern, Arctic Tern and Bar-Tailed Godwit.

Numbers of wintering Redshank have been declining since the SPA designation. This is concurrent with UK and indeed International trends. As a result, the status of Belfast Lough is considered 'unfavourable'.

The **Belfast Lough Open Water SPA** covers 5,591.73 ha in area and comprises of the marine area below the mean low water mark. Seawards it extends to a notional boundary between the eastern limits on the north and south shores of the Outer Belfast Lough Area of Special Scientific

Interest (ASSI) at Kilroot and Horse Rock respectively.<sup>26</sup> The boundary towards the head of the Lough is a notional line between Greencastle on northern shore and Holywood Bank on the southern shore. The site qualifies under Article 4.2 of the 79/409/EEC Directive by supporting Great Crested Grebe, an internationally important species.

The current status of the SPA features of the Belfast Lough Open Water is of 'favourable' status. However, the population of Great Crested Grebe is being closely monitored following a recorded decline in 2010/11 which was potentially due to weather conditions. Although populations have been steadily recovering, the feature is being closely monitored.

In January 2016, NIEA proposed an agglomeration of a number of existing designated sites into one SPA - the East Coast (Northern Ireland) Marine SPA. The proposed SPA includes coastal and near shore waters from Ringford near Carnlough in the north, the marine area of Larne Lough, the marine area of Belfast Lough, waters around the Copeland Islands and off shore of the Ards Peninsula to Cloghan Head, near Ardglass in the south. The site would also subsume the existing Belfast Lough SPA and Belfast Lough Open Water SPA. The site covers a diverse range of seabed habitats, from extensive coastal fringing reefs of various lithologies to the fine silt of inner Belfast Lough. The purpose of adjoining the above SPA's is to support internationally important populations of Great Crested Grebe, Red-throated Diver, Sandwich Tern, Common Tern, Artic Tern, Manx Shearwater, and Eider Duck.

#### *Special Areas of Conservation*

SACs are sites that have been given protection under the European Legislation of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). The designated sites are for other species other than birds such as special habitats, species, grasslands and wetlands of biodiversity importance on an international scale.

There are no SACs located directly within Belfast. There is one proposed SAC for Harbour Porpoise where the boundary runs across Belfast Lough and therefore not in the plan area.

#### *Ramsar Sites*

Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention 1971. Wetlands are productive ecosystems and provide us with fresh water but have been subject to human interventions and converted to other uses. The convention includes "all lakes and rivers, underground aquifers, swamps and marshes, wet grasslands, peatlands, oases, estuaries, deltas and tidal flats, mangroves and other coastal areas, coral reefs, and all human-made sites such as fish ponds, rice paddies, reservoirs and salt pans."<sup>27</sup> Wetlands as ecosystems are extremely important for biodiversity conservation which is recognised for the wellbeing of society. The management of our wetlands is important and are sensitive to trans-boundary water and air pollutants.

UK Government applies the procedures for Ramsar sites under the Habitats Regulations. There are 21 Ramsar sites designated in Northern Ireland of which 1 site is located in Belfast, Belfast Lough. The Ramsar site at Belfast Lough covers 433ha and qualifies under Criterion 3 of the Ramsar Convention which supports populations of Common Redshank in Winter. The site also supports nationally important species such as Shelduck, and Oystercatcher.

The DAERA through NIEA is responsible for implementing and complying with the requirements of the Habitats Directive through the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) which transposes the Habitats Directive<sup>28</sup>.

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<sup>26</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/special-protection-area-belfast-lough-open-water>

<sup>27</sup> <http://www.ramsar.org/about/the-ramsar-convention-and-its-mission>

<sup>28</sup> The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations (NI) 1995 can be viewed here: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/1995/380/made>

Under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) and the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 (as amended) carry special conservation measures for many priority species. Alongside this, some priority species are also protected under the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) and the Wildlife Order 1985 (as amended). The Habitats Directive also required continuous monitoring of the population of certain species with the aim of achieving Favourable Conservation Status (FCS).

The LDP will have regard to the regulations and the conservation objectives governing these sites to ensure no direct or indirect adverse impacts will be caused as a result of planned development. Development proposals will be subject to a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) Screening Report to ensure due consideration is given to the aforementioned sites. If the report highlights the potential for significant effects cannot be avoided at an early stage, an Appropriate Assessment will be undertaken to consider the potential impact on the structure and function as well as the conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 sites. An assessment of potential mitigation measures will be presented to reduce potential adverse impacts alongside an additional assessment of Alternative Solutions will be undertaken.

The Shared Environmental Services (SES) team that has been set up in Mid and East Antrim Council provides support to Council on a range of specialist functions including the HRA on planning applications and during the preparation of the LDP to assess and advise on the impacts of European Sites. This function will support the Council to ensure the legal requirements of these habitats/sites are fully met in accordance to the Habitats Directive and other Environmental Legislation and to reduce the risk of challenge to planning decisions, development plans and policies. SES has provided a long list of sites that are within or adjacent to Belfast and those which have a connection ecologically, or are within a scope of 15km – see table 11.

European Site Name	Connection with plan area				Key Issues
	Within or Adjacent	Ecological	Within 15km	By Infra-structure	
<b>Belfast Lough SPA</b>	•	•	•	•	Activities during construction or use of development causing disturbance to birds. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality.
<b>Belfast Lough Ramsar</b>	•	•	•	•	Activities during construction or use of development causing disturbance to birds. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality.
<b>Belfast Lough Open Water SPA</b>	•	•	•	•	Activities during construction or use of development causing disturbance to birds. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality.

European Site Name	Connection with plan area				Key Issues
	Within or Adjacent	Ecological	Within 15km	By Infra-structure	
East Coast (Northern Ireland) Marine pSPA	•	•	•	•	Activities during construction or use of development causing disturbance to birds. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality.
North Channel pSAC	•	•	•	•	Activities during construction causing disturbance to harbour porpoise. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality.
Outer Ards SPA		•	•	•	Activities during construction or use of development causing disturbance to birds. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality.
Outer Ards Ramsar		•	•	•	Activities during construction or use of development causing disturbance to birds. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality.
Lough Neagh and Lough Beg SPA		•	•	•	Any major development in small part of plan area that drains to Lough Neagh. Major increase in demand for water.
Lough Neagh and Lough Beg Ramsar		•	•	•	Any major development in small part of plan area that drains to Lough Neagh. Major increase in demand for water.
Strangford Lough SPA		•	•		Activities during construction or use of development causing disturbance to birds. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality. Any major development in small part of plan area that drains to Strangford Lough.
Strangford Lough SAC		•	•		Any major development in small part of plan area that drains to Strangford Lough.

European Site Name	Connection with plan area			Key Issues	
	Within or Adjacent	Ecological	Within 15km		By Infra-structure
Strangford Lough Ramsar		•	•		Activities during construction or use of development causing disturbance to birds. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality. Any major development in small part of plan area that drains to Strangford Lough.
Larne Lough SPA		•	•	•	Activities during construction or use of development causing disturbance to birds. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality.
Copeland Islands SPA		•	•	•	Activities during construction or use of development causing disturbance to birds. Impacts causing a significant deterioration of water quality.
The Maidens SCI (SAC)		•	•		Activities during construction or use of development causing disturbance to seals.
Murlough SAC		•	•		Activities during construction or use of development causing disturbance to seals.
Skerries and Causeway SCI (SAC)		•	•		Activities during construction or use of development causing disturbance to harbour porpoise.
Aughnadarragh Lough SAC			•		Major increases in aerial emissions of pollutants.
Eastern Mourne SAC				•	Major increase in demand for water.
Antrim Hills SPA				•	Major increase in demand for water.
Rea's Wood and Farr's Bay SAC				•	Major increase in demand for water.

Table 11: European Sites for Consideration in Habitats Regulation Assessment for Belfast LDP  
Source: SES Belfast Baseline HRA.

### 4.3.3 National

**Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs)** are protected sites which are of special interest by reason of their flora, fauna, geological and/or physiological features designated under the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 (as amended). Sites are protected to conserve biodiversity and geodiversity. There are four ASSI's in Belfast:

- **Inner Belfast Lough** also contains a number of Earth Science Conservation Review (ESCR) sites exhibiting a range of Ordovician, Carboniferous and Permian features of national geological interest.
- **Craigantlet Woods** represents a large block of semi-natural woodland. Due to the inaccessibility of the woods, it has been relatively undisturbed maintaining a high degree of naturalness. The site was recorded as having 'unfavourable' status in 2009 due to the spread of non-native invasive species, principally Sycamore.
- **Belvoir** ASSI within the former Belvoir Estate with the exception of Moreland's Meadow. It is designated for its parkland and wood pasture habitat and associated species<sup>29</sup>.
- **Bellevue**<sup>30</sup> is important because of its geology. It is one of a series of sites that describes the Clay-with-Flints (CwF), a unique deposit whose exposure is mostly confined to the Antrim Plateau.

**Areas of Scientific Interest (ASI)** were declared under the Amenity and Lands Act (Northern Ireland) 1985 where consideration must be given to maintaining the feature of scientific interest but development may proceed subject to appropriate restrictions. ASI's in many respects are treated similarly to ASSIs but there is less control over land use. Many ASIs have been pre-designated to ASSI, SPA or SAC to preserve the feature of scientific interest.

At present, Hazelwood ASI is the only such designation with the administrative boundary of Belfast which contains a diverse ground flora carpet of woodland herbs and provides a suitable home to multi stemmed hazel.

### **Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ)**

A Marine Protected Area (MPA) is defined as 'any area of intertidal or subtidal terrain, together with its overlying water and associated flora, fauna, historical and cultural features which has been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment.'<sup>31</sup> In Northern Ireland there are five types of MPA's designations, SAC, SPA, ASSI, Ramsar Sites, Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ) and OSPAR MPAs.

The Marine (Northern Ireland) Act 2013 allows for the creation of MCZ's to protect and conserve important species of marine wildlife, habitats, geology and geomorphology. Currently DAERA is consulting on proposals for MCZ's in the Northern Ireland inshore region (out to 12 nautical miles) which includes a proposal for a MCZ at Outer Belfast Lough.

According to the OSPAR<sup>32</sup> Commission, OSPAR Marine Protection Areas are "areas for which protective, conservation, restorative or precautionary measures have been instituted for the purpose of protecting and conserving species, habitats, ecosystems or ecological processes of the marine environment". The intention of OSPAR is to address the pollution affecting the North East Atlantic area. A key part of the OSPAR biodiversity strategy is the develop a network of MPA's to ensure the biodiversity, environmental and ecological quality of the maritime ecosystems are

<sup>29</sup> Belvoir has been recently declared and assessments are being reviewed. Refer to <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/belvoir-assi> for more detail

<sup>30</sup> Bellevue has been recently declared an assessments are being reviewed. Refer <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/bellevue-assi> for more detail

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.doeni.gov.uk/articles/marine-protected-areas>

<sup>32</sup> The OSPAR convention was agreed in Paris and came into effect in 1998. The OSPAR convention replaced both the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (the Oslo Convention) (adopted in 1972) and the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-Based Sources (the Paris Convention) (adopted in 1974)

conserved, protected and managed sustainably. OSPAR is guided by the ecosystems approach which is an interaction of the impacts of human activity and the physical environment of plants, animals and microbes. In Belfast two areas have been identified in the OSPAR biodiversity strategy; Belfast Lough Open Water SPA and Belfast Lough SPA.

**National Nature Reserves (NNR)** protects some of the most important habitats, species and geology and their designation is recognition by Government of their importance. There are no Nature Reserves or National Nature Reserves in Belfast City Council area.

**Earth Science Interests and Assets** include geology and geomorphology and are defined by the Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan as *“the rocks and landforms of Northern Ireland from the surface on which life has developed, they have a major influence in determining the biodiversity of regions and, more directly, the physical character of the landscape”*<sup>83</sup>.

BMAP identify the following areas which are of Earth Science Interest and assets: Bellevue; Carr’s Glen; Crow Glen; Ballygomartin Sill; Collin Glen; and, Ballymiscaw.

#### 4.3.4 LOCAL

##### Northern Ireland Priority Species (NIPS)

The Wildlife and Natural Environment (NI) Act 2011 also known as the WANE Act introduced a duty on public authorities to exercise its functions to conserve biodiversity. The DAERA maintain a list of priority species which require conservation action, see Appendix 3 for the List of Priority Species in Northern Ireland and Appendix 4 for Priority Species in Belfast. Northern Ireland priority species are those which require conservation management and require conservation action due to their decline, rarity and/or importance to the environment. In 2015, NIEA have reviewed the priority species list which currently stands at 481 species, an increase of 271 from the previous count in 2002 which contributed to the then, NI Biodiversity Strategy. Out of the 481 NIPS, 93 are considered as ‘marine’. These include species of algae, bees, beetles, birds, fish, butterflies, fungi and mammals. In the Belfast City Council area, there are 197 recorded NIPS, of which 8 are considered marine.

##### Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan (BMAP)

The Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan (BMAP) outlined a number of local designations which play an important part to the contribution of local wildlife. Whilst these sites may not hold the same statutory protection as the international or national sites, they hold weight in the planning process as sites of importance that require due consideration. These sites are listed in the table 12 below.

Type of local site of importance	Location
Areas of High Scenic Value (AoHSV) are designated to protect the setting of the Metropolitan Urban Area and other areas of particular landscape merit.	There are portions of three AoHSV in Belfast: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Belfast Basalt Escarpment (191.73 of 3012.79ha [6%]);</li> <li>• Castlereagh Slopes (2.48 of 1257.64ha [0.2%]); and,</li> <li>• Castlereagh Escarpment (275.30 of 904.73ha [30.4%]).</li> </ul>
Local Nature Reserves and Wildlife Refuges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ballyaghagan</b> comprises of species rich hay meadows and an area of upland blanket bog. Some of the fields have rock outcrops</li> </ul>

<sup>83</sup> Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan (BMAP) 2015 Countryside Assessment Vol 1

Type of local site of importance	Location
	<p>with local calcareous species present, acid flushes and more neutral taller grassland swards. Plants found within the acid areas include Common Butterwort and Bogbean.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hazelwood</b> - Hazel woodland and scrub with good examples of multi stemmed hazel. The woodland contains a diverse ground flora carpet of woodland herbs.</li> <li>• <b>Bog Meadows.</b> The 19 ha (47 acre) Bog Meadows Nature Reserve, managed by the Ulster Wildlife Trust and Friends of Bog Meadows, consists of a variety of habitats including areas of open water, swamp, marshland and wet grassland.</li> <li>• <b>Lagan Meadows</b> is 49 hectares in size and historically was the source of Belfast's first piped water supply over 200 years ago. The spring at Lester's Dam, which provided the water, still runs and gives rise to the wetlands and marsh for which Lagan Meadows is best known. But this attractive 49 hectare site also contains grazed pasture, meadow and woodland. Separated from the main park by the former Lagan canal is Moreland's Meadow, where mature veteran oaks and cedars dominate the grazed pasture. The following species can be located: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wetland birds, including snipe, woodcock, grasshopper warbler, sedge warbler and reed bunting.</li> <li>• Woodland birds, including song thrush, dunnock, wren and tree creeper.</li> <li>• Amphibians, frogs spawning in early spring. Insects including banded demoiselle, blue-tailed and azure damselfly, orange-tip, ringlet and cryptic wood white butterfly.</li> <li>• Trees including oak, ash, willow, alder and hawthorn.</li> <li>• Wildflowers, including common spotted orchid, lady's smock, yellow flag, ragged robin and devil's bit scabious.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI's) are identified by their local nature importance on the basis of their flora, fauna or scientific interest.</p>	<p>There are 60 SLNCIs, 7 of which are identified as being of geodiversity importance. The full list can be viewed in Appendix 6.</p>

Type of local site of importance	Location
Local Landscape Policy Areas (LLPAs) are designated to help protect those areas within and/or adjoining settlements which are considered to be of greatest amenity value, landscape quality or local significance and are therefore worthy of protection from undesirable or damaging development.	There are 86 LLPAs designated in the Belfast Council area which are listed Appendix 7.
Belfast Hills Access Points.	There are 16 access points to the Belfast Hills. The full list can be viewed in Appendix 2.
Belfast Metropolitan Area Coastal Area.	Contains many environmentally sensitive areas, and also listed buildings and scheduled monuments with industrial heritage value.
Rural / Urban Landscape Wedges.	<p>There are four 'Rural Landscape Wedges' within the Belfast City Council area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hannahstown;</li> <li>• Glencregagh, Castlereagh Countryside (43.88 of 62.80ha [69.9%])</li> <li>• Mosside (rural), Lisburn Countryside (15.57 of 162.54ha [9.6%]); and,</li> <li>• Holywood, North Down Countryside (9.98 of 82.61ha [12.1%]).</li> </ul> <p>There are five designated Urban Landscape Wedges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bellevue/Fortwilliam - between North Belfast and the Glengormley area in Newtownabbey;</li> <li>• Milltown - between Whiterock, St. James area and Lower Andersonstown, West Belfast;</li> <li>• Colin Glen - between Suffolk, West Belfast and Dunmurry/Colin area, Lisburn;</li> <li>• Lagmore Glen - between Belfast and Metropolitan Lisburn; and,</li> <li>• Dundonald (Castlereagh) between Dundonald and the boundary of Knock, East Belfast. A portion of this Urban Landscape Wedge at Knock Golf Course and Dundonald Cemetery lies within Belfast City Council area (0.61 of 28.85ha [2.1%]).</li> </ul>

Table 12: Natural Heritage Designations

Appendix 5 shows the location of the natural heritage designations.

### Trees and Woodland

Urban trees are an essential multifaceted resource, providing a vast array of benefits for people, local communities and the cityscape. Trees have a high amenity value and make a positive contribution to the social, cultural and physical environment. Trees can help to define an area and create a sense of place such as Cyprus Avenue and contribute to the 15 conservation areas in Belfast. Trees harbour wildlife habitats and contribute to the health and wellbeing of people.

Trees absorb gases associated with air pollution such as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) which is known to cause respiratory problems. Trees also provide a natural flood defence, can help to conserve ground water and create a noise buffer.

Accepting the maxim, that green leafy surroundings encourages wellbeing, there is a growing evidence to show that people find well-appointed green environments more relaxing thus reducing stress levels, improving mental wellbeing and contributing to a better quality of life. The Department of Social Development (now Department of Communities) over recent years have carried out a tree planting scheme across several of the more deprived arterial routes in the city including Falls Road, Springfield Road and Crumlin Road.

There are three ways in which the Planning system can safeguard the conservation of trees:

1. **Tree Preservation Orders:** The Council has a duty to protect trees under Section 122 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) are designated to trees (either singularly or in a group) which are of high amenity or historic value or, for its rarity. There are over 160 TPOs in Belfast, Appendix 8 shows their locations.
2. **Trees in Conservation Areas:** Trees make an important contribution to the appearance and character of a conservation area. Trees situated in conservation areas are treated with the same status of singular trees subject to a TPO.
3. **Trees protected by a retention condition** are a stipulation applied to planning permission. The purpose of a retention condition for trees is to ensure trees are protected and not damaged during construction; and/or trees that offer a high amenity impact are retained to embed the new construction into the natural environment

#### **4.3.5 Air Quality**

The Regional Development Strategy 2035 (RDS) recognises the dangers from air particulate pollution stating that it is estimated that it reduces life expectancy in the UK by 7-8 months. There is a need to reduce air pollution from transport by the use of more energy efficient transport as well as the need to continue to protect Air Quality Management Areas.

The Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) details that the Local Development Plan (LDP) must consider the location of development which may give rise to air pollution. The LDP must also, ensure that other developments are, as far as practicable, not adversely affected by major existing or potential future sources of air pollution.

At a local level, Belfast City Council has an obligation to regularly review, assess and report on air quality under the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) regime. In Northern Ireland, this is established via Part III of the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 and the relevant Policy and Technical Guidance documents (LAQM.PGNI(09)). Under the LAQM process, where a local authority determines that exceedence of an air quality objective is likely, they must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan with measures to pursue the relevant objective. At a national level, the UK Government is required to achieve European Union (EU) air quality limit values in accordance with the schedules prescribed in the Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and daughter directive.

The initial air quality assessment was carried out and completed by Belfast City Council in 2003. The assessment concluded that measures would be required in four specific areas of the city in order to mitigate the effects of NO<sub>2</sub> (nitrogen dioxide) and PM<sub>10</sub> (particulate matter) pollution.

In August 2004, the council identified and declared four Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) within Belfast where the health based air quality objectives are being exceeded. They are as follows:

1. The M1/ Westlink corridor from the Belfast City boundary at Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon Park to the end of the Westlink at the junction with Great Georges Street and York Street including Stockmans Lane and Kennedy Way. This area was declared for predicted exceedences of both the nitrogen dioxide and particulate material annual mean air quality strategy objectives, as well as exceedences of the particulate matter 24-hour mean objective and the nitrogen dioxide 1- hour mean objective.
2. Cromac Street to the junction with East Bridge Street and then from East Bridge Street to the junction of Ravenhill and Albertbridge Roads and Short Strand. This area was declared for predicted exceedences of the nitrogen dioxide annual mean air quality strategy objective.
3. The Upper Newtownards Road from the North Road junction to the Belfast City boundary at the Ulster Hospital incorporating the Knock Road to the City boundary at Laburnum Playing Fields and Hawthornden Way. This area was declared for predicted exceedences of the nitrogen dioxide annual mean air quality strategy objective.
4. The Ormeau Road from the junction with Donegall Pass to the Belfast City boundary at Galwally. This area was declared for predicted exceedences of the nitrogen dioxide annual mean air quality strategy objective.

The four areas are shown in figures 14-17 below which shows the AQMA within the blue line.

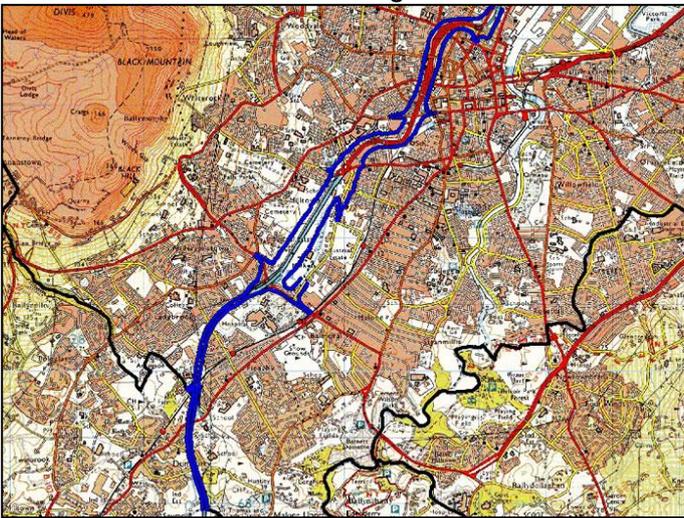


Figure 14: M1- Westlink AQMA<sup>30</sup>



Figure 15: Cromac St and Albertbridge St AQMA<sup>30</sup>

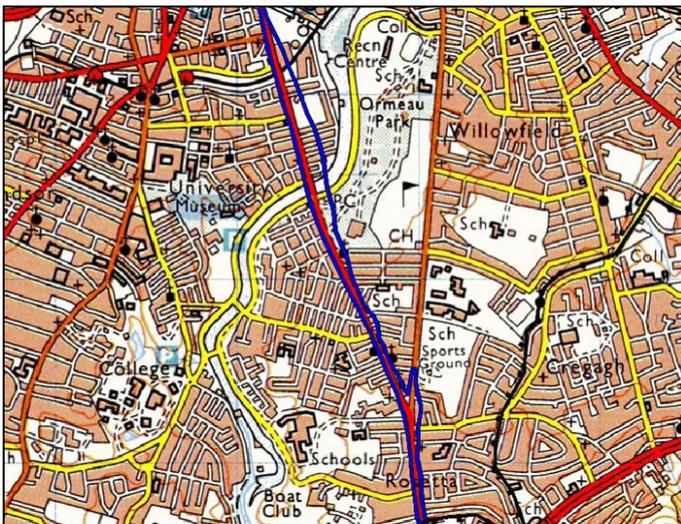


Figure 16: Upper Newtownards Road AQMA<sup>30</sup>

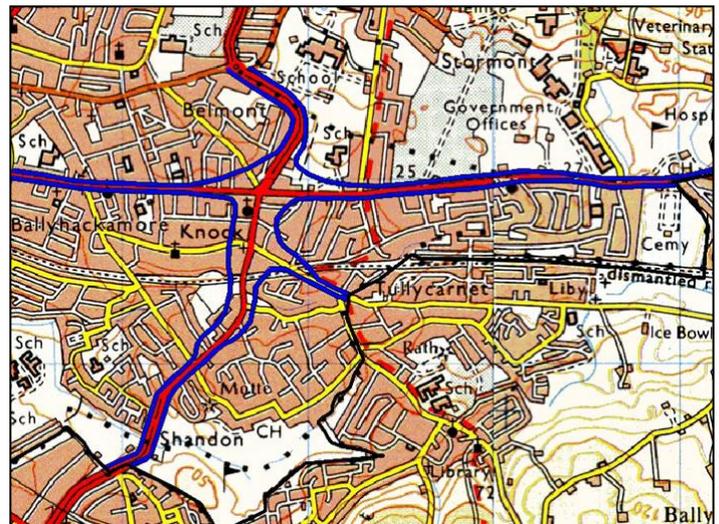


Figure 17: Ormeau Road AQM Four<sup>30</sup>

The 2010 detailed assessment considered the potential for exceedences of the nitrogen dioxide objectives at a number of further locations across the city, these were:

- Junction of the Sydenham Bypass with the Lower Newtownards Road;
- Shaftesbury Square;
- Donegall Road;
- Albertbridge Road; and,
- Locations throughout city centre.

Some of the above locations have suggested exceedences of the nitrogen dioxide annual mean objective through atmospheric dispersion models, the review and assessment identified there was not relevant public exposure at these locations and therefore there was no need to declare further AQMAs.

Four automatic monitoring stations monitor air quality across Belfast (see above). One additional monitoring station is located within each of the four area quality management areas as well as one located in the City Centre on Lombard Street halfway between Winecellar Entry and High Street. They provide real time information to the public in relation to air pollution levels within the AQMAs.

The monitoring data indicates that air quality in Belfast has generally improved. The Upper Newtownards Road AQMA has shown reductions to the point that the area is now in compliance with the air quality objectives. Using the DEFRA year adjustment calculator tool it is predicted that Belfast will be in compliance with the EU limit values by 2020. This is shown on figure 18.

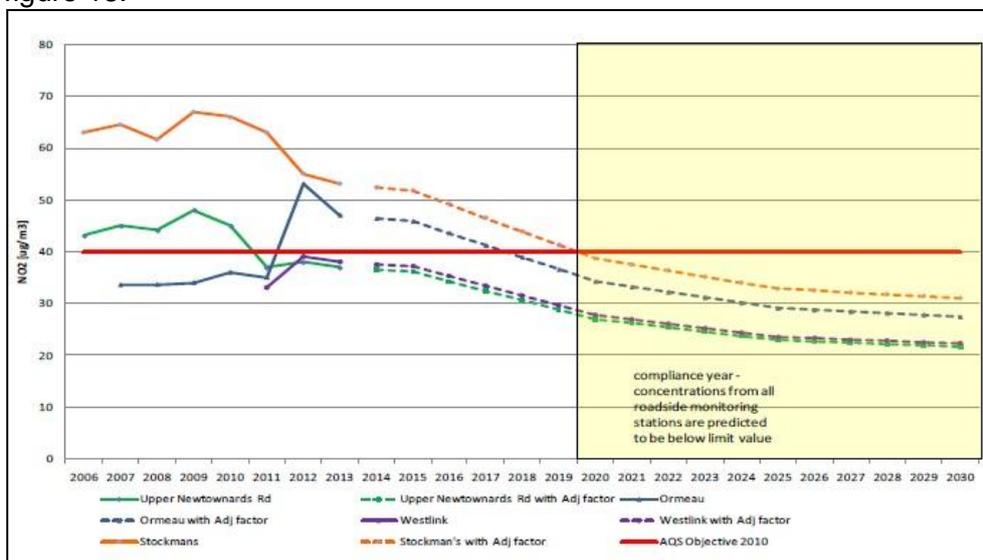


Figure 18: Monitored and projected annual mean NO2 concentrations at Belfast roadside air quality monitoring stations. Source: Belfast City Council Air Quality Action Plan 2015-2020

Information within this section has been reviewed by Belfast City Council Environmental Health Unit.

#### 4.3.6 Water

DAERA are the statutory agency responsible for the protection of rivers and coastal areas in Northern Ireland. The WFD is transposed into law through the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 (Statutory Rule 2003 No. 544). WFD aims to achieve 'Good Ecological Status' or better, for the quality of all water bodies. This means

ensuring healthy aquatic ecosystems whilst balancing water/nature protection and the sustainable use of natural resources. In assessing water quality the ecological and chemical quality is considered as well as the pressures that affect them.

A key feature of the WFD is the development of River Basin Management Plans which takes an integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water environment. Belfast falls within the North Eastern River Basin District where the Lagan is one of the principal river systems in NI. The first North Eastern River Basin Management Plan was published in 2009, detailing where the water environment needs to be protected or improved, the timeframe to make these improvements and how that can be achieved. An update to the plan was published in 2015.

NIEA have formed an NI Water Management Unit River Basin District Group to deliver a series of catchment projects in partnership with government agencies and stakeholders. An example of these catchment programmes includes, the 'Living with Water Programme' (LWWP) which is a strategic drainage infrastructure programme that aims to improve water quality within the Belfast Lough Catchment. This programme will seek to protect against flood risk by determining the level and types of capital infrastructural investment that is necessary to alleviate the problem which will in turn have a multiplier effect for economic and environmental benefit.

The ecological and chemical classification results for surface waters are combined to give an overall status in one of five classes: high; good; moderate; poor and bad. In classifying water bodies it gives a deeper understanding in what measures might be required for improvements.

NIEA has responsibility to report on the state of the water environment under the WFD. The most recent statistics published in February 2015<sup>34</sup> uses available data to the end of 2014. The Water Framework Directive requires NIEA to protect the status of water bodies from deterioration and, where necessary and practicable, to restore water bodies to good status. The river water body classification has been produced using the results from the Water Framework Directive quality elements. Overall classification uses a combination of biological, chemical and hydromorphological quality elements including macroinvertebrates, pH (measure of acidity or alkalinity of a solution) and ammonia to assign status of river quality in one of five classes from 'high' through to 'bad'.

According to the Northern Ireland Environmental Statistical Report 2016, the overall classification for the WFD (% River Water Bodies 2015) indicated an improvement in river water body status. The North Eastern River Basin district showed no river water bodies with 'high' status. Most river water bodies (61.8%) are rated 'moderate' status which is 7 percentage points higher than the NI average. 15.7% of river bodies are of poor status and 2.2% are of 'bad' status which is higher than the NI average of 10.0% and 1.8% respectively.

The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD) (91/271/EEC) is designed to reduce the pollution of freshwater, estuarine and coastal waters by domestic sewage and industrial wastewater collectively known as urban waste water. The Directive sets minimum standards for the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water. The minimum standards for the provision of sewerage systems and treatment of sewage are set by the Directive according to the population served by sewage treatment works, and the sensitivity of receiving waters. Inner Belfast Lough and the Tidal Lagan and their catchment areas have been identified as UWWTD Sensitive Areas.

Table 13 shows the baseline data for water quality within the Belfast area. There were some limitations in gathering specific evidence for Belfast but the best available data is tabulated below.

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<sup>34</sup> Water Report NI WFD Statistics October 2015

Table 13: Baseline data for Water Quality

Indicator		Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Data Source
Protected Areas	Drinking Water Protected Areas		There are 16 Drinking Water Protected Areas in the North Eastern Basin; 6 in surface waters to serve the following WTW's- Altnahinch, Dungonnell, Fofanny, Dorisland, Drumaroad, Rathlin; and 10 for groundwaters.	To protect and improve the status of drinking water and restore waters to good status		NIEA North Eastern Basin Management Plan 2015-2021
	Freshwater Fish and Shellfish Waters	There are seven Shellfish Waters within the North Eastern District and one Shellfish Water designated within the Belfast City Council Area: Belfast Lough.	There are 662km of rivers, 5.5km <sup>2</sup> of canals and 2km <sup>2</sup> of lakes designated for fish within the North Eastern District. There are a total of 10 Shellfish Waters in Northern Ireland.	Ensure no deterioration and steady progress towards compliance with the guideline standards.	Gradually improving, A total of six out of nine designated shellfish waters complied with the guideline standard for coliform standards in 2012	
	Bathing Water	0 in Belfast City Council Area	There are 17 identified bathing waters in the North Eastern District. 23 overall in Northern Ireland	Continue to maintain and improve where possible	All 23 beaches have met the stricter EU standards for bathing water quality	
	Nutrient Sensitive Areas	4 in Belfast City Council Area- Inner Belfast Lough; Inner Belfast Lough Catchment; River Lagan Catchment; and Tidal Lagan	There are 16 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive Sensitive areas within the North Eastern River Basin			
	Water Dependent Natura 2000	1 in total in Belfast City Council Area: Belfast Lough SPA	27 in total in the North Eastern Basin, 16 SACs and 11 SPAs	Establish & maintain water and environmental conditions to		

					achieve favourable conservation status of all water dependent features																																																																						
Lake Water Framework Directive Status	<p><b>Lake Water Framework Directive status, 2009-2013 (first cycle water body set and environmental standards)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">North Eastern</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	North Eastern					2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	<p><b>Lake Water Framework Directive status, 2009-2013 (first cycle water body set and environmental standards)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">Northern Ireland</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>9</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> <td>6</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Northern Ireland					2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	3	5	7	6	6	9	7	3	7	7	6	5	6	3	3	3	4	The main aim of the WFD is to raise the quality of all water bodies to 'Good Ecological Status' or better'	No apparent regional trend. Locally a slight trend of increasingly better quality with only one lake designated poor in the North Eastern Region in 2013	DOE Environmental Statistical Report 2015
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Percentage of compliance in drinking water standards set in NI Water Regulations 2011-2013	<p>Belfast City Council</p> <p>2013 99.8%</p> <p>2014 99.8%</p> <p>2015 99.8%</p>	<p>Northern Ireland</p> <p>2013 99.7%</p> <p>2014 99.8%</p> <p>2015 99.7%</p>	99.7% compliance	Target met and exceeded, above Northern Ireland % compliance	NI Water																																																																						

Overall classification of surface water bodies measured against good ecological status/potential	See appendix 10 for map of surface water bodies.  All but one of the Surface Water Bodies within the Belfast Area has a status of moderate. Connswater River has a status of poor	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>River s</th> <th>Lak es</th> <th>Trans itional</th> <th>Coas tal</th> <th>Total no. of water bodie s</th> <th>% of water bodie s</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>18</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>6</td> <td>24</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moderate</td> <td>44</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>6</td> <td>51</td> <td>58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>11</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>11</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>73</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>13</td> <td>87</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		River s	Lak es	Trans itional	Coas tal	Total no. of water bodie s	% of water bodie s	High	0	0	0	1	1	1	Good	18	0	0	6	24	28	Moderate	44	1	0	6	51	58	Poor	11	0	0	0	11	13	Total	73	1	0	13	87	100	Good status in 52% of surface water bodies by 2021	Behind target, aim by 2015 was to achieve good status or above in 49% of surface water bodies, currently 24% are at good status and above	NIEA North Eastern Basin Management Plan 2015-2021
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Total	73	1	0	13	87	100																																									
Ground Water Bodies	See appendix 11 for map of groundwater bodies  Two groundwater bodies are within the Belfast area; these are Belfast Hills and Belfast. Belfast Hills have a status of good while Belfast has a status of poor	The North Eastern River Basin contains 14 groundwater bodies (superficial and bedrock) In 2015 8 were designated as poor while 6 were designated as good.	All 14 groundwater bodies designated as good by 2027	Behind target, aim by 2015 for 88% of groundwater bodies to be of good status, currently 43% at good status.	NIEA North Eastern Basin Management Plan 2015-2021																																										
Area of Flood Risk within the plan area.	Belfast is named as a Significant Flood Risk Area. Belfast is the greatest at risk	There are 20 Significant Flood Risk Areas within Northern Ireland	Continue to manage flooding as well as adopt precautionary approach to development that aim to prevent future development that may be at risk of flooding or that may increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.	Mitigation measures to prevent flooding continue to be implemented such as the Belfast Sewers Project LWWT	NIEA North Eastern Flood Risk Management Plan																																										

## Water infrastructure

### Water Supply

The Belfast City Council area receives treated water from four Water Treatment Works, which are listed in table 14 below, together with the respective impounding reservoirs / loughs serving each works.

Impounding Reservoirs/Loughs	Water Treatment Works
Silent Valley	<b>Drumaroad WTW</b> (located in Newry Mourne & Down District Council Area)
Lough Neagh	<b>Dunore Point WTW</b> (located in Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough Council Area)
	<b>Castor Bay WTW</b> (located in Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council Area)
Copeland (Carrickfergus)	<b>Dorisland WTW</b> (located in Mid & East Antrim Borough Council Area)
Dorisland (Carrickfergus)	
Loughmourne (Carrickfergus)	
North Woodburn (Carrickfergus)	
South Woodburn Lower (Carrickfergus)	
South Woodburn Middle (Carrickfergus)	
South Woodburn Upper (Carrickfergus)	

Table 14: Water Treatment Works serving Belfast  
Source: NI Water, January 2017

Each of these water treatment works supplies the existing water distribution networks within the Belfast City Council area including 15 service reservoirs (located within or just outside Belfast City Council boundary) that provide the necessary storage. NI Water is satisfied with the sufficiency of the water supply to Belfast City Council area over the timeframe of the new Plan.

### Wastewater

The NI Executive accepts that Northern Ireland's drainage infrastructure is insufficient to meet the future requirements expected of it – to the extent that it is actively stunting economic development – particularly in the greater Belfast area<sup>35</sup>.

The capacity of wastewater treatment facilities and sewerage systems is an increasingly important factor to be considered for future development. For example, without major investment in wastewater and sewerage infrastructure in Greater Belfast in the near future, it may not be possible to permit any new connections that will impact significantly on an already stretched infrastructure. Planning for the provision of water and sewerage infrastructure and treatment facilities is both a practical and environmental necessity for regional development<sup>36</sup>.

The majority of rainwater that falls on hard surfaces such as roofs, footpaths and roads in towns and cities is drained by our public drainage systems. Many sewers were constructed in Victorian times to take wastewater and sewage to the nearest river, as the focus then was on reducing disease and illness caused by poor sanitation. However, discharging wastewater which contains raw sewage directly into rivers can cause pollution. EU environmental standards now require wastewater to undergo appropriate treatment before being returned to the environment.

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.assemblyresearchmatters.org/2016/09/09/managing-flood-risk-in-northern-ireland-are-we-prepared/>

<sup>36</sup> Sustainable Water- A Long Term Strategy for NI 2015-2040 (2016) DRDNI

Many of our urban drainage systems are combined, carrying both stormwater and sewage in one pipe. This means that rainwater is often pumped and treated like sewage unnecessarily. Excessive rainfall can overload sewerage systems by exceeding the economic design capacity of combined sewers. This can result in out of sewer flooding and pollution. Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) are a necessary part of the system to reduce the risk of overloading of sewers. However, these overflows should only operate during heavy rainfall. Where CSOs spill too frequently and cause pollution these are categorised as Unsatisfactory Intermittent Discharges (UIDs) which must be rectified.

Climate Change will have implications on our drainage systems. The UK Climate Projections (UKCP09) provides information on future changes to our climate up to the end of this century under differing emission scenarios. The projections anticipate changes to climate variables such as precipitation, temperature, wind speed and sea level rise. The projections indicate that Northern Ireland is likely to have increased frequency of extreme weather events such as heavy rain and flooding which could cause stress on Belfast's water infrastructure.

The £160 million Belfast Sewers Project was constructed to reduce pollution of the River Lagan, reduce flooding and facilitate future development. The project involved the upgrade of over 500 sewers and the construction of over 9.5 km of storm tunnels up to 4 metres in diameter. However, large sewer tunnels cannot be used to deal with all our future drainage needs. For future sustainability there is a need to reduce the amount of rainwater entering into combined sewerage systems from road and land drainage, and instead manage surface water in a different way.

Belfast City Council Area is served by six Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW) and two small septic tank works at Upper Malone Road and 190–196 Old Holywood Road. The septic tank at Old Holywood Road only serves four properties and the one at Upper Malone Road serves a small number of very large detached private residences to the north of Malone Golf Club. It has been assumed that both of these small works will not be subject to growth.

Information relating to the six WWTWs has been provided by NI Water in January 2017. The six WWTWs are as follows:

- Belfast WWTW (Duncrue Street)
- Edenderry Village WWTW
- Newtownbreda WWTW
- Whitehouse WWTW (in Antrim & Newtownabbey area)
- Dunmurry WWTW
- Kinnegar, Holywood (in Ards & North Down area)

NI Water has advised that the planning status of all of the above WWTWs is such that capacity is currently available and new connections are permitted. However, the significant future growth of the Plan area will require careful consideration and assessment to address potential capacity issues.

Approximately 71% of Belfast City Council area is served by the Belfast WWTW. Given the strategic importance of this WWTW, NI Water is currently assessing the capacity of the works to accommodate the projected growth of the Plan area.

In their response to the draft Scoping Report, NIEA has indicated that insufficient capacity in sewage treatment infrastructure can be a potential limiting factor on growth aspirations. During our previous discussions with NI Water, the council has explored the issue of capacity in relation to the potential growth scenarios developed by the Consultants appointed to review the Belfast housing growth indicators. The preferred option, as set out in the paper, has taken account of these discussions and the existing allocations within BMAP and other approvals within the system. It is recognised investment/ alternative methods of treatment will be required during the plan period

to support that level of growth projected. The ongoing engagement will ensure that the plan development is informed by the most up to date information as it becomes available and if appropriate, addressed through plan review and phasing.

The Edenderry WWTW is small and serves Edenderry village only. Whilst there is no upgrade planned for in the near future, it is unlikely that there will be significant growth within the existing village settlement. The Newtownbreda WWTW has sufficient capacity to accommodate moderate growth, although there are likely to be capacity issues at higher levels of growth. NI Water is currently considering a number of options for this works that may accommodate additional growth. The Whitehouse and Dunmurry WWTWs both have available capacity to accommodate significant growth. As regards Kinnegar, NI Water has indicated that it expects that the planned growth will be able to be accommodated (capacity confirmation awaited from PFI operator).

Northern Ireland Executive has approved the development of a Strategic Drainage Infrastructure Plan to support economic growth, protect the environment and address flood risk. This plan is required as the drainage infrastructure in many areas throughout Northern Ireland is currently inadequate to meet the requirements expected of it and the scale of the environmental and flooding problems in Belfast requires a holistic and integrated approach to future drainage provision. To deliver this, an Interdepartmental Programme called Living with Water (LWWP) has been established. The LWWP identified the following key risks for Belfast:

- Flooding is occurring with increased frequency
- Compliance with Environmental Legislation – ‘NI’ is at risk of EU Infraction<sup>37</sup>
- Capacity – many components of the drainage network do not have adequate capacity to enable new connections which could impede economic growth
- Maintenance – many components of the drainage network now require maintenance/replacement to maintain serviceability
- Amenity potential has been lost
- Climate Change – more intense storms predicted
- Drainage operational costs are a burden
- Capital investment is constrained

According to an overview LWWP Strategic Drainage Infrastructure Plan<sup>38</sup>, the drainage infrastructure is inadequate in many towns and cities across N Ireland, with the problems being most acute in Belfast. This has resulted in:

- Instances of serious flooding across Northern Ireland occurring with increased frequency;
- Belfast Harbour area falling from moderate to bad within the WFD classification; and,
- The main WWTW (Waste Water treatment works) serving Belfast is above its theoretical design capacity.

#### 4.3.7 Soil

Soil is a non-renewable resource that performs many functions essential for human life, the environment and its ecosystems. These functions include; storing, filtering and transforming nutrients and water, biomass production, hosting the biodiversity pool, providing raw materials and acting as a carbon sink. Knowledge of soil types and properties can underpin management practices to develop sustainable agricultural production while maintaining the UK’s carbon balance and a wide range of other services such as flood prevention, a major issue in Belfast.

The Regional Development Strategy 2035 recognises the importance of a fully functioning soil that reduces the risk of flood and protects underground water supplies by neutralising and filtering out

<sup>37</sup> Living with Water Programme: Strategic Drainage Infrastructure Plan, An Overview (24/09/15)

<sup>38</sup> <http://gsintmin01:9077/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=165&MId=5711&Ver=4> Living with Water Programme: Strategic Drainage Infrastructure Plan, An Overview (24/09/15)

potential pollutants. Threats to soil caused by development include soil sealing, loss of biodiversity and deposition of processed materials.

The UK Soil Observatory provides datasets to access UK soils data, used to underpin research. The following map shows the soils present in the Belfast LDP area:

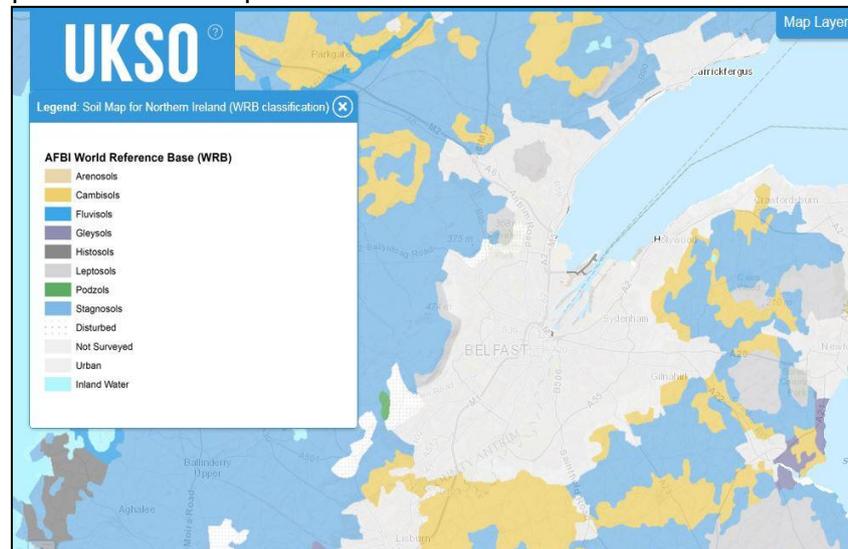


Figure 19: Map showing soils present in Belfast LDP area. Source: <http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/ukso/home.html?layer=AFBIWRB>

In Belfast heavy clays and silt dominate the surface soils. Beneath is an alluvium deposit, known as sileach which is well known for its problematic characteristics. As the map shows there are four soil types within the Belfast Area. These are:

- Urban Soil which accounts for the majority of Belfast. Urban soil is material in the urban environment which has been disturbed, manipulated or transported by man's activities. It is also used as a medium for plant growth.
- Cambisols are present to the south and east of the city. Cambisols contain a favourable aggregate structure and high content of weatherable materials. They can usually be exploited for agriculture.
- Stagnosols are present to the west of Belfast and to the east. Stagnosols are periodically wet and mottle in the top soil, their agricultural suitability is limited because of their oxygen deficiency, resulting from stagnating water above a dense topsoil.
- Leptosols are present in the west of the city towards the Belfast Hills and contain a shallow profile depth with large amounts of gravel.

#### 4.3.8 Agriculture

The majority of the Belfast area is urban with 30% of the area located within the rural landscape. It is important to understand how the soil in rural areas is utilised in order to facilitate future designations.

Less Favourable Areas (LFA) are designated so under EU legislation (75/268/EEC) because of their relatively poor agricultural status. The LFA consists of Severely Disadvantaged Area (SDA) designated in 1975 and the Disadvantaged Area (DA) which was designated following reviews in 1984 and 1990<sup>39</sup>. The Northern Ireland Agricultural Census June 2015 details accurate data of agricultural land within the Belfast City Council Area. Belfast contains 28 farms, the fewest number of farms in Northern Ireland. This is broken up into the following farm types:

- 2 Cereal Farms,
- 1 General Cropping Farm,

<sup>39</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/dard/agricultural-census-ni-june-2015.pdf>

- 1 Horticulture Farm,
- 1 Dairy Farm,
- 17 Cattle and Sheep Less Favoured Area (LFA) Farms,
- 5 Cattle and Sheep Lowland Farms,
- 1 Mixed Farm.

The table below shows the LFA categorisation of farms in Belfast. Most farms (64%) are in mainly less favourable areas (LFA) with 46% in SFA's.

<b>Belfast</b>	<b>Number of Farms</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Mainly Severely Disadvantaged Areas (SFA)	13	46%
Mainly Disadvantaged Areas (DA)	5	18%
Mainly Less Favourable Areas (LFA)	18	64%
Mainly non- Less Favourable Areas (LFA)	10	36%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 15: LFA Categorisation of Farms in Belfast<sup>40</sup>

According to the Northern Ireland Agricultural Census June 2015, the total land within Belfast used for crops is 114 hectares. Belfast City Council has the smallest area of land used by crops in Northern Ireland; this would be expected, with Belfast being a predominantly an urban area. The crops are made up of the following:

- 65 hectares of cereals,
- 11 hectares of potatoes,
- 30 hectares of other farm crops,
- 8 hectares of horticulture crops.

### Areas of Natural Constraint

Regulation (EU) no 1305/2013 includes a requirement to designate Areas of Natural Constraint (ANCs) to replace the existing "Less Favourable Areas" (LFAs). The new approach to designation is a standardised EU wide methodology which identifies constrained land by applying a set of 8 biophysical criteria and thresholds based on soil, slope and climate. The timing of the re-designation process in Northern Ireland will be driven by the choice of future financial support to these areas and ANC designation might need to be in place by 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017<sup>41</sup>. Belfast has 5 farms designated as DA and 18 as SDA. These figures have remained unchanged since 1984. Areas of Constraint are currently at the consultation stage of implementation.

There are a number of different scenarios for the designation of Areas of Natural Constraint. In each scenario the same wards have been designated. There are Lower Falls, Glen Road, Upper Springfield, Highfield, Glencairn, Ligoniel, Cavehill and Bellevue.

The designation of Area of Natural Constraint extends to the boundaries of the following wards which under SFA were only partially included – Highfield, Glencairn, Ligoniel, Cavehill and Bellevue.

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/dard/agricultural-census-ni-june-2015.pdf>

<sup>41</sup> Consultation on Designation of Areas of Natural Constraint. <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/consultations/dard/designation-of-areas-of-natural-constraint.pdf>

#### **4.3.9 Contaminated Land**

Contaminated Land can cause wide environmental damage and has the potential to limit a healthy environment. Belfast has a legacy of contaminated land arising from its prominent past industrial use.

The Regional Development Strategy 2035, published in March 2012, set a regional target of 60% of new housing to be located in appropriate 'brownfield' sites within the urban footprints of settlements greater than 5,000 people.

Brownfield land - sometimes referred to as 'previously developed land', being land that is, or was occupied by a permanent structure within a defined settlement limit. The term may encompass vacant or derelict lands, infill sites, land occupied by redundant or underused buildings, a piece of industrial or commercial property that is abandoned or underused and often environmentally contaminated.

The Contaminated Land Regime is set out in Part III 'The Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997'. Contaminated Land Regime supports the principal of 'polluter pays' principle and is intended to manage issues arising from historic contamination. It is retrospective in action. Whilst the Council is the primary regulator for the regime, the initial activity will focus on the preparation of site inspection strategies. However, Part III of the Order relating to Contaminated Land has not yet been commenced.

#### **Current contaminated land regime**

The Council's Environmental Health Service acts as a statutory consultee to the Belfast Planning Service and is concerned principally with the human health impacts of development through the imposition of planning conditions and informatives. NIEA is concerned with the impact of development upon the natural environment.

Land contamination is assessed and managed in accordance with the provisions of the CLR11 'Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination' risk framework, the Contaminated Land Exposure Assessment (CLEA) model and the various British Standards and supporting guidance documents.

The council does not have a Contaminated Land Register for the Belfast area but has a limited database of past industrial land uses that have the potential to give rise to land contamination. It is based upon an extract from the Northern Ireland Environment Agency's Land Use Database, which was a desk based study developed for the whole of Northern Ireland in 1997. Limited additional information held by the council has been added to this database in the intervening period. The database can be informed by referring to the various DoE land contamination Industry Profiles (1995).

#### **4.3.10 Development within the Urban Footprint**

The Northern Ireland Housing Land Availability Summary Reports was compiled by the DOE (now DfI) prior to RPA in 2015. Within the old Belfast City Council boundary (pre-2015), there was a steady increase of units developed within the urban footprint. Within the period 2003/4, 92.5% of units in Belfast were developed within the urban footprint rising to 98.3% by 2012/13. From 2013/14 onwards 99.1% of units were developed within the urban footprint.

During 2007/8, saw the largest area of land (25.4 hectares), equating to 1,923 units, being developed in the urban footprint marking the height of the Northern Ireland property 'boom'. By 2010/11 this figure decreased to 4.9 hectares (268 units) of land being developed in the urban footprint. From 2011, this figure is steadily increasing and in 2012/14, 12 hectares of land was developed in the urban footprint equating to 644 units. Figures 20 and 21 show the Urban Footprint and Greenfield comparatives for the area development each year per hectares and the number of units developed each year.

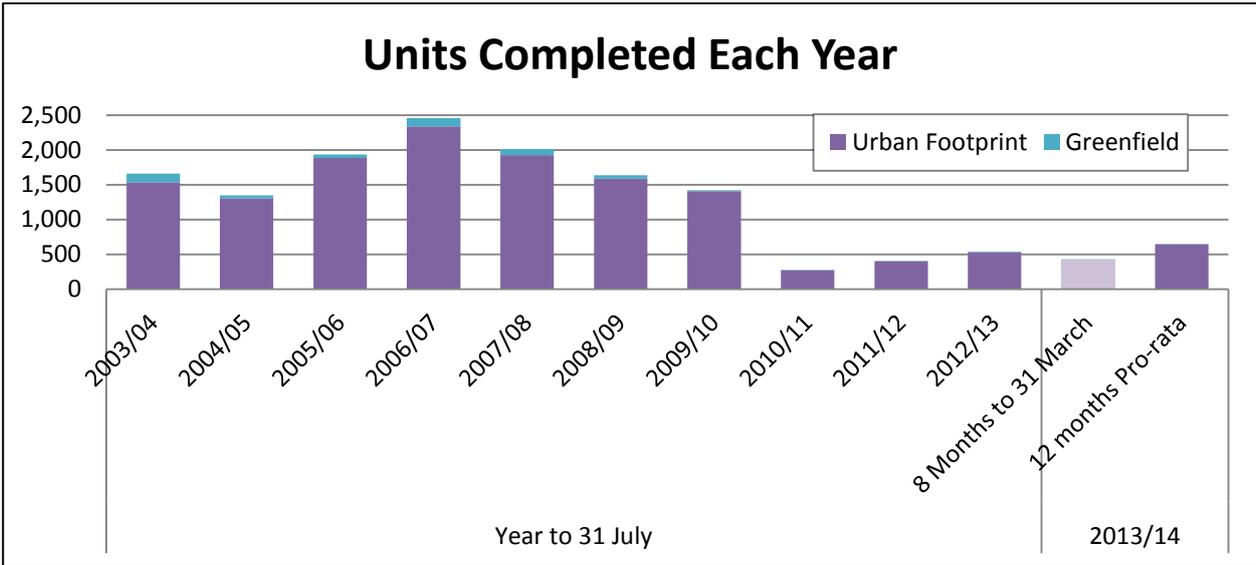


Figure 20: Number of Units Completed Each Year within the Urban Footprint and Greenfield Land<sup>42</sup>

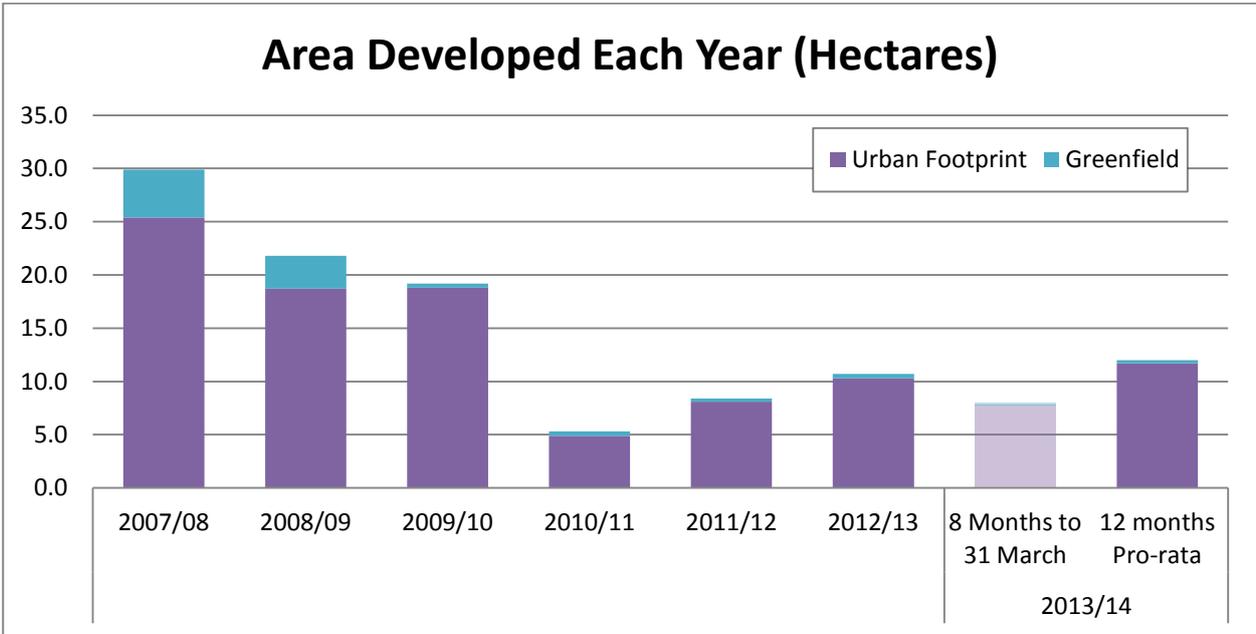


Figure 21: Area Developed Each Year (Ha) within the Urban Footprint and Greenfield Land<sup>28</sup>

**4.3.11 CULTURAL AND BUILT HERITAGE**

The urban environment encompasses the totality of the built form of the city. It includes recent and contemporary developments and our built heritage assets – including archaeology, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, areas of townscape character, historic parks and gardens, historic buildings of local importance and vernacular heritage structures. The following cultural and built heritage elements can be found in the Belfast City Council district:

<sup>42</sup> The Northern Ireland Housing Land Availability Summary Reports was compiled by the DoE prior to RPA in 2015

### **State Care Sites**

Archaeological sites and monuments are taken into the care of the Department under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995. State Care sites and monuments represent all periods of human settlement in Ireland from circa 7,000 BC to the 21st century. They are protected and managed as a public asset by Historic Environment Division (HED) in DfC regulated under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995. They have responsibility for many sites and properties throughout Northern Ireland and work closely with the Historic Monuments Council. Shandon Park Motte, Drumnadrough Fort, Giant's Ring and Shaw's Bridge are the only sites in State Care within the Belfast City Council area. .

### **Scheduled Monuments**

Archaeological sites and monuments are scheduled for protection under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995 and the work of scheduling is ongoing. The fact that a site has not yet received statutory protection does not necessarily diminish its archaeological importance or its significance as an element in the historic landscape.

According to HED, the list of Scheduled Historic Monuments contains a total of 36 scheduled archaeological monuments in the Belfast City Council Area. Appendix 12 shows the list of Scheduled Historic Monuments.

### **Unscheduled Monuments**

There were a total of 144 other recorded archaeological sites and monuments in the Belfast City Council Area. The list of unscheduled monuments can be viewed in Appendix 13.

### **Undesignated Heritage Assets including Local Listings**

There are many sites of heritage interest which are not or have not yet been listed in HED's records. According to HED these include historic boundaries such as townland boundaries, surviving air raid shelters and some historic cemeteries. The SA will review these records as we progress and the Council will consider where appropriate, undesignated heritage assets including local listings as they may become available through the update of HED's datasets.

### **Listed Buildings**

The SPPS recognises that Listed Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest are key elements of our built heritage and are often important for their intrinsic value and for their contribution to the character and quality of settlements and the countryside. It stresses that development may be permitted where this will secure the ongoing viability and upkeep of the building, providing it respects its essential character and setting. It notes that it may be appropriate for a LDP to highlight particular listed buildings and their settings which are integral to the character and inform broader heritage designations.

There are approximately 1379 listed buildings within the Belfast City Council area. The full list can be viewed in Appendix 14.

The Second Survey of all of Northern Ireland's building stock, is currently underway, to update and improve on the first List of buildings of special architectural or historic interest which began in 1974. This second survey is due to be completed in 2016.

### **Built Heritage at Risk**

The Built Heritage at Risk Register lists almost 500 buildings and monuments of architectural and historic interest throughout Northern Ireland. The buildings and monuments are deemed to be under threat and may be suitable for restoration and repair. The Buildings at Risk Register was established in 1993 and is funded and managed by Department of Communities in partnership with the Ulster Architectural Society [UAHS].

There are currently 49 buildings and monuments listed on the register within Belfast and these are listed in appendix 15.

### **Conservation Areas**

There are 13 Conservation Areas within the Council Area:

1. Adelaide Park
2. Belfast City Centre
3. Cathedral
4. Cyprus Ave
5. Kings Road
6. Knockdene
7. Linen
8. Malone
9. Malone Park
10. Mc Master Street
11. Queens
12. Somerton
13. Stranmillis

The location of Conservation Areas can be viewed in Appendix 16: Location of Conservation Areas and Areas of Townscape Character/ Area of Village Character

The SPSS notes that in managing development within a designated Conservation Area the guiding principle is to afford special regard to the desirability of enhancing its character or appearance where an opportunity to do so exists, or to preserve its character or appearance where an opportunity to enhance does not arise. Accordingly, there will be a general presumption against the grant of planning permission for development or conservation area consent for demolition of unlisted buildings, where proposals would conflict with this principle.

In relation to the setting of designated Conservation Areas, new development in proximity needs to be carefully managed so as to ensure it respects its overall character and appearance. Important views in and out of the Conservation Area should be retained.

In the interests of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a Conservation Area, development proposals should be sympathetic to the characteristic built form of the area and respect the characteristics of adjoining buildings in the area by way of its scale, form, materials and detailing. The SPSS notes that the LDP may include local policies or proposals for their protection and / or, enhancement.

### **Areas of Townscape Character**

There are 57 Areas of Townscape Character within the Council Area.

The SPSS notes that in managing development within ATCs designated through the LDPs process, the council should only permit new development where this will maintain or enhance the overall character of the area and respect its built form. It states that local policies or proposals and guidance for such areas should also be included in the plan or, where appropriate, in supplementary planning guidance.

The spatial extent of these designations is shown Appendix 16 Location of Conservation Areas and Areas of Townscape Character/ Area of Village Character

### **Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI)s**

The SPSS notes the importance of LDPs in taking into account the implications of local policies and proposals on all features of the archaeological and built heritage. It states that where

appropriate, LDPs should designate Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI). The Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest are mapped in Appendix 17.

### **Areas of Archaeological Potential**

The SPPS states that LDPs should highlight, for the information of prospective developers, those areas within settlement limits, where, on the basis of current knowledge, it is likely that archaeological remains will be encountered in the course of continuing development and change. These will be referred to as areas of archaeological potential.

Belfast is named as an area of archaeological potential. The Areas of Archaeological Potential are mapped in Appendix 17.

A large amount of excavation undertaken in Belfast in the past 17 years has highlighted the extent and survival of archaeological remains relating to the city's evolution. All information recorded during an archaeological excavation or survey has been documented in the Sites and Monuments record which can be viewed in appendix 13.

### **Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes**

The register of Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Special Historic Interest has been established to identify sites within Northern Ireland, which can be considered of exceptional importance. The identification of sites is based upon a clear set of criteria and on an appreciation of the character of Ulster's gardens and designed landscapes. A list of all registered Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes are contained within Appendix 18.

### **Defence Heritage**

There are 63 sites of Defence Heritage within Belfast City Council. The full list can be viewed in appendix 19.

The Historic Environment Division (HED) is responsible for Northern Ireland's defence heritage, both in its conservation and protection. Northern Ireland's defence heritage represents a significant period in our history with many 20th century defensive structures dotted around the countryside and coast of Northern Ireland. These include training trenches, gun and searchlight emplacements, pillboxes, airfields, harbours etc. The majority are derelict, some have been reused or altered, and others are in a state of decay or have been demolished. The HED identify sites on an individual basis, deciding the most appropriate form of protection through legislation and policy.

### **Industrial Heritage**

The Plan Area contains a wealth of remains of industrial heritage, all of which are reminders of the economic development in the area. Synonymous to Belfast, the Samson and Goliath cranes dominate the skyline, and numerous mills, factories, bridges, railway fixtures, graving docks and remains of the Lagan Canal infrastructure are distributed throughout the city. Many of these industrial heritage sites have been identified for special protection as scheduled monuments under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1991. The Industrial Heritage Record is included in the DAERA Monument's and Building Record. There are 745 sites of Industrial Heritage in Belfast which is detailed in Appendix 20.

### **Shipwrecks**

There are 245 records of shipwrecks within the Belfast region and can be viewed in appendix 21. This includes Belfast harbour, lough and rivers within the plan area.

The database of shipwreck incidents is currently maintained and updated by Marine and Fisheries Division (DAERA) on behalf of the Historic Environment Division (DFC). The database includes cases of known and unknown wreck sites and maritime casualties- where the vessel in question

was salvaged or recovered<sup>43</sup>. The database is not a record of archaeological sites in every case but an indicator of the geographical and chronological past shipping loss. The shipwrecks reveal information about life, technology, trade and warfare at the time they were lost. The informing abilities of shipwrecks makes them part of our shared heritage.

The Council will continue to update the Scoping Report and appropriate documents with any new datasets updated throughout the development of the plan to reflect any changes, the update of new assets/records or statutory designations.

#### 4.3.12 Landscape

Landscape is everywhere and all landscapes matter to someone. Landscape will continue to evolve. Whilst change is constant, the management of change is essential to achieving sustainable place making, which will be the key role for LDPs.

Table 12 above, outlines a number of local designations which play an important role in protecting landscape within the Belfast Metropolitan Area:

- Areas of High Scenic Value (AOHSV) are designated to protect the setting of the Metropolitan Urban Area and other areas of particular landscape merit. There are portions of 3 AOHSV in Belfast.
- LLPAs are designated to help protect those areas within and/or adjoining settlements which are considered to be of greatest amenity value, landscape quality or local significance and are therefore worthy of protection from undesirable or damaging development. They include archaeological sites and monuments and their surroundings; Listed and other locally important buildings and their surroundings; River banks and shore lines and associated public access; Attractive vistas, localised hills and other areas of local amenity importance; and Areas of local nature conservation importance, including areas of woodland and important tree groups. There are 86 LLPA's in Belfast.
- Urban Landscape Wedges are open areas that are designated to separate localities within the Metropolitan Urban Area. They have a significant role in helping to define and retain the identities and character of the component parts of the urban area and preventing the merging of different city communities. Their open character can break up the visual impact of the housing mass in the area and offer additional benefits to local residents by enhancing amenity and by providing opportunities for informal and formal recreational use and provision of linkages to walking and cycling networks. These designations should be protected from built development to fulfil their amenity, recreational and biodiversity functions. There are 5 Urban Landscape Wedges within Belfast.
- Rural Landscape Wedges consist of buffer landscapes and open areas. It distinguish and maintain the separate identities of the component parts of the Metropolitan Area; prevents the merging of the component parts of the Metropolitan Area; provides an important element in defining and protecting the setting of settlements; and maintain the rural character of the countryside. Within Belfast Hannahstown is the only complete Rural Landscape Wedge with portions of another 3 overlapping within the Plan area.

LCA's are a tool in identifying the landscape features that give a locality its 'sense of place'. The LCA grew out of the European Landscape Convention. The process applied to the LCA's can help to inform the makeup of urban areas including our City and townscape areas as well as our rural assets. Landscape Character Areas set a baseline that can not only help us understand our landscapes but also assist in making decisions about managing development.

<sup>43</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/shipwrecks>

The Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands Order (NI) 1985 (NALCO) is the current legislative basis for protecting landscapes. The Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 2000 (NILCA) identified 130 distinct LCAs as fragile landscapes at risk of development pressures. Of which, there are 7 in Belfast:

#### *Belfast/Lisburn (No.97)*

The Belfast/Lisburn Landscape Character Area encompasses the Belfast and Lisburn urban areas, together with their broader landscape setting. It is defined by the steep ridges and escarpments, which enclose the Lagan Valley at the head of Belfast Lough. Belfast is mostly contained within the valley, although urban development has spread along the narrow coastal strips to the north and south of the Lough and inland along the Lagan and Enler Valleys. The City of Lisburn is also cited on the River Lagan but is further upstream and enclosed by slightly lower slopes. There are long views over both urban areas from the surrounding upland landscapes. The steep escarpments and ridges on the margins of the city provide a series of landmarks. The Belfast Basalt Escarpment to the north has a rugged, untamed character; Carnmoney Hill, an outlier to the north west of the basalt escarpment, dominates the landscape setting of Newtownabbey; the Craigtantlet Escarpment on the fringes of the Holywood Hills encloses East Belfast and the slopes of the Castlereagh Escarpment provide a continuous backdrop to the urban districts of South Belfast and Castlereagh.

Belfast's formal parks, such as Ormeau Park, the Botanic Gardens and Victoria Park and Lisburn's Wallace Park, provide welcome breathing space for the city centre but are relatively small in relation to the city as a whole. The Lagan Valley Regional Park is on a completely different scale. This and the other smaller river corridor parks, such as the Connswater, Lagmore and Collin Glen linear parks, have a more natural character and provide a valuable link between the urban areas and their wider landscape setting. The Laganside walkways now extend the footpath links along the Lagan right through to the city centre.

#### *Craigtantlet Escarpment (No.104)*

The Craigtantlet Escarpment is a prominent ridge of Silurian rocks, which forms the escarpment to the Holywood Hills. The escarpment encloses and shelters the urban edge of east Belfast, which pushes up against the ridge, extending into the woodlands at Stormont. The government buildings stand out as a major landmark, situated high up on the ridge. A dense network of woodlands and avenues gives the landscape a robust structure, particularly around Stormont. Green pastures extend along the ridge, divided by hedgerows and shelterbelts. The rural/urban interface is strong and well defined. There are clear views to the ridge from the surrounding lowlands and adjacent escarpments, including an important view across Belfast Lough from the M2 at Newtownabbey; any development on the ridge is highly visible.

#### *Castlereagh Slopes (No. 105)*

The Castlereagh Slopes are the steep slopes of the north western margins of the Castlereagh Plateau, to the south east of the Belfast/Castlereagh urban area. The prominent ridge has a smooth, rolling landform and a steep gradient. It averages 130m but at Braniel Hill, reaches an approximate height of 170m. It is deeply dissected by steep glens, which are generally well wooded. The broad slopes of the ridge are divided into a patchwork of undulating pastures and hedgerows. The remnant landscapes of the many historic estates and country houses of the Lagan Valley remain an important influence. Avenues and lines of mature beech trees mark the entrances, carriage drives and former estate boundaries and the buildings themselves are often important features in the landscape.

### *Lagan Parkland (No. 106)*

An amenity parkland landscape set within the historic, designed landscapes of a series of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century estates. The undulating, steep slopes of the narrow river valley are well-wooded, with a variety of formal designed landscapes, commercial forests and natural habitats. There is a linked sequence of wooded spaces and the deep river valley seems remote from its immediate urban surroundings. Golf courses, public open space and playing fields dominate areas of flatter land on the upper fringes of the river valley. To the south of the river, a neat, rolling agricultural landscape of estate farmlands has belts of mature trees. Winding, linear woodlands follow the local streams and narrow roads, which characterise the landscape close to the foot of the Castlereagh Slopes.

### *Derrykillultagh (No. 110)*

Rolling, relatively elevated farmland landscapes on the margins of the Antrim basalt plateau. The area is characterised by rounded hills and shallow slopes, although there are some gullies and the southern boundary of the landscape character area is marked by a steeper escarpment slope. Many slopes are divided by straight, narrow glens, which form a ladder pattern in views from below. The plateau descends gently to the west, where there is a gradual transition to the claylands on the edge of Lough Neagh.

The farmland landscape often has a relatively untidy character, with patches of gorse and scrub and a rather disconnected hedgerow network. The shallow valleys often contain areas of marsh and many fields are partially infested with rushes. Gorse and holly are typical hedgerow species and often mark the transition to marginal farmland. There are typically small farms and smallholdings which are surrounded by paddocks and scattered barns, although there is a gradual transition to a landscape of larger fields, hedgerow trees and more prosperous farmsteads on the western margins of the plateau. Most farmsteads consist of small, white rendered buildings sited on the mid-slopes or local ridges and connected to roads by straight, right-angled tracks. The older farmsteads are often focal points in the landscape, particularly where they are associated with lines and stands of mature trees. Networks of straight roads follow the ridges and connect linear villages; most junctions are staggered cross-roads.

### *Divis Summits (No. 111)*

The Antrim basalt plateau ends in a series of broad, rounded summits overlooking Lisburn and Belfast. The principal summits of Black Mountain, Squires Hill and Cave Hill reach up to 400m, with Divis standing at 478m. They generally have gentle slopes, with some gullies and abrupt, steep slopes in places. However, the summits along the edge of the basalt escarpment have much steeper slopes, which plummet towards Belfast. Between the summits, the upper plateau has extensive areas of shallow, partially waterlogged moss, which is surrounded, by areas of marginal farmland. The landscape is relatively open, with extensive areas of windswept moss and rough farmland. However, the valley slopes have a more farmed character, with straight, overgrown hedgerows, belts of mature trees and farmsteads. There are important archaeological remains, particularly on the summits of Cave Hill. The landscape has a rather irregular, patchy pattern, with areas of scrub and wasteland which are often associated with abandoned mineral workings, derelict farmsteads and areas of waterlogged or unfarmed land.

### *Belfast Basalt Escarpment (No. 112)*

The edge of the Antrim basalt plateau is well defined by a steep scarp slope which wraps around and contains the North West edge of Belfast. The black basalt outcrops have a distinctive, sheer profile, which is broken by a series of steep, wooded glens. The Hills are pitted with quarries and

have a rugged, almost brutal character. They provide a dramatic contrast to the dense urban areas below. The dark basalt overlies a thin band of chalk, which forms a strong contrast in colour whenever it is visible. Belfast Castle, at the northern end of the narrow strip, is set in a densely wooded designed landscape, which contrasts with the rugged, rural character of the scarp edge.

The lower escarpment slopes are a mixture of hummocky open pasture with gappy hedgerows and stands of deciduous woodland on steeper slopes. There are extensive areas of regenerating scrub and gorse. Narrow roads provide steep links between the ridge-top road and Belfast, winding up the basalt edge. The slopes are pitted with quarries. Most are abandoned and have a rugged, untidy character and many are associated with fly tipping. The quarries are prominent and a strong influence on landscape character and quality. The basalt edge provides an opportunity for panoramic views over the city of Belfast.

### **Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment (dNIRLCA)**

The Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment (NIRLCA), which was published in April 2015, identifies 26 discrete areas that are referred to as regional landscape character areas (RLCA), some of these are shared with neighbouring districts. Each area is defined by a recognisable landscape, with its own distinct character and sense of place. The Belfast and Lagan Valley RLCA, describes the area as follows:

“The Lagan Valley is framed to the north by the dramatic slopes of the Belfast Hills including Black Mountain and Cave Hill, with a sharp contrast between the heavily urbanised and built up area in the valley and the exposed and upland character of the hills. To the south, the landform change is less dramatic, rising gently to undulating drumlin farmland south of Newtownbreda.

Further east, Craigtantlet Escarpment runs between Dundonald and Holywood and forms part of the backdrop to Belfast. It has deep wooded glens and encroachment of development on the ridge, including the Parliament Buildings at Stormont that stand out as a major landmark on the ridge”.

**Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)** is a designation in recognition of areas of national importance as their landscapes possess a distinctive character and landscape features of high scenic value. The purpose of this designation is to protect and enhance the qualities of these areas for environmental fulfilment, outdoor recreation and public enjoyment. Management of these areas falls upon landowners, public bodies and voluntary bodies.

The Lagan Valley AONB, designated in 1965, lies predominately within the Lagan Valley Regional Park and is the only AONB in the Belfast City Council Area.

The Lagan Valley (LVRP) AONB is designated under the Amenity Lands Act (NI) 1965. The legislation under which the LVRP AONB was designated has since been superseded by the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (NI) Order 1985 (as amended), however Lagan Valley AONB is yet to be reviewed or designated under this legislation.

The Lagan Valley Regional Park is a valuable asset for the people of Belfast. It has an integral position adjacent to Belfast and is a huge recreational resource covering 2116 hectares and stretching for 13 miles along the River Lagan from Belfast City to Lisburn City. Its location is situated partly within the Belfast and Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council areas.

The characteristic features of the Lagan Valley AONB include riverbank scenery, diverse biodiversity, meadows, woodland and amenity parklands. Alongside the natural environmental assets of this area, it is also rich in diverse heritage including its contribution to the development of Belfast through its cultural and industrial heritage through linen production. Containing impressive monuments of local importance including the Giant's Ring and early Christian raths, the area became an attractive location for the early industrialists of Belfast whose successors built large houses and created the distinctive planted demesnes.

Over recent years, there has been a growing awareness of the conservation, recreation and tourism potential of the river, towpath and canal. There have been improvements in the water quality of the River Lagan over the years and water activities, such as angling, canoeing, rowing and motor boating are becoming a regular feature of the river.

The designation of Quiet Areas is a further legal requirement of END and the Environmental Noise Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006. END requires Member States to 'preserve environmental noise quality where it is good' by identifying Quiet Areas within agglomerations (urban areas with a minimum population density). Whilst END does not provide a prescriptive definition of identifying quiet areas, it is up to DAERA to develop the approach, definition and protection measures and advice local authorities accordingly. The only agglomeration within Northern Ireland is the Belfast agglomeration which includes parts of Carrickfergus, Newtownabbey, Lisburn, Holywood, Dundonald, Carryduff and Bangor.

On 7th June 2016, the Lagan Meadows was proposed as a Candidate Quiet Area to the People and Communities Committee. The proposal is currently under consideration by DAERA. This designation was based upon the following qualifying criteria; publicly available park and open space within an agglomeration; a noise level less than or equal to 55 dB Lden; and a minimum area of 5 hectares. The council has indicated however, that that it will engage with DAERA in order to develop more appropriate Quiet Area screening criteria and supporting guidance to be employed in the subsequent identification, designation and management of Quiet Areas. The next round of Quiet Area designations by DAERA is due to commence in summer 2017.

The consultation by DAERA on Quiet Area Policy Guidance highlights that there is growing policy and emphasis on the positive role of open space, especially green space, in helping to ameliorate some of the problems of urban living. Whilst the adverse impacts of high levels of noise on health and quality of life are relatively well understood, the beneficial effects of access to quietness are less well understood and rarely acknowledged in policy documents

### **Countryside Recreation**

The natural resources within the Belfast City Council area offers a wealth of opportunities for residents to enjoy the countryside experience in an urban setting through its provision of urban Parks located throughout the City. Belfast, a city framed by the Hills, is unique in its location offering countryside recreation opportunities just outside the city limits with its close proximity to the Belfast Hills.

Belfast Hills provides walking, mountain biking and rock climbing pursuits. The Belfast Hills area takes in Carnmoney Hill and Cave Hill to the north and Colin Glen, Divis and Black Mountain and Slievenacloy to the west. The operational boundary encompasses approximately 4,400 hectares (11,000 acres). From these hills, users can see a huge area that not only includes a number of key landmarks within the greater Belfast area, but also most of the counties in the north of Ireland and beyond to Scotland and the Isle of Man. Together the hills provide Belfast with a unique, stunning backdrop that dominates most of the city and offer a chance to take in magnificent views. However, much of the land within the Belfast Hills is privately owned which limits formal access.

**Cavehill Country Park** is managed by Belfast City Council and encompasses the heath and moorland above Cavehill, the meadows and the Milewater streams at Carr's Glen linear park, the woodlands at Hazelwood and the Belfast Castle Estate. Rich in biodiversity, the Park also offers panoramic views as well as archaeological sites of interest include the remnants of an old mill at the Milewater Stream.

**Colin Glen Forest Park** is managed on behalf of DAERA by the Colin Glen Trust. Colin Glen Forest Park offers a 'countryside experience' close to the city limits. Described as 'Belfast's Green Lung', the Park was awarded a Green Flag Award – a national benchmark for quality parks and

green spaces. The Park offers a range of outdoor activities including golfing, archery, gymnasium, a high ropes course (funded by BCC), are just a few to mention. BCC has committed £2.5 million towards the Parks ambitious £6million masterplan which will see the creation of a new visitors' and outdoor pursuits centre, camp sites and mountain bike trails with a view to achieve self-sufficiency as well as protect the forest.

### **Green Belt**

Following the publication of Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 21 'Sustainable Development in the Countryside', the Department of Environment (now Department of Infrastructure) withdrew the proposed Green Belt Designation in BMAP. PPS 21 sets out planning policies for development in the countryside. With the publication of PPS 21 in its final form on 1st June 2010, the policies and provisions contained within it now take precedence over the policy provisions for all Green Belts in existing statutory and published draft Plans, with a limited number of exceptions.

### **Seascape**

The seascape can be defined as an area of sea, coastline and land, as perceived by people, whose character results from the actions and interactions of land with sea, by natural and/or human factors ('An Approach to Seascape Character Assessment', Natural England, 2012). Similar to 'landscape', the seascape forms part of the setting of our city and our everyday lives. The Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) published the Regional Seascape Character Assessment of Northern Ireland (NIEA, 2014) to provide a strategic understanding of different areas of regional seascape character along the entire Northern Ireland coast. The Assessment contributes to the aims of the European Landscape Convention through promoting the protection, management and planning of the seascape, and to support European co-operation on landscape issues.

The Assessment defines 'Belfast Harbour' as a Seascape Character Area (SCA), which generally relates to the portion of Belfast Lough and adjoining lands within the City Council area. The key characteristics of the seascape area are generally founded on the port, airport and associated commercial and industrial uses, as well as the important nature conservation assets. The identified forces for change include further development, land reclamation, conservation and environmental quality. Appendix 9 provides an overview of the Belfast Harbour SCA which documents its key characteristics, natural influences, cultural and perceptual influences and forces for change. The Belfast Harbour SCA adjoins Belfast Lough SCA.

## **4.4 MATERIAL ASSETS**

### **4.4.1 Waste and Recycling**

Waste management has changed and will continue to change dramatically over the next several years. Whilst the LDP will not designate or zone specific sites for the management of waste it will seek to locate new developments which maximise the efficient use of existing utility infrastructure whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum.

In terms of existing infrastructure, Belfast City Council operates

- centres for recycling household waste - Alexandra Park, Blackstaff Way, Ormeau and Palmerstown Road<sup>44</sup>
- 3 Civic Amenity Sites – Agnes Street, Springfield Avenue and Cregagh Road

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<sup>44</sup> <http://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/bins-recycling/recycling/recyclingcentres.aspx>

There are 5 recycling centres that are privately owned, Belfast City Recycling, Waste Beater, Avenue Metal Recycling, Avenue Recycling Ltd and All Electrical Recycling.

The 3 landfill sites at the Duncrue Estate have reached capacity and are no longer operational. Work is required for their permanent capping and closure.

#### Municipal Waste

Three sub-regional groups were formed by local councils in Northern Ireland in recognition of the mutual benefits to be gained from a regional approach to waste management planning. Belfast is part of the Waste Management Group Arc21. Arc21 represents 6 councils in the east of Northern Ireland including:

- Belfast City Council,
- Ards and North Down Council,
- Newry, Mourne and Down Council,
- Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council,
- Antrim and Newtownabbey Council,
- Mid and East Antrim Council.

Arc21 prepared a Waste Management Plan for the Belfast and surrounding 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<sup>45</sup>. A revision of the Plan was determined in June 2014.

The EU Waste Framework Directive sets a target of 50% household waste recycling by 2020. This means that in Belfast, based on today's figures, must recycle at least 60,000 tonnes of our household waste by 2020. It also sets a 70% recycling and recovery target for construction and demolition wastes.

The EU Landfill Directive specifies that member states must reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) they send to landfill to 50% of 1995 levels by 2013 and to 35% by 2020. (BMW is the organic waste collected from households and businesses).

The graph below shows the collected municipal waste landfill rate in Belfast City Council from 2006-2016.

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<sup>45</sup> <http://www.arc21.org.uk/download/1/arc21%20Waste%20Management%20Plan%20Oct%202014.pdf>

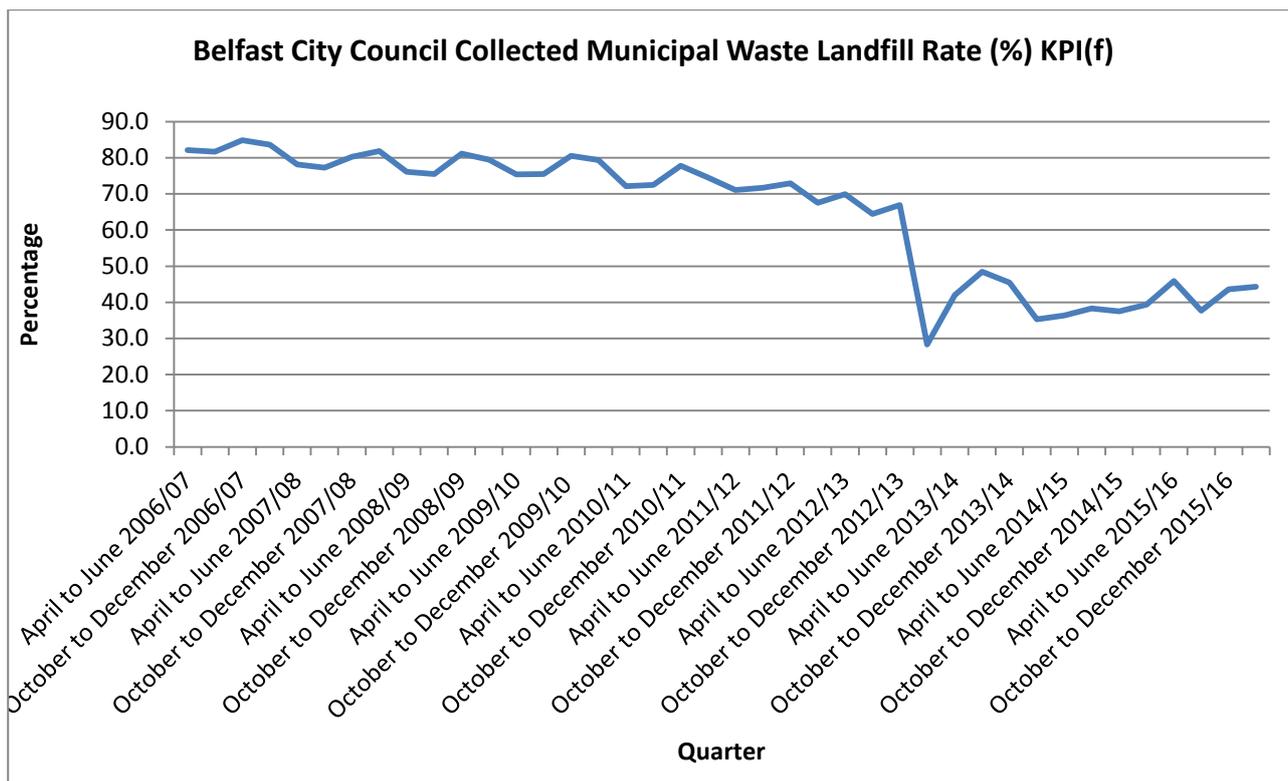


Figure 22: Northern Ireland local authority collected municipal waste management statistics

Source: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics>

Between 2006 to 2015, there has been a steady decreasing trend in the amount of household waste collected. With the onset of Local Government Reform in 2015, the Belfast City Council area increased by around 21,000 houses which may explain the increase in municipal waste land filled between 2015/2016.

The Council's 'Towards Zero Waste' Action Plan (ZAP) 2012-2015 established a series of tasks aimed at improving Belfast's recycling rate which increased from 32% in 2012 to 44% in 2015 which is working towards reaching the longer term goal set out by the EU Waste Framework Directive (EU 2008/98/EC) which outlined a 50% recycling rate and a 35% landfill diversion rate by 2020. In terms of benchmarking with similar cities in England shows that Belfast has outperformed its UK peer group and will now have to find alternative benchmark partners.

With the LGR in 2015, the recycling rate had decreased and currently stands at 40.01%<sup>46</sup>. A number of factors influenced this increase including, regional trends suggested by the then DoE in 2014 saw the overall amount of household waste increasing. Under LGR, around 21,000 households transferred to Belfast City Council from Castlereagh, Lisburn and North Down. Not all households from the new areas had access to the same recycling services and level of engagement as Belfast's residents. As a result, it will take time for the current recycling systems to embed within the transferring areas. The Council is researching the viability of including glass recyclability within the current system. It is anticipated this would contribute an additional 2.5% to the Council's recycling rate.

The Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) outlines the reductions of waste sent to landfill that councils must meet each year. NILAS reduced the annual targets for every council

<sup>46</sup> March 2016 figure

year-on-year up to 2020, limiting how much BMW we can send to landfill. If Belfast breaches its allowance, it could be fined £150 per tonne which could potentially amount to a fine of £2million.

Through the NILAS contract with NWP, the Council has met its NILAS obligations in 2013/14 and is confident of achieving a similar result in 2014/15. Annually, this contract treats around 47,000 tonnes of residual waste and diverts approximately 30,000 tonnes from landfill. In terms of measurable environmental benefit, the diversion of the tonnage from landfill to recycling has the equivalent effect of removing carbon dioxide pollution from just over 13,000 cars. In 2015/16 43,951 tonnes of waste was sent to landfill which is under the NILAS quota of 50,753 tonnes.

Looking forward it is projected the Council may not achieve NILAS target in 2017/18 and 2018/19. This compounds the need to bring in more interventions to minimise waste sent to landfill for example recycling glass (within the current blue bin system), frequency of collections, increasing the amount sent through contracts for treatment before landfill.

The DOE's (now DAERA) "Towards Resource Management Strategy" states that we need to reach 40% recycling by 2015 and 45% by 2020. However, the Minister of the Environment has recently announced plans to introduce a new 60% recycling target for the waste we collect (LACMW) by 2020.

Waste collection in Belfast costs the rate payer £15million. In 2011 32% of waste in Belfast was recycled and 80,000 tonnes was sent to landfill.

Whilst the current performance has increased steadily, challenges remain in terms of delivering the recycling target of 50% household waste for 2020 which will only be achieved through a paradigm shift in behaviour. In this regard, EU waste policy is shifting from seeking legal compliance in the current take-make-dispose economic model, towards promoting a resource-efficient, circular economy (CE) approach (i.e. an economy which extends the useful life of materials and products through design, manufacturing and reprocessing, thereby "designing out" waste – which could be described as a by-product of poor design and manufacturing processes). This however, like all EU policies will have to be reviewed in light of the UK exiting the European Union (also termed as 'Brexit').

At present, the Council spends around £25 million annually collecting, treating, recycling and disposing of Belfast's waste. This spend ensures that the Council complies with its statutory obligations and, based on 2015/16 projected recycling performance, directly and indirectly supported around 500 jobs in a range of business sectors<sup>47</sup>. The Council has been progressive in many of its approaches and is one of only a few in the UK which are considering how to implement the circular economy. Such an approach presents an opportunity to lever greater economic and social benefits while keeping pace with global thinking on best practice management and minimisation of waste.

Recycling also supports over 520 jobs in Belfast alone and is a key component in the forthcoming circular economy, so not only are residents saving money by recycling but they are creating jobs and improving the environment through increased resource efficiency. The "Towards a Resourceful Belfast: A Materials Strategy Proposition Document" explores how Belfast could benefit from moving away from the traditional waste management approach and, instead, apply a circular economy approach to generate more value and jobs for the local economy.

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<sup>47</sup> Wealth from Waste – LGA local waste review 2013

#### 4.4.2 Minerals

The SPPS acknowledges that mineral development can make a significant contribution to the local economy in various ways; not least by providing materials for construction such as sand, gravel and crushed rock. Because of this fact, it is important to facilitate mineral development but in a sustainable fashion which balances with the need to protect the environment. Natural mineral resources should still be developed but not at the overriding cost of the environment.

In the Belfast Council area there are no active quarries (Black Mountain Quarry is inert) within the plan area as shown in Appendix 21.

Belfast is dependent on the operational quarries from the surrounding six Counties especially those based in Counties Antrim (25%) and Down (24%) which produce 49% of all minerals for Northern Ireland. The majority of quarries according to the Quarry Products Association Northern Ireland (QPANI<sup>48</sup>) are based in the Mid Ulster District with 31 quarrying companies and 41 quarry sites producing 3.2Mt of aggregates each year. See also associated table 15 showing average quantity produced per year per County and per Mineral. See figure 23 Production of hard rock, sand and gravel production based on local geology of NI.

Table 16: Average Quantity Produced Per Year per County (GSNI/QPANI)

County	Average Quantity Produced Per Year	Average Selling Value Per Year
Co. Antrim	5,755,971	23,634,794
Co. Armagh	2,489,610	8,816,416
Co. Down	6,149,708	24,364,355
Co. Fermanagh	3,866,057	12,324,285
Co. Londonderry	3,092,140	11,468,011
Co. Tyrone	4,239,148	13,334,205
Per Mineral	Average Quantity Produced Per Year	Average Selling Value Per Year
Basalt	6,741,105	24,043,334
Sandstone	6,120,695	22,689,134
Limestone	5,174,620	16,824,827
Sand & Gravel	5,993,378	23,104,141
Other	1,562,836	7,280,629

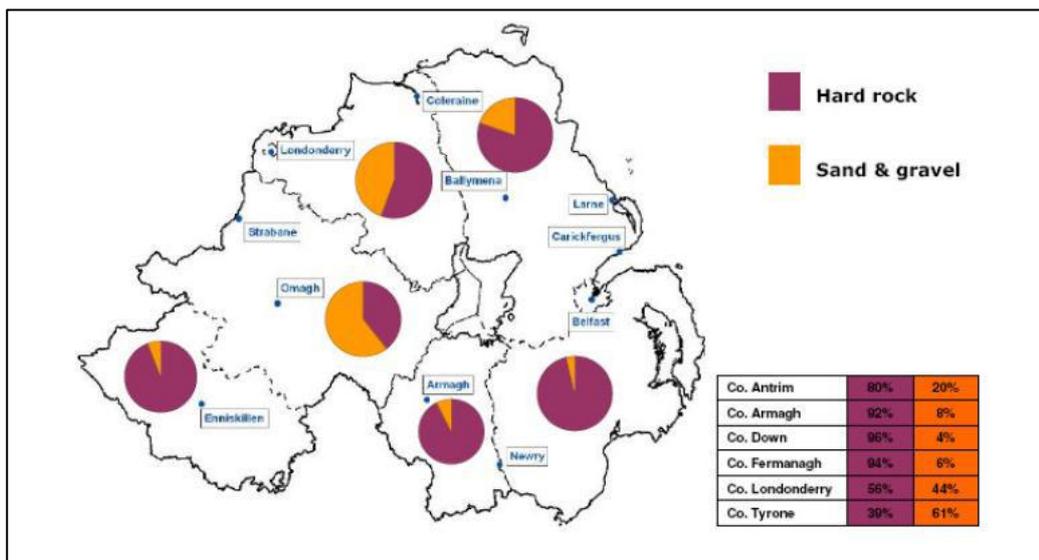


Figure 23: Map of Northern Ireland's Six Counties showing the Production of Hard Rock and Sand and Gravel Attributable to the Local Geology

<sup>48</sup> The Quarry Products Association Northern Ireland (QPANI) represent over 95% of the quarry products industry in NI.

Each year, the Minerals Branch in Geological Survey of Northern Ireland on behalf of the DETI collects industry data and publishes an Annual Mineral Statement – mined under the Mines Act 1969 and Quarries (NI) Order 1983. The last updated information from quarries and associated operations was produced in 2010.

DETI have advised that not all quarries in Northern Ireland provide responses to the Mineral Statement and therefore the figures in this paper are not fully reflective of the overall picture in Belfast or indeed in Northern Ireland.

While it is accepted that Belfast has no active quarry production the local economy is still dependent on the aggregate production and table 16 highlights the related companies carrying operating quarry related activities. According to QPAN, I NI produces 20Mt of aggregates and supplies materials worth over £600M, employing directly and indirectly 4,000 people. Table 16 also shows the relative importance of mineral related activity to levels of employment in Belfast Council Area.

Table 17: Belfast Related Industries Operating Quarry Related Activities

Company	Locations	Products / Activity	No of Employees
<b>Conexpo</b>	Belfast Harbour	export of High PSV aggregates	16
<b>Northstone Materials</b>	Belfast Harbour, Dunmurry	Ready Mixed Concrete	10
<b>Six West</b>	Belfast	Mineral Planning Agents	6
<b>McLorian Consulting</b>	Belfast	Mineral Planning/ Environmental Agents	5
<b>Whitemountain Quarries</b>	Blackmountain	Asphalt Manufacture / Inert Waste landfill	5
<b>Whitemountain Quarries</b>	Belfast Harbour	export of High PSV aggregates	2
<b>Tennant Bitumen</b>	Belfast Harbour	Bitumen	10
<b>Lagan Bitumen</b>	Belfast Harbour	Bitumen	10
<b>Atlantic Bitumen</b>	Belfast Harbour	Bitumen	10
<b>Lagan Cement Products</b>	Belfast Harbour	Cement import and export	2
<b>Lagan Cement Products</b>	Blackmountain	Ready mixed Concrete	2
<b>Colinwell Concrete</b>	West Belfast	Precast Concrete	15
<b>Lafarge</b>	Belfast	Cement	7
<b>Larsen</b>	Belfast Harbour	Concrete Admixtures	90
<b>Total</b>		<b>190</b>	

Many of these industries are dependent on Belfast Harbour for exporting to the UK and onwards to Europe. An example of this is Conexpo who exports products (1 Mt annually from their quarry in County Down) globally from the Port of Belfast terminal and via company distribution hubs in Bristol, London and the Netherlands. This highlights the need for a sustainable transport infrastructure and future collaborative working with adjoining councils in the support of this industry.

#### 4.4.3 Climate Change, Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) are Methane; Nitrous Oxide; Hydroflourocarbons (HFCs); Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6). The majority of GHGs originate from emissions made up of CO<sub>2</sub> (68% of emissions in Northern Ireland in 2014<sup>49</sup>) and often for simplicity, GHG emissions are measured in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions resulting from human activity have increased by over 600% since 1950. The core cause for this is believed to be attributed to the industrial revolution. The concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the air is around 400 parts per million by volume (ppm) and rising, compared to about 280ppm in pre industrial times.

Northern Ireland accounted for 4% of UK emissions in 2014. UK-wide, greenhouse gas emissions decreased 8% between 2013 and 2014, with an average annual fall of 2.2% between 2009 and 2014. Northern Ireland emissions decreased (3%) with an average decrease of 0.4% per year between 2009 and 2014. In **Northern Ireland**, emissions in 2014 fell to 20.3 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>50</sup>. Northern Ireland's target requires less emissions reduction compared to the Scottish and Welsh targets, reflecting the larger share of its emissions from difficult to reduce sectors (in particular agriculture).

- Emissions in 2014 **fell** in power, residential buildings and waste.
- Emissions in 2014 **rose** in non-residential buildings, industry and transport.

Northern Ireland has a target to reduce emissions by at least 35% compared to 1990 levels by 2025. In 2014, emissions in Northern Ireland were 17% below their 1990 levels. The Northern Ireland Executive projections suggest that progress is falling short of what is required in order to meet the 2025 target. (Meeting Carbon Budgets – 2016 Progress Report to Parliament Committee on Climate Change June 2016.)

In 2013, Belfast CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions per Capita (tons) was 6.08 (ranked 21 out of 63 UK Cities (Centre for Cities Outlook January 2016)). Buildings accounted for 80% of GHG emissions and Transport accounted for 19% of GHG emissions in Belfast during 2014. In 2014, Belfast CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions per Capita (tons) had fallen to 5.9. (Local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2014)

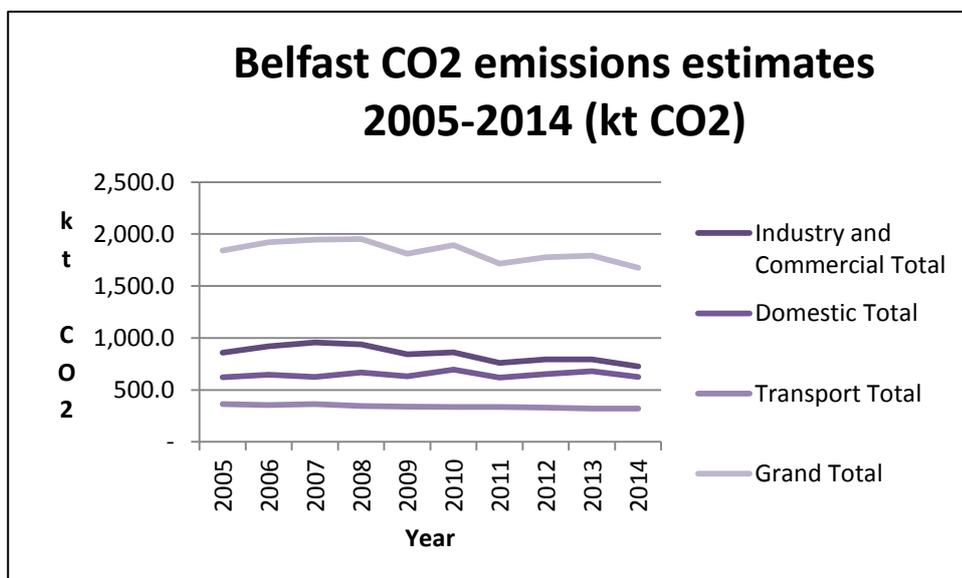


Figure 24: Belfast CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Estimates 2005-2014

Source: UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions 2005-2014 National Statistics: (June 2016)

<sup>49</sup> Northern Ireland gas inventory 1990-2014 statistical bulletin.

<sup>50</sup> MtCO<sub>2</sub>e – Million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. This measure can aggregate different green house gases into a single measure, using global warming potentials. One unit of carbon is equivalent to 3.664 units of carbon dioxide.

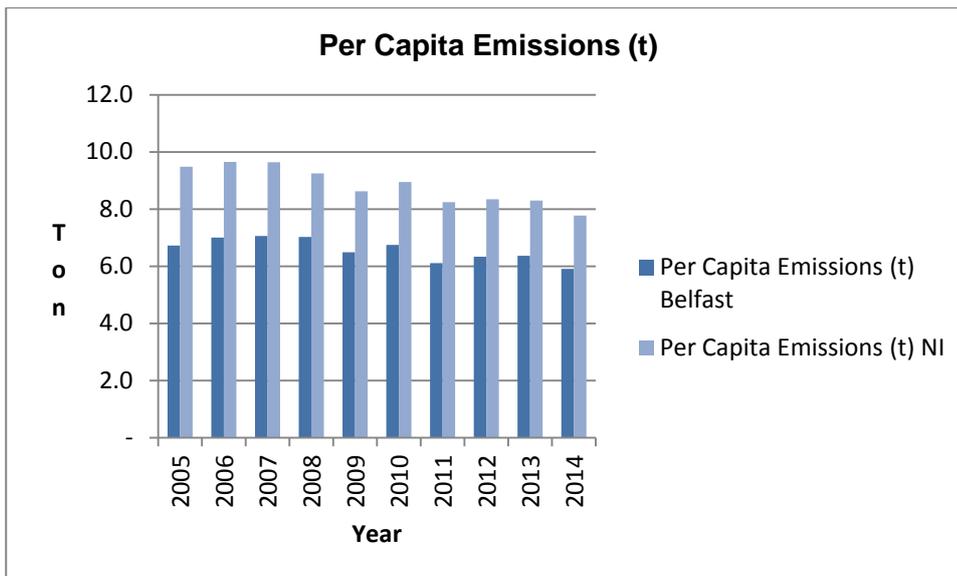


Figure 25: UK Local Authority and Regional Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Source: UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions: 2005-2014. National Statistics (June 2016)

As noted earlier in this paper, in Belfast, transport emissions are the main source of air pollution and accounts for 62.6% of the oxides of nitrogen. Air pollution from particulate matter is currently estimated to reduce the life expectancy of every person by an average of 7-8 months. The young and infirm are often particularly affected, as well as people living in deprived areas. Air pollution due to green house gas emissions is a particularly relevant consideration when the focus of the Local Plan is to grow the City, and to encourage City Living. In addition, emissions of sulphur (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen (NO) and ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) can be deposited on land and water causing either acidification, or nutrient enrichment (eutrophication). It is important that Belfast plays its part by reducing air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions and preparing for the impacts of climate change.

Consideration needs to be given on how to decrease green house gas emissions by encouraging the reduction of energy consumption and the move to more sustainable methods of energy production. The use of fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced by improving energy efficiencies in transportation, urban design, and buildings.

#### 4.4.4 Energy Consumption

The Department of Economy produced 'Energy in Northern Ireland 2016'<sup>51</sup> which provided the main source of information for this section. Northern Ireland has three major fossil-fuel based electricity generating plants and a number of renewable generators which make up indigenous electricity production. The 12 month rolling average in electricity consumption in Northern Ireland over the 7 year period April 2008 – April 2015 shows a fairly flat (though, from 2011 onwards, slightly downwards) trend in electricity consumption.

Average annual domestic electricity consumption per meter in Belfast is 3,459 kWh which is lower than NI average of 3,998 kWh. Belfast has the lowest domestic electricity consumption compared to the other NI Council areas.

<sup>51</sup> <https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/articles/energy-northern-ireland>

The Northern Ireland Executive's Programme for Government (PfG) target to "Encourage achievement of 20% of electricity consumption from renewable sources by 2015" was met during 2015. The proportion reached a peak of 25.4% for the 12 month period ending December 2015.

The annual proportion of electricity consumption from renewable sources in Northern Ireland has risen considerably in recent years, from 8.4% in 2010 to 25.4% in 2015.

Wind is the dominant source of renewable electricity generation in Northern Ireland accounting for around 90% of installed capacity and volume generated. Such reliance on this source does mean that monthly renewable electricity generation volumes in Northern Ireland can be prone to large fluctuations, due to changing weather conditions.

In recent years, the volume of renewable electricity generated in Northern Ireland has steadily increased as has the number of sites and installed capacity at sites generating electricity from renewable sources. The volume of renewable electricity generated in 2015 (1,984 GWh) was around three times the volume generated in 2010 (706 GWh).

Belfast has the least number of renewable energy sites, 7 (0.05%) out of a total 12,701 sites in Northern Ireland. These 7 sites generate 12,457 MWh of renewable electricity which is 9% of NI's renewable electricity generation.

In terms of the percentage of total indigenous electricity generation accounted for by indigenous renewable generation, Northern Ireland had the second highest proportion (22.2%) of all four UK regions in 2014 using this measure. Scotland had the highest proportion (38.0%) with the UK average at 19.1%.

According to the Department of Communities, the rate of fuel poverty<sup>52</sup> in Northern Ireland is 42%. There are three factors which influence the impact of fuel poverty including income, the cost of energy and the domestic energy efficiency of the home. Approximately 32% of households in Belfast face fuel poverty<sup>53</sup>.

Belfast has the lowest levels of coal consumption in Northern Ireland at about 76 GWh, or only 2% of the Northern Ireland total. Belfast had the lowest average consumption per household at 6.2 MWh, around half the Northern Ireland average. The lower consumption per household in Belfast Council area may be due factors such as the better availability of mains gas in that council area which would reduce the requirement for home heating oil or the housing mix in council areas.

Phoenix Gas operates the Gas network in Belfast. In 2014, 87% of total connections to the gas network are in Greater Belfast. Gas connections continue to rise each year.

The energy company 'Evermore' are expected to lodge a planning application this year (2016) for a gas powered 400-megawatt power station. The proposed facility situated on the Belfast Harbour Estate will have the capacity to produce electricity for over 400,000 homes.

#### **4.4.5 Climate Change**

The 2008 UK Climate Change Act established a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reductions path. The Act extends to Northern Ireland following consent by the Northern Ireland Executive and Assembly. The Act requires the UK to cut emissions by at least 80% by 2050.

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<sup>52</sup> Fuel poverty is defined as 'a household is in fuel poverty if, in order to maintain an acceptable level of temperature throughout the home, it would have to spend more than 10% of its income on all household fuel'. Home Energy Conservation 19<sup>th</sup> Annual Report NIHE (2015)

<sup>53</sup> 2011 House Condition Survey – District Council Figures for Key Measures (Modelled) NIHE July 2014

The Regional Development Strategy 2035 (RDS) recognises the need to reduce our carbon footprint and facilitate adaptation to climate change. It states that climate change is one of the most serious problems facing the world and greenhouse emissions need to be reduced as well as the promotion of sustainable construction, consumption and production. Alongside this, the reduction and safe disposal of waste is also an imperative consideration.

There are two relevant documents which project future climate change and the associated current and future risks to Northern Ireland:

The UK Climate Projections (UKCP09) is the leading source of climate information for the UK and its regions. UKCP09 provides historical climate data, future projections of climate data and marine and coastal projections. The most recent report was released in 2009<sup>54</sup>.

The UK government must carry out a climate change risk assessment of the current and future national risks from climate change. The latest assessment is the Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017<sup>55</sup>.

The Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaptation Programme 2014 is the government's response to the risks and opportunities identified within the Climate Change Risk Assessment<sup>56</sup>. The Programme covers the period 2014-2019 and provides 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.

The vision of the Adaptation Programme is 'a resilient Northern Ireland which will take timely and well-informed decisions that are responsive to the key risks and opportunities presented by climate change'.

Five objectives have been identified to achieve this vision:

- Fulfil the statutory duties;
- Work in partnership across government and with relevant stakeholders to strengthen and develop policy;
- Raise awareness of the likely effects of climate change;
- Promote and support the enhancement of scientific evidence; and
- Engage with other administrations.

The programme focuses on three main principles:

- Integrating adaptation into relevant key policy areas;
- Developing the evidence base; and
- Communication and cooperation.

### **Climate Change Projections**

The Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaptation Programme 2014 is the government's response to the risks and opportunities identified within the Climate Change Risk Assessment<sup>57</sup>. The Programme covers the period 2014-2019 and provides 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.

<sup>54</sup> <http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/21678>

<sup>55</sup> <https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/UK-CCRA-2017-Northern-Ireland-National-Summary.pdf>

<sup>56</sup> <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/doe/ni-climate-change-adaptation-programme.pdf>

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- Promote and support the enhancement of scientific evidence; and
- Engage with other administrations.

The programme focuses on three main principles:

- Integrating adaptation into relevant key policy areas;
- Developing the evidence base; and
- Communication and cooperation.

The UK Climate Change Projections predicts that as a result of Climate Change the coast of Northern Ireland will experience an increase in sea level. The medium emissions scenario projection for Belfast shows an increase of 14.5cm by the 2050s and 25.3cm by the 2080s. The relative sea level rise projections are shown in figure 26 below.

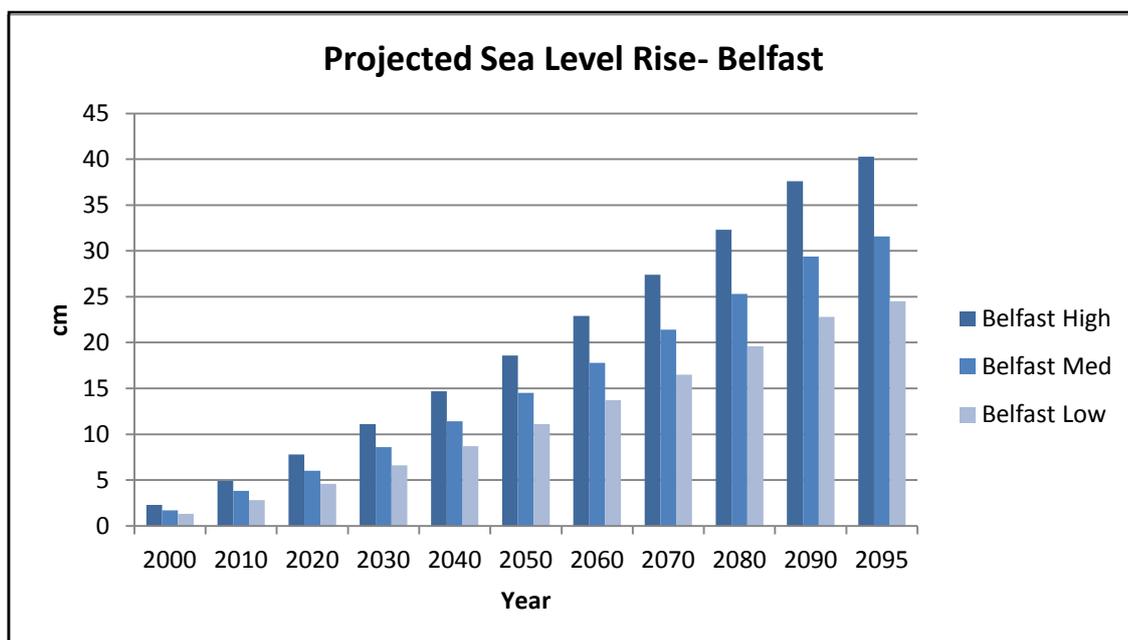


Figure 26: Graph showing relative sea level rise projections for Belfast (cm)<sup>3</sup>

Source: UK Climate Change Projections<sup>58</sup>.

Annual average temperatures in Northern Ireland are similar to the UK average. The observed trend is that of warming in recent decades. The 2005-2014 decade was 0.7 degrees warmer than the 1961-1990 average.

<sup>58</sup> <http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/21708>

City	Daily summer max temperature (°C)				5-day winter rainfall accumulation (mm)			
	1961-1990 Observed	2041- 2060 Low	2041- 2060 Central	2041- 2060 High	1961-1990 Observed	2041- 2060 Low	2041- 2060 Central	2041-2060 High
Belfast	25.9	26.5	28.5	30.9	70.3	70.6	76.9	84.6

Table 18: Daily summer maximum temperature and 5-day winter rainfall accumulation projections for Belfast  
Source: UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report- Summary for Northern Ireland<sup>59</sup>.

The general trend of warming is set to continue with the maximum summer temperature in Belfast set to increase by between 0.6 to 5°C by 2060 based on the observed temperature from 1961-1990. Five day winter rainfall is projected to increase by between 0.3 to 14.3mm based on observed five day winter rainfall accumulation from 1961-1990.

As well as hotter summers and wetter winters the UK Climate Change Projections also predict increased frequency of extreme weather events such as heavy rain coupled with flooding, heat waves and dry spells. Key findings from the Climate Change Projections for Northern Ireland by the year 2050 are listed below:

- Reduction in summer mean precipitation of approximately 12%,
- Increase in winter mean precipitation of approximately 9%,
- Increase in summer mean temperature of approximately 2.2°C,
- Increase in winter mean temperature of approximately 1.7°C,
- Sea level rise of 14.5cm above the 1990 sea level.

The Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaptation Programme lists flooding as potentially the greatest impact of climate change.

Under the Floods Directive, the Flood Risk Management Plans for Northern Ireland have been produced and 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.

Under the North Eastern Flood Risk Management Plan, Belfast is designated as a Significant Flood Risk Area (SFRA). The Belfast SFRA is located within the Belfast Lough and Tidal Lagan Flood Management Area and to a lesser extent the Lagan Flood Management Area (see appendix 22). The boundaries of the Belfast SFRA are shown in figure 28.

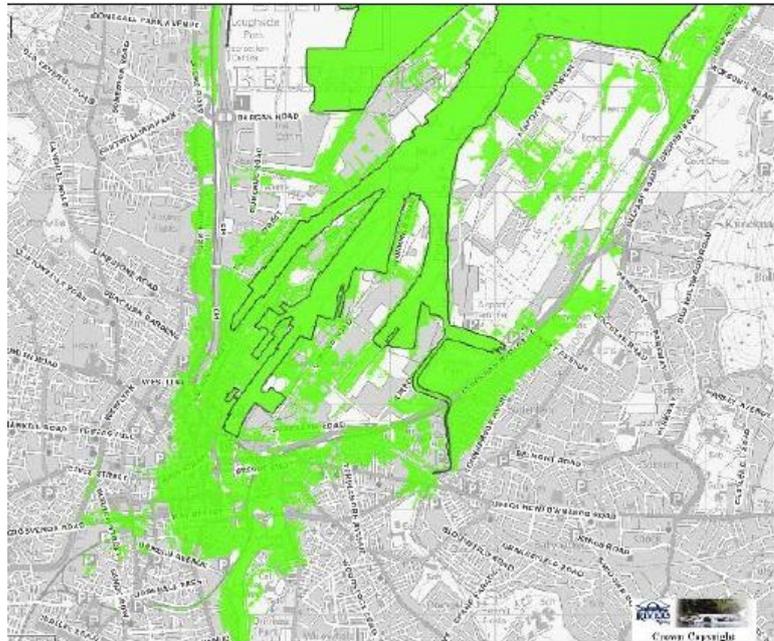


Figure 27: Belfast SFRA- Undefended Coastal Flood Plain  
Source: North Eastern Flood Risk Management Plan

According to the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, the city of Belfast in terms of the potential adverse consequences of flooding, is ranked highest of the twenty SFRA's within Northern Ireland.

<sup>59</sup> <https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/UK-CCRA-2017-Northern-Ireland-National-Summary.pdf>

The city is at risk of both tidal and fluvial flooding. Up to 9,800 properties are at risk of flooding from rivers and 6,000 at risk from both rivers and the sea.

The climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 reports the impact flooding can have on infrastructure. Coastal, river, surface water and groundwater flooding can have a major impact across all sectors of infrastructure. Flooding already accounts for significant losses in infrastructure services, with outages caused by flooding tending to last longer than other weather-related hazards (during extreme events, for several days and in some cases weeks). Half of all flood events in Northern Ireland are caused by surface water flooding. The flooding in 2007 caused transport in Belfast to be severely disrupted when a new underpass flooded<sup>60</sup>.

## **Belfast Harbour**

Climate Change could have a significant impact on Belfast Harbour which accounts for 70% of Northern Ireland's seaborne trade. The harbour provides vital infrastructure services to the economy and wellbeing of communities in Northern Ireland. Being located in the North Sea-Mediterranean transport corridor the Northern Irish transport network is of international importance.

The Belfast Harbour Port Masterplan states that climate change projections of an increase in sea level and storm surges are a risk to ports such as Belfast given their location<sup>61</sup>. These risks are increased in older parts of the port which are relatively low lying. The harbour's flood risk assessment and flood risk management plan consider the coastal impacts of climate change. The 'Harbour Resilience Group' also considers the potential impacts of climate change. The Harbour's Business Continuity Planning process incorporates climate change with a warning and informing system as well as planning and operational controls for adverse weather and storm surges. The Harbour has also participated in the development of the Belfast Coastal Flood Plan<sup>62</sup>. By working closely with other agencies such as Belfast City Council the Harbour can better understand the risks of flooding and identify appropriate responses.

## **4.5 'Brexit'**

Following the referendum on 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2016, the UK voted to leave the EU. Northern Ireland voted to remain in the EU by a 56% majority. A robust assessment of the impact of leaving the EU will only be possible once the future relationship between the UK and EU has been determined. There may be a period of uncertainty in financial markets and in the economic climate generally until this is resolved.

In terms of the environment, the Northern Ireland Assembly produced a paper on 'Northern Ireland's environment – Background and Potential 'Brexit' Considerations' (September 2016) which states, "*It is not yet clear what the UK's relationship with the EU will be following withdrawal. Whether it mirrors any existing models or sees the development of a bespoke model unique to the UK is not known at this stage*" It goes on to say, "*A complete departure from the EU may give the UK Government more scope and control over environmental objectives. Whether this would involve a relaxation, tightening, or continuation of environmental standards remains to be seen depending on requirements to be retained by international/global agreements and priorities and negotiations between the EU and UK*"<sup>63</sup>.

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<sup>60</sup> <https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/UK-CCRA-2017-Northern-Ireland-National-Summary.pdf>

<sup>61</sup> <https://www.belfast-harbour.co.uk/documents/download/997>

<sup>62</sup> <https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/UK-CCRA-2017-Northern-Ireland-National-Summary.pdf>

<sup>63</sup> <http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/assembly-business/committees/agriculture-environment-and-rural-affairs/research-papers-2016/northern-irelands-environment---background-and-potential-brexit-considerations/>

## 5. A3: IDENTIFYING SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

Analysis of the baseline information has enabled a number of key sustainability issues (including environmental problems) to be identified as a requirement of Schedule 2 (4) of the EAPP NI Regulations. The definition of these key issues provides an opportunity to develop sustainable plan objectives and options. The issues recorded are those acknowledged through the evidence base as the priority for Belfast.

It is also a requirement of the SEA Regulations that consideration is given to the likely evolution of the environment in the plan area if the LDP was not implemented. Annex 1 of the SEA Directive states,

*“the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan; and*

*“any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan.”*

If the LDP were not implemented, it does not mean there would be a policy vacuum as the SPPS and the corresponding PPS’s would still apply.

The information in table 18 shows that in general the current trends in relation to the various social, economic and environmental issues affecting Belfast would be more likely to continue without the implementation of the LDP. In most cases, the emerging LDP offers opportunities to directly affect existing trends in a positive way.

Table 19: Likely evolution of key sustainability issues in Belfast without implementation of the LDP

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the LDP	Likely evolution without the LDP
<p><b>Population &amp; Human Health</b> Around 45% of Belfast’s population live in the most deprived Super Output Areas (SOAs) in NI. This represents 18% of the regional population.</p>	<p>The LDP should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce poverty and social exclusion by encouraging regeneration to deprived areas thus tackling spatially persistent social deprivation and inequalities.</li> <li>• Support urban and rural renaissance.</li> <li>• Connect deprived communities to employment opportunities and services.</li> </ul>	<p>Without a LDP and supporting evidence, it will not be possible for the Council to fully understand its spatial and development needs and to plan positively to address these.</p> <p>The Department of Communities ‘Neighbourhood Renewal’ scheme targets interventions in the most deprived 10% wards across NI. In the short/medium term this programme will continue to address deprivation and local issues.</p>
<p><b>Population &amp; Human Health</b> Life expectancy in Belfast is lower than the NI average. People living in deprived areas of Belfast are expected to live up to 4.5 years less than more affluent areas.</p>	<p>The LDP should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improve access to community and health facilities to encourage the well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health</li> <li>• safeguarding and facilitating quality open</li> </ul>	<p>Without a LDP, current trends could continue to worsen, however, regional and potentially local programmes are likely to be implemented which seek to address health disparities across the city. As well as this, without a LDP, there could be a lack of</p>

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the LDP	Likely evolution without the LDP
	<p>space and access to outdoor recreational and sporting facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide secure age-friendly environments</li> <li>• better integration between land use planning and transport</li> </ul>	<p>connection and integration of sustainable modes of transport within the land use development.</p>
<p><b>Population &amp; Human Health</b> In Belfast, health inequalities exist between the most and least deprived areas</p>	<p>The LDP should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide adequate access to areas of open space, sport and recreation particularly via walking and cycling;</li> <li>• Provide adequate access to health care facilities</li> <li>• Use development management policies to manage the number and distribution of certain use types (e.g. hot food takeaways, betting shops) which could be contributing to negative health outcomes.</li> </ul>	<p>Without a LDP and supporting evidence, it will not be possible for the Council to fully understand its spatial and development needs and to plan positively to address these.</p> <p>The Open Space Strategy will continue to be developed but may lack spatial planning input and the disparity of open space across the city may not be adequately addressed.</p> <p>The Belfast Agenda identifies health as a priority for Belfast and could potentially coordinate programmes to address these inequalities.</p>
<p><b>Population &amp; Human Health</b> Between 2010-14 Belfast had the highest rate of deaths due to obesity in NI. Childhood obesity in Belfast is 9 percentage points higher in comparison to the NI average. Within Belfast LGD, childhood obesity is 33% high in deprived areas.</p>	<p>The LDP should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support broader government policy aimed at addressing obesity and other health and wellbeing issues.</li> <li>• Influence the environment in a way that builds strong, healthy and vibrant communities</li> </ul>	<p>Without a LDP and supporting evidence, it will not be possible for the Council to fully understand its spatial and development needs and to plan positively to address these. That being said, there are likely to be programmes which seek to address specific health issues e.g. obesity.</p>
<p><b>Population &amp; Human Health</b> Segregation continues in parts of Belfast with 88<sup>64</sup> different security barriers and forms of defensible architecture, known as 'Peace walls' are still located within and between communities which could hamper potential development in terms of housing or open space.</p>	<p>The LDP has an important role to play in the delivery of good quality housing and spaces that supports the creation of more balanced communities. The LDP should take account of the Council's good relations policies.</p>	<p>Without the LDP, interventions would continue at NI Executive level and local Council and NIHE level. The NI Executive set ambitious targets to reduce and remove all interface barriers by 2023. Without the LDP, an updated evidence base and supporting policy would be absent to assist the removal of barriers to create shared spaces and maximise the accessibility of all areas within our communities. There would be</p>

<sup>64</sup> Information received from BCC Good Relations Unit

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the LDP	Likely evolution without the LDP
		an potential lack of collaborate approaches to integrated regeneration of the wider neighbourhood environments
<p><b>Housing</b> A crucial factor in accommodating housing growth in Belfast will be the ability to provide suitable and affordable house types in the right locations to meet the needs of differing household compositions.</p>	<p>The LDP should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support a sustainable level of population growth</li> <li>• Promote sustainable patterns of residential development – adequate and available supply of quality housing to meet the needs of everyone</li> <li>• Prioritise the use of previously developed/ brownfield land</li> <li>• Tackling vacancy and dereliction – re-use of vacant buildings to accommodate housing needs</li> <li>• Affordability of housing</li> </ul>	<p>Without the implementation of the LDP, an up-to-date housing policy would be lacking to accommodate local growth, meet demand for the identified annual housing supply in the area, and satisfy local requirements for housing type including affordable housing. The location of suitable housing lands may not correlate to clear areas of housing stress.</p>
<p><b>Housing</b> There is a shortage of programmed social housing schemes to meet social housing need. Welfare reforms are likely to increase the demand for smaller housing units.</p>	<p>The LDP should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate a reasonable mix and balance of housing tenures and types.</li> <li>• Take into consideration the NIHE Housing Needs Assessment in the allocation of land required to facilitate the right mix of housing tenures</li> </ul>	<p>Without the LDP and its associated evidence base in designing appropriate policies that will address the demands of population need including an aging population, could mean people are living in houses that do not address their particular need.</p>
<p><b>Crime</b> A third of NI’s recorded crime offences in 2014 occurred in Belfast. Anti-social behaviour is higher in Belfast than any other Council area.</p>	<p>The LDP should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enhance the quality of life by encouraging safe and accessible environments</li> <li>• provide greater access to employment areas</li> <li>• encourage secure by design standards</li> <li>• improve quality of life by ensuring adequate access to employment opportunities and opportunity for regeneration</li> </ul>	<p>Trends would continue or worsen due to a lack of strategic direction in spatial terms. However, other policies and community safety initiatives from other statutory providers will continue to provide interventions to reduce crime. There is guidance within the SPPS in supporting good design and positive place making- “It can further sustainable development and encourage healthier living; promote accessibility and inclusivity; and contribute to how safe places are and feel”.</p>
<p><b>Open Space</b> There is a disparity in the</p>	<p>The LDP should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect, enhance and</li> </ul>	<p>SPPS and PPS 8 would still prevail which provides</p>

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the LDP	Likely evolution without the LDP
<p>provision of open space across Belfast. There are low levels of open and green space in the city centre.</p>	<p>make open space accessible for enjoyment of the natural, cultural and industrial environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues of accessibility of sport, leisure and open space in terms of its social participation, cohesion and inclusivity in Belfast</li> <li>• Identify additional areas of open space and ensure an adequate provision</li> <li>• Encourage developer contributions via Section 76 to offset the impacts caused by developments by contributing to and creating open space as per land use plans.</li> <li>• Create additional and well designed open space particular in areas lacking in provision</li> <li>• Identify and promote green linkages throughout the city and to the surrounding hills</li> <li>• Encourage more open space provision along the rivers and the waterfront and link to seascape where appropriate</li> </ul>	<p>protection to open spaces. Without the LDP and the SPPS requirements for LDP's to undertake an Open Space Strategy, the uneven distribution of open space may not be adequately addressed and some areas across the city will have under provision of accessible open spaces and the City Centre would continue to have a significant lack of open space</p>
<p><b>Education</b> The 2011 census outlined that 41% of the adult population have no formal qualifications which decreases chances of employability.</p>	<p>The LDP should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure adequate access to schools, colleges and universities in particular the relocation of the University of Ulster to the North end of the City Centre</li> <li>• Ensure community and educational facilities are in the right locations and are accessible and well connected</li> </ul>	<p>Without the LDP there may be insufficient economic and employment land to provide locations for entrepreneurs and attract inward investment which could displace Belfast as the regional economic driver as outlined in the RDS 2035. Other statutory providers will continue to invest in employability and skills of the population through interventions such as the Council's Skills and Employability Framework.</p>

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the LDP	Likely evolution without the LDP
<p><b>Employment</b> 30<sup>65</sup>% of Belfast's working age population are economically inactive who are not looking for work or not available for work. Notably, half of this cohort is claiming out of work or 'other' benefits.</p>	<p>Promote connectivity to employment lands (esp. in areas of employment deprivation) The LDP should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recognise the need to sustain a more responsive, flexible and accessible system of higher education for the social and economic benefit of Belfast.</li> <li>• Large scale housing development should be planned close to existing education facilities with good infrastructural connectivity.</li> <li>• Review the Employment Lands Assessment in Belfast</li> </ul>	<p>The absence of a LDP to address local needs, could further disadvantage those on lower incomes in terms of access to places of work and local amenities. The LDP could help to better connect communities to places of work, zone land suitable for economic development and regeneration to the needs of the area.</p>
<p><b>Tourism</b> Whilst Belfast has a growing tourism economy, there are a number of weaknesses that could potentially inhibit growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hotel bed space is limited</li> <li>• Belfast has lower than average overnight trip length and spend per night which could hamper economic growth in this sector.</li> <li>• There are weaknesses in connectivity between key points of interest in the city.</li> </ul>	<p>The LDP should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt a City Centre Approach to new tourist based accommodation/ development where appropriate</li> <li>• Ensure an adequate supply of land for tourism uses especially in the City Centre</li> <li>• Retain the built and landscape character of Belfast</li> <li>• Ensure an integrated transportation approach to land use in order to improve connectivity and promote more sustainable patterns of transport and travel.</li> </ul>	<p>Without a LDP, the Council would be unable to facilitate sustainable tourism growth to adequately reflect the needs and assets unique to Belfast. For example, the potential to exploit the international trend towards city and business tourism as well as its capacity to become a destination for cultural tourism. The absence of the LDP could inhibit the potential to explore opportunities to expand water based tourism along the Lagan and canals.</p>
<p><b>Transportation</b> Regionally, there is an overall dependency on travel by private car which has had an adverse impact on environmental quality. There is a need to integrate transportation and land use to maximise development around a quality sustainable transport network in order to reduce the need to travel and car dependency.</p>	<p>The LDP should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make land available to facilitate sustainable patterns of development and travel by more sustainable modes of transport.</li> <li>• Integrate transportation and land use in order to improve connectivity and promote more sustainable patterns of transport and travel.</li> <li>• Support the growth of the economy whilst reducing the</li> </ul>	<p>The regional policy, particularly PPS13 may address this issue to some extent, however, the implementation of up-to-date LDP policies specifically relating to public transport in Belfast, would provide more certainty in relation to how public transport issues will be addressed locally. Particularly as the Belfast Metropolitan Transport Plan (BMTP) is</p>

<sup>65</sup> Labour Force Survey

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the LDP	Likely evolution without the LDP
	environmental impact of transport	currently being reviewed. Without the LDP it would be harder for transport strategies to be implemented in an integrated way.
<p><b>Retail</b> There are high levels of vacancy rates in Belfast which reduces the retail offer and economic potential of the city centre.</p>	<p>LDP should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure City Centre first approach</li> <li>• Provide for sustainable mixed development centred around the potential for an anchor store</li> <li>• Robust retail core and frontage</li> <li>• Promote areas of office development</li> <li>• Promote sustainable re-use of vacant lands and buildings.</li> <li>• Promote areas of mixed use and/or retail and opportunity.</li> <li>• Promote compact development with good accessibility to facilities</li> </ul>	<p>High levels of vacancy would continue which would be detrimental to the vitality and viability of the city centre. The SPPS and RDS identify the need to enhance the distinctive role of Belfast City Centre as the primary retail location in NI. Regional objectives also set a town centre first approach to new retail. Without the LDP, there could be a reliance of market led development which could take people out of the town centre. The LDP would provide an integrated framework for the regeneration and development of the city, particularly for supporting investment through the Belfast City Centre Regeneration Investment Strategy.</p>
<p><b>Biodiversity, Flora &amp; Fauna</b> Belfast has many designated sites protected for their biodiversity and conservation importance. New development, pollution and disturbance could pose a threat to vulnerable biodiversity sites resulting in habitat loss and fragmentation.</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to protect, conserve and enhance the hierarchy of natural heritage sites by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and maintaining ecological networks, including priority species, biodiversity and habitats.</li> <li>• Protecting and integrating natural heritage features when zoning sites for development through key sites requirements.</li> <li>• Protecting and maintaining our sensitive landscapes from obtrusive development and explore opportunities for their enhancement.</li> <li>• Sensitive management through the promotion of additional green and blue infrastructure will add value to the provision and</li> </ul>	<p>Policies within the SPPS and the suite of PPS's (in particular PPS2 Natural Heritage) provide some protection. BMAP 2015 provides policy for local designations. Therefore, even without the new Local Plan this issue is being addressed to some extent by planning policy. However, given the current pressures for growth and development within the district, an up-to-date Local Plan can help to conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity by directing development away from sensitive locations and managing new development so that its design minimises effects on the natural environment and helps to create and connect habitats.</p>

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the LDP	Likely evolution without the LDP
	<p>enhancement of the City as well as its connection to open space and habitats in and around settlements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater emphasis on the protection of trees and woodlands and their positive contribution to the social, cultural and physical environment benefits i.e. habitats, flood protection and amenity value.</li> </ul>	<p>Without the LDP to provide guidance on siting, scale and nature of development, it would destroy sites of nature conservation. The LDP could map and define the sites requiring protection that needs to be protected from obtrusive development.</p> <p>The LBAP is currently being updated by Council and sets Belfast's local priorities for action on habitats and species.</p>
<p><b>Air Quality</b> The heavy reliance on vehicular travel leads to road traffic congestion which is having an adverse effect on air quality and CO2 emissions in Belfast.</p>	<p>The LDP should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support development which is suitably located close to services, amenities and established transport corridors which should reduce reliance on private car journeys.</li> <li>• Promote the use of, development, and improvement of sustainable modes of transport.</li> <li>• Take account of air quality management areas</li> <li>• Continue to protect and increase tree coverage across Belfast.</li> </ul>	<p>Policies and guidance set out in the SPPS (and the associated Planning Policy Statements) provide some protection to air quality particularly through the Environmental Impact Assessment screening. Existing legislation will seek to continue to manage air quality to acceptable thresholds. However, without action from the Local Plan to direct development to sustainable locations and increase provision of sustainable transport infrastructure, the trend for increasing car ownership and travel is likely to continue with associated emissions of air pollutants likely to increase.</p>
<p><b>Water</b> The LWWP outlined without major investment in waste water and sewage infrastructure in Greater Belfast, it may not be possible to permit any new connections that will impact significantly on an already stretched infrastructure. This will have an adverse effect on the economic growth strategy for Belfast.</p> <p>All water bodies within the River Lagan, tidal Lagan and inner Belfast Lough are currently failing to meet their WFD objectives, which is being</p>	<p>The LDP should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider the infrastructure requirements for future land supply</li> <li>• Conduct an urban capacity study</li> <li>• Make provision for waste water and sewage infrastructure as required</li> <li>• Consider the spatial implications of other statutory plans</li> <li>• Increase green and blue infrastructure</li> <li>• Promote the use of SuDS</li> <li>• Meet the requirements of</li> </ul>	<p>Without the development of the plan, the LWWP would still go ahead but there is the potential that development would be ad-hoc and piecemeal as it would be difficult to coordinate development and its supporting infrastructure. Utility providers may find it difficult to plan for growth and expansion in their networks with the absence of the LDP. The knock on effects of this could result in delays and the inability to adequately address water quality which could</p>

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the LDP	Likely evolution without the LDP
addressed through the LWWP and the North East River Basin Management Plan (NE RBMP)	the NE RBMP	contravene the WFD requirements.
<p><b>Contaminated Soils</b> Belfast has significant areas of previously developed or brownfield land. Many of the existing brownfield sites have remained undeveloped or vacant for extended periods, highlighting concerns over potential viability of the land for housing development which could hinder the delivery of the LDP's growth aspirations.</p>	<p>The LDP should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct an urban capacity study</li> <li>• Identify re-uses of existing brownfield sites which should be prioritised for development</li> <li>• Exercise the precautionary principle to sites which may include priority habitats or are of special biodiversity interest.</li> <li>• Identify previously developed brownfield land in settlements outside the city for potential economic development use.</li> </ul>	<p>The Council and NIEA as a statutory consultee to the Planning Service will continue to as much as possible regulate the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 and will continue to assess and manage land contamination through the provisions of CLR11.</p>
<p><b>Cultural &amp; Built Heritage</b> Belfast has a rich cultural and built heritage which could potentially be under pressure from new development that is not in keeping with the character of the area. Alongside this, Belfast contains one fifth of NI's building and monuments recorded on the Built Heritage Risk Register.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve and enhance the historic environment that will allow sympathetic development which preserves historic assets and their setting.</li> <li>• Look for opportunities bring derelict buildings back into positive use.</li> <li>• Respond to local needs, demands and development pressures on local heritage assets.</li> <li>• Develop a tall buildings policy to retain the environmental and cultural character of the city setting i.e. retaining views of the escarpment and Belfast Hills</li> <li>• Encourage the sensitive re-use of existing listed buildings</li> <li>• Recognise the character of townscape</li> <li>• Raise awareness for developers of potential areas where archaeological works will be required</li> </ul>	<p>The SPPS provide some protection particularly through PPS 6. Without a plan, sites that have not been formally designated such as those on a local list will have limited protection and could be at risk of inappropriate development. Potential <a href="#">erosion of the historic character and townscape</a></p> <p>It may also be difficult to offer enhancements to assets on the heritage at risk register without the LDP to coordinate the protection and enhancement of these sites.</p> <p><a href="#">The number of sites on the Built Heritage at Risk Register is likely to increase.</a></p> <p>The updated listed buildings register could provide additional protection to key buildings</p>

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the LDP	Likely evolution without the LDP
<p><b>Landscape</b> The landscape of the area is subject to limited statutory landscape character and countryside designations which are under increasing pressure from development and the intrusion of urbanising elements.</p>	<p>The LDP should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek to conserve and enhance the landscape character of Belfast.</li> <li>• Consider the natural and cultural components of the landscape and promote opportunities for the enhancement or restoration of degraded landscapes.</li> <li>• Ensure that landscape characters are protected and development should take cognisance of the landscape character and form.</li> <li>• Promote an urban design guide</li> <li>• Strike a balance between renewable energy (wind development) and the Belfast Hills</li> <li>• <a href="#">Protect the landscape character, setting and local distinctiveness of the city</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Identify and protect key views and vistas</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Promote tree and woodland planting throughout the city</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Promote high standards of design, maintenance and management</a></li> </ul>	<p>The SPPS provides some protection, particularly PPS2 and PPS21. The LDP will allow for local landscape types to be taken into account, to ensure the least sensitive landscapes are promoted through the plan. Without a plan local sites unique to Belfast may have limited protection such as Geodiversity sites</p>
<p><b>Waste</b> There are challenges in managing and accounting for all waste streams. It is projected the Council may not achieve regional landfill obligations and there is increasing pressure to deliver the recycling targets set by the NI Executive and Europe.</p>	<p>The Local Development Plan should be prepared having regard to this new Council Waste Management Plan and its spatial implications. It also should facilitate the management of waste facilities as required and promote and support innovative ways to tackle waste</p>	<p>The plan may not have much impact on waste reduction or management as the Council have European and Regional targets set to incrementally reduce waste and encourage recycling in the City. The Council will still explore opportunities for further reducing waste including the feasibility of a circular economy approach to generate more value and jobs for the local economy through innovative waste solutions.</p>
<p><b>Climate Change</b> Rising greenhouse gas emissions are causing an</p>	<p>The LDP could encourage and support measures to address climate change by:</p>	<p><a href="#">The NI Climate Change Adaptation Programme will continue to provide the</a></p>

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the LDP	Likely evolution without the LDP
<p>increase in global temperatures which is giving rise to more intense rainfalls and rising sea levels. Consequently, this will lead to significant threat of flooding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• avoiding areas of highest flood risk when allocating sites for development.</li> <li>• Promote natural and man-made flood mitigation schemes which can fulfil flood management functions.</li> <li>• Encouraging sustainable transport</li> <li>• Adapting to climate change through encouraging sustainable building design and construction standards and protecting, enhancing and create new green space.</li> </ul>	<p>strategic objectives in relation to adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>The Climate Change Risk Assessment will continue as the statutory requirement of the UK Climate Change Act, published every 5years.</p> <p>The Cross Departmental Working Group on Climate Change will continue to review cross departmental action on climate change on an annual basis. The Group will ensure targets for the reduction of greenhouse gases, set out in the Programme for Government are met.</p> <p>Flood risk threat would continue under projected climate trends, and the magnitude and extent of the impact from flood risk is likely to increase, which requires positive management. A local response is required to allocate sites for development sequentially avoiding the highest risk areas as a first principle which is not taking a strategic approach.</p>
<p><b>Renewable Energy</b> Belfast is still reliant on fossil fuels which contribute to greenhouse gases and poor air quality. The lack of renewable energy interventions could pose a risk to energy security in Belfast and make us less competitive in the global market.</p>	<p>The LDP should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the reduction of fossil fuel emissions</li> <li>• Support renewable and low carbon technologies</li> <li>• Implement the green and blue infrastructure to encourage more sustainable modes of transport and increased green infrastructure could absorb and reduce green house gases</li> </ul>	<p>The existing PPS was formulated in 2009 and was a reactive policy. The existing policy requires minor changes to include decentralisation of renewable energy generation and encourage and promote district heating systems. The draft Programme for Government outline targets for renewable energy consumption (40% of energy from renewable source and 10% heat from renewable source) and without the LDP, a strategic framework to deliver these targets may be absent through the planning system.</p>

## 6. A4: LOCAL PLAN SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

Our SA Objectives have taken cognisance of the wide range of plans, policies and programmes as outlined in Appendix 1 include due consideration to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals within the ‘Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’.

Schedule 2 (5) of the EAPP (NI) Regulations require that “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.” The development of an assessment framework of objectives provide a recognised way in which the likely sustainability effects of a plan can be predicted, described, analysed and compared in a consistent way. The SA/SEA objectives provide the basis for testing policy and site options associated with the emerging Belfast Local Development Plan.

SA Theme	SEA Directive Topic	SA Objective
Social	Population	1. Reduce deprivation and encourage an inclusive and equal society
	Population Human Health	2. Improve health and wellbeing for an improved quality of life.
	Population	3. To provide opportunity for good quality housing and enable people to meet their housing needs
	Population	4. Increase community safety by supporting the reduction of crime and antisocial behaviour
	Population	5. To improve skills and education of residents through providing high quality, accessible lifelong learning opportunities
	Population	6. Retain and enhance access to local services and facilities
Economic	Population	7. To ensure local residents have access to employment opportunities
	Population	8. Support the economic development of Belfast as a competitive place and contribute to Belfast’s roles as a regional economic driver
	Population Air Climatic Factors	9. Promote an integrated transport system and encourage sustainable travel
	Climatic Factors	10. Support the transition to a Low Carbon Economy
Environmental	Biodiversity Flora Fauna	11. Maintain and enhance biodiversity assets and protect habitats and species
	Soil	12. Protect and enhance soil quality
	Cultural Heritage (including architectural and archaeological); Material Assets	13. Protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings
	Landscape	14. Protect, maintain and enhance the quality of Belfast’s distinctive landscape and geodiversity.
	Landscape	15. Protect and enhance open space and natural greenspace including Belfast’s countryside asset
	Material Assets	16. Promote the sustainable management of waste
	Water Material Assets	17. Promote the quality, efficient use of water resources
	Air	18. Reduce air pollution and ensure continued improvements to air quality
	Climatic Factors	19. Support the adaptation to Climate Change and effectively manage flood risk.

Table 20: Sustainability Objectives

## 6.1 SA/SEA Framework for Belfast City Council's Local Development Plan

The SA objectives are based on the sustainability issues affecting Belfast in the previous chapter and the achievement of which is measured using indicators. Each objective has a 'decision making criteria' and 'indicators' to enable clarity in the assessment process as to whether the LDP meets the SA objectives and to assess the long term affect on the environment of the implementation of the LDP. The indicators used are those which are already in existence, locally relevant and are collected by Belfast City Council, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, Invest NI and other public bodies.

There has been difficulty obtaining up to date data in some topics, particularly topics pertaining to natural heritage including biodiversity. Also, some data sets provide a regional rather than a local analysis and some are not directly comparable year on year resulting in difficulty in examining short and long term trends. The best available data for the scope of the report has been presented in the baseline information.

Both the SA objectives and indicators can be revised as baseline information is collected and sustainability issues are identified.

Table 21. SA/SEA Framework for Belfast City Council's LDP

SEA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Potential Indicator
1. Reduce deprivation and encourage an inclusive and equal society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce deprivation and social exclusion, in particular in those areas most affected?</li> <li>• Will it encourage an inclusive and equal society?</li> <li>• Will it promote regeneration, reducing disparity with surrounding areas?</li> <li>• Will it encourage engagement in community activities?</li> <li>• Will it foster satisfaction and a sense of pride in the local area?</li> <li>• Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?</li> <li>• Will it improve ethnic relations?</li> <li>• Will it improve understanding between different communities of their respective needs and concerns?</li> <li>• Will it encourage people to respect and value their contribution to society?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiple Deprivation Measure (NISRA)</li> <li>• Proportion of people who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% in Belfast/NI (NISRA)</li> <li>• Fuel poverty (NISRA)</li> <li>• Number of hate motivated crimes (NISRA)</li> <li>• Number of interfaces in Belfast (BCC Good Relations Unit/NIHE)</li> <li>• Respect Index (NISRA)</li> </ul>
2. Improve health and wellbeing for an improved quality of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve affordability of essential services?</li> <li>• Will it improve access to high quality health care?</li> <li>• Will it encourage healthy lifestyles and provide opportunities for sport and recreation?</li> <li>• Will it reduce health inequalities?</li> <li>• Will it improve physical and mental health?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life expectancy (NISRA), gap in health life expectancy between the lowest and highest deprivation quintile</li> <li>• Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, respiratory illnesses, accidents and suicides</li> <li>• Infant mortality</li> <li>• Access to a GP or primary care professional</li> <li>• Proportion of journeys on foot or</li> </ul>

SEA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Potential Indicator
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce noise levels and concerns?</li> <li>• Will it contribute to improving air quality?</li> <li>• Will it contribute to improving water quality?</li> <li>• Will it encourage access to ecological networks by encouraging green infrastructure, providing walking and cycle routes to heritage and other recreational places of interest?</li> </ul>	<p>by cycle (NI Travel Survey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to the countryside</li> <li>• Multiple Deprivation Measure</li> <li>• Proportion of the population of adults and/or children who are obese</li> <li>• Proportion of people who rank themselves as having high levels of well-being</li> <li>• Proportion of adults participating in moderate exercise at least three days per week</li> <li>• Number of households in housing stress</li> <li>• Number of GP surgeries, health facilities</li> <li>• Noise pollution/nuisance (BCC Environmental Health Data)</li> </ul>
<p>3. To provide opportunity for good quality housing and enable people to meet their housing needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it increase access to affordable housing?</li> <li>• Will it encourage a range of dwelling type, size and tenure?</li> <li>• Will it reduce homelessness?</li> <li>• Will it improve housing quality?</li> <li>• Will it ensure the housing needs of an aging population are met?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the number of vacant properties?</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homelessness (NIHE? (TBC))</li> <li>• Temporary accommodation/rough sleepers</li> <li>• Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio)</li> <li>• Housing completion figures</li> <li>• Homes improved for energy efficiency and affordable warmth</li> <li>• Housing growth indicators (DfI?)</li> <li>• Annual Housing Need Assessment (NIHE)</li> <li>• Waiting lists and allocations (NIHE? TBC)</li> </ul>
<p>4. Increase community safety by supporting the reduction of crime and antisocial behaviour</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce actual levels of crime?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the fear of crime?</li> <li>• Will it promote design out crime principles?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of victims of any crime (NISRA)</li> <li>• Number of hate-motivated crimes (NISRA)</li> <li>• Proportion of people who feel safe in Belfast (NISRA)</li> <li>• Number of antisocial behaviour incidents (NISRA)</li> <li>• Number of interfaces in Belfast (NISRA)</li> <li>• Respect Index (NISRA)</li> </ul>
<p>5. To improve skills and education of residents through providing high quality, accessible</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve qualifications and skills of the population?</li> <li>• Will it improve access to high quality educational facilities?</li> <li>• Will it help fill key skill gaps?</li> <li>• Will it improve the level of investment in key community services?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of population who have attained Level 2 or above (NISRA)</li> <li>• Gap between percentage of school leavers and percentage of Free School Meals school achieving at Level 2 or above including English and Maths</li> </ul>

SEA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Potential Indicator
lifelong learning opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it make access more affordable?</li> <li>• Will it make access easier for those without access to a car?</li> <li>• Will it provide access to work experience, apprenticeships and training, especially young people?</li> </ul>	<p>(NISRA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of children who have reached attainment at Key Stage 2 (up to 11 years) (NISRA)</li> <li>• Percentage of working age population (16 to 64) with qualifications to either NVQ Level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications (NISRA)</li> </ul>
6. Retain and enhance access to local services and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve the level of investment in key community services?</li> <li>• Will it improve accessibility to key local services (schools, GP surgeries, hospitals, town, district and local centres) and employment opportunities?</li> <li>• Will it make access more affordable?</li> <li>• Will it make access easier for those without access to a car?</li> <li>• Will it protect the shopping and community services function of local service centres?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiple Deprivation Measure (NISRA)</li> <li>• Access to a GP or primary care professional and other primary care facilities</li> <li>• Access to a primary school</li> <li>• The provision of public transport routes (Translink/DfI)</li> </ul>
7. To ensure local residents have access to employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce short and long-term local unemployment?</li> <li>• Will it provide job opportunities for those most in need of employment particularly those in areas of high unemployment deprivation?</li> <li>• Will it help to improve earnings?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Claimant count (NISRA)</li> <li>• Proportion of people of working age who are in work (NISRA)</li> <li>• Proportion of people of working age who are economically inactive (NISRA)</li> </ul>
8. Support the economic development of Belfast as a competitive place and contribute to Belfast's roles as a regional economic driver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it encourage new business start-ups and opportunities for local people?</li> <li>• Will it improve business development and enhance productivity?</li> <li>• Will it improve the resilience of business and the local economy?</li> <li>• Will it promote growth in key sectors?</li> <li>• Will it promote growth in key clusters?</li> <li>• Will it enhance the image of the area as a business location?</li> <li>• Will it encourage indigenous business?</li> <li>• Will it encourage inward investment?</li> <li>• Will it make land and property</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses including start up's (NISRA)</li> <li>• Vacancy rates (Springboard)</li> <li>• Investment into Belfast by externally owned businesses (Invest NI)</li> <li>• Performance of the Belfast Urban Area economy (Centre for Cities Metrics)</li> <li>• Number of business by broad industry group (Invest NI Belfast Regional Briefing)</li> <li>• Uptake of zoned land (BCC)</li> <li>• VAT registrations in rural areas</li> <li>• Number of planning consents for business premises in rural areas (BCC)</li> </ul>

SEA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Potential Indicator
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>available for business development?</li> <li>• Will it encourage tourism investment?</li> <li>• Will it maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the City Centre?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparative industrial and office rental costs (Centre for Cities)</li> <li>• Proposed development of key economic sites</li> <li>• Employment land availability</li> <li>• Number of business applications granted planning consent</li> </ul>
<p>9. Promote an integrated transport system and encourage sustainable travel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce traffic volumes and congestion?</li> <li>• Will it increase the proportion of journeys using modes other than the car?</li> <li>• Will it encourage walking and cycling?</li> <li>• Will it reduce commuting?</li> <li>• Will it improve accessibility to work by public transport; walking and cycling?</li> <li>• Will it improve access between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?</li> <li>• Will it encourage rail and water based freight movement?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average distance travelled to work or school</li> <li>• Location of jobs in proximity to residents</li> <li>• Proposed development/improvements of key infrastructure/services</li> <li>• Travel to work by sustainable modes of transport</li> <li>• Traffic congestion</li> <li>• Heavy goods vehicle mileage intensity</li> </ul>
<p>10. Support the transition to a low carbon economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it encourage renewable energy production?</li> <li>• Will it support the development of a Circular Economy?</li> <li>• Will it support the digital economy?</li> <li>• Will it help to reduce our energy consumption?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Consumption (NISRA)</li> <li>• Energy Consumption and Renewable Generation Statistics (DfE)</li> <li>• Energy in Northern Ireland Report (DfE)</li> </ul>
<p>11. Maintain and enhance biodiversity assets and protect habitats and species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it conserve and enhance habitats of international, regional and/or local importance and create habitats in areas of deficiency?</li> <li>• Will it conserve and enhance species diversity; and in particular avoid harm to protected species?</li> <li>• Will it conserve and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest at the regional or national level?</li> <li>• Will it protect and enhance woodland cover and trees and promote their management?</li> <li>• Will it improve access to and promote the educational value of sites of biodiversity value?</li> <li>• Will it protect and enhance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of international, regional and local sites of natural importance (NIEA/SES)</li> <li>• Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan Targets (BCC)</li> <li>• Native species at risk especially protected species (NIEA)</li> <li>• Number of Tree Preservation Orders (BCC)</li> <li>• Programme for Government indicator on Biodiversity (Measurement annex in development NISRA)</li> </ul>

SEA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Potential Indicator
	geodiversity? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it enhance the wider ecological network and seek to minimise the fragmentation of nature corridors and networks?</li> </ul>	
12. Protect and enhance soil quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it minimise development on Greenfield sites?</li> <li>• Will it ensure that, where possible, new development occurs on derelict; vacant and underused previously developed land and buildings?</li> <li>• Will it ensure contaminated land is remediated as appropriate?</li> <li>• Will it minimise the loss of soils to development and maintain and enhance soil quality?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the risk of subsidence and heave?</li> <li>• Will it increase the amount of development on previously developed land?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of development within the Urban Footprint (BCC)</li> <li>• Proportion of development on brownfield sites (BCC)</li> <li>• DAERA classifications of land quality via Agricultural Land Classifications NI</li> <li>• DAERA data on Areas of Natural Constraint</li> </ul>
13. Protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it protect and enhance Conservation Areas and other sites, features and areas of historical and cultural value?</li> <li>• Will it protect listed buildings and their settings?</li> <li>• Will it help preserve, enhance and record archaeological features and their settings?</li> <li>• Will it help to protect and enhance historic buildings through sensitive adaptation and reuse?</li> <li>• Will it enhance the quality of priority areas for townscape and public realm enhancements?</li> <li>• Will it protect and enhance local distinctiveness and sense of place?</li> <li>• Will it articulate statutory requirements in relation to Scheduled Historic Monuments (i.e. requirement for consent)?</li> <li>• Will it recognise and work to preserve and enhance the historic townscape?</li> <li>• Will it foster Heritage Led Regeneration?</li> <li>• Will it promote heritage based, sustainable tourism?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character. Listed buildings, archaeological sites (BCC/DAERA/DfC)</li> <li>• Number of Buildings at Risk on BHARNI (BHARNI)</li> <li>• Loss or damage of listed buildings/monuments/historic landscapes and their settings (HED/ NIEA)</li> <li>• Number of ASAs, AAP, and Historic Parks and Gardens (HED)</li> <li>• Number of scheduled monuments in poor condition or at high risk (HED)</li> </ul>

SEA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Potential Indicator
14. Protect, maintain and enhance the quality of Belfast's distinctive landscape and geodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve the landscape character and visual amenity of open spaces?</li> <li>• Will it protect and enhance sensitive landscapes?</li> <li>• Will it minimise visual intrusion and protect views?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New homes built on previously developed land (BCC)</li> <li>• Vacant land, properties and derelict land (BCC)</li> <li>• Areas of landscape quality</li> <li>• Number of Townscape Character Areas/Areas of Village Character</li> <li>• Local Landscape Policy Areas</li> </ul>
15. Protect and enhance open space and natural greenspace including Belfast's countryside asset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it ensure adequate access to public open space within a reasonable walking distance from people's homes?</li> <li>• Will it promote access to green infrastructure and ecological networks?</li> <li>• Will it create new areas of open space and natural greenspace?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living Environment Deprivation – Outdoor Physical Environment (NISRA)</li> <li>• Number of Council areas of open space, sport and recreation (OSS BCC)</li> <li>• Number of greenways (OSS BCC)</li> </ul>
16. Promote the sustainable management of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources?</li> <li>• Will it reduce household waste?</li> <li>• Will it increase waste recovery and recycling and improve facilities?</li> <li>• Will it reduce hazardous waste?</li> <li>• Will it reduce waste in the construction industry?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste arising and management</li> <li>• Household waste arising</li> <li>• Recycling rate of household waste</li> <li>• % Materials recycled</li> <li>• Percentage of the tonnage of household waste arising which have been (a) recycled (b) composted (c) used to recover heat, power and other sources of energy (d) land filled</li> <li>• Construction and demolition waste rate</li> </ul>
17. Promote the quality and efficient use of water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve the quality of surface and ground water?</li> <li>• Will it reduce water consumption and improve water efficiency?</li> <li>• Will it ensure the efficient use and management of water?</li> <li>• Will it incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems as part of the design?</li> <li>• Will it incorporate new green space and habitat creation helping to mitigate flood risk?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequency of flood events</li> <li>• Development in the flood plain</li> <li>• Development in areas at risk of flooding</li> <li>• Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events</li> <li>• Numbers of flood management systems including SuDs</li> <li>• National water quality figures (NIEA)</li> <li>• NI Water quality data</li> <li>• Water consumption data (NI Water)</li> </ul>
18. Reduce air pollution and ensure continued improvements to air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve air quality?</li> <li>• Will it help achieve the objectives of the Air Quality Management Plan?</li> <li>• Will it reduce emissions of key pollutants?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population living in Air Quality Management Areas (BCC)</li> <li>• Air Quality data (BCC)</li> </ul>

SEA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Potential Indicator
19. Support the adaptation to Climate Change and effectively manage flood risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it help reduce the impact of increased urban temperatures on people and property?</li> <li>• Will it promote sustainable design and construction measures?</li> <li>• Will it support development located outside areas of high flood risk?</li> <li>• Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption and the need to travel?</li> <li>• Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?</li> <li>• Will it reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances?</li> <li>• Will it minimise the risk of flooding from rivers and watercourses to people and property?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the risk of damage to property from storm events?</li> <li>• Will it support building designs and a green infrastructure that is adapted to climate change?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of energy supplied from renewable sources</li> <li>• Energy use by type (gas, oil and electricity) DfE</li> <li>• Percentage of land at 'significant flood risk'</li> <li>• Frequency of flood events</li> <li>• Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events</li> <li>• Carbon Dioxide Emissions per capita</li> </ul>

## 6.2 Testing the compatibility of the SA Objectives

As part of the process in developing the SA objectives, the internal compatibility of the objectives has been tested to identify any potential conflict or tensions. This provides an early opportunity for mitigation or alternatives to be considered.

There will inevitably be some elements of conflict between the internal workings of the SA objectives as such the planning system tries to balance competing priorities using a precautionary approach where appropriate whilst exploring the needs of communities and weight of community benefit or overriding public interest. This tension or conflict should be acknowledged in and detailed policies should ensure that the environment is safeguarded and where unavoidable, mitigated against. Some tensions or conflicts will always exist between safeguarding the environment and economic development; however both are required to ensure sustainable development.

Table 21 shows the matrix applied in assessing the SA Objectives. Each objective is assessed against each other and a colour coded score has been given to each objective with consideration being given to its compatibility, its potential conflict or its potential for mixed effects. Due to the strategic nature of the objectives, it is difficult to make a determination on the compatibility of some objectives and these are recorded as being 'neutral' or having no relationship. The key below illustrates this,

Table 22: Key to Symbols and Colour Coding used in SA Compatibility Matrix

Symbol	Likely Effect
+	Compatible
-	Potential conflict or tension
0	Neutral/No Relationship
+/-	Mixed Effects
?	Uncertain

### 6.2.1 Conflicts

The possible conflicts between objectives have been identified as follows:

- Growing the population and the need to provide additional housing could cause potential tensions with the need to maintain and enhance biodiversity assets and protect habitats and species. It is assumed new housing could be provided on brownfield sites that may have developed into sites of Open Mosaic Habitats in Previously Development Land (note, not all brownfield sites support Open Mosaic Habitats).
- Similarly, housing growth could cause potential tensions with protecting, maintaining and enhancing the quality of Belfast's distinctive landscape and geodiversity.
- Tensions may also arise between supporting the economic development of Belfast and maintaining good air quality standards. Additional development across various sectors could increase traffic and congestion.
- Supporting economic development of Belfast as a competitive place and contribute to its role as regional economic driver could encourage further pressure of flood risk as well as adding to the factors of climate change. Potentially there could be conflict between the demand for development and the need to avoid floodplain development.

### 6.2.2 Mixed Effects

Due to the strategic nature of the SA objectives, there were a number of objectives which identified mixed effects with providing adequate housing and supporting economic development of Belfast as a competitive place and contribute to its role as an economic driver. These objectives include:

- Protecting and enhancing soil quality and the need to balance economic and housing development and the natural environment is clear. Whilst there could be a potential risk of loss, fragmentation or cumulative effect of development, there is also potential to link ecological networks to green tourism. It is assumed that whilst development could remedy some contaminated land areas it could also put pressure on Greenfield sites.
  - Whilst new physical economic development and housing development could help to remedy soil contamination and bring sites back into use, it may put pressure on developing on Greenfield sites.
  - The construction of new housing and economic development within the City Centre may have a positive impact on the sustainable reuse of existing buildings. The City Centre is currently designated as an 'Area of Archaeological Potential', additional new development may remove previously unrecorded archaeological sites.
  - Depending on the scale of the development, there could be implications on the landscape and indeed townscape of Belfast.
  - New sites of economic and housing development could put pressure on areas of open space but through the potential of developer contributions (Section 76), there could be

potential to offset the impact of development to retain, create and or enhance open space particularly in the City Centre where open (green) space is lacking. There is potential new housing could provide additional opportunities for the creation of open space including City Centre.

- Whilst the plan could encourage better design of new development incorporating sustainable waste management, it is inevitable that more waste will be created with additional development. New economic development could bring potentially new innovative ideas to managing waste whilst also providing jobs.
- Whilst the provision of new development could put additional pressure on water sources including water waste treatment works, housing development will be provided on a phased approach. Measures to mitigate water stress could be planned for with the appropriate statutory body.

The conflicts and the mixed effects identified above has been acknowledged and should be reflected in detailed policies to ensure any significant environmental and sustainable policies are safeguarded against, and where avoidable identify mitigation measures.

Compatibility of the SA Objectives																			
SA OBJECTIVES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Reduce deprivation and encourage an inclusive and equal society																			
2. Improve health and wellbeing for an improved quality of life.	+																		
3. To provide opportunity for good quality housing and enable people to meet their housing needs	+	+																	
4. Increase community safety by supporting the reduction of crime and antisocial behaviour	+	+	+																
5. To improve skills & education of residents by providing high quality, accessible lifelong learning opportunities	+	+	0	+															
6. Retain and enhance access to local services and facilities	+	+	+	+	+														
7. To ensure local residents have access to employment opportunities	+	+	+	+	+	+													
8. Support economic development of Belfast as a competitive place& contribute to its role as a regional economic driver	+	+	+	+	+	+	+												
9. Promote an integrated transport system and encourage sustainable travel	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+											
10.Support the transition to a Low Carbon Economy	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+										
11.Maintain and enhance biodiversity assets, protect habitats and species	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	+	?									
12.Protect and enhance soil quality	0	+	+/-	0	0	0	0	+/-	+	+	+								
13.Protect, enhance & manage the quality of the built & historic environment	+	+	+/-	0	0	+	0	+/-	+	0	+	0							
14.Protect, maintain & enhance the quality of Belfast's distinctive landscape & geodiversity.	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	+/-	+	0	+	+	+						
15.Protect and enhance open space and natural greenspace including Belfast's countryside asset	0	+	+/-	0	0	+	0	+/-	+	0	+	+	+	+					
16.Promote the sustainable management of waste	0	+	+/-	0	0	+	0	+/-	0	+	+	+	0	0	0				
17.Promote the quality and efficient use of water resources	+	+	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+			
18.Reduce air pollution and ensure continued improvements to air quality	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0		
19.Support the adaptation to Climate Change and effectively manage flood risk	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	

Table 23 Compatibility of the SA Objectives

## **7 A5: CONSULTING ON THE SCOPE OF THE SA/SEA**

As described in Chapter 1, in line with the requirements of the SEA Directive, the Scoping Report was forwarded to Northern Ireland Environmental Agency within the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) and the Department of Communities Historical Environment Division for comment in order to obtain their views in relation to the scope and level of details to be included in the SA Report.

In particular, the consultees were asked to consider a series of 12 consultation questions including:

1. Are there other relevant policies, plans and programmes that will affect or influence the Local Development Plan/Sustainability Appraisal, which have not been included in the list?
2. Do you agree that the baseline data collected is appropriate i.e. at the right level and sufficient coverage?
3. Do you know of any additional relevant baseline data which should be added to the list?
4. Is there anything missing?
5. Have we got the Sustainability Issues right?
6. Do you know of any other relevant issues which should be added to the list?
7. Are there any issues which should be removed?
8. Have we got the Sustainability Objectives right?
9. Are there any other objectives that should be included (bearing in mind the need to keep the number of objectives manageable?)
10. Should any objectives be re-worded or removed?
11. Are there any particular indicators that we should be including for measurement and monitoring?
12. Do you have any other comments on the draft SA Scoping Report?

The comments and responses have been fully considered with updates and amendments revised accordingly. Appendix 24 sets out the consultation comments received and describes how each has been address in this final version of the Scoping Report.

The next stage of the SA/SEA process involves developing an Interim Report (figure 2 outlines the relationship between the LDP and SA Process). Regulation 11 of EAPP (NI) Regulations sets out the requirements for the preparation of an environmental report. The report shall:

- Identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan.
- Schedule 2(8) of EAPP (NI) Regulations also requires an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information.
- Regulation 15(4) sets out the information requirements for the adoption of the draft plan which must include the reasons for the choosing the plan as adopted in light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with.

The SA Interim Report will be published for consultation along with the POP for a period of 12 weeks (from 26<sup>th</sup> January 2017 to 20<sup>th</sup> April 2017). This will enable interested parties to make more informed judgements when submitting representations on the POP.

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## APPENDIX 1: PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMME REVIEW

Policy/ Plan/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of Belfast Local Plan
<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>		
<b>European</b>		
<p><b>SEA Directive 2001</b></p> <p><b>Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.</b></p>	<p>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 of promoting sustainable development.</p> <p>The Directive must be applied to plans or programmes whose formal preparation begins after 21 July 2004 and to those already in preparation by that date.</p>	<p>Requirements of the Directive must be met in Sustainability Appraisals.</p>
<p><b>The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010</b></p> <p><b>Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control</b></p>	<p>This Directive lays down rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities. It also lays down rules designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole.</p> <p>The Directive sets emission limit values for substances that are harmful to air or water.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the SPPS.</p> <p>Include SA objective for reducing pollution.</p>
<p><b>Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2010</b></p> <p><b>The energy performance of buildings 2010/31/EU</b></p>	<p>The Directive aims to promote the energy performance of buildings and building units.</p> <p>It requests that member states adopt either national or regional methodology for calculating energy performance and minimum requirements for energy performance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the SPPS.</p> <p>Include SA objective relating to the energy performance/efficiency of existing and proposed buildings.</p>
<p><b>Energy Efficiency Directive 2012</b></p> <p><b>Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency</b></p>	<p>The 2012 Energy Efficiency Directive establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. Under the Directive, all EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain from its production to its final consumption.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the SPPS.</p> <p>Include SA objective relating to the energy performance/efficiency.</p>

Policy/ Plan/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of Belfast Local Plan
<p><b>The Birds Directive 2009</b></p> <p><b>Directive 2009/147/EC is a codified version of directive 79/409/EEC as amended.</b></p>	<p>The preservation, maintenance, and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of protected areas.</li> <li>• Upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones.</li> <li>• Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should make sure that the up keep of recognised habitats is maintained and not damaged from development.</p> <p>Avoid pollution of deterioration of habitats or any other disturbances effecting birds.</p> <p>Include SA objectives for the protection of wildlife and habitats.</p>
<p><b>The Habitats Directive 1992</b></p> <p><b>Directive 92/43/EEC. Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</b></p>	<p>Promote the maintenance of biodiversity taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. Conservation of natural habitats and maintain landscape features of importance of wildlife and fauna.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive in the SPSS.</p> <p>Include SA objectives to protect and maintain the natural environment and important habitats.</p>
<p><b>Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008</b></p> <p><b>Directive 2008/56/EC. Framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy.</b></p>	<p>The Marine Directive aims to achieve Good Environmental Status (GES) of the EU's marine waters by 2020 and to protect the resource base upon which marine-related economic and social activities depend.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the Directive and its role in improving the quality of the marine environments within the Plan Area.</p>
<p><b>The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance 1971 (Ramsar Convention).</b></p>	<p>Intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the Convention and sites recognised within the Plan Area that are designated.</p>
<p><b>Water Framework Directive 2000</b></p> <p><b>Directive 2000/60/EC. Framework for community action in the field of water policy.</b></p>	<p>Protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive in the SPSS.</p> <p>Include SA objectives to protect and minimise the impact on water quality.</p>

Policy/ Plan/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of Belfast Local Plan
<p><b>OSPAR Marine Protection Area</b></p> <p><b>Established network of marine protected areas.</b></p>	<p>The OSPAR MPAs aim: To protect, conserve and restore species, habitats and ecological processes which have been adversely affected by human activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To prevent the degradation of, and damage to, species, habitats and ecological processes, following the precautionary principle.</li> <li>• To protect and conserve areas that best represents the range of species, habitats and ecological processes in the maritime area.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the MPAs.</p> <p>Include SA objectives to conserve MPAs.</p>
<p><b>Maritime Spatial Planning Directive</b></p> <p><b>Directive 2014/89/EU</b></p>	<p>Sets down a common approach to the planning of maritime areas for EU countries, by introducing a common timeframe and minimum common requirements.</p>	<p>The local plan must adhere to the articles set out.</p>
<p><b>The Waste Framework Directive 2008</b></p> <p><b>Directive 2008/98/EC.</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Development of clean technology to process waste and promote recycling.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the SPSS.</p> <p>Include SA objectives that minimise waste production as well as promote recycling.</p>
<p><b>The Environmental Noise Directive 2002</b></p> <p><b>Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise.</b></p>	<p>Defines a common approach to avoid, prevent and reduce the adverse effects due to the exposure to environmental noise.</p> <p>It also provides a basis for developing European wide measures to deal with noise emitted by road and rail vehicles, infrastructure, aircraft and outdoor, industrial and mobile machinery.</p> <p>Principles of the directive include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring the environmental problems.</li> <li>• Informing and consulting the public.</li> <li>• Addressing local noise issues.</li> <li>• Developing a long –term EU strategy.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the SPSS.</p>
<p><b>The Landfill Directive 1999</b></p> <p><b>Directive 99/3/EC on landfill of waste.</b></p>	<p>Prevent or reduce negative effects on the environment from the land filling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.</p> <p>Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill to 75% of the 1995 level by 2010. Reduce this to 50% in 2013 and 35% by 2020.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the SPSS.</p>

Policy/ Plan/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of Belfast Local Plan
<p><b>The Drinking Water Directive 1998</b></p> <p><b>Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption.</b></p>	<p>Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is welcome and clean. Member states must set values for water intended for human consumption.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the SPSS.</p>
<p><b>The Air Quality Framework Directive 1996</b></p> <p><b>Directive 96/62EC on ambient air quality assessment and management.</b></p>	<p>Avoid, prevent and reduce harmful effects of ambient air pollution on human health and the environment.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the SPSS.</p> <p>Include SA objectives to protect and enhance air quality.</p>
<p><b>Air Quality Directive 2008</b></p> <p><b>Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe.</b></p>	<p>This Directive sets legally binding limits for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead</li> <li>• Nitrogen Dioxide</li> <li>• Sulphur Dioxide</li> <li>• Benzene</li> <li>• Carbon Monoxide</li> <li>• Arsenic</li> <li>• Cadmium</li> <li>• Nickel</li> <li>• Benzo(a)pyrene</li> <li>• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons</li> <li>• Ozone</li> <li>• Particulate Matter</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the SPSS.</p> <p>Include SA objectives to protect and enhance air quality.</p>
<p><b>Directive 2004/107/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air</b></p>	<p>With the aim of minimising harmful effects on human health, paying particular attention to sensitive populations, and the environment as a whole, of airborne arsenic, cadmium and nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, target values should be set, to be attained as far as possible. Benzo(a)pyrene should be used as a marker for the carcinogenic risk of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the SPSS.</p> <p>Include SA objectives to protect and enhance air quality.</p>
<p><b>The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive 1994</b></p> <p><b>Directive 91/27/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment.</b></p>	<p>Harmonise the packaging waste system of Member States. Reduce the environmental impact of packaging waste.</p> <p>By June 2001 at least 50% by weight of packaging waste should have been recovered, at least 25% by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the SPSS.</p>

Policy/ Plan/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of Belfast Local Plan
	in packaging waste to be recycled with a minimum of 15% by weight for each packaging material.	Include SA objectives to minimise the environmental impact of waste and promote recycling.
<b>European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)</b>	Economic and social cohesion across the community. Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage. Balanced competitiveness between different tiers of government.	<p>The local plan should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the SPSS.</p> <p>Includes SA objectives to protect and enhance the natural environment and promote energy efficiency.</p>
<b>European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2002)</b>	The convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning.	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the convention.</p> <p>Include SA objectives to protect the urban and rural landscape and identify opportunities for enhancement.</p>
<b>EU Seventh Environmental Action Plan (2002-2012)</b>	<p>The EU's objectives in implementing the programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) To protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital;</li> <li>b) To turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy;</li> <li>c) To safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing;</li> <li>d) To maximise the benefits of the Union's environment legislation;</li> <li>e) To improve the evidence base for environment policy;</li> <li>f) To secure investment for environment and climate policy and get the prices right.</li> <li>g) To improve environmental integration and policy coherence;</li> <li>h) To enhance the sustainability of the Union's cities;</li> <li>i) To increase the Union's effectiveness in confronting regional and global environmental challenges.</li> </ul>	Include sustainability objectives to protect and enhance the natural environment and promote energy efficiency.

Policy/ Plan/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of Belfast Local Plan
<b>Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets</b>	The Strategic Plan is comprised of a shared vision, a mission, strategic goals and 20 ambitious yet achievable targets, collectively known as the Aichi Targets. The Strategic Plan serves as a flexible framework for the establishment of national and regional targets and it promotes the coherent and effective implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.	The Local Plan must take into account the 20 Aichi targets to protect biodiversity.
<b>European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992)</b>  <b>Division of 1985 Granada Convention.</b>	Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater.  Creation of archaeological reserves and conservation of excavated sites.	The local plan should take account of the Convention.  Include SA objectives to enhance the natural environment, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and sustainable use of natural resources.
<b>Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 1985)</b>	The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.	The local plan should take account of the Convention. Include SA objectives to enhance the natural environment, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and sustainable use of natural resources.
<b>Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro, 2005)</b>	This Convention is based on the idea that knowledge and use of heritage form part of the citizen's right to participate in cultural life as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The text presents heritage both as a resource for human development, the enhancement of cultural diversity and the promotion of intercultural dialogue, and as part of an economic development model based on the principles of sustainable resource use.	The local plan should take account of the Convention.  Include SA objectives to enhance the natural environment, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and sustainable use of natural resources.
<b>European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992)</b>  <b>Division of 1985 Granada Convention.</b>	Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater.  Creation of archaeological reserves and conservation of excavated sites.	The local plan should take account of the Convention.  Include SA objectives to enhance the natural environment, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and sustainable use of natural resources.

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<p><b>Renewable Energy Directive</b></p> <p><b>Directive 2009/28/EC establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU.</b></p>	<p>Sets out rules for the EU to achieve its 20% renewable target by 2020.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the convention.</p> <p>Include SA objectives to promote use of renewable energies.</p>
<p><b>The EU Floods Directive 2007</b></p> <p><b>Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks.</b></p>	<p>Requires member states to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the flood maps produced as a result of the directive.</p>
<p><b>Europe 2020 Strategy</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the five headline targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy.</p>
<p><b>Other International</b></p>		
<p><b>Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society aware of the need for human dignity for all.</li> <li>• Renewable Energy and energy efficiency.</li> <li>• Accelerate shift towards sustainable consumption and production.</li> <li>• Greater resource efficiency</li> <li>• New technology for renewable energy.</li> <li>• Increase energy efficiency.</li> </ul>	<p>The local plan should take account of the declaration.</p> <p>Include SA objectives to enhance the natural environment, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and sustainable use of natural resources.</p>
<p><b>Aarhus Convention (1998)</b></p>	<p>Established a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment. Local authorities should provide for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The right of everyone to receive environmental information.</li> <li>• The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision making.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>The local plan should take account of the convention.</p> <p>Ensure that public are involved and consulted at all relevant stages of SA production.</p>

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<p><b>United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child</b></p> <p><b>Our Children and Young People- Our pledge</b></p>	<p>Sets out the civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children.</p>	<p>The local plan should take account of the convention.</p>
<p><b>World Health Organisation Guidelines for Community Noise</b></p>	<p>Guidelines for community noise based on the consolidation of actual scientific knowledge on the health impacts of community noise and to provide guidance to environmental health authorities and professionals trying to protect people from the harmful effects of noise in non-industrial environments.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the guidelines.</p>
<p><b>UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b></p>	<p>The Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. Contains 17 sustainable development goals which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End poverty in all its forms everywhere</li> <li>• End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</li> <li>• Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages</li> <li>• Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</li> <li>• Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</li> <li>• Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</li> <li>• Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</li> <li>• Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</li> <li>• Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation</li> <li>• Reduce inequality within and among countries</li> <li>• Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</li> <li>• Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</li> <li>• Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</li> <li>• Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</li> <li>• Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage</li> </ul>	<p>The local plan should take account of the agenda.</p>

Policy/ Plan/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of Belfast Local Plan
	<p>forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</li> <li>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development</li> </ul>	
<b>REGIONAL</b>		
Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035	The strategy aims to take account of the economic ambitions and needs of the region, and put in place spatial planning, transport and housing priorities that will support and enable the aspirations of the region to be met.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the policies contained within the RDS.
Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPSS)	This publication sets out the Department's regional planning policies for securing the orderly and consistent development of land in Northern Ireland under the reformed two-tier planning system. The provisions of the SPSS must be taken into account in the preparation of Local Development Plans. The core principles are below:	The provisions of the SPSS must be taken into account in the preparation of the Belfast Local Plan
	Improving Health and Wellbeing	<p>The Local Plan will implement policies to improve health and wellbeing within the plan area.</p> <p>Include SA objectives to improve health and wellbeing of the population.</p>
	Creating and Enhancing Shared Space	<p>The Local Plan recognises the need to ensure that individuals can live, learn, work and play wherever they choose.</p> <p>Include SA objectives to encourage the creation of an environment that is accessible to all and enhances opportunities within shared communities.</p>
	Supporting Sustainable Economic Growth	<p>The Local Plan recognises the need to create jobs and promote prosperity.</p> <p>Include SA objectives to support sustainable economic growth.</p>

Policy/ Plan/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of Belfast Local Plan
	Supporting Good Design and Positive Place Making	<p>The Local Plan recognises the need for good design to provide better communities and neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Include SA objectives in achieving good design principles.</p>
	Preserving and Improving the Built and Natural Environment	<p>The Local Plan recognises the importance of preserving and improving the built and natural environment.</p> <p>Include SA objectives to preserve and improve the built and natural environment.</p>
UK Climate Change Act 2008	Established a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reduction path. Provided for the introduction of carbon budgets and the 2050 target of reducing UK emissions by at least 80% in 2050 from 1990 levels.	The Local Plan will take into account the target set to assist in achieving it.
Cross Departmental Working Group on Climate Change: annual report 2016	This is the fifth, and final, annual progress report to be submitted by the Cross Departmental Working Group on Climate Change (CDWGCC) to the Executive during the current Assembly mandate. The report looks back on what has been achieved for both climate change mitigation and adaptation during this Assembly period as well as detailing progress made towards the Programme for Government (PfG) target of continuing to work towards a greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction of at least 35% by 2025 based on 1990 levels.	The Local Plan will take into account the progress made on targets.
UK Climate Change Projections	<p>The UK Climate Change Projections provide three types of climate information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Observed Climate Data</li> <li>• Climate Change Projections</li> <li>• Marine and Coastal Projections</li> </ul>	The Local Plan will take into account current climate change projections for the duration of the plan.
UK Marine Policy Statement	Sets out the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment.	The local plan must take into account the considerations set out due to the potential impacts on the marine area.
Marine Plan for Northern Ireland (2017)	Sets out the framework for the management of the Northern Ireland marine area.	The local plan must take into account the policies set out due to the potential impacts on the marine area.

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Marine Plan for Northern Ireland (Draft 2016)	Ensure future development of Northern Ireland Seas follows the environmentally sensitive ecosystem based approach and promotes a stable, sustainable and biologically diverse future for our local seas.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the Marine Plan in the promotion and protection of local seas.
The Wildlife and Natural Environment (NI) Act 2011	To make provision about biodiversity. Abolished game licenses and game dealers' licenses; to prohibit hare coursing events.  Amend Wildlife (NI) Order 1985. Amend Game Preservation Act (Northern Ireland) 1928.	The Local Plan should take into consideration The Wildlife and Natural Environment Act 2011 in the protection of biodiversity.
Northern Ireland Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	The Northern Ireland Biodiversity Group has prepared BAPs for 37 habitats in the province out of the total list of 65 UK BAP habitats.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the conservation of biodiversity when implementing statutory duties.
Biodiversity Strategy for Northern Ireland to 2020.	Sets out the strategy for Northern Ireland to meet its international obligations and local targets to protect biodiversity and ensure that the environment can continue to support people and the economy.	The Local Plan must take into account the international obligations and targets to protect biodiversity.
UK National Ecosystem Assessment Northern Ireland 2011	This report is the first independent assessment of the services provided by Northern Ireland's environment. Part of the UK National Ecosystem Assessment, it has been prepared by over 70 scientists. It provides an analysis of the current state of our ecosystems, looks at changes over time, examines the factors driving current changes and provides recommendations on how Northern Ireland's land and sea can be managed to ensure delivery of a wide range of benefits to enhance wellbeing.	The Local Plan should take into account the key recommendations made within the report.
The Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011	Formulation and co-ordination of policy securing the orderly and consistent development of land and the planning of the development.	The Local Plan must be in adherence with the legislation set out by the Planning Act.
Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (NI) 2012	The regulations apply the EIA Directive (Directive 85/337/EEC) to the planning process in Northern Ireland. EIA Directive requires an assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment before development consent is granted.	The Local Plan must adhere to the regulations set out.

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Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (NI) Order 1985	The principle nature conservation legislation in Northern Ireland relating to nature reserves, Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs), wildlife protection and the implementation of the Habitats Directive.	The Local Plan must adhere to the regulations set out.
Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)	The act provides a management system for the marine area, including marine planning system; changes to marine licensing and marine fisheries. It also provides the designation of conservation zones.	The Local Plan must adhere to the regulations set out.
The Planning (Control of advertisements) Regulation (NI) 2015	Provision to restrict or regulate the display of advertisements.	The Local Plan must adhere to the regulations set out.
Road Traffic Regulations (NI) Order 1997	TransportNI policy and procedures guide outlining the order particularly in relation to the provision of on-street and off-street parking places, the removal and disposal of vehicles from roads and the misuse of disabled person's badges.	The Local Plan should take the Road Traffic Regulations Order into consideration when assessing roads and transport.
Northern Ireland's Road Safety Strategy to 2020	Strategy detailing intentions to further improve road safety in Northern Ireland.	The Local Plan should take the strategy into consideration when assessing roads and transport.
Northern Ireland Sustainable Development Strategy	Framework to move forward in response to major threats such as climate change and energy price instability in a way which will encourage integrated action to tackle problems and take advantage of the opportunities they provide.	The Local Plan should take the Sustainable Development Strategy into consideration, ensuring sustainable development is promoted.
Creating Places: Achieving quality in residential developments 2000	Guide is intended for use in all the design of all proposals for residential development throughout Northern Ireland. Guide will be used as basis for assessing any proposal.	The Local Plan should take the Creating Places guide into consideration; ensuring good design principles are implemented.
Living Places: An Urban Stewardship and Design Guide for Northern Ireland 2014	Aims to establish the key principles behind good place making. It seeks to inform and inspire all those involved in the process of managing (stewardship) and making (design) urban places, with a view to raising standards across Northern Ireland.	The Local Plan should take the Living Places Guide into consideration; ensuring good design principles are implemented.

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Belfast Houses in Multiple Occupation Subject Plan for the Belfast City Council Area 2015	The purpose of the Subject Plan is to inform the general public, statutory, authorities, developers, and other interested bodies of the policy framework that will be used to guide planning decisions in relation to HMOs within Belfast City Council Area over the Plan period.	The Local Plan will ensure the HMO Subject Plan Strategy is taken into consideration.
Purpose Built Managed Student Accommodation in Belfast. Planning and Place Best Practice Guide	This guide articulates the view of Belfast City Council on this type of development in the city. This will ensure the supply of student accommodation needed whilst delivering regeneration benefits and avoiding negative impacts on adjacent land uses and established residential communities.	The Local Plan will ensure best practice guidance is adhered to in relation to student housing.
Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013	The Act provides the framework for Northern Ireland seas based on a system of marine planning that will balance conservation, energy and resources needs; improved management for marine nature conservation; and the streamlining of marine licensing for some electricity projects.	The Local Plan should adhere to regulations set out in relation to marine plans.
Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland (2013) (PSRNI)	The strategy establishes the objectives and the policies for land use and development appropriate to the particular circumstances of Northern Ireland and which need to be considered on a scale wider than the Individual District Council Area.	The Local Plan should take into account the strategy for rural areas within the designated Belfast Area.
Rural White Paper Action Plan	Strategy sets out the vision for 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 Local Plan should adhere to regulations set out for rural areas within the designated Belfast Area.
Rural Needs Bill	A Bill to impose a duty on public authorities to consider rural needs; and for connected purposes.	The Local Plan should take into account the strategy for rural areas within the designated Belfast Area.
Thinking Rural: The essential guide to Rural Proofing	All government departments have been required to rural proof since 2002. At that time guidance was produced and a training programme was delivered to NICS policy makers. Rural proofing forms part of the suite of impact assessments detailed in the OFMDFM policy makers' toolkit.	The Local Plan should take the Rural Proofing Guidance set out into consideration, ensuring fair and equitable treatment of rural communities and that policy does not indirectly have a detrimental impact on rural dwellers and rural communities.
Rural Homes and People Policy	Aims to address rural issues in the immediate future with policy actions under five headings:	The Local Plan will adhere to policy laid out within

Policy/ Plan/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of Belfast Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enabling New Homes</li> <li>• Improving Existing Properties</li> <li>• Building and Serving Communities</li> <li>• Supporting independent Living</li> <li>• Contributing to Rural Development and Regeneration</li> </ul>	rural areas.
Sustainable Rural Communities: A Review of the Housing Executive's Rural Housing Policy	<p>The review sets out proposals for a revised rural housing policy these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To plan and enable the provision of affordable homes which meet rural housing needs;</li> <li>• To improve the condition of rural housing stock and reduce fuel poverty;</li> <li>• To provide housing support to vulnerable people in rural areas;</li> <li>• To contribute to the development of safe, cohesive and engaged rural neighbourhoods;</li> <li>• To work in partnership with others to assist in rural development.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan should take into consideration the review of policy to ensure future objectives are adhered to.
Bicycle Strategy Northern Ireland 2015	Strategy sets out over a 25 year horizon; plan to make Northern Ireland a cycling community.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the Bicycle Strategy in relation to transport.
Water and Sewerage Sustainable Water: A long term water strategy for Northern Ireland (2015-2040)	The Strategy presents a clear 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 Local Plan should take into consideration the Water Strategy in relation to the water sector.
The Water and Sewerage Services Act (Northern Ireland) 2016	The Water and Sewerage Services Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 amends the Water and Sewerage Services (Northern Ireland) Order 2006. The Department of Environment (DOE) enforces private and public water supply quality legislation in place of the Department for Regional Development. The DOE may update public and private water supply standards. The DOE will carry out inspections of supplies and may take enforcement action to ensure minimum standards are met.	The Local Plan should take into consideration amendments made to the Water and Sewerage Services (Northern Ireland) Order 2006.
Anti-Poverty Strategy 2006	Strategy to tackle poverty and social exclusion in Northern Ireland.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the Anti-Poverty Strategy in relation to decreasing poverty.

Policy/ Plan/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of Belfast Local Plan
Northern Ireland Economic Strategy	The Economic Strategy sets out how to grow a prosperous local economy over the short, medium and longer term to 2030.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the Economic Strategy and implement its own strategies to ensure economic growth.
DETI Innovation Strategy for Northern Ireland (2014-2025)	Strategy for innovation sets out long term actions necessary to make transformation for innovation to play its part in the economic strategy.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the Innovation Strategy and ensure methods to increase innovation are supported.
Continuing to Connect- Telecoms 2015 to 2017	The strategy document presents how telecommunications can be further advanced in Northern Ireland by Government.	The Local Plan should take into account the strategy document with the understanding that telecommunications in the UK is fully privatised, independently regulated and a reserved matter with responsibility primarily resting at Westminster.
The Play and Leisure Implementation Plan 2006-2016	The plan aims to see a high value placed on play and improved play and leisure facilities for all children and young people in order to support their development, enjoyment and growth,	The Local Plan should take into consideration the Play and Leisure Plan in relation to ensuring adequate play and leisure facilities for children.
Education Reform (NI) Order 1989	Bill to provide for the establishment and functions of the Education and Skills Authority; to make further provisions of education, education services and youth services; and for connected purposes.	The Local Plan should adhere to regulations set out in the Education Reform Order.
Sports Facility Strategy Northern Ireland	Currently being developed to identify sport facility needs across Northern Ireland and more specifically within the Council areas.	The Local Plan will take the Sports Facility Strategy into account when published.
Sport Matters- The Northern Ireland strategy for sport and physical recreation 2009-2019	Strategy to achieve a vision that is a culture of lifelong enjoyment and success in sport.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the strategy reflecting the aims and targets set out.
Mountain Bike Strategy for NI 2014-2024	The Mountain Bike Strategy 2014 -2024 sets out the framework for the development, management and marketing of mountain bike trails in Northern Ireland.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the Mountain Bike Strategy to develop and protect mountain bike trails.

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Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland: Making Northern Ireland's Outdoors Great: A Strategic Plan for Outdoor Recreation in Northern Ireland 2015-2020	This strategic document sets out the overarching framework for the activities of ORNI for the period 2015 - 2020. It provides focus, setting out the strategic priorities to which ORNI will direct its effort and resources in order to achieve its vision and mission.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the ORNI's vision and mission set out in the strategy.
Regional Strategic Transport Network Transport Plan 2015	Plan consists of proposals for the maintenance, management and development of this transport network up to the end of 2015.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the RSTN TP in relation to transport proposals.
Regional Transportation Strategy 2002-2012	Strategy identifies strategic transportation investment priorities and considers potential funding sources and affordability of planned initiatives over the next 10 years.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the RTS in relation to transport proposals
Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy	Strategy sets out 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.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the Waste Management Strategy ensuring targets are met.
Noise Policy Statement for Northern Ireland 2014	In line with the Department of the Environment's vision three aims have been produced, these are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;</li> <li>• Mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and</li> <li>• Where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan should take into consideration the aims of the Noise Policy Statement.
Ensuring a Sustainable Transport Future: A New Approach to Regional Transportation.	Sets out 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 Local Plan should take into consideration the aims of the Sustainable Transport Future document.
Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007	The regulations are primarily concerned with the quality of water supplied in Northern Ireland for drinking, washing cooking and food preparation, and with arrangements for the publication of information about water quality.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the water quality within the area.

Policy/ Plan/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of Belfast Local Plan
Drinking Water Quality Annual Report 2015	Annual review on the quality of drinking water in Northern Ireland	The Local Plan should take into consideration the quality of drinking water within Belfast.
The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a statutory framework to enable transposition of the requirements of EC Directives 96/61 on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (the IPPC Directive) and 96/62 on Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management;</li> <li>• Makes additional provision for the prevention and control of environmental pollution; and</li> <li>• Introduces measures to allow for the better protection and management of Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs)</li> </ul>	The Local Plan will adhere to regulations set out in the order.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: Volume 1	The air quality strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the strategy to further improve air quality in Belfast.
The Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006	The Department of the Environment in a Department designated for the purposes of section 2 of the European Communities Act 1972 in relation to measures relating to the assessment, management and control of environmental noise. The Department makes these Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by that section.	The Local Plan should adhere to the regulations set out.
Noise Complaint Statistics for Northern Ireland 2013-2014	The number of noise complaints received each year by district councils across Northern Ireland.	The Local Plan will make use of the statistics to be informed of the extent of noise pollution within Belfast.
Noise Action Plans	Under the European Directive for Assessment and management of Environmental Noise 2002/40/EC the Minister for the Environment adopted the Noise Action Plans for roads and railways.	The Local Plan will take into account Candidate Noise Management Areas proposed by subsequent Noise Action Plans.
Roads Noise Action Plan 2013-2018	Deals with noise from both major roads across Northern Ireland and all roads within agglomerations of greater than 100,000 inhabitants.	The Local Plan will take into account Candidate Noise Management Areas proposed by the Noise Action Plan.

Policy/ Plan/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of Belfast Local Plan
The Railways Noise Action Plan 2013-2018	Actions to be taken to reduce noise originating from railways within Northern Ireland by Translink.	The Local Plan will take into account Candidate Noise Management Areas proposed by the Noise Action Plan.
Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (Northern Ireland) 2011	Delivers the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) for Northern Ireland as required by Article 4 of the EU Floods Directive (2007/60EC). Assesses the potential adverse consequences of future floods on human health, economic activity, cultural heritage and the environment taking into account long term developments such as climate change.	The Local Plan will take into account the potential impacts of future flooding in Belfast.
Northern Ireland Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990-2014 statistical bulletin.	Contains data detailing greenhouse gas emissions in Northern Ireland from 1990 to the latest reporting year.	The Local Plan will take into account levels of greenhouse gases within Northern Ireland.
Radon in Northern Ireland: Indicative Atlas (2015)	A joint mapping method based on the results of radon measurements and geological information was used to estimate radon 'Affected Area' potential in Northern Ireland. The method allows variation of radon potential both between and within geological units and is based on measurements of radon in more than 23,000 homes.	The Local Plan will take into account any affected areas within the Belfast City Council Area.
Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) for Northern Ireland 2017.	The CCRA is required under section 56 of the Climate Change Act 2008 and presents a national assessment for the potential risks (and opportunities) from climate change facing Northern Ireland for the period to 2100.	The Local Plan will take into account the potential future climate change risks in Belfast.
Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaption Programme (CCRA 2014)	The Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaption Programme is required by section 60 of the UK Climate Change Act 2008. The Adaptation Programme contains the Government's response to the risks and opportunities identified in the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) for Northern Ireland, which was produced in January 2012, as part of the overall UK CCRA.	The local plan will take into account the strategic objectives in relation to climate change.
The Agricultural Census in Northern Ireland. Results for 2015	Detailed analyses of the results of the Northern Ireland Agricultural Census for June 2015 as well as time series data from 2001-2015.	The Local Plan will take into account the amount and purpose of agricultural land within Belfast.

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Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination (2004)	Technical framework for applying a risk management process when dealing with land affected by contamination.	The Local Plan will consider the framework for dealing with contaminated land.
Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995	The order provides for the protection of scheduled historic monuments by the introduction of scheduled monument consent procedures, obliging persons to seek the consent of the Department of the Environment for any works which might affect a scheduled monument.	The Local Plan will be cognisant of the legislation in designating potential areas for development.
Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995	Provides the statutory remit for NIEA to acquire historic monuments to secure their protection and manage them for the benefit of present and future generations, by providing public access.	The Local Plan will take into account designated historic monuments.
NIEA Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG): Wind Energy Development in Northern Ireland's Landscapes (2010)	In conjunction with PPS18: Renewable Energy, the SPG provides guidance on the visual and landscape impact of wind energy development. This guidance is based on an assessment of the overall sensitivity of wind energy development in each of the 130 LCAs.	The Local Plan will take into account the sensitivity assessment of the LCAs within the Plan Area.
Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010	This report contains the results of research carried out by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) to identify small area concentrations of multiple deprivation in Northern Ireland.	The Local Plan will take into account the identified areas of multiple deprivation within the Plan Area.
Tackling Rural Poverty and Social Isolation- A New Framework	The Tackling Rural Poverty and Social Isolation (TRPSI) Framework is a rural initiative led by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) which aims to tackle poverty and social isolation in rural areas through organisations working in partnership to design and implement measures which target the needs of vulnerable people.	The Local Plan should take into account the measures that apply to rural areas within the council area.
Energy: A Strategic Framework for Northern Ireland 2010	The Energy Framework flags the direction for Northern Ireland energy policy over the next ten years, concentrates on the key areas of electricity, natural gas, and renewable energy sources.	The Local Plan should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the SPPS.  Include SA objective relating to the energy performance/efficiency

Policy/ Plan/ Programme/ Strategy/ Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of Belfast Local Plan
Sustainable Energy Action Plan 2012-2015	The Action Plan outlines the various initiatives being undertaken by the Northern Ireland Executive and includes a statement of leadership from the Executive, demonstrating a united and long-lasting commitment to sustainable energy.	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the SPPS.</p> <p>Include SA objective relating to the energy performance/efficiency</p>

Policy/Plan/Programme/ Strategy/Initiative	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of the Belfast Local Plan
Local		
Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan 2015	Development Plan prepared under the provisions of Part 3 of the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991 by the Department of the Environment (DOE).	The Belfast Metropolitan Plan is a key consideration in the development of a Local Plan.
Belfast City Council Social Clause Framework	The framework aims to utilise social clauses to increase the economic social, and environmental benefit of its procurement spend.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the use of social clauses.
Belfast Integrated Economic Strategy 2015-2020	The strategy sets out the key strategic aspirations and priorities for Belfast City Council, Invest NI and its partners in respect of the economic growth and prosperity of the city council area.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the Economic Strategy.
Belfast Agenda	The community plan for Belfast. Joint vision for Belfast 2035, created in partnership with key city partners, residents and community organisations. The plan will set out medium and long term goals for social, economic and environmental improvements for Belfast over the next 15 years.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the Community Plan set out by the Belfast Agenda.
Belfast: Integrated Tourism Strategy 2015-2020	Aim of the strategy is to achieve the ambition and aspiration to make Belfast a world class, must visit, city destination.	The Local Plan should take in to consideration the tourism strategy ensuring the promotion of Belfast as a tourist destination.
Belfast City Centre Regeneration and Investment Strategy	<p>Strategy to ensure maximum economic and social impact by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing the employment population;</li> <li>• Increasing the residential population;</li> <li>• Managing the retail offer;</li> <li>• Maximising the tourism opportunity;</li> <li>• Creating a regional learning and innovation centre;</li> <li>• Creating a green, walkable, cyclable centre;</li> <li>• Connect to the city around, and;</li> <li>• Shared space and social impact.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan should take into consideration the Regeneration and Investment Strategy by promoting the underlying principles.
Belfast City Council Corporate Plan 2016-2017: Driving Growth, Improving Lives.	<p>Sets out the council's commitment to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Serve and represent citizens and communities and to ensure the provision of the best possible, value for money services for local people, communities and businesses;</li> <li>• Provide and grow strong, fair and trusted leadership for the city to drive growth and provide opportunities for all citizens and;</li> <li>• Work with those who want to improve the competitiveness of the city and to improve life for people and communities.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan should take into consideration the Corporate Plan to develop Belfast's potential.

<p>The Draft Cultural Framework for Belfast Action Plan (2016-2020)</p>	<p>Vision for 2020 that “everyone in Belfast experiences and is inspired by our city’s diverse and distinctive culture and arts. Arts and heritage are valued for enriching quality of life and creating wealth, and the city’s culture and creativity is renowned throughout the world.”</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take into consideration the Cultural Framework ensuring culture is maintained and enhanced.</p>
<p>Linen Quarter Masterplan</p>	<p>The plan expands on the Belfast City Centre Regeneration Investment Strategy, providing detailed analysis of the Linen Quarter, establishing its qualities and character and setting out a framework for how the streets, spaces and buildings could be re-imagined, and combined to enhance the wider city centre and Belfast as a whole.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take into consideration the Linen Quarter Masterplan, to influence investment in new business.</p>
<p>Belfast City Corporation- High Buildings Policy 1968</p>	<p>The document outlined a concern at that time, expressed within the document, that high buildings would destroy the character of areas, streets and spaces, or would block historic views. It stated that high buildings should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- not mar views of hills / views into city (from Lough, motorway, to Cathedral from Shankill), views from the city (city centre streets), views within the city (between Cathedral and Shankill / Castle Place to Quay);</li> <li>- not dominate public open space;</li> <li>- relate to other high buildings (Harbour, City Centre, University) / buildings of historic safeguard amenities (daylight, sunlight) of adjoining sites; and</li> <li>- relate to transportation system.</li> </ul>	<p>The local plan will take the policy into consideration and update accordingly.</p>
<p>Belfast City Centre- Urban Design and Development Strategy (LDR International- 1993)</p>	<p>Urban Design report highlighted a number of problems and contained a framework for Environmental improvements/ hierarchy of streetscapes, open spaces and gateways.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take into consideration the Urban Design and Development Strategy ensuring future urban design is sustainable and of high quality.</p>
<p>Belfast City Council Local Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	<p>Plan to encourage relevant partners to work together and deliver a programme of continuing action for biodiversity at a local level.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take into consideration the Biodiversity Plan to ensure action for biodiversity continues.</p>
<p>Belfast City Council’s Your City, Your Space Strategy 2005-2020</p>	<p>Sets out the vision of how Belfast’s open spaces will develop between 2005 and 2020.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take into consideration open space and parks to continue to promote investment.</p>

Leisure Transformation Programme 2012-2022	Programme sets out a £105 million investment in Belfast's leisure provision highlighting priority sites for redevelopment.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the Leisure Transformation Programme and Belfast's Leisure provision.
Belfast City Council Physical Activity and Sports Development Strategy	The strategy builds on contributions made within Sport Belfast but also to find new and innovative ways to ensure a more systematic and comprehensive approach to the development of opportunities for sport and physical activity.	The Local Plan should take into account the Physical Activity and Sports Development Strategy in the development of leisure facilities.
Belfast City Council Growing Communities Strategy 2012-2022	The strategy aims to ensure that all parts of the community of Belfast have the opportunity to participate in, and experience the benefits of urban cultivation.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the strategy in urban cultivation and community growing.
Belfast City Council Renewing the Routes Programme	Since 2004 Belfast City Council have invested £7,510,000 in approximately 21 miles of the city-making improvements to shopping areas and green spaces, developing gateways, introducing public art and celebrating diverse heritage.	The Local Plan should be aware of future projects of the programme.
Managing Storm water- a strategy for promoting the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) within Northern Ireland	Comprises a strategy for promoting the use of SuDS as the preferred approach for managing the storm water discharges which arise from the development of land.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the Storm water Strategy by the promotion of SuDS.
Arc 21- Waste Management Plan	Plan provides a framework for waste management provision and a regional network of facilities for all controlled wastes within the arc21 region.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the Waste Management Plan ensuring proposed arrangements are met and a waste is dealt with in a sustainable manner.
Towards Zero Waste Action Plan 2012-2015	Plan established a series of tasks aimed at improving Belfast's recycling rate.	The Local Plan should take into consideration the TZWAP and ensure long term recycling targets are met.
Draft Programme for Government 2016-2021	Contains 14 strategic outcomes which, taken together, set a clear direction of travel and enable continuous improvement on the essential components of social wellbeing.	The Local Plan will take into account the Executive's target of reducing greenhouse gases by at least 35% on 1990 levels by 2025.

The George Best Belfast City Airport (GBBCA) Noise Action Plan 2013-2018	Summary of aircraft noise in the Belfast Agglomeration, measures already in place at GBBCA to prevent and reduce aircraft noise and actions proposed over the next five years to continue to do so.	The Local Plan will take into account the proposed Candidate Noise Management Areas.
2014 Air Quality Progress Report for Belfast City Council	Review of air quality monitoring data across the city in order to identify locations where new or existing exceedences of Air Quality Strategy objectives and European Commission limit values are occurring,	The Local Plan will take into account the data presented in the report.
Belfast City Council Air Quality Action Plan 2015-2020	Aim is to confirm measures that will be implemented throughout the city to improve air quality for the citizens of Belfast.	The Local Plan will take into account the measures proposed to improve air quality in Belfast.
Air Quality and Land Use Planning- A Belfast Specific Guidance Note for Planners and Air Quality Consultants 2009	Guidance supports developers and consultants involved in developments in Belfast, to give due consideration to air quality measures and to submit appropriate supporting information with their planning applications.	The Local Plan will take the guidance into account with proposed developments and air quality measures.
Detailed Assessment for Belfast City Council 2010	Report presented within compliance of the Environment Order (NI) 2002 which places responsibility on councils to periodically review and assess air quality within their boundaries.	The Local Plan will take subsequent reviews on air quality into account.
North Eastern River Basin Management Plan 2009 and 2015	Identifies where the water environment is in a good or excellent condition and sets out objectives for the improvement or the prevention of the deterioration of individual river, lake, marine and groundwater for the next three river basin cycles to 2015, 2021 and 2027.	The Local Plan will take into account the condition of water bodies within its area.
North Eastern Flood Risk Management Plan	Requirement of the Floods Directive (2007/60/EC) aimed at reducing the potential adverse consequences of significant floods on human health, economic activity, cultural heritage and the environment.	The Local Plan will take into account areas susceptible to flooding and measures to prevent this.
Lagan Valley Regional Park Strategy 2013	Framework of the work for the next 10 years.	The Local Plan will take into account the aims and vision of the Strategy.
Conservation Management Plan for HMS Caroline	Sets out the heritage value of significance and identifies policies to be applied to protect the asset.	The LDP will take into account the contents of the plan.
Conservation Management Plan for Alexandra Dock	Sets out the heritage value of significance and identifies policies to be applied to protect the asset.	The LDP will take into account the contents of the plan.

Planning Policy Statements	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of the Belfast Local Plan
PPS 2- Natural Heritage (DOE, July 2013)	PPS 2 sets out the Department's planning policies for the conservation, protection and enhancement of our natural heritage.	The Local Plan will take into consideration the policy provisions of those documents retained under the transitional arrangements. PPS policies that have not been consolidated into the SPPS will cease to be a material consideration in assessing planning applications in the Belfast District once the Council adopts the new LDP Plan Strategy. It is therefore necessary that any existing PPS policies the Council wish to continue to apply once the Plan Strategy is in place will need to be replaced through the inclusion of relevant, locally tailored policies within the new Plan Strategy.
PPS 3 – Access, Movement and Parking (DOE, February 2005) and PPS 3 (Clarification): Access, Movement and Parking (DOE, 2006)	PPS 3 sets out the Department's planning policies for vehicular and pedestrian access, transport assessment, the protection of transport routes and parking.	
PPS 4 – Planning and Economic Development (DOE 2010)	PPS 4 sets out the Department's planning policies for economic development uses and indicates how growth associated with such uses can be accommodated and promoted in development plans. It seeks to facilitate and accommodate economic growth in ways compatible with social and environmental objectives and sustainable development.	
PPS 6 - Planning, Archaeology and Built Heritage (DOE, March 1999) and PPS 6(Addendum): Areas of Townscape Character (DOE, 2005).	PPS 6 sets out the Department's planning policies for the protection and conservation of archaeological remains and features of the built heritage. It embodies the Government's commitment to sustainable development and environmental stewardship.	
PPS 6 (Addendum) Areas of Townscape Character	This document is an addendum to PPS 6 'Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage' and must be read in conjunction with the policies contained within this PPS. The Addendum provides additional planning policies relating specifically to Areas of Townscape Character, for demolition of buildings, new development and the control of advertisements. It embodies the Government's commitment to sustainable development and environmental stewardship.	
PPS 7 Quality Residential	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. It embodies the Government's commitment to sustainable development and the Quality Initiative.	
PPS 7 (Addendum) Residential Extensions	This Addendum to PPS 7 sets out the Department's planning policy for achieving quality in relation to proposals for residential extensions and alterations. It also provides guidance which is intended to provide advice to homeowners and to assist the Department in the determination of proposals. The Addendum embodies the Government's commitment to sustainable development and the Quality Initiative.	

Planning Policy Statements	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of the Belfast Local Plan
PPS 7 (Addendum) Safeguarding the Character of Established Residential Areas	This second addendum to PPS 7 'Quality Residential Environments' provides additional planning policy provisions on the protection of local character, environmental quality and residential amenity within established residential areas, villages, and smaller settlements.	
PPS 8 -Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation (DOE, 2004)	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.	
PPS 10 Telecommunications	This PPS sets out the Department's planning policies for telecommunications development.	
PPS 11- Planning and Waste Management (DOE, 2002)	This PPS sets out the Department's planning policies for the development of waste management facilities.	
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.	
PPS 12 Policy HS 3 (amended) 'Travellers accommodation'	This amendment provides policy for serviced sites for travellers outside settlements.	
PPS 13 – Transportation and Land Use (DRD, February 2005);	PPS 13 'Transportation and Land Use' has been prepared to assist in the implementation of the Regional Development Strategy to guide the integration of transportation and land use.	
PPS 15- Planning Policy and Flood Risk (DOE, June 2006)	PPS 15 sets out the Department's planning policies to minimise and manage flood risk to people, property and the environment.	
PPS 16 Tourism	PPS 16 sets out the Department's planning policies for tourism development and also for the safeguarding of tourism assets. It seeks to manage the provision of sustainable and high quality tourism developments in	

Planning Policy Statements	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of the Belfast Local Plan
	appropriate locations within the built and natural environment. It embodies the Government's commitment to sustainable development and to the conservation of biodiversity.	
PPS 17 Control of Outdoor Advertisements	This Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 17 'Control of Outdoor Advertisements' sets out the Department's planning policy and guidance for the display of outdoor advertisements.	
PPS 18– Renewable Energy (August ,2009);	Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 18 sets out the planning policy for development that generates energy from renewable resources.	
PPS 21- Sustainable Development in the Countryside (DOE, 2010); (Relevant Provisions)	PPS 21 sets out planning policies for development in the countryside.	
PPS 23 Enabling Development for the Conservation of Significant Places	Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 23 'Enabling Development for the Conservation of Significant Places' puts in place policy for assessing proposals for enabling development.	

Current Plan Areas	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of the Belfast Local Plan
Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan 2015	Policy provision for Belfast, Carrickfergus, Newtownabbey, Lisburn, Castlereagh and North Down District Council Areas.	The Local Plan will consider existing planning designations and policy contained within the current development plan that applies to Belfast as well as the current development plans of neighbouring districts.
Antrim Area Plan	Policy provision for Antrim District Council.	
Armagh Area Plan 2004	Policy provision for Armagh District Council.	
Ballymena Area Plan 1986-2001	Policy provision for Ballymena Borough Council.	
Ballymoney Town Centre Local Plan 1991-2002	Policy Provision for Ballymoney Town Centre.	

Current Plan Areas	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of the Belfast Local Plan
Craigavon Area Plan 2010	Policy provision for Craigavon District Council.	
Craigavon Town Centres and Retail Designation Plan 2010	Additional to the Craigavon Area Plan 2010, contains policy provision for the 3 town centres of Portadown, Craigavon and Lurgan.	
Lisburn Area Plan 2001	Policy provision for Lisburn City Council.	
Banbridge, Newry and Mourne Area Plan 2015	Policy provisions for Banbridge and Newry and Mourne District Councils.	
Northern Area Plan 2016	Policy provision for the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council.	
Derry Area Plan 2011	Policy provision for Derry City Council.	
Strabane Area Plan 1986-2001	Policy provisions for Strabane District Council.	
Ards and Down Area Plan 2015	Policy provision for Ards Borough and Down District Council Areas.	
Fermanagh Area Plan 2007	Policy provision for Fermanagh District Council Area.	
Larne Area Plan 2010	Policy provision for Larne Borough Council.	
Cookstown Area Plan 2010	Policy provision for Cookstown District Council.	
Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010	Policy provision for Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough Council.	
Magherafelt Area Plan 2015	Policy provision for Magherafelt District Council.	
North Down and Ards LDP	Under the Planning Act 2011 each of the 11 councils has been given the powers to set local planning policy through the preparation of LDPS. These will replace the current adopted development plans. This allows each council to set its own direction of land use and development policies.	Belfast City Council neighbours 3 other councils. The Belfast City Council LDP will take account of the policies and

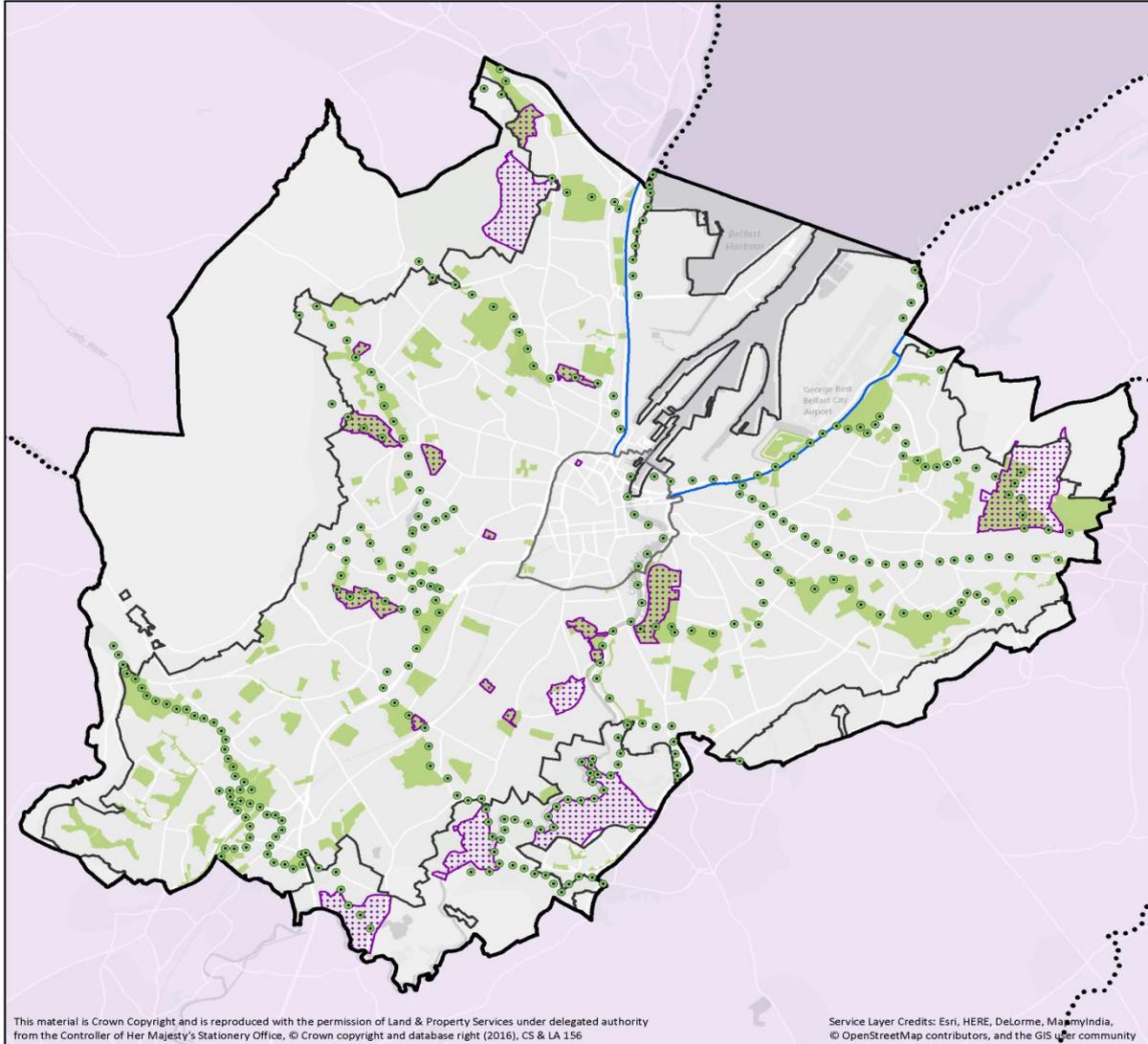
Current Plan Areas	Objectives or Requirements	Implications for the SA of the Belfast Local Plan
Lisburn and Castlereagh LDP		designations contained within these LDPs
Antrim and Newtownabbey LDP		

**APPENDIX 2: OPEN SPACE, SPORT AND RECREATION IN BELFAST**



**Belfast City Council**

NATURAL HERITAGE



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**Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation**

- Area of Existing Open Space
- Land identified for Open Space
- Historic Park, Garden and Demesne
- Community Greenway
- Council Area
- Metropolitan/Settlement Development Limit
- Belfast City Centre
- Belfast Harbour Area

Source: Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan 2015 (Adopted September 2014)



**APPENDIX 3: LIST OF PRIORITY SPECIES IN NORTHERN IRELAND**

Source: <https://www.doeni.gov.uk/publications/list-northern-ireland-priority-species>

<b>SELECTION CRITERIA</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>Listed as a UK Priority Species</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Rapid decline (2% per year)</b>
<b>3</b>	Decline (1% year) <b>with</b> Northern Ireland being a stronghold (S) consisting of <b>either</b> >50% Irish population or >20% UK population/range <b>or</b> with the Irish or UK population restricted (R) to Northern Ireland <b>i.e. Decline + ‘S’ or ‘R’</b>
<b>4</b>	Rare (confined to a small population of one or two sites in Northern Ireland) <b>with</b> Northern Ireland being a stronghold (S) consisting of <b>either</b> >50% Irish population or >20% UK population/range <b>or</b> with the Irish or UK population restricted (R) to Northern Ireland <b>i.e. Rare + ‘S’ or ‘R’</b> .
<b>5</b>	At least 20% of international population of species or well-recognised subspecies occurring in Northern Ireland
<b>6</b>	Irish Red Data Book (RDB) species classed as critically endangered (CR), endangered (EN) or vulnerable (VU)
<b>7</b>	Red-listed species in either <i>Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland</i> (BOCCI) or the <i>UK Birds of Conservation Concern</i> (UK BOCC) lists.

<b>Group</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Common name</b>
Algae	<i>Ahnfeltiopsis devoniensis</i>	a red seaweed
Algae	<i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i>	knotted wrack
Algae	<i>Ascophyllum nodosum mackaii</i>	free-floating knotted wrack
Algae	<i>Dasya ocellata</i>	a red seaweed
Algae	<i>Desmarestia dresnayi</i>	a brown seaweed
Algae	<i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i>	common maerl
Ants	<i>Formica aquilonia</i>	Scottish wood ant
Araneae	<i>Carorita limnaea</i>	a spider
Bees	<i>Andrena coitana</i>	a bee
Bees	<i>Andrena denticulata</i>	a bee
Bees	<i>Andrena fuscipes</i>	a bee
Bees	<i>Andrena nigroaenea</i>	a bee
Bees	<i>Andrena praecox</i>	a bee
Bees	<i>Andrena semilaevis</i>	a bee
Bees	<i>Bombus (P.) barbutellus</i>	a bee
Bees	<i>Bombus (P.) campestris</i>	a bee
Bees	<i>Bombus (Psithyrus) rupestris</i>	a cuckoo bumblebee
Bees	<i>Bombus muscorum</i>	moss carder bee
Bees	<i>Colletes floralis</i>	northern colletes
Bees	<i>Hylaeus brevicornis</i>	a bee
Bees	<i>Hylaeus hyalinatus</i>	a bee
Bees	<i>Lasioglossum nitidiusculum</i>	a bee
Bees	<i>Lasioglossum rufitarse</i>	a solitary bee
Bees	<i>Nomada goodeniana</i>	a bee
Bees	<i>Nomada striata</i>	a bee
Bees	<i>Sphecodes ferruginatus</i>	a bee
Bees	<i>Sphecodes gibbus</i>	a bee
Bees	<i>Sphecodes pellucidus</i>	a solitary bee
Beetles	<i>Agabus arcticus</i>	Arctic diver
Beetles	<i>Agabus congener</i>	relative diver
Beetles	<i>Agabus conspersus</i>	spattered diver
Beetles	<i>Aloconota planifrons</i>	a rove beetle
Beetles	<i>Anthicus scoticus</i>	an ant beetle
Beetles	<i>Bagous frit</i>	short sloth weevil
Beetles	<i>Bagous lutulentus</i>	horsetail sloth weevil
Beetles	<i>Bledius erraticus</i>	a rove beetle
Beetles	<i>Bolitobius castaneus</i>	a rove beetle
Beetles	<i>Carabus clatratus</i>	a ground beetle
Beetles	<i>Cneorhinus plumbeus</i>	a weevil
Beetles	<i>Cyphon punctipennis</i>	transition marsh beetle
Beetles	<i>Donacia aquatica</i>	zircon reed beetle
Beetles	<i>Donacia bicolora</i>	a beetle
Beetles	<i>Donacia cinerea</i>	hairy reed beetle
Beetles	<i>Dorcatoma dresdensis</i>	a beetle
Beetles	<i>Dyschirius obscurus</i>	a ground beetle
Beetles	<i>Dytiscus lapponicus</i>	highland great diving beetle
Beetles	<i>Haliphus apicalis</i>	saltmarsh crawler water beetle
Beetles	<i>Haliphus variegatus</i>	variegated crawler water beetle
Beetles	<i>Helophorus arvernicus</i>	upland frenchman
Beetles	<i>Helophorus fulgidicollis</i>	orangeman

<b>Group</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Common name</b>
Beetles	<i>Hydraena minutissima</i>	diminutive moss beetle
Beetles	<i>Hydraena nigrita</i>	black moss beetle
Beetles	<i>Hydraena rufipes</i>	red-legged moss beetle
Beetles	<i>Hydrochus brevis</i>	bereft scavenger beetle
Beetles	<i>Hydrocyphon deflexicollis</i>	rockhopper beetle
Beetles	<i>Hydroporus glabriusculus</i>	three bs diver
Beetles	<i>Hydroporus longicornis</i>	Sharp's parallel diver
Beetles	<i>Hydroporus morio</i>	quicksilver diver
Beetles	<i>Hygrotus novemlineatus</i>	nine-lined diver
Beetles	<i>Ilybius chalconatus</i>	copper diver
Beetles	<i>Ilybius subaeneus</i>	dull bronze diver
Beetles	<i>Laccophilus hyalinus</i>	dinghy skipper
Beetles	<i>Lebia cruxminor</i>	a ground beetle
Beetles	<i>Melolontha hippocastani</i>	a chafer
Beetles	<i>Ochthebius auriculatus</i>	eared moss beetle
Beetles	<i>Ochthebius bicolon</i>	:: moss beetle
Beetles	<i>Ochthebius exsculptus</i>	a moss beetle
Beetles	<i>Oreodytes davisii</i>	davis's river diver
Beetles	<i>Otiorhynchus auropunctatus</i>	a weevil
Beetles	<i>Pelophila borealis</i>	a ground beetle
Beetles	<i>Ptinus subpilosus</i>	a spider beetle
Beetles	<i>Stenus palposus</i>	a rove beetle
Beetles	<i>Stictotarsus multilineatus</i>	a water beetle
Birds	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	goshawk
Birds	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	skylark
Birds	<i>Anas acuta</i>	pintail
Birds	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	shoveler
Birds	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	garganey
Birds	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	Greenland white-fronted goose
Birds	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	tree pipit
Birds	<i>Apus</i>	common swift
Birds	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle
Birds	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	short-eared owl
Birds	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	pochard
Birds	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	tufted duck
Birds	<i>Aythya marila</i>	scaup
Birds	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	bittern
Birds	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	pale-bellied brent goose
Birds	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	goldeneye
Birds	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	dunlin
Birds	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	knot
Birds	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	nightjar
Birds	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	lesser redpoll
Birds	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	linnet
Birds	<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>	twite
Birds	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	hen harrier
Birds	<i>Coccothraustes</i>	hawfinch
Birds	<i>Coturnix</i>	quail
Birds	<i>Crex</i>	corncrake
Birds	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	cuckoo
Birds	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	bewick's swan

<b>Group</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Common name</b>
Birds	<i>Cygnus</i>	whooper swan
Birds	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	yellowhammer
Birds	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	reed bunting
Birds	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	black-throated diver
Birds	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	white-tailed eagle
Birds	<i>Lagopus</i>	red grouse
Birds	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	herring gull
Birds	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	black-headed gull
Birds	<i>Limosa</i>	black-tailed godwit
Birds	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	grasshopper warbler
Birds	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	common scoter
Birds	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	yellow wagtail
Birds	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	spotted flycatcher
Birds	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	curlew
Birds	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	whimbrel
Birds	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow
Birds	<i>Passer montanus</i>	tree sparrow
Birds	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	red-necked phalarope
Birds	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	wood warbler
Birds	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	golden plover
Birds	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	black-necked grebe
Birds	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	hedge accentor
Birds	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	sooty shearwater
Birds	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Balearic shearwater
Birds	<i>Pyrrhocorax</i>	chough
Birds	<i>Pyrrhula</i>	bullfinch
Birds	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Arctic skua
Birds	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	little tern
Birds	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	roseate tern
Birds	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	turtle dove
Birds	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	starling
Birds	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	redshank
Birds	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	redwing
Birds	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	song thrush
Birds	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	fieldfare
Birds	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	ring ouzel
Birds	<i>Tyto alba</i>	barn owl
Birds	<i>Vanellus</i>	lapwing
Bryozoa	<i>Pentapora fascialis var foliacea</i>	rose coral
Butterflies	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	small heath
Butterflies	<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>	large heath
Butterflies	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	small blue
Butterflies	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	dingy skipper
Butterflies	<i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>	marsh fritillary
Butterflies	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>	grayling
Butterflies	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	wall brown
Butterflies	<i>Leptidea reali</i>	Real's wood white
Chordata	<i>Glossobalanus sarniensis</i>	acorn worm
Cnidaria	<i>Arachnanthus sarsi</i>	a cerianthid anemone
Cnidaria	<i>Caryophyllia inornata</i>	cup coral
Cnidaria	<i>Diphasia alata</i>	a hydroid

<b>Group</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Common name</b>
Cnidaria	<i>Diphasia nigra</i>	a hydroid
Cnidaria	<i>Edwardsia timida</i>	a burrowing anemone
Cnidaria	<i>Haliclystus auricula</i>	a stalked jellyfish
Cnidaria	<i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i>	a stalked jellyfish
Cnidaria	<i>Lytocarpia myriophyllum</i>	a hydroid
Cnidaria	<i>Parazoanthus axinellae</i>	a colonial anemone
Cnidaria	<i>Polyplumaria flabellata</i>	a hydroid
Cnidaria	<i>Virgularia mirabilis</i>	sea pen
Crustaceans	<i>Arrhis phyllonyx</i>	a deep-sea shrimp
Crustaceans	<i>Atelecyclus rotundatus</i>	a crab
Crustaceans	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	white-clawed crayfish
Crustaceans	<i>Cestopagurus timidus</i>	a hermit crab
Crustaceans	<i>Inachus leptochirus</i>	a crab
Crustaceans	<i>Munida rugosa</i>	rugose squat lobster
Crustaceans	<i>Mysis salemaai</i>	opossum shrimp
Crustaceans	<i>Palinurus elephas</i>	crawfish
Dragonflies	<i>Coenagrion lunulatum</i>	Irish damselfly
Echinoderms	<i>Anseropoda placenta</i>	a goosefoot starfish
Echinoderms	<i>Astropecten irregularis</i>	a starfish
Echinoderms	<i>Labidoplax media</i>	a burrowing sea cucumber
Echinoderms	<i>Leptosynapta bergensis</i>	a sea cucumber
Echinoderms	<i>Ocnus planci</i>	a sea cucumber
Echinoderms	<i>Paracucumaria hyndmani</i>	Hyndman's sea cucumber
Echinoderms	<i>Solaster endeca</i>	purple sunstar
Echinoderms	<i>Thyonidium drummondi</i>	a sea cucumber
Fish	<i>Alosa</i>	allis shad
Fish	<i>Alosa fallax</i>	twaiter shad
Fish	<i>Ammodytes marinus</i>	lesser sandeel
Fish	<i>Anguilla</i>	European eel
Fish	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	basking shark
Fish	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	herring
Fish	<i>Coregonus autumnalis pollan</i>	pollan
Fish	<i>Dipturus batis</i>	common skate
Fish	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	cod
Fish	<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>	tope shark
Fish	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	porbeagle shark
Fish	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	river lamprey
Fish	<i>Lophius piscatorius</i>	sea monkfish
Fish	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>	whiting
Fish	<i>Merluccius</i>	European hake
Fish	<i>Molva molva</i>	ling
Fish	<i>Osmerus eperlanus</i>	smelt
Fish	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	plaice
Fish	<i>Raja undulata</i>	undulate ray
Fish	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic salmon
Fish	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	brown/sea trout
Fish	<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>	Arctic charr
Fish	<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	mackerel
Fish	<i>Solea solea</i>	sole
Fish	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	spiny dogfish
Fish	<i>Squatina squatina</i>	angel shark

<b>Group</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Common name</b>
Fish	<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>	horse mackerel
Flies	<i>Cheilosia ahenea</i>	a hoverfly
Fungi	<i>Armillaria ectypa</i>	marsh honey fungus
Fungi	<i>Clavaria zollingeri</i>	a fungus
Fungi	<i>Dencoeliopsis johnstonii</i>	a fungus
Fungi	<i>Entoloma bloxamii</i>	a fungus
Fungi	<i>Geoglossum atropurpureum</i>	an earthstar
Fungi	<i>Hydnellum aurantiacum</i>	a hydroid fungi
Fungi	<i>Hydnellum concrescens</i>	a hydroid fungi
Fungi	<i>Hydnellum spongiosipes</i>	a hydroid fungi
Fungi	<i>Hygrocybe lacmus</i>	a waxcap
Fungi	<i>Hygrocybe ovina</i>	a waxcap
Fungi	<i>Microglossum olivaceum</i>	an earth tongue
Fungi	<i>Phellodon melaleucus</i>	a fungus
Fungi	<i>Porpoloma metapodium</i>	a fungus
Fungi	<i>Trichoglossum walteri</i>	a fungus
Lichens	<i>Baeomyces placophyllus</i>	a lichen
Lichens	<i>Cladonia peziziformis</i>	a lichen
Lichens	<i>Collema dichotomum</i>	river jelly lichen
Lichens	<i>Enterographa elaborata</i>	a lichen
Lichens	<i>Strigula lateralis</i>	a lichen
Liverworts	<i>Anthoceros agrestis</i>	field hornwort
Liverworts	<i>Calyptogeia integristipula</i>	Meylan's pouchwort
Liverworts	<i>Cephalozia pleniceps</i>	forcipated pincherwort
Liverworts	<i>Cephaloziella rubella</i>	red threadwort
Liverworts	<i>Cladopodiella francisci</i>	Holt notchwort
Liverworts	<i>Dumortiera hirsuta</i>	Dormortier's liverwort
Liverworts	<i>Geocalyx graveolens</i>	turps pouchwort
Liverworts	<i>Gymnomitrium concinatum</i>	white frostwort
Liverworts	<i>Leiocolea heterocolpos</i>	ragged notchwort
Liverworts	<i>Marsupella funckii</i>	Funck's rustwort
Liverworts	<i>Marsupella sprucei</i>	Spruce's rustwort
Liverworts	<i>Metzgeria pubescens</i>	downy veilwort
Liverworts	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>	petalwort
Mammals	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	minke whale
Mammals	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	sei whale
Mammals	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	common dolphin
Mammals	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European hedgehog
Mammals	<i>Globicephala melas</i>	pilot whale
Mammals	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's dolphin
Mammals	<i>Lepus timidus hibernicus</i>	Irish hare
Mammals	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	otter
Mammals	<i>Martes martes</i>	pine marten
Mammals	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	humpback whale
Mammals	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	killer whale
Mammals	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	common seal
Mammals	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	harbour porpoise
Mammals	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Nathusius' pipistrelle
Mammals	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	soprano pipistrelle
Mammals	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	brown long-eared bat
Mammals	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	red squirrel

<b>Group</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Common name</b>
Mammals	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	bottlenose dolphin
Molluscs	<i>Acicula fusca</i>	point snail
Molluscs	<i>Anisus vortex</i>	whirlpool ram's horn
Molluscs	<i>Anodonta anatina</i>	duck mussel
Molluscs	<i>Anodonta cygnea</i>	swan mussel
Molluscs	<i>Aplexa hypnorum</i>	moss bladder snail
Molluscs	<i>Arianta arbustorum</i>	copse snail
Molluscs	<i>Atrina fragilis</i>	fan mussel
Molluscs	<i>Balea perversa</i>	tree snail
Molluscs	<i>Cerastoderma glaucum</i>	brackish cockle
Molluscs	<i>Chlamys varia</i>	variegated scallop
Molluscs	<i>Cochlodina laminata</i>	plaited door snail
Molluscs	<i>Cumanotus beaumonti</i>	a nudibranch mollusc
Molluscs	<i>Erato voluta</i>	egg cowrie
Molluscs	<i>Eubranchus doriae</i>	a nudibranch mollusc
Molluscs	<i>Gyraulus laevis</i>	smooth ram's horn
Molluscs	<i>Helicella itala</i>	heath snail
Molluscs	<i>Hydrobia acuta neglecta</i>	a spire snail
Molluscs	<i>Leiostyla anglica</i>	English chrysalis snail
Molluscs	<i>Limax cinereoniger</i>	ash-black slug
Molluscs	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>	freshwater pearl mussel
Molluscs	<i>Merdigera obscura</i>	lesser bulin
Molluscs	<i>Modiolus modiolus</i>	horse mussel
Molluscs	<i>Musculium lacustre</i>	lake (or capped) orb mussel
Molluscs	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	native oyster
Molluscs	<i>Palio dubia</i>	a nudibranch mollusc
Molluscs	<i>Pisidium lilljeborgii</i>	Lilljeborg's pea mussel
Molluscs	<i>Pisidium pulchellum</i>	iridescent pea mussel
Molluscs	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	moss chrysalis snail
Molluscs	<i>Radix auricularia</i>	ear pond snail
Molluscs	<i>Spermodea lamellata</i>	plaited snail
Molluscs	<i>Succinella oblonga</i>	small amber snail
Molluscs	<i>Tonicella marmorea</i>	a chiton
Molluscs	<i>Vallonia pulchella</i>	beautiful grass snail
Molluscs	<i>Ventrosia ventrosa</i>	a spire snail
Molluscs	<i>Vertigo angustior</i>	narrow-mouthed whorl snail
Molluscs	<i>Vertigo antivertigo</i>	marsh whorl snail
Molluscs	<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>	Geyer's whorl snail
Molluscs	<i>Vertigo lilljeborgi</i>	Lilljeborg's whorl snail
Molluscs	<i>Zenobiella subrufescens</i>	brown snail
Molluscs	<i>Zonitoides excavatus</i>	hollowed glass snail
Mosses	<i>Abietinella abietina</i>	fir tamarisk-moss
Mosses	<i>Aulacomnium androgynum</i>	bud-headed groove-moss
Mosses	<i>Bartramia ithyphylla</i>	straight-leaved apple-moss
Mosses	<i>Brachydontium trichodes</i>	bristle-leaf
Mosses	<i>Bryum intermedium</i>	many-seasoned thread-moss
Mosses	<i>Bryum torquescens</i>	twisting thread-moss
Mosses	<i>Campylopus subulatus</i>	awl-leaved swan-neck moss
Mosses	<i>Cinclidium stygium</i>	lurid cupola-moss
Mosses	<i>Daltonia splachnoides</i>	Irish daltonia
Mosses	<i>Dicranodontium asperulum</i>	orange bow-moss

<b>Group</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Common name</b>
Mosses	<i>Encalypta raptocarpa</i>	ribbed extinguisher-moss
Mosses	<i>Ephemerum spinulosum</i>	Irish earth-moss
Mosses	<i>Eurhynchiastrum pulchellum</i>	elegant feather-moss
Mosses	<i>Hedwigia integrifolia</i>	green hoar-moos
Mosses	<i>Myurella julacea</i>	small mouse-tail moss
Mosses	<i>Orthodontium gracile</i>	slender thread-moss
Mosses	<i>Orthotrichum sprucei</i>	Spruce's bristle-moss
Mosses	<i>Philonotis rigida</i>	rigid apple-moss
Mosses	<i>Physcomitrium sphaericum</i>	dwarf bladder-moss
Mosses	<i>Polhia filum</i>	fat-bud thread-moss
Mosses	<i>Pseudocalliergon lycopodioides</i>	large hook-moss
Mosses	<i>Racomitrium canescens</i>	hoary fringe-moss
Mosses	<i>Rhabdoweisia fugax</i>	dwarf streak-moss
Mosses	<i>Rhytidium rugosum</i>	wrinkle-leaved feather-moss
Mosses	<i>Schistidium platyphyllum</i>	broadleaf grimmia
Mosses	<i>Schistidium trichodon</i>	stook grimmia
Mosses	<i>Seligeria calcarea</i>	chalk rock-bristle
Mosses	<i>Seligeria oelandica</i>	Irish rock-bristle
Mosses	<i>Thuidium recognitum</i>	lesser tamarisk-moss
Mosses	<i>Tortella inclinata</i>	bent crisp-moss
Mosses	<i>Weissia rutilans</i>	pointed-leaved stubble-moss
Moths	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	grey dagger
Moths	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	knot grass
Moths	<i>Adscita statices</i>	forester
Moths	<i>Agonopterix capreolella</i>	fuscous flat-body moth
Moths	<i>Agrochola helvola</i>	flounced chestnut
Moths	<i>Agrochola litura</i>	brown-spot pinion
Moths	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	beaded chestnut
Moths	<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	green-brindled crescent
Moths	<i>Amphipoea oculea</i>	ear moth
Moths	<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	mouse moth
Moths	<i>Apamea remissa</i>	dusky brocade
Moths	<i>Arctia caja</i>	garden tiger
Moths	<i>Asteroscopus sphinx</i>	sprawler
Moths	<i>Atethmia centrago</i>	centre-barred sallow
Moths	<i>Blepharita adusta</i>	dark brocade
Moths	<i>Brachylomia viminalis</i>	minor shoulder-knot
Moths	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	mottled rustic
Moths	<i>Celaena haworthii</i>	Haworth's minor
Moths	<i>Celaena leucostigma</i>	crescent
Moths	<i>Chesias legatella</i>	streak
Moths	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	latticed heath
Moths	<i>Dasypolia templi</i>	brindled ochre
Moths	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	small square-spot
Moths	<i>Diloba caeruleocephala</i>	figure of eight
Moths	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	small phoenix
Moths	<i>Ennomos quercinaria</i>	August thorn
Moths	<i>Entephria caesiata</i>	grey mountain carpet
Moths	<i>Entephria flavicinctata</i>	yellow-ringed carpet
Moths	<i>Epirrhoe galiata</i>	galium carpet
Moths	<i>Eriogaster lanestris</i>	small eggar

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Moths	<i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i>	autumnal rustic
Moths	<i>Euxoa nigricans</i>	garden dart
Moths	<i>Graphiphora augur</i>	double dart
Moths	<i>Hemaris tityus</i>	narrow-bordered bee hawk-moth
Moths	<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	ghost moth
Moths	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	rustic
Moths	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	rosy rustic
Moths	<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	brindled beauty
Moths	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	dot moth
Moths	<i>Melanchra pisi</i>	broom moth
Moths	<i>Mesoligia literosa</i>	rosy minor
Moths	<i>Mythimna comma</i>	shoulder-striped wainscot
Moths	<i>Orthonama vittata</i>	oblique carpet
Moths	<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	powdered quaker
Moths	<i>Parasemia plantaginis</i>	wood tiger
Moths	<i>Pelurga comitata</i>	dark spinach
Moths	<i>Perizoma albulata</i>	grass rivulet
Moths	<i>Perizoma blandiata</i>	pretty pinion
Moths	<i>Platyptilla tesseradactyla</i>	Irish plume moth
Moths	<i>Pyrausta sanguinalis</i>	scarce crimson and gold
Moths	<i>Rheumaptera hastata</i>	argent & sable
Moths	<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>	mullein wave
Moths	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	shaded broad-bar
Moths	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	white ermine
Moths	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	buff ermine
Moths	<i>Stilbia anomala</i>	anomalous
Moths	<i>Tholera cespitis</i>	hedge rustic
Moths	<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	feathered gothic
Moths	<i>Trichiura crataegi</i>	pale eggbar
Moths	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	cinnabar
Moths	<i>Xanthia icteritia</i>	sallow
Moths	<i>Xanthorhoe decoloraria</i>	red carpet
Moths	<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	dark-barred twin-spot carpet
Moths	<i>Xestia agathina</i>	heath rustic
Moths	<i>Xestia castanea</i>	neglected rustic
Moths	<i>Xylena exsoleta</i>	sword-grass
Reptiles	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	loggerhead turtle
Reptiles	<i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i>	leatherback turtle
Reptiles	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	common lizard
Sponges	<i>Antho (Antho) brattegardii</i>	a sponge
Sponges	<i>Antho (Antho) granditoxa</i>	a sponge
Sponges	<i>Clathria (Clathria) barleei</i>	a sponge
Sponges	<i>Clathria (Microciona) elliptichela</i>	a sponge
Sponges	<i>Eurypon coronula</i>	a sponge
Sponges	<i>Hymedesmia (Hymedesmia) cohesibacilla</i>	a sponge
Sponges	<i>Hymedesmia (Hymedesmia) rathlinia</i>	a sponge
Sponges	<i>Hymedesmia (Hymedesmia) stellifera</i>	a sponge
Sponges	<i>Hymerhabdia typica</i>	a sponge
Sponges	<i>Lissodendoryx (Ectyodoryx) jenjonesae</i>	a sponge

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Sponges	<i>Mycale (Aegogropila) cf. contarenii</i>	a sponge
Sponges	<i>Spanioplion armaturum</i>	a sponge
Sponges	<i>Tethya hibernica</i>	a sponge
Stoneworts	<i>Chara canescens</i>	bearded stonewort
Stoneworts	<i>Nitella mucronata</i>	pointed stonewort
True bugs	<i>Alydus calcaratus</i>	a plant bug
Tunicates	<i>Pycnoclavella stolonialis</i>	pin head sea squirt
Tunicates	<i>Pyura microcosmus</i>	a sea squirt
Vascular Plants	<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>	moschatel
Vascular Plants	<i>Ajuga pyramidalis</i>	pyramidal bugle
Vascular Plants	<i>Anagallis minima</i>	chaffweed
Vascular Plants	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	bog-rosemary
Vascular Plants	<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i>	wood small-reed
Vascular Plants	<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i>	narrow small-reed
Vascular Plants	<i>Carex elongata</i>	elongated sedge
Vascular Plants	<i>Carex pauciflora</i>	few-flowered sedge
Vascular Plants	<i>Centaurium littorale</i>	seaside centaury
Vascular Plants	<i>Ceratophyllum submersum</i>	soft hornwort
Vascular Plants	<i>Cirsium heterophyllum</i>	melancholy thistle
Vascular Plants	<i>Cochlearia officinalis scotica</i>	Scottish scurvy grass
Vascular Plants	<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	frog orchid
Vascular Plants	<i>Crambe maritima</i>	sea-kale
Vascular Plants	<i>Cryptogramma crispa</i>	parsley fern
Vascular Plants	<i>Eleocharis parvula</i>	dwarf spike-rush
Vascular Plants	<i>Epipactis phyllanthes</i>	green-flowered helleborine
Vascular Plants	<i>Erica vagans</i>	Cornish heath
Vascular Plants	<i>Erigeron acer</i>	blue fleabane
Vascular Plants	<i>Euphrasia anglica</i>	glandular eyebright
Vascular Plants	<i>Euphrasia salisburgensis</i>	Irish eyebright
Vascular Plants	<i>Frangula alnus</i>	alder buckthorn
Vascular Plants	<i>Fumaria purpurea</i>	purple ramping-fumitory
Vascular Plants	<i>Galium uliginosum</i>	fen bedstraw
Vascular Plants	<i>Gentianella campestris</i>	field gentian
Vascular Plants	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	meadow crane's-bill
Vascular Plants	<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	wood crane's-bill
Vascular Plants	<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i>	heath cudweed
Vascular Plants	<i>Hierochloa odorata</i>	holy-grass
Vascular Plants	<i>Hottonia palustris</i>	water-violet
Vascular Plants	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	smooth cat's-ear
Vascular Plants	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	juniper
Vascular Plants	<i>Ligusticum scoticum</i>	Scots lovage
Vascular Plants	<i>Luzula pallidula</i>	fen wood-rush
Vascular Plants	<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	marsh clubmoss
Vascular Plants	<i>Melampyrum sylvaticum</i>	small cow-wheat
Vascular Plants	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	pennyroyal
Vascular Plants	<i>Mertensia maritima</i>	oysterplant
Vascular Plants	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>	yellow bird's-nest
Vascular Plants	<i>Neotinea maculata</i>	dense-flowered orchid
Vascular Plants	<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	tubular water-dropwort
Vascular Plants	<i>Orthilia secunda</i>	serrated wintergreen
Vascular Plants	<i>Picris echioides</i>	bristly oxtongue

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Vascular Plants	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	lesser butterfly-orchid
Vascular Plants	<i>Polystichum lonchitis</i>	holly-fern
Vascular Plants	<i>Pseudorchis albida</i>	small-white orchid
Vascular Plants	<i>Pyrola media</i>	intermediate wintergreen
Vascular Plants	<i>Ranunculus fluitans</i>	river water-crowfoot
Vascular Plants	<i>Rubus chamaemorus</i>	cloudberry
Vascular Plants	<i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i>	spiral tasselweed
Vascular Plants	<i>Sagina subulata</i>	heath pearlwort
Vascular Plants	<i>Salix myrsinifolia</i>	dark leaved willow
Vascular Plants	<i>Salsola kali subsp. kali</i>	prickly saltwort
Vascular Plants	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	great burnet
Vascular Plants	<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>	marsh saxifrage
Vascular Plants	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	annual knawel
Vascular Plants	<i>Silene gallica</i>	small-flowered catchfly
Vascular Plants	<i>Sisyrinchium bermudiana</i>	blue-eyed-grass
Vascular Plants	<i>Sium latifolium</i>	greater water-parsnip
Vascular Plants	<i>Sorbus hibernica</i>	Irish whitebeam
Vascular Plants	<i>Sorbus rupicola</i>	rock whitebeam
Vascular Plants	<i>Spiranthes romanzoffiana</i>	Irish lady's-tresses
Vascular Plants	<i>Stellaria palustris</i>	marsh stitchwort
Vascular Plants	<i>Teesdalia nudicaulis</i>	shepherd's cress
Vascular Plants	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>	Killarney fern
Vascular Plants	<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	globeflower
Vascular Plants	<i>Vicia lathyroides</i>	spring vetch
Vascular Plants	<i>Viola persicifolia</i>	fen violet

**APPENDIX 4: BELFAST PRIORITY SPECIES LIST 2015**

Source: <https://data.nbn.org.uk/Organisations/20>; National Museums Belfast

Please note, the following list includes all species ever recorded in Belfast and may not accurately reflect the current situation.

Group	Latin Name	Taxon Common Name
Bees	<i>Andrena coitana</i>	Bee
Bees	<i>Andrena denticulata</i>	Bee
Bees	<i>Andrena nigroaenea</i>	Bee
Beetles	<i>Carabus clatratus</i>	a ground beetle
Beetles	<i>Cneorhinus plumbeus</i>	a weevil
Beetles	<i>Haliphus apicalis</i>	saltmarsh crawler water beetle
Beetles	<i>Hydraena nigrita</i>	black moss beetle
Beetles	<i>Hydrocyphon deflexicollis</i>	rockhopper beetle
Beetles	<i>Hydroporus morio</i>	quicksilver diver
Beetles	<i>Oreodytes davisii</i>	davis's river diver
Beetles	<i>Ptinus subpilosus</i>	a spider beetle
Birds	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Arctic Skua
Birds	<i>Motacilla flava cinereocapilla</i>	Ashy-Headed Wagtail
Birds	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl
Birds	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull
Birds	<i>Limosa</i>	Black-Tailed Godwit
Birds	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-Throated Diver
Birds	<i>Pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch
Birds	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter
Birds	<i>Crex</i>	Corncrake
Birds	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo
Birds	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Curlew
Birds	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin
Birds	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare
Birds	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle
Birds	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Golden Plover
Birds	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Goldeneye
Birds	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Goshawk
Birds	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Grasshopper Warbler
Birds	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	Greenland White-fronted Goose
Birds	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier
Birds	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
Birds	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
Birds	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Knot
Birds	<i>Vanellus</i>	Lapwing
Birds	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Linnet
Birds	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern
Birds	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	Pale-Bellied Brent Goose
Birds	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Pintail
Birds	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Pochard
Birds	<i>Lagopus</i>	Red Grouse

Birds	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Redshank
Birds	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing
Birds	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting
Birds	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ring Ouzel
Birds	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern
Birds	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Scaup
Birds	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-Eared Owl
Birds	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Shoveler
Birds	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark
Birds	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush
Birds	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	Sooty Shearwater
Birds	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher
Birds	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling
Birds	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit
Birds	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrow
Birds	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck
Birds	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove
Birds	<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>	Twite
Birds	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel
Birds	<i>Cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan
Birds	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler
Birds	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail
Birds	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer
Butterflies	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>	Grayling
Butterflies	<i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>	Marsh Fritillary
Butterflies	<i>Leptidea reali</i>	Real's Wood White
Butterflies	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	Small Blue
Butterflies	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath
Fish	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic Salmon
Fish	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	River Lamprey
Fungi	<i>Trichoglossum walteri</i>	a fungus
Lichens	<i>Collema dichotomum</i>	River Jelly Lichen
Liverworts	<i>Metzgeria pubescens</i>	Downy Veilwort
Liverworts	<i>Marsupella funckii</i>	Funck's Rustwort
Liverworts	<i>Cladopodiella francisci</i>	Holt Notchwort
Liverworts	<i>Cephaloziella rubella</i>	Red Threadwort
Mammals	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Common Seal
Mammals	<i>Lepus timidus hibernicus</i>	Irish Hare
Mammals	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Otter
Mammals	<i>Martes martes</i>	Pine Marten
Mammals	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Red Squirrel
Molluscs	<i>Limax cinereoniger</i>	Ash-Grey Slug
Molluscs	<i>Zenobiella subrufescens</i>	Brown Snail
Molluscs	<i>Arianta arbustorum</i>	Copse Snail
Molluscs	<i>Radix auricularia</i>	Ear Pond Snail
Molluscs	<i>Leiostryla anglica</i>	English Chrysalis Snail
Molluscs	<i>Zonitoides excavatus</i>	Hollowed Glass Snail
Molluscs	<i>Merdigera obscura</i>	Lesser Bulin

Molluscs	<i>Vertigo antivertigo</i>	Marsh Whorl Snail
Molluscs	<i>Aplexa hypnorum</i>	Moss Bladder Snail
Molluscs	<i>Acicula fusca</i>	Point Snail
Mosses	<i>Campylopus subulatus</i>	Awl-leaved Swan-neck Moss
Mosses	<i>Brachydontium trichodes</i>	Bristle-leaf
Mosses	<i>Aulacomnium androgynum</i>	Bud-headed Groove-moss
Mosses	<i>Seligeria calcarea</i>	Chalk Rock-bristle
Mosses	<i>Rhabdoweisia fugax</i>	Dwarf Streak-moss
Mosses	<i>Bryum intermedium</i>	Many-seasoned Thread-moss
Mosses	<i>Orthotrichum sprucei</i>	Spruce's Bristle-moss
Mosses	<i>Bartramia ithyphylla</i>	Straight-leaved Apple-moss
Moths	<i>Stilbia anomala</i>	Anomalous
Moths	<i>Ennomos quercinaria</i>	August Thorn
Moths	<i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i>	Autumnal Rustic
Moths	<i>Dasypolia templi</i>	Brindled Ochre
Moths	<i>Melanchra pisi</i>	Broom Moth
Moths	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	Buff Ermine
Moths	<i>Atethmia centrargo</i>	Centre-Barred Sallow
Moths	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar
Moths	<i>Celaena leucostigma</i>	Crescent
Moths	<i>Blepharita adusta</i>	Dark Brocade
Moths	<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	Dark-Barred Twin-Spot Carpet
Moths	<i>Graphiphora augur</i>	Double Dart
Moths	<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	Feathered Gothic
Moths	<i>Apamea remissa</i>	Dusky Brocade
Moths	<i>Agrochola helvola</i>	Flounced Chestnut
Moths	<i>Adscita statices</i>	Forester
Moths	<i>Epirrhoe galiata</i>	Galium Carpet
Moths	<i>Euxoa nigricans</i>	Garden Dart
Moths	<i>Arctia caja</i>	Garden Tiger
Moths	<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	Ghost Moth
Moths	<i>Perizoma albulata</i>	Grass Rivulet
Moths	<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	Green-Brindled Crescent
Moths	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	Grey Dagger
Moths	<i>Celaena haworthii</i>	Haworth's Minor
Moths	<i>Xestia agathina</i>	Heath Rustic
Moths	<i>Tholera cespitis</i>	Hedge Rustic
Moths	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass
Moths	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Latticed Heath
Moths	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	Mottled Rustic
Moths	<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	Mouse Moth
Moths	<i>Hemaris tityus</i>	Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth
Moths	<i>Orthonama vittata</i>	Oblique Carpet
Moths	<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	Powdered Quaker
Moths	<i>Xanthorhoe decoloraria</i>	Red Carpet
Moths	<i>Mesoligia literosa</i>	Rosy Minor
Moths	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	Rosy Rustic
Moths	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	Rustic

Moths	<i>Xanthia icteritia</i>	Sallow
Moths	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	Shaded Broad-Bar
Moths	<i>Mythimna comma</i>	Shoulder-Striped Wainscot
Moths	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	Small Phoenix
Moths	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small Square-Spot
Moths	<i>Chesias legatella</i>	Streak
Moths	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine
Moths	<i>Parasemia plantaginis</i>	Wood Tiger
Vascular Plants	<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn
Vascular Plants	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	Annual Knawel
Vascular Plants	<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue
Vascular Plants	<i>Anagallis minima</i>	Chaffweed
Vascular Plants	<i>Gentianella campestris</i>	Field Gentian
Vascular Plants	<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	Frog Orchid
Vascular Plants	<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i>	Heath Cudweed
Vascular Plants	<i>Pyrola media</i>	Intermediate Wintergreen
Vascular Plants	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper
Vascular Plants	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	Lesser Butterfly-Orchid
Vascular Plants	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Meadow Crane's-Bill
Vascular Plants	<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>	Moschatel
Vascular Plants	<i>Cryptogramma crispa</i>	Parsley Fern
Vascular Plants	<i>Fumaria purpurea</i>	Purple Ramping-Fumitory
Vascular Plants	<i>Teesdalia nudicaulis</i>	Shepherd's Cress
Vascular Plants	<i>Melampyrum sylvaticum</i>	Small Cow-Wheat
Vascular Plants	<i>Pseudorchis albida</i>	Small-White Orchid
Vascular Plants	<i>Hottonia palustris</i>	Water-Violet
Vascular Plants	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>	Yellow Bird's-Nest
		Eel
		Eyebright
		Hedgehog
		Beaked Tasselweed
		Big Blue Pinkgill
		Blue-Headed Wagtail
		Bottle-Nosed Dolphin
		Brown Trout
		Continental Song Thrush
		Cryptic Wood White
		Dark Green Fritillary
		Dark-Leaved Willow
		Dunnock
		Field Cuckoo Bee
		Grey Mountain Moth
		Grey Waxcap
		Lake Orb Mussel
	<i>Larus argentatus</i> subsp. <i>cachinnans/michahellis</i>	
		Olive Earthtongue
Molluscs		Plated Snail

		Slender Green Feather-Moss
		Snipe
	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>vulgaris</i>	
		Swift
		Varnished Hook-moss
		Violet Coral
		Viviparous Lizard
		Wall
		Whirlpool Ramshorn
		Whitebeam
		Willow Ptarmigan
		Wood White

### MARINE LIST

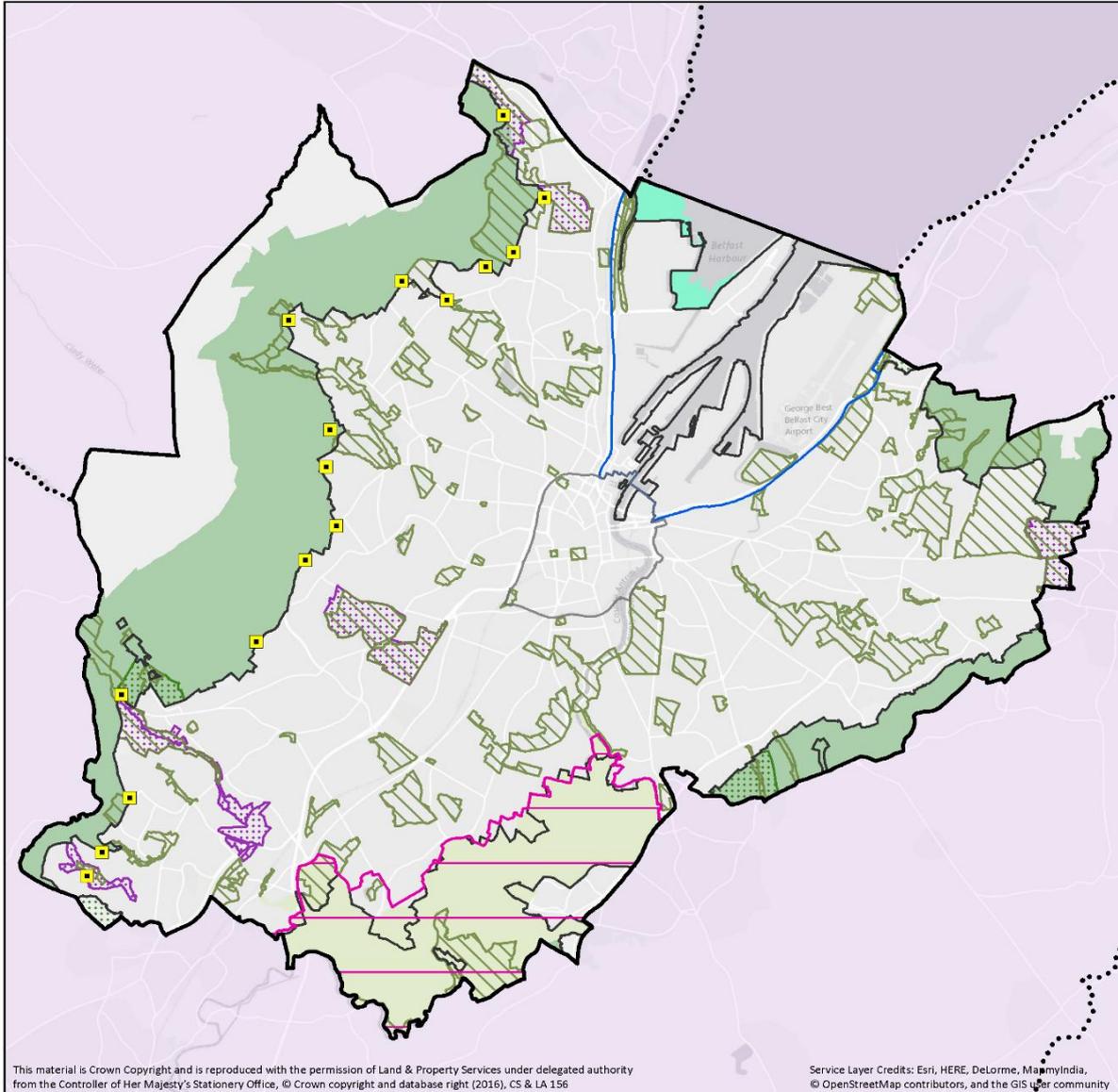
Mammals	<i>Halichoerus</i>	Grey Seal
Mammals	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbour Porpoise
Mammals	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottle-Nose Dolphin
Mammals	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Common Seal
Fish	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown Trout
Fish	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European Eel
Fish	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic Salmon
Fish	<i>Scyliorhinus canicula</i>	Lesser Spotted Dogfish

# APPENDIX 5: NATURAL HERITAGE DESIGNATIONS



**Belfast City Council**

NATURAL HERITAGE



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**Landscape Designations**

- Urban Landscape Wedge
- Rural Landscape Wedge
- Local Landscape Policy Area
- BMA Coastal Area
- Area of High Scenic Value
- Belfast Hills Access Point
- Lagan Valley Regional Park
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Council Area
- Metropolitan/Settlement Development Limit
- Belfast City Centre
- Belfast Harbour Area

Source: Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan 2015 (Adopted September 2014)



**APPENDIX 6: LIST OF SITES OF LOCAL NATURE CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE (SLNCIs) AND GEODIVERSITY SITES**  
**Source: BMAP 2015**

<b><u>List of Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCIs)</u></b>	
<b>BMAP Ref</b>	<b>Site</b>
BT 084/01	Alexandra Park
MCH 28/01	Ardnavalley Scout Centre
	Ballydrain Lake
BT 084/02	Ballygomartin River, Glencairn
CA 01/02	Ballygomartin Sill Geodiversity
BT 084/03	Ballymiscaw (Geodiversity)
BT 084/04	Barnett's Demesne
BHA 09/01	Belfast Harbour Estate
HS 10/02	Belfast Harbour Estate (North Down) Part of 4.40 of 25.41ha (17.3%)
BT 084/05	Belfast Hills – Divis / Ligoniel
CA 01/03	Belfast Hills - Squire's Hill
BT 084/07	Bellevue (Geodiversity)
BT 084/06	Bellevue Bridge
BT 084/08	Belmont Glen
MCH 28/03	Belvoir (Part of 185.44 of 185.62 ha (99.9%))
BHA 09/02	Between M5 and Railway
BT 084/09	Bladon Park
BT 084/10	Bog Meadows, M1 / Falls Road
BT 084/11	Campbell College and Ormiston
CA 01/04	Carr's Glen Geodiversity
BT 084/12	Cave Hill / Collinward
BT 084/13	Clement Wilson Park
ML 11/01	Colin Glen (Geodiversity)
ML 11/02	Colin Glen / Hammils Bottom Part of (101.1 of 180.76 ha (55.9%) )55.99
ML 11/03	Colin House
MCH 28/06	Cregagh Glen (Geodiversity)
MCH 28/07	Cregagh Glen and Lisnabreeny Part of (4.25 of 6.65 ha (63.9%))
CA 01/05	Crow Glen Geodiversity
BT 084/14	Crumlin Road / Upper Hightown Road
MCH 28/08	Dundonald Old Railway Line Part of (0.60 of 9.15 ha (6.6%))
BT 084/15	Dunmurry Schools
EY 02	Edenderry to Giants Ring
CA 01/06	Floodplain around Eel Weir
BT 084/16	Galwally
ML 11/05	Glen River at Dunmurry
LN 01/34	Glenburn
BT 084/17	Grounds at Stranmillis and Riddel Hall
MCH 28/10	Hillfoot Glen
MCH 28/11	Hillfoot Scrub
BT 084/18	Inverary
BT 084/19	Ladybrook
BT 084/20	Lagan Meadows
ML 11/06	Lagmore

BT 084/21	Lenadoon Dam
BT 084/22	Ligoniel Village
CR 02/06	Lower Braniel Road
BT 084/23	Lower Carr's Glen
BT 084/24	Milltown Cemetery
MCH 28/12	Minnowburn Part of (28.91 of 44.97 ha (64.3%))
HS 10/05	Redburn Part of (0.01 of 67.56ha (0.01%))
ML 11/07	Seymour Hill part of (1.65 ha of 51.34ha (3.2%))
CA 01/07	Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon Park
BT 084/25	South of M1 Roundabout, Junction 1
BT 084/26	Springfield Pond / Highfield Glen
BT 084/27	Stormont
BT 084/28	Throne Woodland
BHA 09/03	Tillysburn
BT 084/29	Upper Forth River
BT 084/30	Waterworks Park
BT 084/31	Woods at Glenmachan

**APPENDIX 7: LOCAL LANDSCAPE POLICY AREAS (LLPA's)**  
**Source: BMAP 2015**

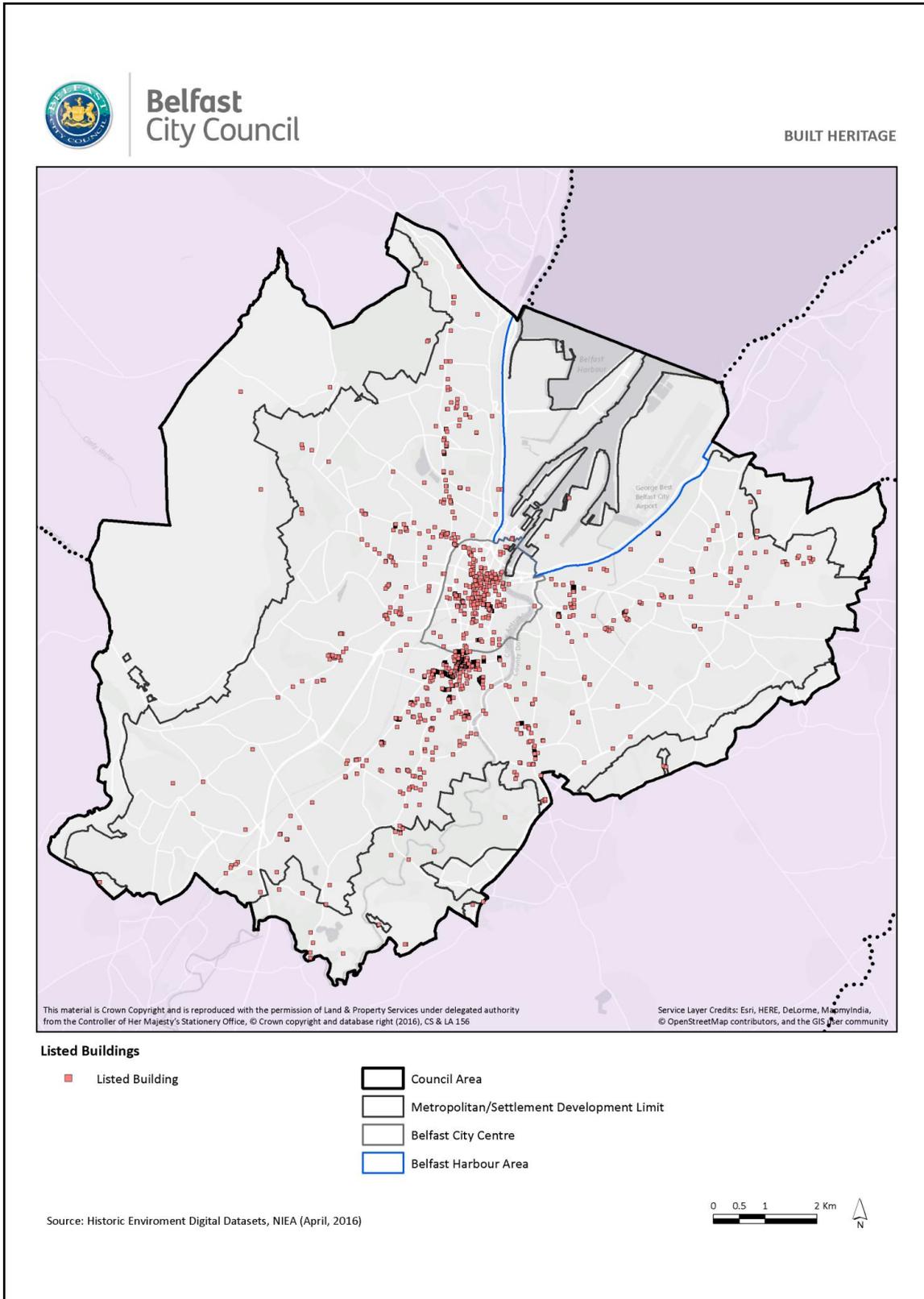
<b>Plan Proposal</b>	<b>BMAP Reference</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Hannahstown	Designation HN 02	Local Landscape Policy Area
Hannahstown	Designation HN 03	Local Landscape Policy Area
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 085	Local Landscape Policy Area: Alexandra
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 086	Local Landscape Policy Area: Ardmore
Outer Belfast City	Designation ML 12	Local Landscape Policy Area: Areema
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 087	Local Landscape Policy Area: Avoniel
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 088	Local Landscape Policy Area: Ballysillan
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 089	Local Landscape Policy Area: Balmoral Golf Course
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 090	Local Landscape Policy Area: Belfast Castle / Fortwillam
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 091	Local Landscape Policy Area: Belfast Royal Academy (BRA)
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 092	Local Landscape Policy Area: Belmont Glen
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 093	Local Landscape Policy Area: Belmont Park
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 094	Local Landscape Policy Area: Benview
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 095	Local Landscape Policy Area: Blanchflower / Patton
Belfast City Centre	Designation CC 028	Local Landscape Policy Area: Blythefield
Outer Belfast City	Designation ML 13	Local Landscape Policy Area: Bogstown Glen, Metropolitan Lisburn
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 096	Local Landscape Policy Area: Campbell / Ormiston
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 097	Local Landscape Policy Area: Carr's Glen
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 098	Local Landscape Policy Area: Cherryvale
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 099	Local Landscape Policy Area: Cherryvalley
Belfast City Centre	Designation CC 029	Local Landscape Policy Area: City Hall
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 100	Local Landscape Policy Area: Clarawood
Belfast City Centre	Designation CC 030	Local Landscape Policy Area: Clifton 1
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 101	Local Landscape Policy Area: Clifton 2
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 102	Local Landscape Policy Area: Colin Glen Part of (73.58 of 76.66 ha (96.0%))
Outer Belfast City	Designation ML 14	Local Landscape Policy Area: Colin Road, Metropolitan Lisburn
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 103	Local Landscape Policy Area: Cranmore / Bladon
Outer Belfast City	Designation MCH 32	Local Landscape Policy Area: Cregagh Glen
Outer Belfast City	Designation MCH 31	Local Landscape Policy Area: Cregagh Glen, Metropolitan Castlereagh
Outer Belfast City	Designation ML 15	Local Landscape Policy Area: Derriagh River, Metropolitan Lisburn
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 104	Local Landscape Policy Area: Dundonald Wedge
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 105	Local Landscape Policy Area: Dunville
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 106	Local Landscape Policy Area: Falls
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 107	Local Landscape Policy Area: Forth River / Wolf Hill / Ligoniel
Outer Belfast City	Designation ML 16	Local Landscape Policy Area: Glenburn, Metropolitan Lisburn
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 108	Local Landscape Policy Area: Glencairn

Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 109	Local Landscape Policy Area: Glenmachan / Garnerville
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 110	Local Landscape Policy Area: Grove
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 111	Local Landscape Policy Area: Half Moon Lake
Outer Belfast City	Designation MCH 36	Local Landscape Policy Area: Hillfoot, Metropolitan Castlereagh
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 112	Local Landscape Policy Area: Holy Cross
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 113	Local Landscape Policy Area: Hunterhouse / Wedderburn /Rathmore
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 115	Local Landscape Policy Area: Knock Golf Course / Hospital Glen
Outer Belfast City	Designation MCH 37	Local Landscape Policy Area: Knockbreda, Metropolitan Castlereagh
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 114	Local Landscape Policy Area: Knocknagoney
Outer Belfast City	Designation ML 17	Local Landscape Policy Area: Lagmore, Metropolitan Lisburn
Outer Belfast City	Designation ML 18	Local Landscape Policy Area: Laurel Glen, Metropolitan Lisburn
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 116	Local Landscape Policy Area: Ligoniel Park
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 117	Local Landscape Policy Area: Loughview
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 118	Local Landscape Policy Area: Lower Crescent
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 119	Local Landscape Policy Area: Malone Church
Outer Belfast City	Designation HD/15	Local Landscape Policy Area: Maryfield
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 120	Local Landscape Policy Area: Milltown / Bog Meadows
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 121	Local Landscape Policy Area: Mountain Hill
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 122	Local Landscape Policy Area: Musgrave
Belfast Harbour Area	Designation BHA 10	Local Landscape Policy Area: North Foreshore
Outer Belfast City	Designation ML 19	Local Landscape Policy Area: Old Colin Wood, Metropolitan Lisburn
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 123	Local Landscape Policy Area: Oldpark
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 124	Local Landscape Policy Area: Orangefield / Dixon
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 125	Local Landscape Policy Area: Ormeau Park
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 126	Local Landscape Policy Area: Pirrie Park
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 127	Local Landscape Policy Area: River Lagan / Botanic
Belfast City Centre	Designation CC 031	Local Landscape Policy Area: Royal Belfast Academical Institution (RBAI)
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 129	Local Landscape Policy Area: Seaview
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 130	Local Landscape Policy Area: Shandon / Gilnahirk
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 131	Local Landscape Policy Area: Shankill
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 132	Local Landscape Policy Area: Somerton
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 133	Local Landscape Policy Area: Somme
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 134	Local Landscape Policy Area: Springfield Park and Dam
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 128	Local Landscape Policy Area: St. Mary's
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 135	Local Landscape Policy Area: Stormont
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 136	Local Landscape Policy Area: Strandtown
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 137	Local Landscape Policy Area: Strangford
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 138	Local Landscape Policy Area: Stranmillis

Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 139	Local Landscape Policy Area: Strathearn
Belfast Harbour Area	Designation BHA 11	Local Landscape Policy Area: Tillysburn
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 140	Local Landscape Policy Area: Trench
Outer Belfast City	Designation MCH 40	Local Landscape Policy Area: Tullycarnet, Metropolitan Castlereagh
Belfast Harbour Area	Designation BHA 12	Local Landscape Policy Area: Victoria / King George
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 141	Local landscape Policy Area: Wandsworth Road
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 142	Local Landscape Policy Area: Waterworks
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 143	Local Landscape Policy Area: West Kirk / Shankill Memorial Park
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 144	Local Landscape Policy Area: Willis's Lake
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 145	Local Landscape Policy Area: Woodvale Park
Small Settlement: Natural Environment	Designation BLN 02	Local Landscape Policy Areas Ballylesson/ Edenderry,

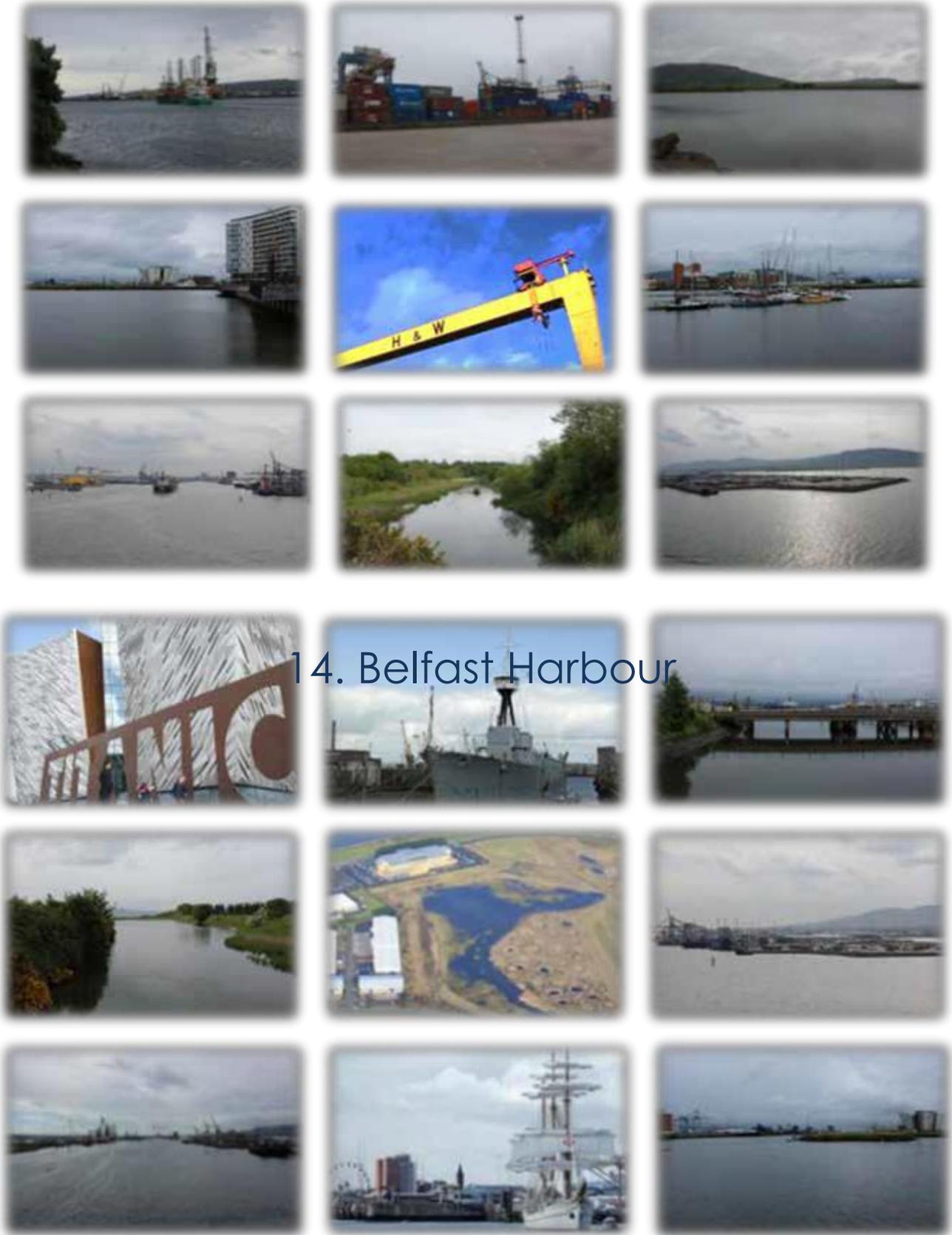
**APPENDIX 8: LOCATION OF TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS IN BELFAST INCLUDING THE LOCATION OF CONSERVATION AREAS**

**Source: Historic Environment Digital Datasets NIEA (April 2016)**



**APPENDIX 9:  
SOURCE:**

**BELFAST HARBOUR SEASCAPE CHARACTER AREA**  
<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-regional-seascape-character-assessment>



SCA Name

Belfast Harbour

Constituent LCAs

Belfast/Lisburn



### Location & Setting

The *Belfast Harbour* SCA is located at the western end of Belfast Lough. To the west, south and east, the port is contained by very busy main roads and the M2 motorway with extensive mixed use development beyond. To the north, there are long views across the Lough and out to open sea, framed by nearby port infrastructure. Beyond the nearby concentration of development, views of surrounding hills, often curtailed by large scale port infrastructure, form a wider setting to the SCA.

### Summary Description

*Belfast Harbour* is a compact SCA centred on three main shipping channels and docks with surrounding mixed, large scale land uses. The two yellow Harland and Wolff cranes form an iconic feature on the Belfast skyline. The origins of the port can be traced back to 1613 and it has played a central role in evolution of Belfast. Today, it is a hub for maritime services, logistics, industry and urban regeneration, receiving over 6000 vessels each year. In addition to providing a major centre for importing and exporting with regular ferry links to Scotland and England, it is also a popular destination for cruise liners. The Titanic Belfast Visitor Centre is a striking new building that explores the history of its construction at the docks. The SCA also includes Belfast City Airport, an RSPB Reserve, Victoria Park, sewage works, landfill sites and industrial estates.



### Key Characteristics

- A very busy port centred on three dredged channels with large-scale infrastructure and associated buildings on reclaimed land.
- A busy flow of ferries and commercial shipping through the day and night with continuous port activity.
- A series of markers and pile lights along the channels that converge into Belfast Lough.
- A long history port operations, ship building and maritime industries.
- The iconic Harland and Wolff cranes, Samson and Goliath, are distinctive features on the Belfast skyline.
- Prominent, large-scale surrounding land uses of industrial and commercial development.
- The busy George Best Belfast City Airport extends along the eastern part of the SCA with regular take off and landings throughout the day.
- Intertidal ground internationally important for wintering water birds and a Harbour Lagoon (with publicly accessible bird-hide) attracting feeding and roosting water birds.

- Areas of relative peace and seclusion in pockets of undeveloped areas and derelict land.
- Surrounding busy roads set against a backdrop of the city and hills beyond.

### Natural Influences

- Landclaim at the expense of former mudflats occupies the bulk of the area within the Belfast Harbour SCA. The infill material is underlain by estuarine clays, sand and silts, resting on Sherwood Sandstone.
- While built development predominates, the intertidal ground that remains is internationally important for wintering water birds and is designated as an ASSI, a Ramsar site and an SPA.
- The Harbour Lagoon is an RSPB reserve attracting feeding and roosting water birds. RSPB also manage the nature conservation area at the north end of the City Airport runway.
- The former landfill site on the north shore, at Dargan Road, also provides a 'green' area in the form of rough grassland and scrub.

### Cultural Influences

- Important history of shipbuilding, including the famous Harland and Wolff Shipyard where the Titanic, Britannic and Olympic were constructed. The associated graving docks, slipways and travelling cranes are designated Scheduled Monuments and Areas.
- Important history of aircraft manufacture at Shorts/Bombardier, leading to the building of what is now Belfast City Airport.
- Concentration of industrial heritage sites associated with the port (lighthouses, ferries etc.); industrial processes (e.g. saw mills, felt works, copper works, brass foundry, electricity production) and storage (grain silos, warehouses etc.)
- Landclaim at the expense of former mudflats takes the form of a number of promontories occupied by industrial and commercial development, including Belfast Port, docks, container storage areas, etc. These are separated by dredged shipping channels. On the east shore the main land use is George Best Belfast City Airport; also oil and gas storage, commercial and retail units, and light industry.
- Defence heritage sites include a cluster of Strongpoints and the airfield which is now Belfast City Airport.

### Perceptual Influences

- A very busy and noisy seascape experience with intensive port activity.
- A large diversity of land and sea uses provides a visually interesting and dynamic experience.
- The Harland and Wolff cranes and the Titanic Belfast Visitor centre are notable landmarks within a cluttered skyline.
- Pockets of relative seclusion and peace.
- The SCA has a medium scale with long views out to Belfast Lough, contained by large buildings.
- Although outside of the SCA, the city of Belfast has a major influence of the setting and experience of the area.
- At night, the lighting of the harbour and the fluid movement of maritime traffic provide an interesting visual experience.

### Forces for Change

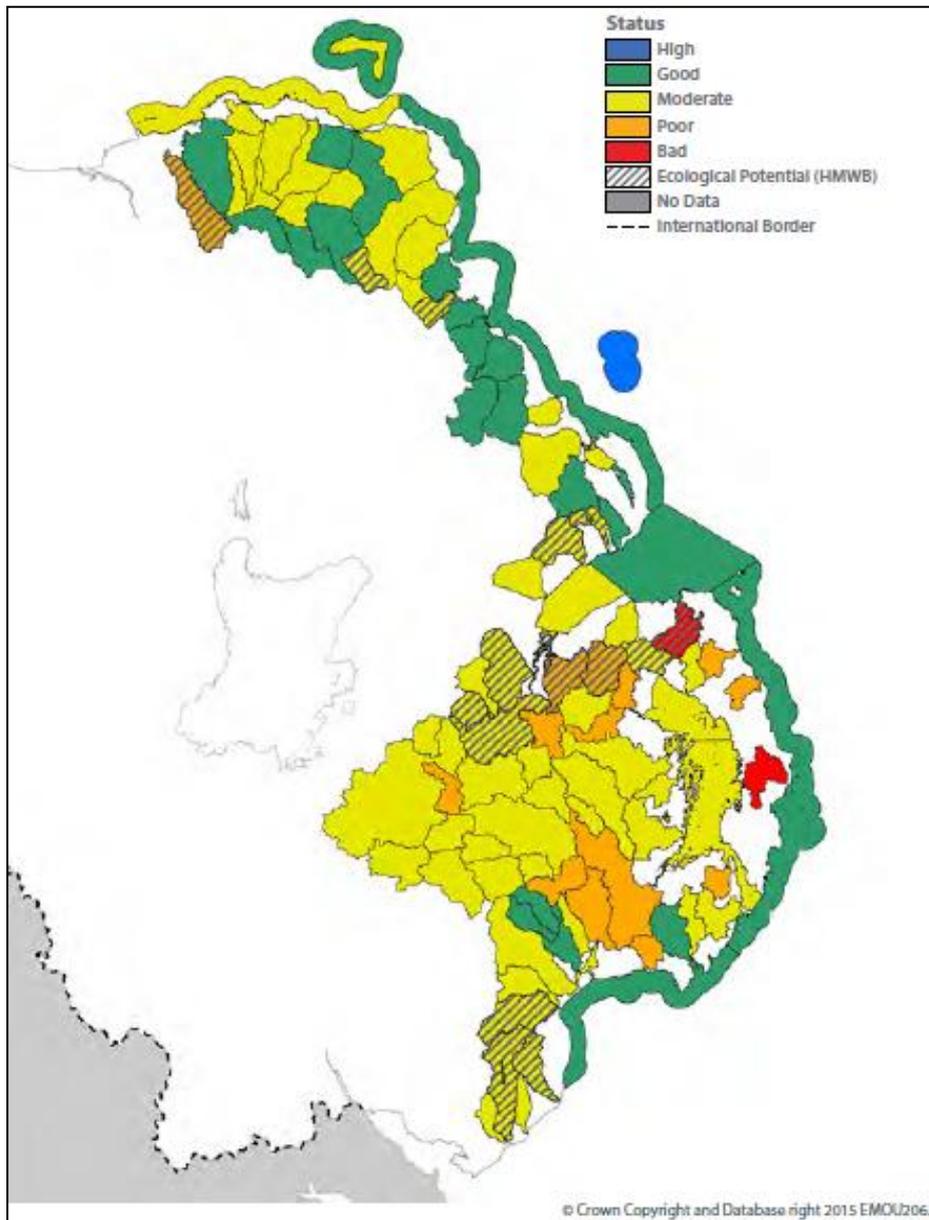
- Pressures for additional commercial and industrial development around the port.
- Plans for future land reclamation and further conversion of marine habitat to land.
- Continued pressure for an extension to the runway at Belfast City Airport and a subsequent increase in

air traffic.

- Eutrophication as a result of the discharge of waste water from Greater Belfast Area (addressed through the Water Framework Directive).

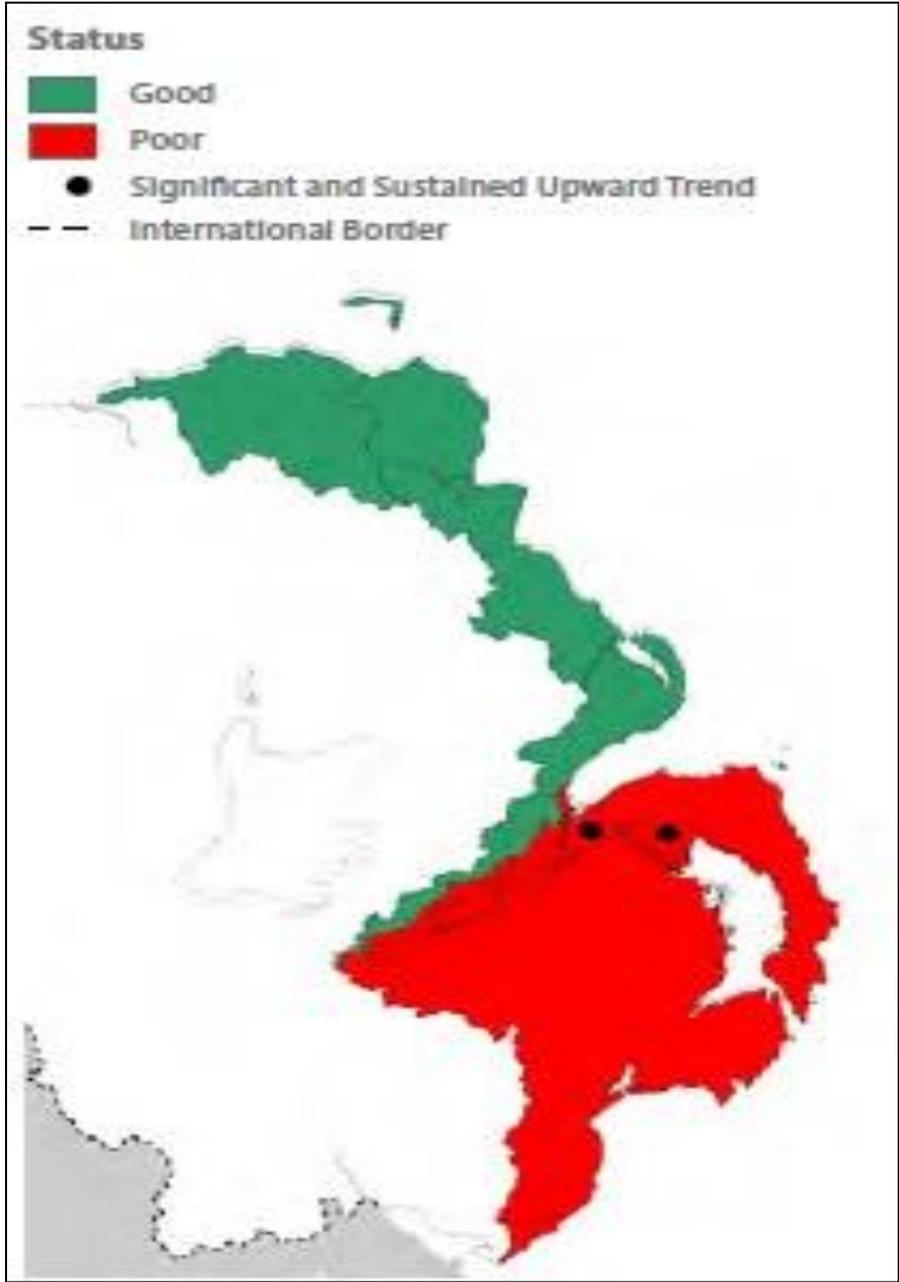
## APPENDIX 10: 2015 STATUS OF SURFACE WATER BODIES

Source: North Eastern River Basin Management Plan Summary 2015



### APPENDIX 11: 2015 OVERALL STATUS FOR GROUNDWATERS

Source: North Eastern River Basin Management Plan Summary 2015



## APPENDIX 12: SCHEDULED ZONE

SOURCE: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/historic-environment-digital-datasets>

COUNTY	SMNO	TOWNLAND	EDITED_TYP
ANT	061:002	SKEGONEILL	Artillery fort: Fort William
ANT	064:093	MALONE UPPER	17th century house: Cranmore
ANT	060:036	BALLYMURPHY	Rath
ANT	064:005	MALONE UPPER (BELFAST)	Raised rath and artillery fort
ANT	056:019	BALLYAGHAGAN	Cashel
ANT	056:018	BALLYAGHAGAN	Promontory Fort: McArts Fort
ANT	060:020	BALLYGOMARTIN	Rath
TYR	009:035	EDENDERRY	Motte
ANT	064:003	DUNMURRY	Rath: Dunmurry Fort
ANT	064:004	DUNMURRY	Motte: Dunmurry Mound
ANT	056:088	BALLYAGHAGAN	Kidney-shaped enclosure
DOW	009:002	BALLYLENAGHAN	Belvoir Motte
DOW	004:503	QUEENS ISLAND	Twin slipways of the Titanic and Olympic ships
DOW	004:501	QUEENS ISLAND	Hamilton Graving Dock
DOW	004:500/004:502	QUEENS ISLAND	Thompson and Alexandra Docks
ANT	056:016	BALLYAGHAGAN	Cairn
ANT	060:022	BALLYGOMARTIN	Rath
ANT	056:020	OLD PARK	Sub-rectangular enclosure
DOW	004:504/004:505	QUEEN'S ISLAND	Travelling cranes and building docks. 'Samson' and 'Goliath'
DOW	009:032	BALLYDOLLAGHAN	Mound
DOW	009:500	MALONE LOWER	LAGAN NAVIGATION REACH 1
DOW	009:500	MALONE UPPER	LAGAN NAVIGATION REACH 2
DOW	009:500	BALLYNAVALLY	LAGAN NAVIGATION REACH 3
DOW	009:500	MALONE UPPER	LAGAN NAVIGATION REACH 4
DOW	009:500	MALONE UPPER	LAGAN NAVIGATION REACH 5
DOW	004:506	BALLYMACARRETT	Chimney Stack 'Sirocco Chimney'
ANT	060:021	BALLYGOMARTIN	Standing stone
ANT	061:500	BALLYNAFOY/MALONE LOWER	Lock on Lagan Navigation. 'McConnells Lock'
ANT	060:502	EDENDERRY	Chimney stack
ANT	060:500	MALONE LOWER	Chimney Stack at Monarch Street
ANT	060:505	MALONE LOWER	Chimney Stack
ANT	060:503	TOWN PARKS (BELFAST)	Chimney stack (formerly of Prospect Flax Mill)
ANT	060:504	TOWN PARKS (BELFAST)	Chimney Stack (Formerly of steam mill)
ANT	060:501	EDENDERRY	Chimney Stack
DOW	004:001	KNOCK	Motte 'Shandon Park Motte'
ANT	061:024	SKEGONEILL	Fundamental Bench Mark
DOW	004:015	Ballymacarrett	Georgian Glassworks

## APPENDIX 13: SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

SOURCE: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/historic-environment-digital-datasets><https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/state-care-monuments-northern-ireland>

MONID	SMRNO	EDITED_TYP	DESIGNATION
3836	ANT056:023	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4299	ANT056:016	ROUND CAIRN	SCHEDULED
4300	ANT056:017	CAVE HILL. FIVE CAVES: CAVE HILL	UNSCHEDULED
4301	ANT056:018	MCART'S FORT. PROMONTORY FORT: McART'S FORT	SCHEDULED
4302	ANT056:019	CASHEL	SCHEDULED
4303	ANT056:020	SUB-RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	SCHEDULED
4304	ANT056:021	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4305	ANT056:022	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4311	ANT056:038	RATH & SOUTERRAIN	UNSCHEDULED
4312	ANT056:039	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	UNSCHEDULED
4327	ANT056:054	RATH & SOUTERRAIN	UNSCHEDULED
4335	ANT056:062	NATURAL FEATURE	UNSCHEDULED
4347	ANT056:074	A.P. SITE - circular cropmark	UNSCHEDULED
4361	ANT056:088	KIDNEY-SHAPED ENCLOSURE	SCHEDULED
4368	ANT056:095	FINDSPOT of LATE BRONZE AGE GOLD DRESS FASTENER & MEDIEVAL HEARTH	UNSCHEDULED
4371	ANT056:098	CAVE HILL. BATTLE SITE, 1468: CAVE HILL	UNSCHEDULED
4382	ANT057:009	DRUMNADROUGH FORT, DRUMNADROUGH RATH. PLATFORM RATH: DRUMNADROUGH FORT	STATE CARE
4383	ANT057:010	BALLYGOLAN FORT, HAZELWOOD CRANNOG. CRANNOG: BALLYGOLAN FORT, HAZELWOOD CRANNOG	UNSCHEDULED
4384	ANT057:011	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4386	ANT057:013	BALLYAGHAGAN FORT, LISTOLLARD. RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE: BALLYAGHAGAN FORT, LISTOLLARD	UNSCHEDULED
4387	ANT057:014	GREENCASTLE, GREENCASTLE, CLOUGHCASTELLA, CLOUGHCASTELLA, CLOCHMESTALE. TOWER-HOUSE: GREENCASTLE, GREENCASTLE, CLOUGHCASTELLA, CLOUGHCASTELLA, CLOCHMESTALE	UNSCHEDULED

4396	ANT057:023	CITY OF COOLE. SETTLEMENT SITE: CITY OF COOLE (unlocated)	UNSCHEДУLED
4398	ANT057:025	THREE SOUTERRAINS	UNSCHEДУLED
4671	ANT060:016	GIANT'S GRAVE. MEGALITHIC TOMB: GIANT'S GRAVE	UNSCHEДУLED
4672	ANT060:017	GIANT'S GRAVE, THE GIANT'S GRAVE. MEGALITHIC TOMB: GIANT'S GRAVE	UNSCHEДУLED
4673	ANT060:018	MEGALITHIC TOMB	UNSCHEДУLED
4674	ANT060:019	SOUTERRAIN?	UNSCHEДУLED
4675	ANT060:020	RAISED RATH	SCHEDULED
4677	ANT060:022	RATH	SCHEDULED
4678	ANT060:023	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEДУLED
4679	ANT060:024	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEДУLED
4680	ANT060:025	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEДУLED
4681	ANT060:026	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEДУLED
4682	ANT060:027	RATH	UNSCHEДУLED
4683	ANT060:028	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEДУLED
4684	ANT060:029	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEДУLED
4685	ANT060:030	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEДУLED
4686	ANT060:031	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEДУLED
4687	ANT060:032	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEДУLED
4688	ANT060:033	PLATFORM RATH	UNSCHEДУLED
4689	ANT060:034	CALENDER'S FORT, CHURCH OF CRANOGE, CHURCH OF CRAMAGH, CALENDER'S FORT. CHURCH, GRAVEYARD & ENCLOSURE (SITE OF): CALENDER'S FORT, CHURCH OF CRANOGE, CHURCH OF CRAMAGH, CALENDER'S FORT	SCHEDULED
4690	ANT060:035	PLATFORM RATH	UNSCHEДУLED
4691	ANT060:036	PLATFORM RATH	UNSCHEДУLED
4692	ANT060:037	FLINT FACTORY. FLINT KNAPPING SITE: FLINT FACTORY	UNSCHEДУLED
4693	ANT060:038	BABY STONE, BOBBY STONE. TWO GLACIAL ERRATICS & FINDSPOT OF FLINT ARROWHEAD: BABY STONE, BOBBY STONE	UNSCHEДУLED
4695	ANT060:040	THE WHITE CHURCH. MULTIPERIOD CHURCH & GRAVEYARD with BULLAUN & HOLY WELL: THE WHITE CHURCH	UNSCHEДУLED
4696	ANT060:041	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEДУLED
4697	ANT060:042	RATH	UNSCHEДУLED
4707	ANT060:052	A.P. SITE - large circular cropmark	UNSCHEДУLED

4710	ANT060:055	A.P. SITE - circular enclosure	UNSCHEDULED
4712	ANT060:057	A.P. SITE - elliptical cropmark	UNSCHEDULED
4713	ANT060:058	A.P. SITE - circular enclosure	UNSCHEDULED
4715	ANT060:060	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4716	ANT060:061	CAIRN	UNSCHEDULED
4717	ANT060:062	A.P. SITE - 2 circular cropmarks	UNSCHEDULED
4718	ANT060:063	SUB-RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4719	ANT060:064	A.P. SITE - enclosure	UNSCHEDULED
4720	ANT060:065	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	UNSCHEDULED
4721	ANT060:066	HORIZONTAL MILL	UNSCHEDULED
4722	ANT060:067	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4723	ANT060:068	SQUARE ENCLOSURE & FIELD BANKS	UNSCHEDULED
4724	ANT060:069	FIELD WALL	UNSCHEDULED
4725	ANT060:070	NEOLITHIC FLINT WORKING SITE	UNSCHEDULED
4726	ANT060:071	NEOLITHIC FLINT WORKING SITE	UNSCHEDULED
4727	ANT060:072	NEOLITHIC FLINT WORKING SITE	UNSCHEDULED
4728	ANT060:073	SOUTERRAIN (unlocated)	UNSCHEDULED
4729	ANT060:074	SOUTERRAIN (unlocated)	UNSCHEDULED
4730	ANT060:075	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	UNSCHEDULED
4740	ANT060:504	BRICK CHIMNEY STACK (IHR no.10336)	UNSCHEDULED
4742	ANT061:001	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4743	ANT061:002	FORT WILLIAM. ARTILLERY FORT: FORT WILLIAM	SCHEDULED
4744	ANT061:003	SOUTERRAIN & ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4745	ANT061:004	CHAPEL OF THE FORD. MEDIEVAL & EARLIER CHURCH SITE: CHAPEL OF THE FORD	UNSCHEDULED
4746	ANT061:005	BELFAST CASTLE. C17TH CASTLE: BELFAST CASTLE	UNSCHEDULED
4747	ANT061:006	FRIAR'S BUSH, CAPELLA DE KILPATRICK. CHURCH SITE: FRIAR'S BUSH, CAPELLA DE KILPATRICK	UNSCHEDULED
4748	ANT061:007	MUNDAY'S WELL. HOLY WELL: MUNDAY'S WELL	UNSCHEDULED
4749	ANT061:008	CAPELLA DE CROOCKMOCK, CRAMAGH, CRANOGE. CHURCH SITE (unlocated): CAPELLA DE CROOCKMOCK, CRAMAGH, CRANOGE	UNSCHEDULED
4750	ANT061:009	HORIZONTAL MILL (unlocated)	UNSCHEDULED
4751	ANT061:010	SETTLEMENT SITE - RIVER FORD	UNSCHEDULED

4752	ANT061:011	FORTWILLIAM. HOLY WELL: FORTWILLIAM	UNSCHEDULED
4753	ANT061:012	OLD BARRACKS. FORTIFICATION: OLD BARRACKS	UNSCHEDULED
4754	ANT061:013	RATH	UNSCHEDULED
4755	ANT061:014	EARLY CHRISTIAN OCCUPATION SITE	UNSCHEDULED
4756	ANT061:015	POST-MEDIEVAL: SETTLEMENT SITE	UNSCHEDULED
4757	ANT061:016	MOSES HILL'S HOUSE. FORTIFIED HOUSE & ?BAWN (unlocated): MOSES HILL'S HOUSE	UNSCHEDULED
4758	ANT061:017	BELFAST. HISTORIC SETTLEMENT: BELFAST	UNSCHEDULED
4759	ANT061:018	C17th DITCH	UNSCHEDULED
4760	ANT061:019	GORDON ST.. URBAN EXCAVATION - POST-MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT SITE on GORDON ST.	UNSCHEDULED
4761	ANT061:020	BENNY'S BAR. EXCAVATION - C17th STRUCTURE on site of Benny's Bar	UNSCHEDULED
4762	ANT061:021	OBSERVATION SANGER, DHP no. 249	UNSCHEDULED
4763	ANT061:500	McCONNELL'S LOCK, LAGAN NAVIGATION, LOCK 1. CANAL LOCK: McCONNELL'S LOCK	UNSCHEDULED
4919	ANT064:002	PLATFORM RATH	UNSCHEDULED
4920	ANT064:003	DUNMURRY FORT. RATH: DUNMURRAY FORT	UNSCHEDULED
4921	ANT064:004	DUNMURRY MOUND, MARY MOUNT. MOTTE: DUNMURRY MOUND	UNSCHEDULED
4922	ANT064:005	PLATFORM RATH	SCHEDULED
4960	ANT064:006	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4961	ANT064:007	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4962	ANT064:008	TREE RING	UNSCHEDULED
4990	ANT064:036	CLONCOLMOE. CHURCH (site of), GRAVEYARD & BULLAUN: CLONCOLMOE	UNSCHEDULED
4991	ANT064:037	RATHMORE. ENCLOSURE: RATHMORE	UNSCHEDULED
4994	ANT064:040	COLLIN WELL AND BATHHOUSE. WELL & BATH HOUSE: COLLIN WELL AND BATHHOUSE	UNSCHEDULED
4995	ANT064:041	KILWEE, KILEMNA, KILMEAN. CHURCH, GRAVEYARD & BULLAUN (site of): KILWEE, KILEMNA, KILMEAN	UNSCHEDULED
5028	ANT064:074	TREE PLANTATION	UNSCHEDULED
5029	ANT064:075	TREE PLANTATION	UNSCHEDULED
5030	ANT064:076	TREE PLANTATION	UNSCHEDULED
5033	ANT064:079	RATH PAIR	UNSCHEDULED
5034	ANT064:080	FINDSPOT of FLINTS	UNSCHEDULED

5035	ANT064:081	FORTH FIELD. RATH: FORTH FIELD (unlocated)	UNSCHEДУLED
5040	ANT064:086	A.P. SITE - semi-circular cropmark	UNSCHEДУLED
5043	ANT064:089	FINDSPOT of FLINT TOOLS dating to LATE MESOLITHIC, NEOLITHIC & BRONZE AGE	UNSCHEДУLED
5045	ANT064:091	ARTILLERY FORT, FORTIFIED HOUSE & BAWN (site of)	UNSCHEДУLED
5050	ANT065:001	KILLPATRICK OF MALONE, FRIAR'S BUSH. CHURCH: KILLPATRICK OF MALONE - THIS IS ANT 061:006	UNSCHEДУLED
5051	ANT065:002	PLEASURE HOUSE HILL. RATH: PLEASURE HOUSE HILL	UNSCHEДУLED
5052	ANT065:003	FINDSPOT of POLISHED STONE AXES	UNSCHEДУLED
5053	ANT065:004	URNS	UNSCHEДУLED
6256	DOW004:001	SHANDON PARK MOUND, DUNDELA. MOTTE: SHANDON PARK MOUND	STATE CARE
6257	DOW004:002	DUNDELA, KNOCK, KNOCKOLLUMCILL, COLUMCILL. CHURCH RUINS & GRAVEYARD: KNOCK/DUNDELA	UNSCHEДУLED
6258	DOW004:003	MESOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	UNSCHEДУLED
6259	DOW004:004	MESOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	UNSCHEДУLED
6260	DOW004:005	LATE MESOLITHIC & EARLY BRONZE AGE SETTLEMENT SITE	UNSCHEДУLED
6261	DOW004:006	C17H SETTLEMENT SITE	UNSCHEДУLED
6262	DOW004:007	C17TH MILL	UNSCHEДУLED
6263	DOW004:008	C17TH SETTLEMENT SITE	UNSCHEДУLED
6264	DOW004:009	C17TH SETTLEMENT SITE	UNSCHEДУLED
6265	DOW004:010	C17TH SETTLEMENT SITE	UNSCHEДУLED
6266	DOW004:011	C17TH SETTLEMENT SITE	UNSCHEДУLED
6267	DOW004:012	C17TH MILL	UNSCHEДУLED
6268	DOW004:013	C17TH BRIDGE	UNSCHEДУLED
6269	DOW004:014	C17TH BRIDGE	UNSCHEДУLED
6270	DOW004:015	SIROCCO WORKS. GEORGIAN GLASSWORKS: SIROCCO WORKS	UNSCHEДУLED
6271	DOW004:500	ALEXANDRA GRAVING DOCK. ALEXANDRA GRAVING DOCK - C.F. IHR 10486:10 for details	SCHEDULED
6273	DOW004:502	THOMPSON GRAVING DOCK. THOMPSON GRAVING DOCK - c.f. IHR 10486'B for details	SCHEDULED
6274	DOW004:503	TWIN SLIPWAYS, IHR no. 10486:11	SCHEDULED
6275	DOW004:504	GOLIATH. TRAVELLING CRANE AND DOCK - GOLIATH	UNSCHEДУLED
6276	DOW004:505	SAMSON. TRAVELLING CRANE & BUILDING DOCK - SAMSON	UNSCHEДУLED

6277	DOW004:506	SIROCCO WORKS. CHIMNEY - IHR 010514	UNSCHEDED
6278	DOW005:001	OVAL ENCLOSURE (rath)	UNSCHEDED
6279	DOW005:002	MOTTE	UNKNOWN
6280	DOW005:003	CHURCH, GRAVEYARD & COFFIN LIDS	UNKNOWN
6281	DOW005:004	ENCLOSURE	UNKNOWN
6282	DOW005:005	RATH	UNKNOWN
6283	DOW005:006	ENCLOSURE	UNKNOWN
6316	DOW005:039	MOUND	UNKNOWN
6317	DOW005:040	GORTCIRB, CORGRIPPE. MEDIEVAL CHURCH & GRAVEYARD (site of) & possibly PRE-NORMAN CHURCH: GORTCRIB	UNKNOWN
6320	DOW005:043	SPRING	UNKNOWN
6334	DOW005:057	C17TH MILL	UNKNOWN
6418	DOW009:001	ENCLOSURE	UNKNOWN
6419	DOW009:002	BELVOIR PARK MOUND. MOTTE: BELVOIR PARK MOUND	UNKNOWN
6420	DOW009:003	BRADACH. GRAVEYARD & site of MEDIEVAL CHURCH: BRADACH	UNKNOWN
6421	DOW009:004	ENCLOSURE - landscape feature	UNKNOWN
6422	DOW009:005	ENCLOSURE	UNKNOWN
6423	DOW009:006	CON O'NEILL'S CASTLE. TOWER-HOUSE & BAWN: CON O'NEILL'S CASTLE	UNKNOWN
6429	DOW009:012	STANDING STONE	UNKNOWN
6449	DOW009:032	MOUND - RATH/BARROW?	UNKNOWN
6450	DOW009:033	ENCLOSURE	UNKNOWN
6451	DOW009:034	ENCLOSURE	UNKNOWN
6452	DOW009:035	MOTTE	UNKNOWN
6453	DOW009:036	THE GIANT'S RING, GIANTS RING. HENGE & PASSAGE TOMB: THE GIANT'S RING	UNKNOWN
6454	DOW009:037	MEGALITHIC TOMB	UNKNOWN
6467	DOW009:050	MEGALITHIC TOMB	UNKNOWN
6472	DOW009:055	WELL	UNKNOWN
6475	DOW009:058	A.P. SITE	UNKNOWN
6476	DOW009:059	A.P. SITE	UNKNOWN
6477	DOW009:060	A.P. SITE	UNKNOWN
6479	DOW009:062	LARGE RITUAL ENCLOSURE, CIST BURIAL, CREMATION BURIALS etc.	UNKNOWN
6484	DOW009:067	MOUND	UNSCHEDED

16287	DOW004:016	BALLYMACARRET METHODIST CHURCH AND BURIAL GROUND. CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD: BALLYMACARRETT METHODIST CHURCH	UNKNOWN
4676	ANT060:021	STANDING STONE	SCHEDULED
4736	ANT060:500	CHIMNEY STACK - IHR 01046	UNKNOWN
4741	ANT060:505	BRICK CHIMNEY STACK (IHR no.10149)	UNKNOWN
4737	ANT060:501	CHIMNEY STACK - IHR 010369	UNKNOWN
4738	ANT060:502	RED BRICK CHIMNEY STACK (IHR no.10370)	UNKNOWN
4739	ANT060:503	BRICK CHIMNEY STACK - IHR 010330	UNKNOWN
5046	ANT064:093	CRANMORE HOUSE. 17TH CENTURY HOUSE: CRANMORE HOUSE	SCHEDULED
6272	DOW004:501	HAMILTON GRAVING DOCK. HAMILTON GRAVING DOCK - c.f. IHR 10486:3 for details	SCHEDULED
16382	ANT061:022	C17th Ditch & Ramparts (cf ANT 061:018); Queen St	UNKNOWN
16388	ANT061:023	Hill Street. C18th/19th Industrial sites - pottery, foundry, slaughterhouse	UNKNOWN
16433	ANT061:024	Fundamental Bench Mark	UNKNOWN
16465	DOW005:088	URN BURIALS AND GRAVEYARD (unlocated)	UNKNOWN
6350	DOW005:073	ENCLOSURE	SCHEDULED
16494	ANT060:083	STONE CIRCULAR COMPLEX-POSSIBLE ROUNDHOUSE	UNKNOWN
16495	ANT060:082	STONE CIRCULAR COMPLEX-POSSIBLE ROUNDHOUSE	UNKNOWN

**APPENDIX 14: LISTED BUILDINGS IN BELFAST**

**SOURCE:** <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/services/buildings-database>

HB Num	Address	Transferred	Second Survey	Original
HB26/01/003	1 ROSETTA AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/17/034 A	RIDDEL HALL 185 STRANMILLIS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/001 K	24 RATHGAR ST. OFF LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/001 Q	36 RATHGAR ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/015 B	2 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/015 J	10 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/015 Q	17 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/015 Z	26 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/023 D	14 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/037	1-5 SOUTHVIEW COTTAGES BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/044 B	49 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/053 H	15 EBLANA ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/018 A	11 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/027	METHODIST COLLEGE COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/030 C	81 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST (AKA WILMOT TERRACE)	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/040 B	20 CLAREMONT ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/049 B	18 ELMWOOD AVENUE BELFAST CO.ANTRIM	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/053 E	9 BELGRAVIA AVENUE, BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/059 G	49 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/072	WINDSOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/084 B	5 ULSTERVILLE AVENUE BELFAST CO.ANTRIM	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/084 H	17 ULSTERVILLE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/085 B	130 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST CO.ANTRIM	FALSE		B1
HB26/01/005 B	16 ROSETTA PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/01/009 C	18 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/009 G	26 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/009 K	34 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/009 N	40 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/009 Q	46 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/009 T	52 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/010 C	44 FLORENCEVILLE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/01/019 A	547 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/019 D	553 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/019 G	559 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/019 I	563 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2

HB26/01/032	The Beeches 12 HAMPTON MANOR DRIVE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/01/034	TUDOR LODGE 44 HAMPTON PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/036 B	7 ANNADALE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/01/040 A	25-25A ANNADALE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/01/006	513-529 ORMEAU ROAD AND 2 CAROLAN ROAD (AKA ROSETTA COTTAGES) BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/009 D	20 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/009 H	28 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/009 A	14 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/009 E	22 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/009 I	30 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/009 L	36 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/009 O	42 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/009 R	48 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/010 A	40 FLORENCEVILLE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/01/011	HAYPARK HOSPITAL WHITEHALL PARADE BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/019 B	549 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/019 E	555 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/019 H	561 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/021	(Former) OUR LADY OF THE HOLY ROSARY CHURCH 350 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/01/033	ROWALLANE 25 HAMPTON PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/01/036 A	5 ANNADALE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/01/038	GORDON HOUSE 11 ANNADALE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/01/040 B	27 ANNADALE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/01/009 J	32 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/009 M	38 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/009 P	44 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/16/026	PINEY RIDGE 166 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/01/009 S	50 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/17/001 A	1 MOUNT PLEASANT BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/01/010 B	42 FLORENCEVILLE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/17/001 B	2 MOUNT PLEASANT BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/01/016	BALLYNAFEIGH METHODIST CHURCH ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/17/001 C	3 MOUNT PLEASANT BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/01/019 C	551 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/17/001 D	4 MOUNT PLEASANT BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/01/009 B	16 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/019 F	557 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/009 F	24 SUNNYSIDE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/004	GATE LODGE GOOD SHEPHERD CONVENT ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1

HB26/01/005 A	14 ROSETTA PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/17/001 E	5 MOUNT PLEASANT BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/01/001	ST. JOHN'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/01/002 A	583 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/002 B	585 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/002 C	587 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/01/002 D	589 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/01/060	Rosetta Primary School 21-23 Knockbreda Road Belfast BT6 0JA	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/01/062 A	GOOD SHEPHERD CONVENT COMPLEX ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/01/062 B	CHAPEL GOOD SHEPHERD CONVENT COMPLEX ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/02/001	Cooke Centenary Presbyterian Church Ormeau Road Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/02/003	2 St. Judes Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT7 2GZ	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/02/004	ST. JUDE'S PARISH HALL RAVENHILL ROAD BELFAST **see general comments**	FALSE		B1
HB26/02/005	St. Judes Parish Church Ormeau Road Belfast ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B
HB26/02/005 A	St. Judes Church of Ireland 340 Ormeau Road Belfast County Antrim BT7 2GE	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/02/005 B	St. Judes Parish Church of Ireland Hall 340 Ravenhill Road Belfast County Antrim BT7 2GE	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/02/007	53 Park Road BELFAST County Antrim BT7 2FX	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/02/009	King's Bridge Stranmillis/Annadale Embankment Belfast	TRUE	A	
Not_Listed				
HB26/09/004	5 Inverary Drive, Belfast BT4 1RB **See General Comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/09/006	12 Station Road, Belfast BT4 1RE **See General Comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/09/007	Sydenham Primary School Strandburn Street Belfast Co Down BT4 1LX	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/09/008	4 Station Road Belfast Sydenham BT4 1RE	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/10/001 A	21 BLOOMFIELD ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/10/001 B	23 BLOOMFIELD ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/10/001 C	25 BLOOMFIELD ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/10/001 D	27 BLOOMFIELD ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/10/001 E	29 BLOOMFIELD ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/10/001 F	31 BLOOMFIELD ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/10/002	364-374 Beersbridge Road Belfast ***see general comments****	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/10/002 A	364 Beersbridge Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT5 5DZ	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/10/002 B	366 Beersbridge Road Belfast County Antrim BT5 5DZ	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/10/002 C	368 Beersbridge Road Belfast County Antrim BT5 5DZ	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/10/002 D	370 Beersbridge Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT5 5DZ	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/10/002 E	372 Beersbridge Road Belfast County Antrim BT5 5DZ	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/10/002 F	374 Beersbridge Road Belfast County Antrim BT5 5DZ	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/10/003	St Donard's Church of Ireland Church Bloomfield Road Belfast BT5 5DU	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/10/005	Con O'Neill Bridge Abetta Parade Beersbridge Road Belfast	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/10/006	Owen O'Cork Mill 288 Beersbridge Road Belfast Co Down BT5	TRUE	B2	B2

	5DX			
HB26/10/009	427 Beersbridge Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT5 5DU	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/17/034 B	GATE LODGE TO RIDDEL HALL STRANMILLIS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/17/037	BELVEDERE 229 STRANMILLIS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/001 L	26 RATHGAR ST. OFF LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/11/001	9A Ascot Gardens Belfast Co. Antrim BT5 6LX	TRUE	B+	B2
HB26/11/012	70 North Road Cyprus Avenue Belfast Co. Antrim BT5 5NJ	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/12/001 A	45 OLD HOLYWOOD ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/12/001 B	47 OLD HOLYWOOD ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/12/001 C	49 OLD HOLYWOOD ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/12/001 D	51 OLD HOLYWOOD ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/12/001 E	GATE LODGE OLD HOLYWOOD ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/12/002	LISMACHAN HOUSE 378 BELMONT ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/12/002 B	Gate Lodge to Lismachan House 376 Belmont Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT4 2NF	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/12/003	Lismachan House - Gate Lodge Belmont Rd Belfast **See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/12/004	GLENMACHAN HOUSE OLD HOLYWOOD ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/12/005	Glenmachan Tower House Nursing Home (Former Glenmachan Tower Hotel) Glenmachan Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT4 2NN	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/12/006	Moyrath 270 Belmont Road Belfast County Antrim BT4 2AW	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/12/014	GATE LODGE GARRANARD 64 CIRCULAR ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/001 R	38 RATHGAR ST. OFF LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/002	THE KING'S HALL BALMORAL BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/003	9 ADELAIDE PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/12/017	St Marks Church Holywood Road, Dundela Belfast County Antrim BT4 2DR	TRUE	A	A
HB26/12/025	ULSTER VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL Craigavon SOMME Hospital CIRCULAR ROAD STRANDTOWN BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/12/025 C	Gate Lodge Craigavon House 121 Circular Rd Strandtown Belfast Co. Antrim BT37 0RE	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/12/026	Moat House Old Holywood Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT4 2HL	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/12/027	Belmont Presbyterian Church 92 Sydenham Avenue Belfast ***see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B
HB26/12/027 A	Belmont Presbyterian Church 92 Sydenham Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT4 2DT	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/12/027 B	Hall to Belmont Presbyterian Church 92 Sydenham Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT4 2DT	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/12/027 C	Gate Lodge Belmont Presbyterian Church 92 Sydenham Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT4 2DT	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/12/028	Gate Lodge Belmont Presbyterian Church Sydenham Avenue County Antrim BT4 2DT ** See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/12/029	GATE LODGE CRAIGAVON HOSPITAL CIRCULAR ROAD STRANDTOWN BELFAST **See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B
HB26/12/037	HEYN MEMORIAL HALL 215 HOLYWOOD ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/12/051	Little Lea 76 Circular Road Belfast BT4 2GD	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/12/052	Red Hall 109 Circular Road Belfast BT4 2GD	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/12/054 A	Parklands Holywood Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT4 2PS	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/12/054 B	Parklands Holywood Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT4 2PS	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/12/054 C	Parklands Holywood Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT4 2PS	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed

HB26/12/057	Hampton House 8 Glenmachan Park Belfast Co. Antrim BT4 2PJ	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/13/001	ORMISTON HAWTHORNDEN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/13/001 B	East gate lodge at Ormiston House 48 Hawthornden Road Belfast Co Down	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/13/001 C	263 Belmont Road (Former north gate lodge Ormiston) Belfast County Antrim BT4 2AJ	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/13/001 D	Stable block (Ormiston Mews) Ormiston House 50 Hawthornden Road Belfast Co Down BT4 2GH	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/13/002	GATE SCREEN CABINHILL SCHOOL BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/13/003	GATE LODGE, CAMPBELL COLLEGE BELMONT ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/13/004	CAMPBELL COLLEGE BELMONT ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/13/005	Knock Presbyterian Church Knock Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT5 6JH	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/27/015 C	3 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/015 D	4 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/015 E	5 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/015 F	6 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/13/006 A	Cabin Hill Preparatory School Upper Newtownards Road Belfast Co Down BT4 3HS	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/13/008	Knock Methodist Church Knock Road Belfast County Antrim BT5 6LA	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/13/010	33 Massey Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT4 2JT	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/13/011	263 Belmont Road (Former north gate lodge Ormiston) Belfast County Antrim BT4 2AJ ** see general comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/13/012	Netherleigh House Massey Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT4 2JP	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/13/013	PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS STORMONT ESTATE UPPER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/13/014	STORMONT CASTLE STORMONT ESTATE UPPER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/13/015	CONSERVATORY STORMONT CASTLE STORMONT ESTATE UPPER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/13/016	Stables Annex Stormont Castle Stormont Estate Upper Newtownards Road Belfast County Antrim BT4 3XX	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/13/017	Stormont House Stormont Estate Upper Newtownards Road Belfast County Antrim BT4 3XX	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/13/018	Viscount Craigavon's Tomb Parliament House Stormont Estate Upper Newtownards Road Belfast County Antrim BT4 3XX	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/13/019	Lord Carson Memorial Statue Stormont Estate Upper Newtownards Road Belfast County Antrim BT4 3XX	TRUE	A	B
HB26/13/020	Gate Lodge, Gates and Screens Stormont Estate Upper Newtownards Road Belfast County Antrim BT4 3XX	TRUE	A	B+
HB26/27/015 K	11 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/015 L	12 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/13/021	Gate Lodge Stormont Estate Massey Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT4 3XX	TRUE	A	B+
HB26/13/022	Parliamentary boundary post Beside side entrance to Campbell College Belmont Road Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/13/023	Parliamentary boundary post Beside 12 Massey Avenue Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/13/029		FALSE		
HB26/13/030	East gate lodge at Ormiston House 48 Hawthornden Road ** See General Comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/13/031	St. Molua's Church of Ireland Church 645 Upper Newtownards Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT4 3LR	TRUE	B+	B+
HB26/13/032	Stormont Presbyterian Church, 618 Upper Newtownards Road Belfast BT4 3HH	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/13/044	'Rosebank' 100 King's Road Belfast County Down BT5 7BW	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/13/048	20 Knockdene Park 'Astolat' Belfast Co. Antrim BT5 7AB	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/13/051	Conservatory Cottages Stormont Estate Upper Newtownards	TRUE	B+	Not_Listed

	Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT4 3XX			
HB26/13/053	63 King's Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT5 7BT	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/14/001	Belmont Tower (Old Belmont Primary School) 82 Belmont Church Road Belfast County Antrim BT4 3FG	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/27/015 R	18 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/015 S	19 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/015 T	20 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/14/002 A	82 Sandown Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT5 6GU	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/14/002 B	9 Sandown Park Belfast Co. Antrim BT5 6GU	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/14/004	84C Sandown Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT5 6GU	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/14/005	82 North Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT5 5NL	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/14/009	86 Sandown Road Belfast BT5 6GY	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/14/010	White Lodge, 31 Eastleigh Drive, Belfast BT4 3DX	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/14/012	Strandtown Primary School North Road Sydenham Belfast County Antrim BT4 3DJ **See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B+
HB26/14/012 A	Strandtown Primary School North Road Sydenham Belfast County Antrim BT4 3DJ	TRUE	B+	B+
HB26/14/012 B	Pavilion, gates and railings Strandtown Primary School North Road Sydenham Belfast County Antrim BT4 3DJ	TRUE	B1	B+
HB26/14/017	Kirkpatrick Memorial Presbyterian Church Upper Newtownards Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT4 3JF	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/15/001	STONE PILLAR MUSGRAVE PARK STOCKMAN'S LANE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/15/002	Faith House 25 Orpen Park Finaghy Belfast County Antrim BT10 0BN	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/15/003	Colinmore Hunterhouse College Upper Lisburn Road Finaghy Belfast County Antrim BT10 0LE **See general comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/15/003 A	Colinmore Hunterhouse College Upper Lisburn Road Finaghy Belfast County Antrim BT10 0LE	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/15/003 B	Gate Lodge & Gatescreen at Hunterhouse College Upper Lisburn Road Finaghy Belfast County Antrim BT10 0LE	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/15/004	Gate Lodge & Gatescreen at Hunterhouse College Upper Lisburn Road Finaghy Belfast County Antrim BT10 0LE **See general comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B
HB26/15/005	Rathmore Grammar School Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary Kingsway Belfast BT10 0LF	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/15/008	St Polycarps Church Of Ireland Church Upper Lisburn Road Belfast County Antrim BT10 0BB	TRUE	B1	B+
HB26/15/009	Finaghy Presbyterian Church Upper Lisburn Road Belfast County Antrim BT10 0LL	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/15/011	MUSGRAVE PARK HOSPITAL STOCKMANS LANE BELFAST	FALSE		Not_Listed
HB26/15/020	Parliamentary boundary post Opposite Park Royal Lisburn Road Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/15/021	Parliamentary boundary post In front of Park Royal Lisburn Road Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/15/022	Parliamentary boundary post Musgrave Park Stockman's Lane Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/16/001 A	MALONE HOUSE BARNETT'S PARK BELFAST 9	FALSE		B1
HB26/16/001 B	GATE LODGE OF MALONE HOUSE 300D MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/27/015AA	27 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/015BB	28 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/16/001 C	Barnett's Stableyard NW of Malone House Upper Malone Road Belfast	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/16/003	HUNTLEY DUNMURRAY LANE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/16/005 A	WILMONT LADY DIXON PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/16/005 B	GATE LODGE OF WILMONT LADY DIXON PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B1

HB26/16/006	LOCK-KEEPER'S HOUSE DRUMBEG 249 UPPER MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/16/007	WILMONT COTTAGE 97-101 DUNMURRY LANE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/16/008	OAKHILL LOWER DUNMURRAY LANE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/16/009	Victorian Gardeners Cottage MALONE GOLF CLUB 240 UPPER MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/16/010	GATE LODGE AT LONGHURST 160 UPPER MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/16/011	The Weir 276 MALONE ROAD, BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/16/012	DRUM BRIDGE AND CANAL BRIDGE UPPER MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1/IA
HB26/16/014 A	TUDOR HILL, 250 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/16/014 B	GATE LODGE 252 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/17/001 F	6 MOUNT PLEASANT BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/17/001 G	7 MOUNT PLEASANT BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/17/001 H	8 MOUNT PLEASANT BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/17/001 I	9 MOUNT PLEASANT BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/17/002	DANESFORT 120 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/17/003	STRANMILLIS HOUSE STRANMILLIS COLLEGE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/17/004 A	6 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/17/004 B	8 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/17/009	92 Malone Road Belfast Co Antrim BT9 5HP	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/17/010	94 Malone Road Belfast Co Antrim BT9 5HP	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/17/011	96 Malone Road ('Montpellier') Belfast Co Antrim BT9 5HP	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/17/012	100 Malone Road ('Montpellier') Belfast Co Antrim BT9 5HP	TRUE	B1	B2
HB26/17/014	FISHERWICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/17/015	GATE PIERS LENNOXVALE BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/17/016	EDGEHILL METHODIST COLLEGE 9 LENNOXVALE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/17/017	VICE-CHANCELLOR'S LODGE 16 LENNOXVALE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/17/018	26 Sans Souci Park Belfast Co. Antrim BT9 8BZ	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/17/021	120A MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/17/022	GATE LODGE 122 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/17/024	1 BLADON PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/17/026	7 BLADON DRIVE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/17/027 A	1 DERAMORE DRIVE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/17/027 B	3 DERAMORE DRIVE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/17/029	19 DERAMORE PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/17/032	5 DERAMORE PARK SOUTH BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/17/033	152 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/17/041	98 Malone Road ('The Nook') Belfast Co Antrim BT9 5HP	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/17/049	MAIN BUILDING STRANMILLIS COLLEGE STRANMILLIS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		A
HB26/17/050 A	FRONT GATE LODGE AT STRANMILLIS COLLEGE STRANMILLIS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/17/050 B	GATEWAY, AT STRANMILLIS COLLEGE STRANMILLIS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1

HB26/17/051	BACK GATE LODGE AT STRANMILLIS COLLEGE STRANMILLIS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/17/052	HENRY GARRETT BUILDING STRANMILLIS COLLEGE STRANMILLIS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/17/053	ST.BARTHOLOMEW'S C OF I CHURCH 183 STRANMILLIS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/17/059	1 Lennoxvale Malone Road Belfast Co Antrim BT9 5BY **See general comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/17/066	110 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/17/067	50 STRANMILLIS EMBANKMENT BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/17/068	1 BROOMHILL PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/17/081	Jennymount 150 Malone Road Belfast Co Antrim BT9 5LJ	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/17/082	1 Lennoxvale Malone Road Belfast Co Antrim BT9 5BY	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/18/001 A	4 RATHGAR ST OFF LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/001 B	6 RATHGAR ST. OFF LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/001 C	8 RATHGAR ST. OFF LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/001 D	10 RATHGAR ST. OFF LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/001 E	12 RATHGAR ST. OFF LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/001 F	14 RATHGAR ST. OFF LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/008	350 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST (also known as Gate Lodge to Drumglass Park)	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/013	105 OSBORNE PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/18/014 A	101 OSBORNE PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/014 B	103 OSBORNE PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/015	ST.JOHN'S CHURCH (COFI) MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/18/017	46 MYRTLEFIELD PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/18/018	48 MYRTLEFIELD PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/019	58 MALONE PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/18/020	1A MALONE PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/18/022	17 MALONE PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/18/023	19 MALONE PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/18/025	53 MALONE PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/026	VOYSEY HOUSE (AKA DALLAS) 149 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/027	ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH OF IRELAND CHURCH 507 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/18/044	6 OSBORNE GARDENS, BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/060	MALONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/18/061	MC CRACKEN MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/18/062	85 BALMORAL AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/063	89 BALMORAL AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/064	THE SEAVER HALL AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH OF IRELAND MALONE ROAD/OSBORNE PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/023 E	16 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/19/001	St John the Baptist Church Stewartstown Road Belfast Co.Antrim BT11 9JP	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/19/002	TRENCH HOUSE ST.MARY'S TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE STEWARTSTOWN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/20/004 A	St Josephs Church Hannahstown 23 Hannahstown Hill, Belfast	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed

	BT17 OLT			
HB26/20/007	COTTAGES GLEN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		Not_Listed
HB26/20/008	HILLHEAD COTTAGES SHAWS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		Not_Listed
HB26/21/001	St Theresa's Roman Catholic Church Glen Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT11 8BL	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/22/002 A	Milltown Cemetery 546 Falls Road Belfast, BT12 6EQ	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/22/002 B	Clark Canavan Cross Milltown Cemetery 546 Falls Road Belfast BT12 6EQ	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/22/002 C	Bowen Vault Milltown Cemetery 546 Falls Road Belfast BT12 6EQ	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/22/003	St Matthias' RC Church Glen Road Belfast Co Antrim	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/22/006	Parliamentary boundary post In front of 89 Glen Road Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/23/001 A	Cooke Memorial Balmoral Cemetery Stockman's Lane Belfast BT9 7JA	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/27/038	56-58 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/039 A	1 RUGBY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/039 B	3 RUGBY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/039 C	5 RUGBY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/23/001 B	FERGUSON MEMORIAL BALMORAL CEMETERY STOCKMAN'S LANE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/23/001 C	McKee Memorial Balmoral Cemetery Stockman's Lane Belfast BT9 7JA	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/23/002	St Simon's Church of Ireland Donegall Road Belfast County Antrim BT12	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/23/004	Factory 3-19 Rydalmer Street Belfast Co Antrim BT12 6GF	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/24/001	Dominican Convent Falls Road, Belfast ** See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B+
HB26/24/001 A	Dominican Convent 135-137 Falls Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT12 6AD	TRUE	B1	B+
HB26/24/001 B	Dominican Convent Chapel Falls Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT12 6AD	TRUE	B1	B+
HB26/24/001 C	St Dominic's Grammar School for Girls 135-137 Falls Rd Belfast Co. Antrim BT12 6AE	TRUE	B2	B+
HB26/24/002	College and Chapel, St Mary's University College, 191 Falls Rd, Belfast BT12 6FE **See General Comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/24/003	OUR LADY'S CONVENT BEECHMOUNT FALLS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/24/008	The Rock Public House 491 Falls Road/ 2 - 4 Rockmore Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT12 6DE	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/25/001 A	Belfast City Cemetery Falls Road Belfast County Antrim BT12 6DE	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/25/001 B	Superintendent's House Belfast City Cemetery Falls Road Belfast County Antrim BT12 6DE	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/25/001 C	Fountains Belfast City Cemetery Falls Road Belfast County Antrim BT12 6DE	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/25/001 D	Vaults Belfast City Cemetery Falls Road Belfast County Antrim BT12 6DE	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/25/001 E	Herdman Memorial Belfast City Cemetery Falls Road Belfast County Antrim BT12 6DE	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/25/001 F	Inglis Memorial Belfast City Cemetery Falls Road Belfast County Antrim BT12 6DE	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/25/001 G	PIRRIE MEMORIAL BELFAST CEMETERY FALLS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/25/001 H	Carson Memorial Belfast City Cemetery Falls Road Belfast County Antrim BT12 6DE	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/25/001 I	Phillips Memorial Belfast City Cemetery Falls Road Belfast County Antrim BT12 6DE	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/25/001 J	Fennell-Stelfox Memorial Belfast City Cemetery Falls Road Belfast County Antrim BT12 6DE	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/25/001 K	LYNN MEMORIAL BELFAST CEMETERY FALLS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/002	Geology Building QUEENS UNIVERSITY BELFAST	FALSE		B

HB26/27/003	THE PALM HOUSE BOTANIC GARDENS STRANMILLIS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		A
HB26/27/044 C	51 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/047	44 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/048 A	46 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/048 B	48 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/004	ASSEMBLY'S COLLEGE (THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH) BOTANIC AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		A
HB26/27/005	MAIN FRONT BLOCK Lanyon Building, Great Hall, Physics Department, Lanyon building tower, QUEENS UNIVERSITY UNIVERSITY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		A
HB26/27/005ZA	MAIN FRONT BLOCK Lanyon Building, Great Hall, Physics Department, Lanyon building tower, QUEENS UNIVERSITY UNIVERSITY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		A
HB26/27/006	38-40 UNIVERSITY ROAD AND 1 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/007 A	121A ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/007 B	123 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/007 C	125 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/007 D	127 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/007 E	129 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/007 F	131 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/007 G	133 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/007 H	135 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/008	2-4 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/27/009	Crescent Church 6 University Road Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NH	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/27/010 A	1 Lower Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NR	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/27/010 B	2 Lower Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NR	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/28/018 B	12 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/018 C	13 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/018 D	14 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/010 C	3 Lower Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NR	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/27/010 D	4 Lower Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NR	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/27/010 E	5-6 Lower Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NR	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/27/010 F	6 Lower Crescent Belfast ** See General Comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/27/010 G	7 Lower Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NR	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/27/010 H	8 Lower Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NR	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/27/010 I	9 Lower Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NR	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/27/010 J	10 Lower Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NR	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/27/010 K	11 Lower Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NR	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/27/010 L	12 Lower Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NR	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/27/011	War Memorial Queen's University University Road Belfast	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/012	KELVIN MONUMENT BOTANIC GARDENS PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/27/013	GATE HOUSE FRIAR'S BUSH GRAVEYARD STRANMILLIS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/014	FRIAR'S BUSH GRAVEYARD STRANMILLIS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1

HB26/27/015 A	1 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/016	Crescent Arts Centre 2 University Road Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NH	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/27/019 A	42 UNIVERSITY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/019 B	44 UNIVERSITY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/019 C	46 UNIVERSITY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/019 D	48 UNIVERSITY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/020 A	1 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/020 B	3 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/021 A	3 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/021 B	5 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/021 C	7 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/021 D	9 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/021 E	11 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/021 F	13 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/021 G	15 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/021 H	17 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/021 I	19 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/022	6 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/023 A	8 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/023 B	10 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/023 C	12 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/025	26-50 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/026	1 UPPER CRESCENT & 28 UNIVERSITY ROAD, BELFAST	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/27/027 A	4 UPPER CRESCENT BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/027 B	5 UPPER CRESCENT BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/027 C	6 UPPER CRESCENT BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/028 A	7 Upper Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NT	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/27/028 B	8 Upper Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NT	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/27/028 C	9 Upper Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NT	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/27/028 D	10 Upper Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NT	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/27/028 E	11 Upper Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NT	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/27/028 F	12 Upper Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NT	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/27/028 G	13 Upper Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NT	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/27/028 H	14 Upper Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NT	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/27/028 I	15 Upper Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NT	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/27/028 J	16 Upper Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NT	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/27/029	14 Lower Crescent and 2-5 Crescent Gardens Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NS	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/27/030	'The Regency Hotel and Metro Brasserie' 13 Lower Crescent Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NR	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/27/032 A	2 COLLEGE GREEN BELFAST	FALSE		B2

HB26/27/032 B	4 COLLEGE GREEN BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/032 C	6 COLLEGE GREEN BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/032 D	8 COLLEGE GREEN BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/032 E	10 COLLEGE GREEN BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/032 F	12 COLLEGE GREEN BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/032 G	14 COLLEGE GREEN BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/032 H	18 COLLEGE GREEN BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/032 I	20 COLLEGE GREEN BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/032 J	22 COLLEGE GREEN BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/032 K	24 COLLEGE GREEN BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/032 L	26 COLLEGE GREEN BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/028	3-5 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/029 A	1 WELLESLEY AVENUE BELFAST BT9 6DG	FALSE		B
HB26/27/033	GATE LODGE BOTANIC GARDENS PARK COLLEGE PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/034	EMPIRE BAR 42 BOTANIC AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/035	MOUNT CHARLES GATES UNIVERSITY ROAD BELFAST BT7	FALSE		B
HB26/27/036 A	19 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/036 B	21 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/036 C	23 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/036 D	25 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/036 E	27 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/036 F	29 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/036 G	31 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/036 H	33 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/036 I	35 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/036 J	37 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/036 K	39 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/036 L	41 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/036 M	43 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/036 N	45 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/036 O	47 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/036 P	49 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/036 Q	51 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/036 R	53 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/048 E	54 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/048 F	56 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/048 G	58 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/049 A	60 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/049 B	62 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2

HB26/27/049 C	64 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/049 D	66 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/049 E	68 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/049 F	70 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/049 G	72 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/049 H	74 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/050	FITZROY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/27/052 A	94 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/052 B	96 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/053 A	1 EBLANA ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/053 B	3 EBLANA ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/053 C	5 EBLANA ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/053 D	7 EBLANA ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/053 E	9 EBLANA ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/053 F	11 EBLANA ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/053 G	13 EBLANA ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/053 I	17 EBLANA ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/053 J	19 EBLANA ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/053 K	21 EBLANA ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/053 L	23 EBLANA ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/058	CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH 2-4 UNIVERSITY AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/27/059	QUEENS UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST DEPT. OF MUSIC BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/060	QUEENS UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST SOUTH WING EXTENSION BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/27/066 A	60 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/066 B	62 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/066 C	64 RUGBY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/067	WHITLA HALL QUEENS UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST University Road BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/27/067ZA	WHITLA HALL QUEENS UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST University Road BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/27/073	BOTANIC PRIMARY SCHOOL AGINCOURT AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/074	JAFFE MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN BOTANIC GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/075	ULSTER MUSEUM STRANMILLIS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/080	College Green House College Green Belfast BT7 1LN	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/27/081	Shop ('Nova Tiles') 167 University Street Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1HR	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/28/030 D	83 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST (AKA WILMOT TERRACE)	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/082	Garage / Shop ('Europcar') 159-161 University Street Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1HR	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/27/083	Tropical Ravine Botanic Gardens Belfast	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/27/084	Hatfield House Bar 130 Ormeau Road Belfast County Antrim BT7 2EB	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/28/002	ELMWOOD HALL, ELMWOOD AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		A
HB26/28/003	129-131 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B

HB26/28/004	MORAVIAN CHURCH UNIVERSITY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/005 A	7 UNIVERSITY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/005 B	9 UNIVERSITY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/005 C	11 UNIVERSITY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/006	METHODIST CHURCH (DECONSECRATED) UNIVERSITY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/007 A	33 UNIVERSITY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/28/007 B	35 UNIVERSITY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/28/007 C	37 UNIVERSITY ROAD BELFAST BT7 1ND	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/007 D	2 CLAREMONT ST. BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/28/008 A	43 UNIVERSITY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/008 B	45 UNIVERSITY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/008 C	47 UNIVERSITY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/041	138 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/042 A	68 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/009 A	53 University Road Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NF	TRUE	Record Only	B
HB26/28/009 B	55 University Road Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NF	TRUE	Record Only	B
HB26/28/009 C	57 University Road Belfast Co Antrim BT7	TRUE	Record Only	B
HB26/28/009 D	59 University Road Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NF	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/28/010 A	61 University Road Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NF	TRUE	Record Only	B
HB26/28/010 B	63 University Road Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NF	TRUE	Record Only	B
HB26/28/010 C	65 University Road Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NF	TRUE	Record Only	B
HB26/28/011 A	67 University Road Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NF	TRUE	Record Only	B
HB26/28/011 B	69 UNIVERSITY ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/011 C	1 FITZWILLIAM ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/012 A	71 University Road (Fitzwilliam Place) Belfast Co. Antrim BT7 1NF	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/28/012 B	73 University Road (Fitzwilliam Place) Belfast Co. Antrim BT7 1NF	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/28/049 C	20 ELMWOOD AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/050	22 ELMWOOD AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/012 C	75 University Road (Fitzwilliam Place) Belfast Co. Antrim BT7 1NF	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/28/013 A	53 CAMDEN ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/013 B	55 CAMDEN ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/013 C	57 CAMDEN ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/013 D	59 CAMDEN ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/014 A	2 Fitzwilliam Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT9 6AW	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/28/014 B	4 Fitzwilliam Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT9 6AW	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/28/014 C	6 Fitzwilliam Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT9 6AW	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/28/014 D	8 Fitzwilliam Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT9 6AW	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/28/015 A	5 FITZWILLIAM ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/015 B	7 FITZWILLIAM ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1

HB26/28/015 C	9 FITZWILLIAM ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/015 D	11 FITZWILLIAM ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/016	Elmwood 7 University Terrace off University Road Belfast BT7 1NP	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/28/017 A	7 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/017 B	8 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/019 B	16 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/019 C	17 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/019 D	18 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/020 A	19 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/020 B	20 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/020 C	21 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/020 D	22 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/021 A	23 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/021 B	24 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/021 C	25 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/021 D	26 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/022 A	27 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/022 B	28 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/022 C	29 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/022 D	30 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST BT9 6BT	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/022 E	31 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST BT9 6BT	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/022 F	32 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/023	33 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/024	34 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/025	COLLEGE GARDENS GATE PIERS BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/026	MC ARTHUR HALL COLLEGE GARDENS 1 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/030 E	85 LISBURN ROAD (WILMOT TERRACE) BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/030 F	87 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST (AKA WILMOT TERRACE)	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/030 G	89 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST (AKA WILMOT TERRACE)	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/030 H	91 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST (AKA WILMOT TERRACE)	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/030 I	93 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST (AKA WILMOT TERRACE)	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/030 J	95 LISBURN ROAD, (WILMOT TERRACE) BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/031 A	6 WELLINGTON PARK BELFAST CO. ANTRIM	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/031 B	8 WELLINGTON PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/031 C	10 WELLINGTON PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/031 D	12 WELLINGTON PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/032	20 DERRYVOLGIE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/033 A	41 ASHLEY AVENUE BELFAST CO. ANTRIM	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/033 B	43 ASHLEY AVENUE ALEXANDRA TERRACE BELFAST	FALSE		B1

HB26/28/033 C	45 ASHLEY AVENUE ALEXANDRA TERRACE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/033 D	47 ASHLEY AVENUE ALEXANDRA TERRACE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/034	MacNEICE House aka Aquinas Hall 77 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/034 B	THE FORMER CHAPEL AT AQUINAS HALL 77 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/035 A	29 ULSTERVILLE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/035 B	31 ULSTERVILLE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/036 A	397 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/036 B	399 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/058 A	1 Wellington Park Terrace Belfast	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/28/058 B	3 Wellington Park Terrace Belfast	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/28/058 C	5 Wellington Park Terrace Belfast	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/28/058 D	7 Wellington Park Terrace Belfast	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/28/058 E	9 Wellington Park Terrace Belfast	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/28/058 F	11 Wellington Park Terrace Belfast	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/28/058 G	13 Wellington Park Terrace Belfast	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/28/058 H	15 Wellington Park Terrace Belfast	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/28/079 A	20 ADELAIDE PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/058 I	17 Wellington Park Terrace Belfast	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/28/058 J	19 Wellington Park Terrace Belfast	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/28/058 K	21 Wellington Park Terrace Belfast	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/28/059 A	37 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/059 B	39 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/059 C	41 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/103	FANE ST.PRIMARY SCHOOL FANE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/104	374-382 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/105	384-396 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/106 A	681 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/106 B	683 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/106 C	685 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/106 D	687 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/106 E	689 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/106 F	691 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/107	SMYTH HALLS LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/108	DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, Queens University ELMWOOD AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/109	FORMER MALONE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE 226 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/110	Majestic Buildings 208 Lisburn Road Belfast	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/28/111	GEOLOGY BUILDING Queens University ELMWOOD AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/112	Whitla Hall Methodist College 1 Malone Road Belfast **See general comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/28/123	Whitla Hall Methodist College 1 Malone Road Belfast BT9 6BY	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed

HB26/28/124	Windsor House Belfast City Hospital 51 Lisburn Road Belfast BT9 7AB	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/29/001	The Grand Opera House Great Victoria Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 7HR	TRUE	A	A
HB26/29/002	ARCHWAY ULSTER BREWERY SANDY ROW BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/29/003 A	1-5 Malone Place Belfast Co Antrim BT12 5FD	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/29/003 B	3 Malone Place Belfast ** See General Comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B2
HB26/29/003 C	5 Malone Place Belfast ** See General Comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B2
HB26/29/003 D	7 Malone Place Belfast Co Antrim BT12 5FD	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/29/003 E	9 Malone Place Belfast County Antrim BT12 5FD	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/29/003 F	11 Malone Place Belfast County Antrim BT12 5FD	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/29/003 G	13 Malone Place Belfast County Antrim BT12 5FD	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/29/003 H	15 Malone Place Belfast County Antrim BT12 5FD	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/29/003 I	17 Malone Place Belfast County Antrim BT12 5FD	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/29/003 J	19 Malone Place Belfast County Antrim BT12 5FD	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/29/003 K	21 Malone Place Belfast County Antrim BT12 5FD	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/29/003 L	23 Malone Place Belfast County Antrim BT12 5FD	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/29/003 M	25 Malone Place Belfast County Antrim BT12 5FD	TRUE	B1	B2
HB26/29/003 N	27 Malone Place Belfast County Antrim BT12 5FD	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/29/003 O	29 Malone Place Belfast County Antrim BT12 5FD	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/29/004	Carnegie Building 121 Donegall Road Belfast County Antrim BT12 5JL	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/29/005	APOSTOLIC CHURCH 113 GREAT VICTORIA ST. BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/29/007	PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH GT. VICTORIA ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/29/008	34 Donegall Road Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/29/009	29-51 Abingdon Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/29/010	151-169 Donegall Road Belfast County Antrim BT12 5NA **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/29/011	Colby Street and 150 Donegall Road BELFAST County Antrim BT12 5ND **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/29/012	Former Bellow Machine Company Weavers Court Business Park Linfield Road Belfast County Antrim BT12 5GH **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/29/013	St. Aidan's Church of Ireland Blythe Street Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/29/015	Lodge Weaver's Court Business Park Linfield Road Belfast County Antrim BT12 5GH	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/29/016	St Aidan's Church Hall Donegall Road Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/29/017	Whitehall Tobacco Works Linfield Road Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	B+	B+
HB26/29/025	199-205 Sandy Row Malone Lower BELFAST County Antrim BT12 5EZ **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/29/026	89-95 Great Victoria Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/29/027	115-127 Great Victoria Street BELFAST County Antrim BT2 7AH **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/29/028	4-6 Albion Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/29/029	30-34 Shaftsbury Square Belfast County Antrim BT2 7DB **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/29/030	14-15 Shaftsbury Square and 1-7 Donegall Road BELFAST County Antrim BT2 7DB **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/29/031	1 Bradbury Place Malone Lower BELFAST County Antrim BT7 1RQ **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed

HB26/29/032	33 Bradbury Place Belfast County Antrim BT7 1RQ **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/29/033	191-195 Sandy Row Belfast County Antrim BT12 5ET **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/29/034	Coolfin Street, Fortuna Street, Egeria Street, Daphne Street, Pandora Street, Euterpe Street, Thalia Street, Coolmore Street Belfast County Antrim BT12 5 **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/29/037	Blythefield Primary School Blythe Street Belfast County Antrim BT12 5HX	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/29/040	Former Bank 3-5 Bradbury Place Malone Lower Belfast County Antrim BT7 1RQ **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/29/042	Office / warehouse ('United Paper Merchants Ltd.') Unit 15 Linfield Industrial Estate Belfast Co Antrim BT12 5LA	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/003	Crown Bar Liquor Saloon 46 Great Victoria Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 7BA	TRUE	A	A
HB26/30/004	4 Donegall Square South BELFAST County Antrim BT1 5JA **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/005 A	ROBINSON'S BAR 38-40 GREAT VICTORIA ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/30/005 B	42-44 GREAT VICTORIA ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/30/006	Fish Market and Aberdeen Market 68-88 Oxford Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/007 A	4 JOY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/30/007 B	6 JOY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/30/007 C	10 JOY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/30/008	14 - 26 Joy Street & 39 - 41 Hamilton Street ***see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/30/008 A	14 Joy Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 8LE	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/30/008 B	16 Joy Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 8LE	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/30/008 C	18 Joy Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 8LE	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/30/008 D	20 Joy Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 8LE	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/30/008 E	22 Joy Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 8LE	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/30/008 F	24 Joy Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 8LE	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/30/008 G	26 Joy Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 8LE	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/30/008 H	41 Hamilton Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 8LP	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/30/008 I	39 Hamilton Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 8LP	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/30/009	36-46 Hamilton Street **See comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/30/009 A	36 Hamilton Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 8LP	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/30/009 B	38 Hamilton Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 8LP	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/30/009 C	40 Hamilton Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 8LP	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/30/009 D	42 Hamilton Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 8LP	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/30/009 E	44 Hamilton Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 8LP	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/30/009 F	46 Hamilton Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 8LP	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/30/010 A	Meter House The Gasworks Ormeau Road Belfast BT7 2JA	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/30/010 B	Klondyke Building Cromac Avenue Gasworks Building Park Lower Ormeau Road Belfast BT7 2JQ	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/30/010 C	The Gas Office 4-14 Cromac Quay Belfast BT7 2JD	TRUE	A	B1
HB26/30/011	4-6 Linenhall Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 8BB **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/012	The Water Margin Restaurant 159 - 161 Donegall Pass Belfast County Antrim BT7 1DT	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/30/013	Ten Square Hotel Yorkshire House 10 Donegall Square South Belfast Northern Ireland BT1 5JD	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/30/014	The Thompson Memorial Fountain Ormeau Avenue Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	B1	B1

HB26/30/015	21, 23 25 Bedford St Belfast ***see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/30/015 A	Morrison's Lounge Bar 21 Bedford Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 7EJ	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/30/015 B	23 Bedford Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 7EJ	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/30/015 C	Pizza Express 25 Bedford Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 7EJ	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/30/016	42-52 Joy Street Town Parks Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/017	54-88 Joy Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/018	57-117 Joy Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/019	45-55 Joy Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/020	20-30 Hamilton Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/021	2-16 Alfred Street Belfast Town Parks County Antrim BT2 8EN **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/022	St Malachy's Presbytery 24 Alfred Street ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/30/023	St Malachy's Church 24 Alfred Street ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	A
HB26/30/023 A	St Malachy's Church 24 Alfred Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT2 8EN	TRUE	A	A
HB26/30/023 B	St Malachy's Presbytery 24 Alfred Street Belfast BT2 8EN	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/30/024	THE CONVENT OF ST. MALACHY'S AND PRIMARY SCHOOL SUSSEX PLACE ***See General comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/30/024 A	St Malachy's Convent Sussex Place Belfast BT2 8LN	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/30/024 B	St Malachy's Primary School Sussex Place Belfast BT2 8LN	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/30/025	Alfred House 19-21 Alfred Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 8ED	TRUE	B+	B1/IA
HB26/30/026	Albert Bridge Albertbridge Road/East Bridge Street Belfast	TRUE	B+	B1/IA
HB26/30/028	St George's Market 12-20 East Bridge Street Belfast BT1 3NQ	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/30/029	Ucatt House 79-81 & 83 May Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 3JI	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/30/031 A	May Street Presbyterian Church May Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 4NU	TRUE	A	B+
HB26/30/031 B	Church Hall May Street Presbyterian Church May Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 4NU	TRUE	B1	B+
HB26/30/033	Mays Chambers 73 May Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 3JL	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/30/034	42-50 Howard Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 6PG **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/035	40-86 Howard Street South Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/036	Porter's Memorial School of Music Building Apsley Street Belfast **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/037	Havelock House 1 Havelock Street Ormeau Malone Lower BELFAST BT7 1EB **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/038	7-21 Ormeau Street Belfast County Antrim BT7 1EG **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/039	10-30 Ormeau Street Belfast County Antrim BT7 1EG **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/040	16 Ormeau Avenue Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/041	Ormeau Baths Gallery 18 Ormeau Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT2 8HS	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/30/042	2-10 Ormeau Avenue BELFAST County Antrim BT2 8HR **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/043	17 Ormeau Avenue BELFAST County Antrim BT2 8HD **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/045	19-37 Lindsay Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/046	27-37 Adelaide Street BELFAST County Antrim BT2 8FD **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/047	51-59 Adelaide Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 8FE	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed

HB26/30/048	83 Adelaide Street Town Parks Belfast County Antrim BT4 8FE **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/022 A	CRYMBLES MUSIC SHOP 58 WELLINGTON PLACE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/30/050	5-7 Franklin Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/052	6 Clarence Street 3-5 Linenhall Street 46-50 Bedford Street BELFAST County Down BT2 7FF **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/053	40 Linenhall Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 8BA	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/054	15-16 DONEGALL SQUARE SOUTH AND 2-12 BEDFORD ST. BELFAST (AKA SCOTTISH MUTUAL BUILDING)	FALSE		B1
HB26/30/055	17 Bedford Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 7EH	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/30/056	20-22 Howard Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 6PA **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/057	Ulster Hall 1-7 Bedford Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT2 7FF	TRUE	A	B1
HB26/30/058	Bryson House 28 Bedford Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 7FE	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/30/059	29-33 Bedford Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 7EJ **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/060	Wetherspoons The Bridge House 35-37 Bedford Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 7EJ	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/30/061	The Elbow Room Pub 3-5 Dublin Road Belfast County Antrim BT2 7HB **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/062	4-12 Dublin Road, 2 Marcus Ward Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/063	56-64 Dublin Road Belfast County Antrim BT2 7HP **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/064	73-85 Dublin Road Belfast County Antrim BT2 7HF **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/065	74-76 Dublin Road Belfast County Antrim BT2 7HP **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/067	Former Linen Factory (Somerset and Co) Somerset Studios Marcus Ward Street Belfast County Antrim BT7 1RP **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/068	2-64 Hardcastle Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/069	12-36 Ashborne Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/070	Andras House 60 Great Victoria Street Malone Lower BELFAST County Antrim BT2 7BB **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/072	Shaftsbury Square Hospital 116 Great Victoria Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 7BG	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/30/073	90-94 Great Victoria Street Malone Lower Belfast County Antrim BT2 7BE **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/074	Bradbury Buildings 48-58 Bradbury Place Belfast County Antrim BT7 1RU	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/30/075	2/6 Bradbury Place Shaftesbury Square Belfast County Antrim BT7 1RX	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/30/076	Kinghan Presbyterian Church for the Deaf 13 Botanic Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT7 1JG	TRUE	Record Only	B
HB26/30/077	Former Belfast Savings Bank 5-7 Botanic Avenue Malone Lower Belfast County Antrim BT7 1JG **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/078	1-3 Botanic Avenue Malone Lower BELFAST County Antrim BT7 1JG **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/079	24-34 Botanic Avenue BELFAST County Antrim BT7 1JQ **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/080	38-40 Botanic Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT7 1JQ **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/081	29 Henrietta Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/082	42-46 Donegall Pass BELFAST County Antrim BT7 1BS **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/083 A	56 Donegall Pass Belfast County Antrim BT7 1BU	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/30/083 B	58-60 Donegall Pass Belfast County Antrim BT7 1BU	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/30/083 C	62 Donegall Pass Belfast County Antrim BT7 1BU	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/30/083 D	64 Donegall Pass Belfast BT7 1BU	TRUE	B1	B1

HB26/30/083 E	66 Donegall Pass Belfast County Antrim BT7 1BU	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/30/083 F	68 Donegall Pass Belfast County Antrim BT7 1BU	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/30/083 G	70 Donegall Pass Belfast County Antrim BT7 1BU	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/30/084	St. Mary Magdalene Donegall Pass Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/30/085	80-96 Donegall Pass Belfast County Antrim BT7 1BX **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/087	77-89 Donegall Pass Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/088	91-97 Donegall Pass Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/089	Belfast School of Music 99 Donegall Pass Belfast County Antrim BT7 1DR	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/30/090	5-88 Maryville Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/092	19-37 Virginia Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/093	2-18 Chambers Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/094	7-21 Chambers Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/095	2-20 Ratcliffe Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/096	7-21 Ratcliffe Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/099	7 Walnut Court Belfast County Antrim BT7 1EP	TRUE	B+	B
HB26/30/100	Hall 13 Charlotte Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/101	38-42 Little May Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/103	3-23 Catherine Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/104	HATFIELD HOUSE BAR 130 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE	B1	B1
HB26/30/106	BBC Broadcasting House Ormeau Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT2 8HQ	TRUE	B1	B2
HB26/30/107	Demolished Bus Station Oxford Street Belfast County Antrim **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/108	52-58 Howard Street Town Parks Belfast County Antrim BT1 6PL	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/110	Telephone House 45-75 May Street BELFAST BT1 4SJ County Antrim	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/30/111	Arts Theatre 25-41 Botanic Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT7 1JG **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/112	Ulster Bank 140-142 Great Victoria Street Belfast County Antrim BT2 7BH **See General comments**	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/30/113	Toilet Entrances Shaftsbury Square Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/31/001 A	Clonard Church Clonard Street Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	A	B+
HB26/31/001 B	Clonard Monastery Clonard Street Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	B1	B+
HB26/31/001 C	Clonard Church - Gates screen Clonard Street Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	B1	B+
HB26/31/002	Clonard House 24 Clonard Gardens Belfast BT13 2RH	TRUE	B2	B+
HB26/31/004	Carnegie Library 49 Falls Road BT12 4PD Belfast Antrim	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/31/005 A	ST. PAUL'S RC PRESBYTERY, GATES AND RAILINGS 125 FALLS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/31/007	Fort Bar 25-27 Springfield Road Edenderry Belfast	TRUE	B1	
HB26/32/001 A	THE MAIN WARD BLOCK ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL GROSVENOR ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		Not_Listed
HB26/32/001 C	THE FORMER OUT-PATIENTS WING ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL GROSVENOR ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		Not_Listed
HB26/32/001 D	KING EDWARD VII BUILDINGS ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL GROSVENOR ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/32/001 F	The Perimeter Wall, Gates and Lodges (along Grosvenor Road) Royal Victoria Hospital 274 Grosvenor Road Belfast BT12 6BA	TRUE	B2	B1

HB26/32/001 G	Statue of Queen Victoria Royal Victoria Hospital 274 Grosvenor Road Belfast BT12 6BA	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/32/001 H	Front of Original Hospital Royal Victoria Hospital Grosvenor Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT12 6BA	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/32/001 J	Microbiology Building Grosvenor Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT12 6BA	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/32/001 K	Musgrave Wing, East and West Wings Royal Victoria Hospital, Grosvenor Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT12 6BA	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/32/002	Mulhouse Building Royal Victoria Hospital Grounds Grosvenor Road Belfast BT12 6DP	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/32/003	Fountain Dunville Park Falls Road Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/33/001	Former Presbyterian Church Albert Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT12 4HB ***See General Comments***	TRUE	D1 Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/33/002	CYMS St Peters Albert Street Belfast ** See general comments **	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/33/003	ST.PETER'S CATHEDRAL ST.PETER'S SQUARE NORTH BELFAST	FALSE		A
HB26/33/004	St Comgall's Primary School Divis Street Belfast Co Antrim BT12 4AQ	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/34/001	Nelson Memorial Presbyterian Church Annsboro Street Belfast County Antrim BT13 2PH	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/34/002	Carnegie Library 298-300 Shankill Road Belfast County Antrim BT13 2BN	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/34/003	Conway Mill 5-7 Conway Street Belfast BT13 2DE	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/34/004 A	West Belfast Orange Hall 342-344 Shankill Road Belfast County Antrim BT13 3AB	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/34/004 B	Caretaker's House West Belfast Orange Hall 7 Brookmount Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 1AP	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/35/001	CHURCH HALL PERCY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/35/002	METHODIST CHURCH, AGNES ST. BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/35/003	TUDOR LODGE NURSERY SCHOOL TUDOR PLACE CRUMLIN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/35/004	Albert Hall (aka Shankill Mission Hall) 110-120 Shankill Road Belfast Co Antrim BT13	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/35/005	St Luke's Church of Ireland Northumberland Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT13 2JF ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/35/006	The Court-House Crumlin Road Belfast BT14 6AL	TRUE	B+	B+
HB26/35/008	St Michael's Church of Ireland Craven Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 1JJ	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/35/009	Malvern Primary School Forster Street Belfast County Antrim BT13 1HW	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/35/010	117 Shankill Road Belfast Co Antrim BT13 1FD	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/36/001 A	276 Tennent Street Edenderry Gardens Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG	TRUE	Record Only	B2
HB26/36/001 B	278 Tennent Street Edenderry Gardens Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG	TRUE	Record Only	B2
HB26/36/001 C	280 Tennent Street Edenderry Gardens Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG	TRUE	Record Only	B2
HB26/36/001 D	282 Tennent Street Edenderry Gardens Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG	TRUE	Record Only	B2
HB26/36/001 E	284 Tennent Street Edenderry Gardens Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG	TRUE	Record Only	B2
HB26/36/001 F	286 Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG	TRUE	Record Only	B2
HB26/36/001 G	288 Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG	TRUE	Record Only	B2
HB26/36/001 H	290 Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG	TRUE	Record Only	B2
HB26/36/001 I	292 Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG	TRUE	Record Only	B2
HB26/36/001 J	294 Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG	TRUE	Record Only	B2
HB26/36/002	St Mary's Church of Ireland Crumlin Road County Antrim ** See general comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B
HB26/36/002 A	St Mary's Church of Ireland 236 Crumlin Road Belfast Co Antrim BT14 7GL	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/36/002 B	St Mary's Church of Ireland School 236-238 Crumlin Road Belfast Co Antrim BT14 7GL	TRUE	B2	B

HB26/36/003	North Belfast Working Men's Club 32 Danube Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 1RT	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/36/004	Crumlin Road Methodist Church Tennent Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/36/005	Shankill Baptist Church Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT14 7GL	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/36/006	Glenwood Primary School 4-22 Upper Riga Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GW	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/36/007	Edenbrooke Primary School 230 Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/36/008 A	John White Memorial Congregational Church Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GD	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/36/008 B	John White Memorial Congregational Church Hall Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GD	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/36/009 A	Crumlin Road Presbyterian Church 292 Crumlin Road Belfast Co Antrim BT13	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/36/009 B	Crumlin Road Presbyterian Church Mitchell Memorial Hall Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GD	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/36/010	Shankill Leisure Centre Belfast Co. Antrim BT13 2BD ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/36/011	'David Alexander Builders' Merchant' 136-210 Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/37/002	HOLY CROSS MONASTERY AND CHURCH CRUMLIN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/37/002 C	Holy Cross Boys School 432 Crumlin Road Crumlin Road Belfast BT13 3BX	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/37/003	Holy Cross Boys School Crumlin Road Belfast **See exterior description**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/37/005	Shankill Graveyard Gateway, Boundary Wall and Railings, Shankill Road, Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/50/039 D	15 ARTHUR'S SQUARE (MASONIC BUILDING) BELFAST CO.ANTRIM	FALSE		B1
HB26/37/006	St. Matthew's Church of Ireland Shankill Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT13 3LA	TRUE	A	A
HB26/37/007	35 Woodvale Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT13 3BN	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/38/002	Woodvale Park, Gate Piers, Gates and Railings, Woodvale Road, Belfast ** See general comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B
HB26/38/002 A	Woodvale Park, Gate Piers, Gates and Railings, Woodvale Road, Belfast	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/38/009	Parliamentary Boundary Post Glencairn Road Belfast Co. Antrim	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/39/001	Rhubarb Cottage 36 Ballysillan Road Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/39/003	Ligoniel Branch Library 53-55 Ligoniel Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT14 8BW	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/39/005	GLENSIDE LODGE 68 LIGONIEL ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/39/006	St Marks Church of Ireland Ligoniel Road Belfast ***see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B
HB26/39/006 A	St. Mark's Church of Ireland Ligoniel Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT14 8DN	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/39/016	Lime Kilns 1049 Crumlin Road Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/39/017	Parliamentary boundary post Ligoniel Road (opposite Wolfhill Road) Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/42/001	Belfast Royal Academy Cliftonville Road Belfast BT14 6JL	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/42/002	St James C of I Antrim Road Belfast ***SEE GENERAL COMMENTS***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B
HB26/42/002 A	St James C.o.I 202/206 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT36 7QX	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/42/002 B	St James C.O.I Hall 202/206 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT36 7QX	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/42/003	Antrim Road Baptist Church 246 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 2AR	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/42/004	Cliftonville Moravian Church 424 Oldpark Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT14 6QF	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/42/011	224 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 2AN	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/42/034	Cliftonville Primary School 93 Cliftonville Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT14 6JQ	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/43/002	26-30 Cliftonville Road Belfast Co Antrim BT14 6JY **See general comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B+

HB26/43/002 A	26-30 Cliftonville Road Belfast Co Antrim BT14 6JY	TRUE	B+	B+
HB26/43/002 B	34 Cliftonville Road Belfast Co Antrim BT14 6JY	TRUE	B2	B+
HB26/43/002 C	36 Cliftonville Road Belfast Co Antrim BT14 6JY	TRUE	B2	B+
HB26/43/003 A	34 Cliftonville Road Belfast County Antrim BT14 6JY **See general comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B+
HB26/43/003 B	36 CLIFTONVILLE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/43/004	Public Library 46 Old Park Road Belfast Co Antrim BT15 6FR	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/43/005	Mater Hospital Crumlin Road Belfast ***see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/43/005 A	Mater Hospital 45-51 Crumlin Road Belfast Co Antrim BT14 6AB	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/43/006	ST. PAUL'S CONVENT OF MERCY CRUMLIN ROAD BELFAST ***THIS BUILDING HAS BEEN DEMOLISHED***	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/43/007	St Malachy's College Antrim Road Belfast *** See general comments ***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B+
HB26/43/007 A	St Malachy's College Chapel Antrim Road Belfast *** See general comments ***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B+
HB26/43/008	DUNCAIRN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (DECONSECRATED) ANTRIM ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/43/009	Clifton Park Avenue Baptist Church Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/43/010	259 Crumlin Road Belfast Co Antrim BT14 7DY	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/43/011	Ewarts Mill Crumlin Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT14 ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/43/012	County Gaol Crumlin Road Belfast Co Antrim	TRUE	A	B1
HB26/43/013	104-116 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 2AH ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/43/015	Woodbine Cottage 132 Antrim Road Belfast Co Antrim BT15 2AH	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/43/019	1-15 Kinnaird Terrace Belfast Co. Antrim BT14 6BN ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/43/022	Telephone Exchange Cliftonpark Avenue Belfast Co. Antrim BT14 ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/43/024	Masonic Lodge 91 Crumlin Road Belfast BT14 6AD	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/43/025	Former synagogue [now Mater Hospital Physiotherapy Gym] 4 Annesley Street Belfast Co Antrim BT14 6AU	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/43/026 A	St Malachy's College 36 Antrim Road Belfast BT15 2AE	TRUE	B1	B+
HB26/43/026 B	Chapel St Malachy's College Antrim Road Belfast BT15 2AE	TRUE	B+	B+
HB26/43/027	Sacred Heart Parochial Hall Gracehill Court Belfast Co Antrim BT14	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/43/028	Hall SE of 34-36 Cliftonville Road Belfast Co Antrim BT14 6JN	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/43/029	16 Antrim Road Belfast Co Antrim BT15 2AA	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/43/030	1 Antrim Road Belfast County Antrim BT15 2BE	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/44/001	41 SUNNINGDALE PARK BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/44/003	Wave Trauma Centre Rathvarna House 5 Chichester Park South Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 5DW	TRUE	B1	B2
HB26/44/027	260 ANTRIM ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/44/027 B	Waterworks Park Antrim Road Belfast BT15 2AT	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/44/028	344-354 Antrim Road Belfast ***see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/44/028 A	344 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 5AE	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/44/028 B	346 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 5AE	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/44/028 C	348 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 5AE	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/44/028 D	350 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 5AE	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/44/028 E	352 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 5AE	TRUE	B1	B1

HB26/44/028 F	354 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 5AE	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/44/029	416-428 Antrim Road Belfast ***see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/44/029 A	416 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 5GA	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/44/029 B	418 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 5GA	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/44/029 C	420 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 5GA	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/44/029 D	Rosemount House 422 Antrim Road Belfast BT15 5GA	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/44/029 E	Rosemount House 424 Antrim Road Belfast BT15 5GA	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/44/029 F	Thompson House 426 Antrim Road Belfast BT15 5GA	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/44/029 G	Thompson House 428 Antrim Road Belfast BT15 5GA	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/44/066	Floral Hall Belfast Zoological Gardens Antrim Road Belfast ** See General Comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/45/001	MOUNT VERNON HOUSE (FORMERLY MOUNT VERNON SPECIAL SCHOOL) SHORE ROAD FORTWILLIAM BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/50/039 E	MASONIC HALL 13-14 ARTHUR SQUARE BELFAST CO.ANTRIM	FALSE		B1
HB26/45/003	Lynn Tara 713 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 4EJ	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/45/013	731 Antrim Road Belfast BT15 4EL	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/46/001 A	Gate Lodge 2 Fortwilliam Park Antrim Road Belfast Co.Antrim BT15 4AL	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/46/001 B	Fortwilliam Gateway Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/46/002	Fortwilliam Gateway Shore Road Belfast Co. Antrim	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/46/003	Dominican College 38 Fortwilliam Park Belfast ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/46/003 A	Walton House Dominican College 38 Fortwilliam Park Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 4AQ	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/46/004	42 FORTWILLIAM PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/46/005	40 Fortwilliam Park Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 4AP	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/46/006	Fortwilliam Fold 30 Fortwilliam Park Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 4AN	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/46/008	Lisbreen 73 Somerton Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 4DE	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/46/009 A	605 ANTRIM ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/46/009 B	607 ANTRIM ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/46/010	Tieve Tara 92 Somerton Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 4DE	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/46/012	517 - 533 Antrim Road Belfast ***see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/46/012 A	517 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 3BS	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/46/012 B	519 Antrim Road Belfast Co.Antrim BT15 3BS	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/46/012 C	521 Antrim Road Belfast Co.Antrim BT15 3BS	TRUE		B1
HB26/46/012 D	523 Antrim Road Belfast Co.Antrim BT15 3BS	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/46/012 E	525 Antrim Road Belfast Co.Antrim BT15 3BS	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/46/012 F	527 Antrim Road Belfast Co.Antrim BT15 3BS	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/46/012 G	529 Antrim Road Belfast Co.Antrim BT15 3BS	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/46/012 H	531 Antrim Road Belfast Co.Antrim BT15 3BS	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/46/012 I	533 Antrim Road Belfast Co.Antrim BT15 3BS	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/46/013	Somerton Private Nursing Home For the E M I 77 Somerton Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 4DE	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/46/014	Fortwilliam & Macrory Presbyterian Church 577 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 3LU	TRUE	B+	B

HB26/46/015	St Peter's Church of Ireland Antrim Road, Belfast Co.Antrim BT15 5GH	TRUE	B+	B+
HB26/46/016	St Therese of Lisieux Church Somerton Road Belfast ***see general comments*	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B
HB26/46/016 A	St. Therese of Lisieux Church Somerton Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 5GF	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/46/016 B	71 Somerton Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 4DE	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/46/025	SEAVIEW PRIMARY SCHOOL, SEAVIEW DRIVE BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/46/030	The Synagogue Somerton Road Belfast County Antrim	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/47/003	268 - 272 Antrim Road Belfast ***see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/47/003 A	268 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 5AA	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/47/003 B	270 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 5AA	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/47/003 C	272 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 5AA	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/47/004 A	Jennymount Mill Jennymount Industrial Estate North Derby Street Belfast	TRUE	B1	B2/IA
HB26/47/004 B	The Lanyon Building Jennymount Industrial Estate North Derby Street Belfast	TRUE	B1	B1/IA
HB26/47/005	ALEXANDRA PARK LODGE AND GATEWAY CASTLETON GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/48/002	St Pauls Church of Ireland York Street Belfast Co. Antrim	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/48/003	216 - 222 Limestone Road Belfast ***see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/48/003 A	216-220 Limestone Road Belfast Co.Antrim BT15 3AP	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/48/003 B	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/48/003 C	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/48/003 D	Holy Family Pastoral Centre 222 Limestone Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 3AP	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/48/005	Currie Primary School 111-113 Limestone Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 3AB	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/48/012	Macrory Prebyterian Church Duncairn Gardens Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 3LJ	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/49/001	Clifton House Clifton Street Belfast ** See general comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	A
HB26/49/001 A	Clifton House 2 North Queen Street Belfast BT15 1EQ	TRUE	A	A
HB26/49/001 B	Gate Lodge 2 Clifton House 2 North Queen Street Belfast County Antrim BT15 1EQ	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/49/003	85-91 ANTRIM ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/49/005	Walls at BURYING GROUND HENRY PLACE (OFF CLIFTON ST.) BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/49/006	St Enoch's Presbyterian Church, Carlisle Circus, Belfast	TRUE	Record Only	B
HB26/49/007	Gate Lodge Clifton Street Belfast ** See general comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/49/008	North Queen Street Community Centre 46 Victoria Parade Belfast Co Antrim BT15 2EN	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/49/009	Macrory Memorial Presbyterian Church Duncairn Gardens Belfast Co Antrim BT15 2GN	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/001	CITY HALL DONEGALL SQUARE BELFAST ***SEE GENERAL COMMENTS***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	A
HB26/50/001 A	Belfast City Hall Donegall Square Belfast County Antrim BT1 5GS	TRUE	A	A
HB26/50/001 B	First Marquis of Dufferin Memorial City Hall Donegall Square Belfast County Antrim BT1 5GS	TRUE	A	A
HB26/50/001 C	Boer War Monument City Hall Donegall Square Belfast County Antrim BT1 5GS	TRUE	B+	A
HB26/50/001 D	Cenotaph & Garden of Remembrance City Hall Donegall Square Belfast County Antrim BT1 5GS	TRUE	A	A
HB26/50/001 E	Titanic Memorial City Hall Donegall Square Belfast Co Antrim BT1 5GS	TRUE	B+	A
HB26/50/001 I	Victoria Monument City Hall Donegall Square Belfast County Antrim BT1 5GS	TRUE	A	A
HB26/50/002	First Marquis Dufferin Memorial Belfast City Hall County Antrim ** See general comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	A

HB26/50/003	Boer War Monument Belfast City Hall County Antrim ** See general comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	A
HB26/50/005	Cenotaph & Garden of Remembrance Belfast City Hall County Antrim ** See general comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	A
HB26/50/006	Titanic Monument Belfast City Hall County Antrim ** See general comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	A
HB26/50/007	SIR EDWARD HARLAND MEMORIAL CITY HALL GROUNDS BELFAST CO. ANTRIM	FALSE		A
HB26/50/008	SIR ROBERT MC MORDIE MEMORIAL CITY HALL GROUNDS BELFAST CO. ANTRIM	FALSE		A
HB26/50/009	SIR DANIEL DIXON MONUMENT CITY HALL GROUNDS BELFAST CO. ANTRIM	FALSE		A
HB26/50/010	Victoria Monument Belfast City Hall County Antrim ** See general comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	A
HB26/50/011	SIR JAMES HASLETT MEMORIAL CITY HALL GROUNDS BELFAST CO. ANTRIM	FALSE		A
HB26/50/012	Scottish Provident Building 7 Donegall Square West Belfast BT1 6JH	TRUE	A	B
HB26/50/013	Linen Hall Library 17 Donegall Square North Belfast County Antrim BT1 5GP	TRUE	B+	B
HB26/50/013 A	16 Donegall Square North Belfast	FALSE		B
HB26/50/013 B	LINEN HALL LIBRARY 17 DONEGALL SQUARE NORTH BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/013 C	18 Donegall Square North & 54 - 56 Fountain Street Belfast	FALSE		B
HB26/50/014	56-58 Donegall Place Donegall Square North Belfast County Antrim BT1 5BB	TRUE	B+	B+
HB26/50/015	Former Water Office 1 Donegall Square Belfast Co Antrim BT1 5AA	TRUE	B1	A
HB26/50/016	1-3 DONEGALL SQUARE EAST AND 1-5 CHICHESTER ST. BELFAST **Ocean House**	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/017	7 - 11 Chichester Street Belfast ***see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/017 A	7-9 Chichester Street Belfast County Antrim ** See general comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/017 B	11 CHICHESTER ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/018	Church House and Assembly Hall Fisherwick Place Belfast County Antrim BT1 6DW	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/50/019	Ulster Bank (Former Methodist Church) 11-16 Donegall Square East Belfast BT1 5UB County Antrim	TRUE	B2	B+
HB26/50/020	Clarence House 4-10 May Street Upper / Arthur Street Belfast BT1 4NJ	TRUE	B1	B+
HB26/50/021	VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL 12 MAY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/50/022	58 Wellington Place Belfast ***see general comments****	TRUE	Not_Allocated	DELISTED
HB26/50/022 B	60 Wellington Place Belfast County Antrim *** See general comments ***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B
HB26/50/022 C	62 Wellington Place Belfast County Antrim *** See general comments ***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B
HB26/50/022 D	64 Wellington Place Belfast County Antrim *** See general comments ***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B
HB26/50/022 E	12-13 College Square East Belfast County Antrim *** See general comments ***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B
HB26/50/022 G	14 College Square East Belfast County Antrim *** See general comments ***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B
HB26/50/022 H	15 College Square East Belfast County Antrim *** See general comments ***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B
HB26/50/022 I	16 College Square East Belfast County Antrim *** See general comments ***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B
HB26/50/023	Royal Belfast Academical Institution College Square East Belfast Co Antrim BT1 6DL	TRUE	B+	A
HB26/50/024	THE FORMER ST. MALACHY'S SCHOOL 21 OXFORD ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/50/025	Christchurch Centre of Excellence College Square North Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 6AS	TRUE	B1	B+
HB26/50/026	5 DONEGALL QUAY BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/026 B	6-9 DONEGALL QUAY BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/027	RUC Barracks Queen Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1	TRUE	B1	B

HB26/50/029	7, 9 & 11 Wellington Place *see comments*	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/029 A	7 Wellington Place Belfast Co Antrim BT1 6GB	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/029 B	9 Wellington Place Belfast County Antrim BT1 6GB	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/029 C	11 Wellington Place Belfast County Antrim BT1 6GB	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/030	25-27 Donegall Place Belfast Co Antrim BT1 5AB	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/030 A	25-27 Donegall Place Belfast County Antrim ** See general comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/030 B	29-33 DONEGALL PLACE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/031	36-38 Donegall Place Belfast BT1 5BB	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/031 A	36 Donegall Place Belfast Co. Antrim ** See general comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/031 B	38 Donegall Place Belfast Co. Antrim ** See general comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/032	Anderson and McCauley 1-9 Donegall Place, 2-16 Castle Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 5AA	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/033	ULSTER CLUB CASTLE PLACE BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/50/034	1-15 CASTLE PLACE AND 2-8 LOMBARD ST. BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/50/035	GORDON HOUSE 22-24 LOMBARD ST. AND 26-28 ROSEMARY ST BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/037	3-7 Pottingers Court Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 4DU ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/038	11-17 Corn Market Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 4DA ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/039	Masonic Building 13-14 Arthur Square Belfast County Antrim BT1 4FF	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/50/039 B	21 ARTHUR'S SQUARE (MASONIC BUILDING) BELFAST CO.ANTRIM	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/039 C	17 ARTHUR'S SQUARE (MASONIC BUILDING) BELFAST CO.ANTRIM	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/040	Bank of Ireland 62-68 High Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 2BW	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/50/042 A	4-8 Church Lane Belfast Co Antrim BT1 4QN	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/042 B	10 Church Lane Belfast Co Antrim BT1 4QN	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/50/043	54-68 Victoria Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 3GG ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/044	Old Town Hall 80 Victoria Street Belfast BT1 3FA	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/50/045	St George's Church 105 High Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 2AG	TRUE	A	A
HB26/50/046	Malmaison Hotel 34-38 Victoria Street Belfast BT1 3GH	TRUE	B+	A
HB26/50/047	161-163 Victoria Street & 2 Gloucester Street Belfast BT1 4PE	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/049	DR COOKE STATUE COLLEGE SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/50/050	Riddel Building 87-91 Ann Street Belfast County Antrim BT1	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/50/053	Head Line Building 10-14 Victoria Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 3GG	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/054	First Presbyterian Church 41 Rosemary Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 1QB	TRUE	A	A
HB26/50/055	Albert Clock Queens Square Belfast County Antrim BT1 3FG	TRUE	A	B+
HB26/50/112	OLD MUSEUM BUILDINGS 7 COLLEGE SQUARE NORTH BELFAST	FALSE		A
HB26/50/056	First Trust Bank 4 Queen's Square Belfast Co Antrim BT1 2AL	TRUE	B+	B+
HB26/50/057	37 Donegall Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 2FG ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/058	Ulster Bank Head Office Waring Street Belfast ** See general comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	A
HB26/50/058 A	Merchant Hotel Waring Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 2DZ	TRUE	A	A
HB26/50/058 B	33 WARING ST. AND 10-14 SKIPPER ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1

HB26/50/059	News Letter Office 51-59 Donegall Street Belfast	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/060	Northern Whig 2-10 Bridge Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 1LU	TRUE	B1	B+
HB26/50/061	Northern Bank 1-3 Waring Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 2DX	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/062	Custom House Custom House Square Belfast Co Antrim BT1 3ET	TRUE	B+	A
HB26/50/063	56-58 Donegall Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 2GR ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/065	Central Library 126 Royal Avenue Belfast Co Antrim BT1 1EA	TRUE	A	B
HB26/50/066	Northern Bank Royal Avenue and 109-113 Royal Avenue Belfast **See general Comments	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/066 A	109-111 Royal Avenue Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 1FF	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/066 B	113 Royal Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT1 1FF	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/067	The Cathedral Church of St. Anne Donegall Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 2HB	TRUE	A	A
HB26/50/068	103-107 Royal Avenue & 77-79 North Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 1FF	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/076	St Patricks C.B. School Donegall Street Belfast ***see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/077	St Patrick's RC Church Donegall Street Belfast ***see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B+
HB26/50/077 A	St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church Donegall Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 2FL	TRUE	B+	B
HB26/50/077 C	St Patrick's School 193-195 Donegall Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 2FL	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/078	Queen's Bridge Anne Street/ Bridge End Belfast Co Antrim	TRUE	B+	B+
HB26/50/079	GAMBLE BAR 70 GAMBLE ST. BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/50/082	Duke of York Commercial Court Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 2NB ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/083	Commercial Court Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 2NB ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/085	201-205 Donegall Street Belfast Co. Antrim ** See general comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/085 A	201 Donegall Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 2FL	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/085 B	203 Donegall Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 2FL	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/085 C	205 Donegall Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 2FL	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/086	207-215 Donegall Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 2FL ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/087	1 North Queen Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 1EL ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/088	Friends Institute 47 Frederick Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 2LW	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/50/089	Orange Hall Clifton Street Belfast County Antrim BT13 1AB	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/50/090	CLARENDON DOCK BUILDINGS HARBOUR ESTATE BELFAST	FALSE		A
HB26/50/090 E	Pump House Clarendon Quay Belfast Co Antrim BT1 3AL	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/091	Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church Carlisle Circus Belfast ***see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/091 A	Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church Carlisle Circus Belfast Co Antrim BT13 1AB	TRUE	B+	B+
HB26/50/091 B	Indian Community Centre Former Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church Hall 86 Clifton Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 1AB	TRUE	B1	B+
HB26/50/091 C	88 Clifton Street Former Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church Belfast Co Antrim BT13 1AB	TRUE	B1	B+
HB26/50/092	6-14 Great George's Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/093	Sinclair Seamen's Presbyterian Church Corporation Square Belfast BT1 3AJ	TRUE	B+	B+
HB26/50/094	Belfast Harbour Office Corporation Square Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 3AL	TRUE	A	A
HB26/50/095	ST. JOSEPH'S R.C. CHURCH PRINCE'S DOCK ST. BELFAST **See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B

HB26/50/095 A	St Joseph's RC Church Prince's Dock Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 3AA	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/095 B	St Joseph's RC parochial house 38 Pilot Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 3AH	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/50/096	Mayfair Building Arthur Square Belfast County Antrim BT1 4FE	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/097 A	8 CASTLE PLACE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/097 B	10-14 CASTLE PLACE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/097 C	16 CASTLE PLACE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/097 D	18-22 CASTLE PLACE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/50/098	Brands & Normans Castle Lane Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/100	State Buildings 16-22 Arthur Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 4GD	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/50/101	Kelly's Cellars 30-32 Bank Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 4HL	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/50/102	Wilton House 5-6 College Square North Belfast ****see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/102 A	Wilton House 5-6 College Square North Belfast County Antrim BT1 6AR	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/102 C	9 College Square North Belfast Co Antrim BT1 6AS	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/102 D	10 College Square North Belfast Co Antrim BT1 6AS	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/102 E	11 College Square North Belfast Co Antrim BT1 6AS	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/102 F	12 College Square North Belfast Co Antrim BT1 6AS	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/103	1 COLLEGE PLACE NORTH BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/50/104	3, 5, 7 & 9 College Place Belfast ****see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/104 A	3 College Place North Belfast Co Antrim BT1 6BE	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/104 B	5 College Place North Belfast Co Antrim BT1 6BE	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/104 C	7 College Place North Belfast Co Antrim BT1 6BE	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/104 D	9 College Place North Belfast Co Antrim BT1 6BE	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/105	11 & 13 College Place Belfast *see admin comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/105 A	11 College Place North Belfast County Antrim BT1 6BE	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/105 B	13 College Place North Belfast County Antrim BT1 6BE	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/106	Tesco 2 Royal Avenue Belfast Co Antrim BT1 1DA	TRUE	B+	A
HB26/50/107	Ulster Reform Club 4-6 Royal Avenue Belfast Co Antrim BT1 1DA	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/50/108	ST. MARY'S HALL BANK ST. BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/50/109	St Mary's Roman Catholic Church Chapel Lane Belfast Co Antrim BT1 1HH	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/50/110	FORMER BELFAST SAVINGS BANK 85 KING ST. BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/50/113	9, 10,11 & 12 College Square North Belfast ****see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/113 A	12 College Square North Belfast ****see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/113 B	11 College Square North Belfast ****see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/113 C	10 College Square North Belfast ****see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/113 D	9 College Square North Belfast ****see general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/116	89 Durham Street Belfast Co Antrim BT12 4GB	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/50/117	Westcourt Centre Former St Mary's Christian Brothers School 8-30 Barrack Street Belfast County Antrim BT12 4AH	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/50/119	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/120	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated

HB26/50/121	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/122	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/123	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/124	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/125	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/126	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/127	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/128	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/129	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/130	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/131	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/132	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/133	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/134	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/135	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/136	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/137	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/138	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/139	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/140	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/141	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/142	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/143	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/144	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/145	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/146	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/147	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/148	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/149	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/150	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/151	**See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/152	17-21 Castle Place Belfast Co Antrim BT1 1EL	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/153	Bank Buildings Castle Place Belfast Co Antrim BT1 1BL	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/50/154 A	18 HILL ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/154 B	20 HILL ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/154 C	22 HILL ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/155	Calder Fountain Custom House Square Belfast Co Antrim	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/156	Waterman House 5-23 Hill Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 2LA	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/50/157	Former Bradford and Bingley Building 2 Chichester Street Belfast	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed

HB26/50/158	ST. PATRICK'S PAROCHIAL HOUSE 199 DONEGALL ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/50/169	Presbyterian Church 32 Townsend Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 2ES	TRUE	B+	B+
HB26/50/169 B	Old School House 32 Townsend Street Belfast	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/50/170	The Morning Star 17-19 Pottinger's Entry BELFAST Co. Antrim BT1 4DT	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/171	25-39 Arthur Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 4GA	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/50/172	18 - 19 Donegall Square East Belfast County Antrim ** See general comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/172 A	18 Donegall Square East Belfast County Antrim BT1 5HE	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/172 B	19 Donegall Square East Belfast County Antrim BT1 5HE	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/173	Northern Bank (FORMER CORN EXCHANGE) 1-9 VICTORIA ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/174	Halifax 11-15 DONEGALL SQUARE NORTH BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/175 A	14 May Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 4NR	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/175 B	16 May Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 4NR	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/175 C	18 May Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 4NR	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/175 D	20 May Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 4NR	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/176	Ross' Auction Rooms John Ross & Co. 37 Montgomery Street Belfast BT1 4NX	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/177	Former Ross Mineral Water Works 17-19 William Street South & 1-7 Montgomery Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 3BW	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/178	Arthur Chambers 4-14 Arthur Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 4GD	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/50/179	MALCOLM JEWELLERS 16-18 CHICHESTER ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/180	Royal Courts of Justice Chichester Street Belfast BT1 3JY	TRUE	A	A
HB26/50/181	58-66 Royal Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT1 1DJ	TRUE	Record Only	B1
HB26/50/182	68-70 Royal Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT1 1DJ	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/183	72-74 ROYAL AVENUE BELFAST (aka Gresham Chambers)	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/184	76-88 ROYAL AVENUE AND 104 NORTH ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/185	81-87 Royal Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT1 1FE	TRUE	Record Only	B1
HB26/50/186	89-101 ROYAL AVENUE AND 92-102 NORTH ST. BELFAST (AKA Sinclair House)	FALSE		B+
HB26/50/187	Bank of Ireland 92-100 Royal Avenue Belfast Co Antrim BT1 1DL	TRUE		B+
HB26/50/188	37-43 High Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 2AB	TRUE	B1	B2
HB26/50/189	Irish News Office 113 Donegall Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 2GE	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/190	Imperial House 4-10 Donegall Square East Belfast County Antrim BT1 5HD	TRUE	Record Only	B1
HB26/50/191	63-73 Royal Avenue 7-13 Lower Garfield Street Belfast County Antrim BT1	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/192	Bogarts 57 Ann Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 4EE	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/193	27-37 TALBOT ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/194	PRINCE'S COURT PRINCE'S ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/50/195	ALLIED IRISH BANK DONEGALL SQUARE EAST BELFAST	FALSE		Not_Listed
HB26/50/196	Masonic Hall 15 Rosemary Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 3FN	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/50/197	Fountain House 17-21 Donegall Place Belfast County Antrim BT1 5AB	TRUE	Record Only	B1
HB26/50/198	Donegall Chambers 11-15 Donegall Place Belfast County Antrim BT1 5AB	TRUE	Record Only	B1
HB26/50/199	NORTH ST. ARCADE (1-34 NORTH ST. ARCADE, 26-30 DONEGALL ST., 35-37 NORTH ST.) BELFAST	FALSE		B1

HB26/50/200 A	2 Lower Garfield Street Belfast County Antrim *** See general comments ***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/200 B	4 Lower Garfield Street Belfast County Antrim *** See general comments ***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/200 C	6 Lower Garfield Street Belfast County Antrim *** See general comments ***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/200 D	8 Lower Garfield Street Belfast County Antrim *** See general comments ***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/200 E	10 Lower Garfield Street Belfast County Antrim *** See general comments ***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/200 F	12 Lower Garfield Street Belfast County Antrim *** See general comments ***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/200 G	14 Lower Garfield Street Belfast County Antrim ** See general comments **	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/200 H	56 Lower North Street Belfast County Antrim *** See general comments ***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/50/201	9 Donegall Square North Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 5GB	TRUE		Not_Listed
HB26/50/202	Danske Bank 12-15 Donegall Square West Belfast County Antrim BT1 6JA	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/50/218	11 Victoria Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 3GA ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/222	College of Technology College Square East Belfast BT1 6DJ	TRUE	B+	Not_Listed
HB26/50/223	St Stephen's Church of Ireland Millfield Belfast County Antrim BT1 1JS	TRUE	B2	B
HB26/50/225 A	1-5 Royal Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT1 1FB	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/225 B	7-19 Royal Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT1 1FB	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/226	31-39 Royal Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT1 1FD	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/227	41-51 Royal Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT1 1FD	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/228	QUEEN'S ARCADE BETWEEN DONEGALL PLACE AND FOUNTAIN ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/229	Lancaster Street School Lancaster Street Belfast Co Antrim BT15 1EZ	TRUE	B1	B2
HB26/50/230	Former Northern Bank 108-110 Victoria Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 3GN	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/50/231	24 Corporation Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT16 2HE ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/232	WOOLWORTHS AND BURTON BUILDINGS 1-15 HIGH ST. and 2-10 CORNMARKE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/50/233	BLOCK OF SHOPS & OFFICES (FORMERLY KNOWN AS ARNOTTS BUILDING) 12-16 BRIDGE ST.(EAST SIDE) AND 26-32 HIGH ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/50/234	Transport House 102 High Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 3ET	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/50/245	3 Donegall Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 2FF	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/50/246	1 Donegall Street, 4-6 Waring Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 2DX	TRUE	B2	B2
HB26/50/249	Block of Shops Bridge Street Belfast See general comments	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/254	Brown McConnell and Co 11 Rosemary Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 1QA ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/257	River House High Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/258	First Trust Bank 31-35 High Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 2AB ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/259	War Memorial Building 9 Waring Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 2DX	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/50/267	Institute Durham Street Belfast County Antrim ***See general comments***	TRUE	Not_Allocated	Not_Allocated
HB26/50/272	Cafe Nero 48-50 Ann Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 4EG	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/273	48-50 Fountain Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 5EE	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/274	McHughs Bar 31-33 Queens Square Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 3FG	TRUE	B2	A
HB26/50/275	96-98 Ann Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 4EF ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/276	Lagan Bar 100 Ann Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 3HH ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed

HB26/50/277	45-49 Hill Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT1 2LB ***See General Comments***	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/278	Warehouse at 42 Waring Street ('Cotton Court') Belfast BT1 2ED	TRUE	B+	Not_Listed
HB26/50/279	Cathedral Buildings 60-68 Donegall Street Belfast BT1 2GT	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/50/280	Frames Snooker Hall 2/14 Little Donegall Street Belfast BT1 2JD	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/50/281	5-11 Lombard Street Belfast BT1 1RB	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/50/282	13-17 Lombard Street Belfast BT1 1RB	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/50/283	1-21 Bridge Street Belfast BT1 1LT	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/284	J Braddell and Sons Ltd 11 North Street Belfast BT1 1NA	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/50/285	Telephone Kiosk at Northern Bank Waring Street Belfast	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/50/286	Whites Tavern 2-6 Wine Cellar Entry Belfast County Antrim BT1 1QN	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/287	Ellison's (St Anne's Buildings) 24 Donegall Street Belfast	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/290	13-15 North Street Belfast	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/292 A	7 Chichester Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 4JA	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/50/292 B	9 Chichester Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 4JA	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/50/292 C	11 Chichester Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 4JA	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/50/300	Central Hall 37-39 Rosemary Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 1QB	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/50/301	93-95 Ann Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 3HH	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/302	81-87 Academy Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 2LS	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/303 A	4 Murray Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 5HD	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/50/303 B	5 Murray Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 5HD	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/50/303 C	6 Murray Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 5HD	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/50/303 D	13-17 Grosvenor Road Belfast County Antrim BT1 5HD	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/50/304	1- 5 Castle Lane & 23-29 Cornmarket Belfast Co Antrim BT1 4FB	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/50/305	1 Victoria Square Belfast Co Antrim BT1 4QG	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/50/306	Direct Wine Shipments 5-7 Corporation Square Belfast Co Antrim BT1 3AJ	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/50/309	The Front Page (McElhattons Bar) 106-110 Donegall Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 2GX	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/310	Belfast Telegraph Offices 124-144 Royal Avenue Belfast Co Antrim BT1 1DN	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/50/311	2-14 Union Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 2JF	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/312	29-31 Waring Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 2DY	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/315	10 Ann Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 4EF	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/316	Berry Street Presbyterian Church Berry Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 1FJ	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed
HB26/50/318	Belfast Education and Library Board 40-62 Academy Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 2LS	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/50/319 A	58 Wellington Place Belfast Co Antrim BT1 6GF	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/50/319 B	60-64 Wellington Place / 12-13 College Square East Belfast Co Antrim BT1 6GF	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/50/319 C	14 College Square East Belfast Co Antrim BT1 6DZ	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/50/319 D	15 College Square East Belfast Co Antrim BT1 6Dd	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/50/319 E	16 College Square East Belfast Co Antrim BT1 6DE	TRUE	B1	B
HB26/50/320	Complete Entertainment Exchange 36-40 Ann Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 4EB	TRUE	Record Only	Not_Listed

HB26/50/322 A	56-60 North Street and 2-10 Lower Garfield Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 1FP	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/322 B	12-14 Lower Garfield Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 1FP	TRUE	B2	B1
HB26/50/323	Congregational Church 101-103 Donegal Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 2FJ	TRUE	B1	Not_Listed
HB26/51/001	Belfast Castle Antrim Road Belfast **See General Comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B+
HB26/51/001 A	Belfast Castle Antrim Road, Belfast BT15 5GR	TRUE	A	B+
HB26/51/001 B	The Gate Lodge 554 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 5GJ	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/51/001 C	Chapel of the Resurrection Innisfayle Park Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim	TRUE	B1	B+
HB26/51/002	Chapel of the Resurrection Innisfayle Park Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim **See general comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B+
HB26/51/003	The Gate Lodge 554 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 5GJ **See general comments**	TRUE	Not_Allocated	B1
HB26/51/004	694-696 ANTRIM ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/51/006	Graymount House (Hazelwood Integrated College) 70 Whitewell Road Belfast BT36 7ES	TRUE	B+	B+/IA
HB26/51/007	244 Whitewell Road Newtownabbey Co. Antrim BT36 7EN (The Old Throne Hospital)	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/51/011	736 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT36 7PQ	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/51/012	5 Waterloo Park Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 5HU	TRUE	B+	B1
HB26/51/024	Floral Hall Zoological Gardens Antrim Road Belfast Co Antrim BT36 7PN	TRUE	B1	B1
HB26/51/026	Parliamentary Boundary Post Near 720 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/51/027	Parliamentary Boundary Post Near 783 Antrim Road Belfast Co. Antrim	TRUE	B2	Not_Listed
HB26/01/002 E	591 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/17/008	SUMMER HILL MOUNT PLEASANT STRANMILLIS ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/001 G	16 RATHGAR ST. OFF LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/001 M	28 RATHGAR ST. OFF LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/004	11 ADELAIDE PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/015 G	7 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/015 M	13 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/015 U	21 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/015CC	29 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/024 A	18 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/039 D	7 RUGBY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/048 C	50 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/017 C	9 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/019 A	15 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/029 B	3 WELLESLEY AVENUE BELFAST BT9 6DG	FALSE		B
HB26/28/036 C	401 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/042 B	70 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/053 A	1 BELGRAVIA AVENUE, BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/059 D	43 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/064	21 WINDSOR AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/082 B	ST. THOMAS' C OF I RECTORY EGLANTINE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/28/084 E	11 ULSTERVILLE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1

HB26/28/084 K	23 ULSTERVILLE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/042 C	72 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST (SYDNEY SEAVER HOUSE)	FALSE		B
HB26/28/044	ALL SOULS NON-SUBSCRIBING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ELMWOOD AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/28/049 A	16 ELMWOOD AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/053 B	3 BELGRAVIA AVENUE, BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/053 C	5 BELGRAVIA AVENUE, BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/053 D	7 BELGRAVIA AVENUE, BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/059 E	45 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/059 F	47 MALONE ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/066	CEARA HOUSE 46 WINDSOR AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		DELISTED
HB26/28/068	15 DERRYVOLGIE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/070	22 DERRYVOLGIE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/083 A	40 ULSTERVILLE AVENUE BELFAST CO.ANTRIM	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/083 B	42 ULSTERVILLE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/084 A	3 ULSTERVILLE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/084 F	13 ULSTERVILLE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/084 G	15 ULSTERVILLE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/084 L	25 ULSTERVILLE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/084 M	27 ULSTERVILLE AVENUE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/085 A	91 WELLINGTON PARK BELFAST CO.ANTRIM	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/005	23 ADELAIDE PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B+
HB26/18/006	37 ADELAIDE PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/007	28 CADOGAN PARK BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/015 H	8 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/015 I	9 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/015 N	14 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/015 O	15 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/015 P	16 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/015 V	22 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/015 W	23 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/015 X	24 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/27/015 Y	25 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/015DD	30 UNIVERSITY SQUARE BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/024 B	20 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/024 C	22 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/024 D	24 MOUNT CHARLES BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/039 E	9 Rugby St. Belfast Co. Antrim BT7 1PX	FALSE		B1
HB26/27/044 A	47 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/27/048 D	52 UNIVERSITY ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B

HB26/28/017 D	10 COLLEGE GARDENS BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/030 A	77 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST (AKA WILMOT TERRACE)	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/030 B	79 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST (AKA WILMOT TERRACE)	FALSE		B1
HB26/01/002 F	593 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/01/002 G	595 ORMEAU ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B2
HB26/28/036 D	403 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/036 E	405 LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/28/038	SAMARITAN HOSPITAL LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/28/040 A	18 CLAREMONT ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B
HB26/18/001 H	18 RATHGAR ST. OFF LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/001 I	20 RATHGAR ST. OFF LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/001 J	22 RATHGAR ST. OFF LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/001 N	30 RATHGAR ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/001 O	32 RATHGAR ST. BELFAST	FALSE		B1
HB26/18/001 P	34 RATHGAR ST. OFF LISBURN ROAD BELFAST	FALSE		B1

**APPENDIX 15: List of Buildings at Risk within Belfast****SOURCE:** <http://appsc.doeni.gov.uk/barni/>Detailed descriptions of buildings can be found at <http://appsc.doeni.gov.uk/barni/>

HB Reference	Address	Date Added	Most up to date Description
HB26/08/003	Templemore Baths, Belfast		Templemore Baths is an almost symmetrical Victorian public baths complex of red brick built 1891 to designs by Robert Graeme-Watt.
HB26-01-006	513-529 Ormeau Road, (aka Rosetta Cottages), Belfast	10/11/2003	This beautifully simple terrace of single-storey shops and dwellings seems quite out of place in this busy suburban part of Belfast. However, the majority are now boarded up for want of new uses.
HB26-01-021	Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church, 350 Ormeau Road, Belfast	10/11/2003	This is another of the vacant Belfast churches that has remained as a building at risk for just over a decade. It was built of Scrabo sandstone, with Dumfries dressings, by H. & J. Martin from 1896-98, to designs by J.J. O'Shea. It first featured as a building at risk in BAR Vol. 4, p.28.
HB26-06-001	32-34 The Mount, Belfast	30/04/2004	The last remaining remnants of the smart mid-nineteenth century terraced properties at The Mount lie vacant and at risk.
HB26-06-001 C	36 The Mount, Belfast	30/04/2004	The last remaining remnants of the smart mid-nineteenth century terraced properties at The Mount lie vacant and at risk. No. 36 has recently been sold.
HB26-07-009	Administration and drawing office block (Harland & Wolff), Queens Road, Belfast Co Down BT3 9DV	30/04/2004	The former administration and drawing office for Harland & Wolff shipyard was thought to have been built in stages between 1885 and 1912. Built of brick and red sandstone it is a relatively plain, yet confident building, that no longer has a use.
HB26-08-001 QQ	52 McMaster Street, Belfast	14/04/2005	The McMaster Street Conservation Area forming the most complete group of terraced workers' dwellings from late Victorian times. A significant number of other properties in the terrace are now vacant, vandalised and at risk.
HB26-08-001 U	23 McMaster Street, Belfast	14/04/2005	The McMaster Street Conservation Area forming the most complete group of terraced workers' dwellings from late Victorian times. A significant number of other properties in the terrace are now vacant, vandalised and at risk.
HB26-12-025	Ulster Volunteer Hospital, Circular Road, Belfast	16/01/2009	A large Victorian villa in an Italianate style. The house is no longer in use and has been largely boarded up.
HB26-13-001	Ormiston, Hawthornden Road, Belfast	10/11/2003	Ormiston is a picturesque, Scots Baronial style building with crow-stepped gables, stringcourses, gargoyles and a bartizan turret built 1865-67. It has been boarded up for a number of years, awaiting reuse as office accommodation. The building was purchased by a new owner in 2015 and is currently being restored.
HB26-13-001 B	East gate lodge at Ormiston House 48 Hawthornden Road Belfast Co Down	15/11/2007	A very simple, but cute, single-storey gate lodge to the east of the Ormiston House estate, built c.1867. It is now derelict and boarded-up. Ormiston House and its associated buildings were purchased by a new owner in 2015 who is currently undertaking restored of the buildings.

HB26-13-029	Stable block (Ormiston Mews) Ormiston House 50 Hawthornden Road Belfast Co Down BT4 2GH	15/11/2007	Sited close to the east gate lodge (HB26/13/001 B) is this single-storey U-shaped stable block of c.1867. It is now in a poor state of repair. Ormiston House and its associated buildings were purchased by a new owner in 2015 who is currently undertaking restored of the buildings.
HB26-16-005A	Wilmont House, Belfast	23/09/2013	
HB26-17-052	HENRY GARRETT BUILDING , STRANMILLIS COLLEGE STRANMILLIS ROAD BELFAST	23/03/2007	The Henry Garrett building is one of a select number of structures built during WWII to have merited statutory protection through listing. Built of red-brick with flat concrete roofs, it consists of single-storey wings linked to a larger two-storey central block. Vacant, and mostly fenced off, its future is now uncertain.
HB26-17-082	1 Lennoxvale Malone Road Belfast Co Antrim BT9 5BY	17/11/2003	This prominent property which neatly closes the quiet cul-de-sac of Lennoxvale, faces an uncertain future. Built in the 1920s to fit in with the Italianate style of its neighbours .The property has continued to deteriorate, detracting somewhat from what is otherwise an attractive area. Situated within what is now a Conservation Area (previously an Area of Townscape Character).
HB26-22-003	St Matthias' RC Church, Glen Road Belfast Co Antrim	10/11/2003	First opened in 1892 by the Lord Bishop of Down, it was used for some 70 years by the Church of Ireland, before being re-consecrated as a Catholic Church in 1970, following demographic changes in the area. Initially coming to prominence following plans for its replacement with a new church building, it was subsequently listed B1 and has lain empty ever since.
HB26-27-010 G	7 Lower Crescent, Belfast	04/02/2009	One of eleven similar three-storey stuccoed properties in this Regency style terrace, built in 1852, and sited within the Queen's Conservation Area, this building had been in office use from the 1980s but is now vacant and for sale pending development.
HB26-27-028 H	14 Upper Crescent, Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NT	10/11/2003	Having first been highlighted in BAR Vol. 6, p.26, when they were at that time 'to let', they are now completely boarded up on the ground floor, and holding repairs have recently been carried out.
HB26-27-028 I	15 Upper Crescent, Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NT	10/11/2003	Having first been highlighted in BAR Vol. 6, p.26, when they were at that time 'to let', they are now completely boarded up on the ground floor, and holding repairs have recently been carried out
HB26-27-028 J	16 Upper Crescent, Belfast Co Antrim BT7 1NT	10/11/2003	Having first been highlighted in BAR Vol. 6, p.26, when they were at that time 'to let', they are now completely boarded up on the ground floor, and holding repairs have recently been carried out
HB26-28-006	Methodist Church (Deconsecrated), University Road, Belfast	07/12/2005	An important piece of townscape, and an imposing building in its own right; one of a group of churches in this part of the Queen's conservation area. Designed by W J Barre, and built c. 1865, its long-term future remains uncertain. Its future prospects looked more positive when it was purchased by a well-established pub chain. However, no work has been undertaken to date.
HB26-28-020 A	19 College Gardens, Belfast	10/08/2009	College Gardens had developed from the 1870s, initially as grand individual terraced houses, and remains largely intact. A number of the buildings, including the whole group at 19-22, likely to be converted back into private residential use.
HB26-28-020 B	20 College Gardens, Belfast	10/08/2009	College Gardens had developed from the 1870s, initially as grand individual terraced houses, and remains largely intact. A number of the buildings, including the whole group at 19-22, likely to be converted back into private residential use
HB26-28-020 C	21 College Gardens, Belfast	10/08/2009	College Gardens had developed from the 1870s, initially as grand individual terraced houses, and remains largely intact. A number of the buildings, including the whole group at 19-22, likely to be converted back into private residential use.
HB26-28-020 D	22 College Gardens, Belfast	10/08/2009	College Gardens had developed from the 1870s, initially as grand individual terraced houses, and remains largely

			intact. A number of the buildings, including the whole group at 19-22, likely to be converted back into private residential use.
HB26-30-024	THE CONVENT OF ST. MALACHY'S AND PRIMARY SCHOOL SUSSEX PLACE, BELFAST	22/02/2006	A cute former school of c.1878, designed by Timothy Hevey in a Gothic Revivalist style. Encouragingly, although the building is in a poor state of repair, it was recently acquired by Belfast Buildings Preservation Trust, who intends to restore it for a number of uses, including their own Headquarters.
HB26-30-055	Ewart House, 17 Bedford Street, Belfast	10/11/2003	Formerly known as the Bedford Street Weaving Factory, this former linen warehouse was designed in the Venetian Renaissance style by James Hamilton of Glasgow and completed in 1869. Three storeys in height and built of brown Scottish sandstone. Now boarded up.
HB26-33-004	St Comgall's Primary School, Divis Street Belfast Co Antrim BT12 4AQ	10/11/2003	St. Comgall's Primary School is a substantial red-brick school building that has been vacant and neglected for a number of years. Built c. 1932, to the designs of R. S. Wilshire, a local community group has recently purchased the building with the intention of restoring and reusing it as a community facility.
HB26-35-006	The Court-House, Crumlin Road Belfast BT14 6AL	10/11/2003	Designed by Charles Lanyon in the mid-19th century, both were featured in BAR Vol. 6, p.30. While many of the ideas suggested have not yet come to fruition, it is hoped that they can soon be implemented as part of a comprehensive scheme and, in so doing, act as catalysts for the further and wider regeneration of the area in which they are situated. The goal has had a fortunate outcome, taken under the wing of OFMDFM and NBCP and subsequently restored as a conference and visitor venue. The court house however has remained in private ownership, been left neglected and fallen victim to a number of suspicious fires
HB26-43-003 B	36 Cliftonville Road, Belfast	10/11/2003	One of a pair of three-storey, semi-detached, stuccoed houses designed and built in a Regency Greek style by Thomas Jackson. Recently, they suffered fire damage which has led to their inclusion as buildings at risk. Sadly, Thomas Jackson's own house, at no. 24, burnt down in the 1980s, while numbers 26-30, the other remaining buildings of the original group, were restored by Hearth, a housing association, in 1986.
HB26-47-004 A	Jennymount Mill, Jennymount Industrial Estate North Derby Street Belfast	14/04/2005	The seven-storey red-brick Italianate tower block is a familiar landmark along the motorway heading north. However, it was not as a result of its condition that it was highlighted, but rather because of the difficulties associated with letting such a large amount of space in a deprived part of the city; which remains the case today.
HB26-50-026 B	Tedford's, 6-9 Donegall Quay, Belfast	10/11/2003	Essentially a three-storey, brick-built and cement-rendered warehouse with basement level, gabled to the front and rear and with a timber hoist cantilevered over the rigging loft door on the upper floor, it is thought to date from the 18th century. Now cut off from the harbour by lanes of traffic, and abutted by a multi-storey car park, it ceased to function as a sail loft in the late 1990s and once again requires a new user.
HB26-50-027	former Police Barracks, 21 Queen Street, Belfast	10/11/2003	Most recently used as an RUC station, this attractive three-storey, three-bay building with attic was, in fact, formerly the Belfast Hospital for Sick Children. The building has been vacant for a number of years and all of its window openings are now boarded up.
HB26-50-050	Riddel's Building, 87-91 Ann Street	10/11/2003	This fabulous High Victorian building in Ann Street remains one of only three buildings at risk from Belfast to have featured in the first BAR Catalogue that has not been restored to date. Built c. 1867 by Anthony Jackson, of Thomas Jackson & Son, it has been mothballed for a considerable number of years, blighted in no small measure by the security situation due to the adjacent police station. The building's future looks much brighter with its sale to Hearth Revolving Fund in 2015. Hearth plans to sympathetically restore and adapt the building, transforming it into an art gallery and venue for the city.
HB26-50-061	Northern Bank, Waring Street, Belfast	10/11/2003	Built in 1769 as a single-storey, arcaded market house before being raised in 1776 by Robert Taylor, a prominent

			London architect, and becoming the Assembly Rooms. Regardless of its age, it is one of the finest public buildings in Belfast, in a very prominent location at the 'four corners', from where all of the milestones out of the city were once measured.
HB26-50-091 A	Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church, Carlisle Circus, Belfast	10/11/2003	Built in 1872-75 as a gift of James Carlisle to the memory of his son, this towering structure has had a chequered history. Having been abandoned as a place of worship several decades ago, it was bought for conversion to provide an arts centre, and now lies empty and unused. It fell into perilous condition and was included on the World Monument Fund Watch 2010 as one of the most endangered historic and cultural sites in the world. Belfast Buildings Trust is working on a phased regeneration of the building, with roof repair completed in 2015.
HB26-50-095	St Joseph's RC Church Prince's Dock Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 3AA	10/11/2003	Built of Dungannon sandstone and with a central pinnacled spire. A local Building Preservation Trust has recently been established to secure the long-term future use of the building but as yet no scheme of work has been implemented.
HB26-50-095 B	St Joseph's RC parochial house, 38 Pilot Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 3AH	10/03/2006	A tall and rather narrow four-storey, red-brick former Parochial House in a mildly Italianate style, situated to the rear of the now redundant St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (HB26/50/085).
HB26-50-181	58-66 Royal Ave. Belfast	24/02/2014	
HB26-50-182	68-70 Royal Ave. Belfast	24/02/2014	
HB26-50-183	Gresham Chambers, 72-74 Royal Avenue, Belfast	10/11/2003	Built c.1887 by W J Gilliland, who had an office there in 1890. While the neighbouring building to this, the Haymarket Arcade (formerly Albert Chambers), was singled out for criticism, the Gresham Chambers are in a more worrying state. The modern shop front is now boarded up and, with several of the upper floor windows broken; its overall state of repair appears to be poor. Although the ground floor has recently found a new, use the upper floors and roof are still in need of repair.
HB26-50-184	76-88 Royal Avenue and 104 North Street, Belfast	06/02/2008	This four-storey red-brick building is undoubtedly a landmark due to its positioning at the corner of Royal Avenue and North Street, within the Belfast City Centre Conservation. Its upper floors have largely remained empty and are under threat following an application to demolition the entire structure whilst only retaining the front façade.
HB26-50-187	Bank of Ireland, 92-100 Royal Avenue, Belfast	10/11/2003	This building is one of two former Bank of Ireland buildings with a distinctly modern design, the other being in the centre of Larne (HB6/12/17). Occupying a prominent corner site in the centre of Belfast, it was designed by J V Downes of McDonnell & Dixon of Dublin in 1928-30 Art Deco in style and constructed of a steel frame clad in Portland stone, its chamfered corner with tiered clock tower rising above the roofline is perhaps its most striking feature. It has been lying vacant for a number of years. Currently for sale.
HB26-50-199	North Street Arcade, Belfast	10/11/2003	Created in 1936 by Cowser & Smith the North Street Arcade has taken on a somewhat rundown appearance and is certainly in need of sympathetic refurbishment. Four storeyed and built of red brick with sandstone trim. Note that a recent fire has seriously damaged this building. The future of both this building and the wider conservation area will remain uncertain until a Department for Social Development backed master planning process has been completed.
HB26-50-200 A	58-60 Lower North Street, 2 Lower Garfield Street, Belfast	10/11/2003	Built in 1896 to the designs of Graeme Watt & Tulloch, the building is now the subject of a major development proposal which will critically affect its immediate future.
HB26-50-234	TGWU/ Transport House, High Street/ Victoria Street, Belfast	04/03/2013	Built in 1959 in the International Style by J J Brennan for Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union, Transport House is said to be one of the youngest listed buildings in Northern Ireland. The building is now rendered redundant, vacant and boarded up.

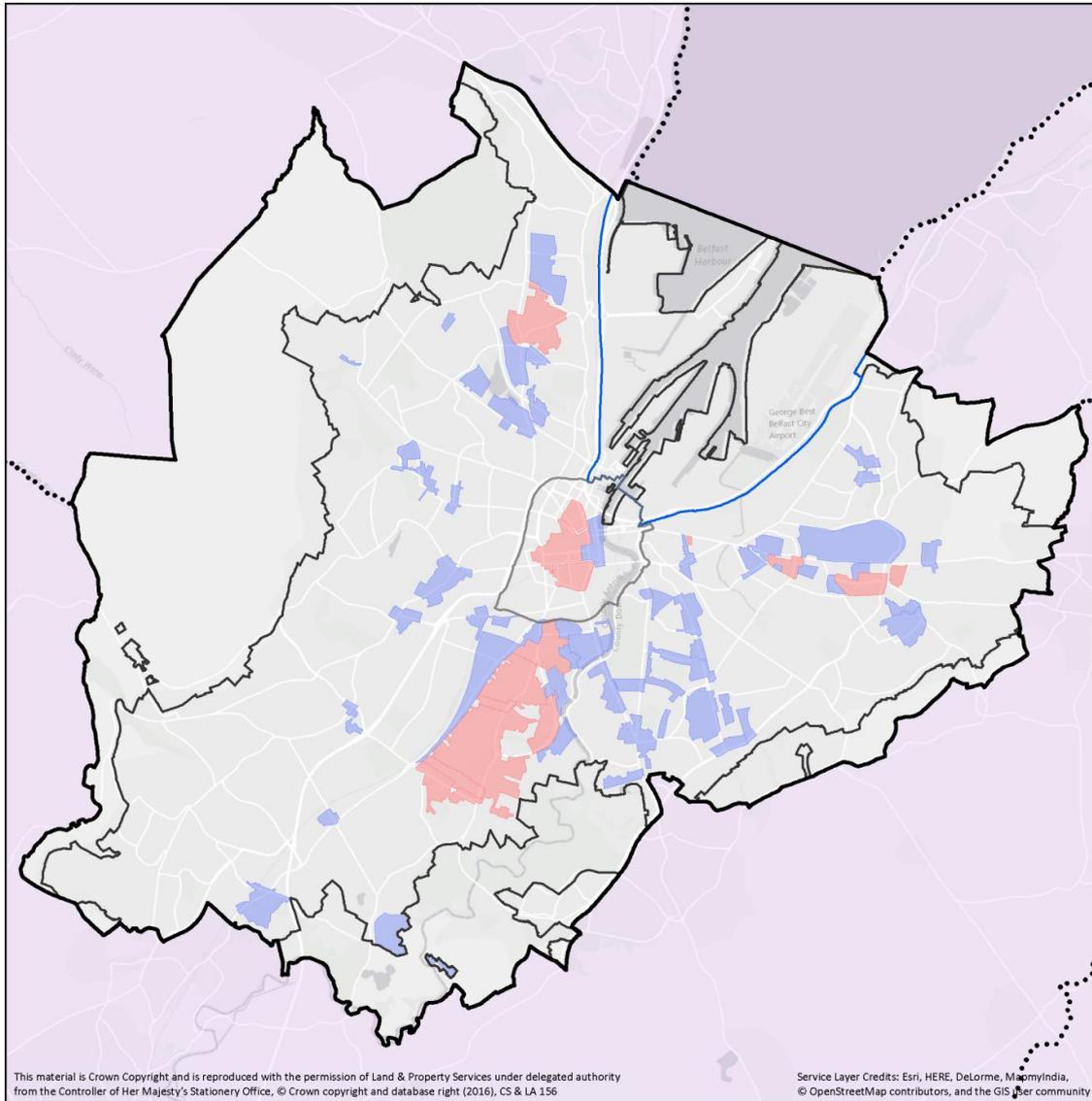
HB26-50-278	Warehouse at 42 Waring Street ('Cotton Court') Belfast BT1 2ED	14/04/2005	Located just off Waring Street, the Cotton Court warehouse dates from the early-19th century and is sited opposite the grand former premises of the Ulster Bank, designed almost half-a-century later by the Glaswegian James Hamilton. It remains unused and is in a relatively poor state of repair. In addition, due to a difficult enclosed location, the viability of any future reuse proposals remains somewhat uncertain, particularly when the adjoining access land is proposed for development.
HB26-51-002	The Chapel of the Resurrection, Innisfayle Park, Belfast	10/11/2003	Built in 1865-69 as a mortuary chapel to Belfast Castle, the chapel was later transferred to the ownership of the Church of Ireland, who gave it its current name, before finally becoming redundant several decades ago. Featured in BAR Vol. 3, p.21, it has suffered from persistent vandalism, losing some of its details and much of its dignity. Proposals, submitted by a local building preservation trust, to restore the building were at an advanced stage, but unfortunately fell through at the last minute. Since then it has continued to deteriorate and a housing scheme is now devouring much of the grounds, which were once pleasantly wooded.
HB26-51-024	Floral Hall, Zoological Gardens Antrim Road, Belfast Co Antrim BT36 7PN	18/11/2003	Work is ongoing to determine the feasibility of restoring and reusing the building. The Floral Hall appeared in BAR Vol. 2, p.21, at which time it was being used as a fodder store for the local zoo. A slight come-down since its heyday as a concert and dance hall. Interest in finding a viable future for the building has re-ignited in recent years with a 'Save the Floral Hall' gaining attention on social media. Belfast Buildings Trust would like to advance restoration of the building and have been in negotiations with Belfast City Council about the possibility of restoring Floral Hall to its former glory.

**LOCATION OF CONSERVATION AREAS AND AREAS OF TOWNSCAPE CHARACTER/ AREA OF VILLAGE CHARACTER**



**Belfast  
City Council**

BUILT HERITAGE



**Conservation Areas and Areas of Townscape Character**

- Conservation Area
- Area of Townscape Character/  
Area of Village Character
- Council Area
- Metropolitan/Settlement Development Limit
- Belfast City Centre
- Belfast Harbour Area

Source: Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan 2015 (Adopted September 2014)

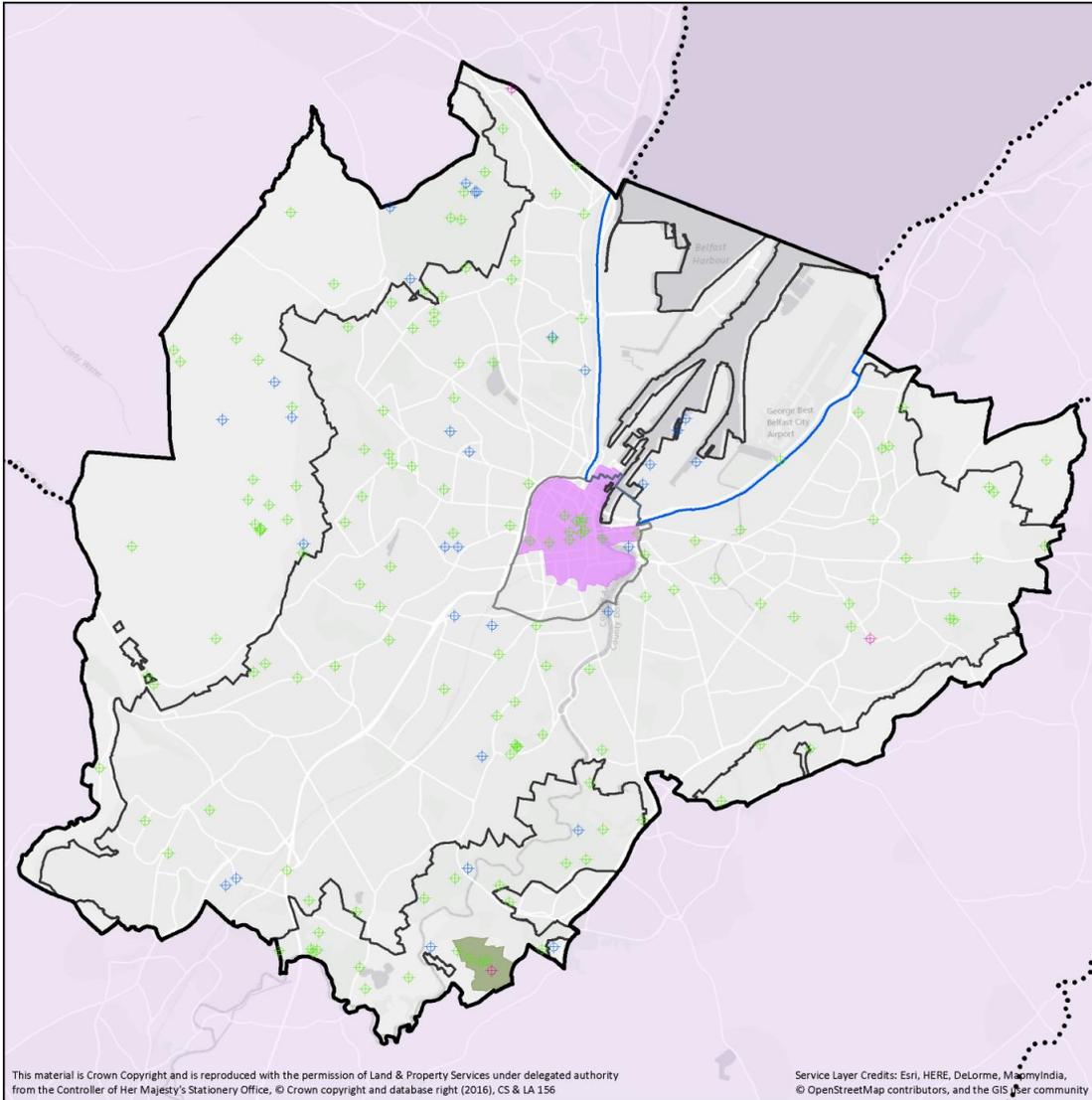


**APPENDIX 17: AREAS OF SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST AND AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**



**Belfast City Council**

BUILT HERITAGE



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**Archaeology**

- Area of Significant Archaeological Interest
- Area of Archaeological Potential
- Archaeological Sites & Monuments:
- State Care
- Scheduled
- Unscheduled
- Council Area
- Metropolitan/Settlement Development Limit
- Belfast City Centre
- Belfast Harbour Area

Source: Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan 2015 (Adopted September 2014) and Historic Environment Digital Datasets, NIEA



**APPENDIX 18: List of all Registered Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes**  
**Source- NIEA**

Belfast Council Area – Main Sites

*Alexandra Park*

This has been a public park since 1887 and was named after the Princess of Wales, who had visited Belfast in 1885. The land was bought by Belfast Corporation to establish a park in the north of the city. It was well laid out with trees, lawns, seats and a lake enclosed by railings. A great deal of this work was carried out by the unemployed as part of a relief scheme.

Photographs in the Lawrence and Welch collections taken in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century show the park in the early stages of development. The lodge and gateway were added in 1888 and are listed (HB 26/47/5). Two more areas were added to the park in 1904 and 1906. Bridges were built in 1912 and by the 1920s sports facilities were added and increased in 1979. More land was acquired in 1984. The area around the park is heavily built up. The upper levels to the west retain their traditional layout, while the eastern area, where the land falls away, bordering the Milewater Glen, is informal with a layout designed to encourage wildlife.

The public have access to the park.

*Belfast Castle*

The castle area was formerly a Deer Park on the slopes of Cave Hill. The house dates from 1868-70 (HB 25/51/1) and the tree planting on the hillside was established for the house from that time, using both deciduous and conifer trees. There are photographs by R J Welch of juvenile trees growing on the site taken in 1896. A photograph from the Lawrence Collection looking east from above the Castle shows how growth has developed on the hillside and terraced lawns at the house (pre 1909). Belfast City Council Parks Department now administer the grounds, of some 83ha. The formal gardens near the house have recent layout and planting and there are wonderful views from the terraces. Most of the area has informal woodland paths with wilder and grassy ways further up the hills, which are steep. Early settlements on Cave Hill are recorded, SMR ANT 57:25 ruins of a fort. Public access is possible.

*Bellevue (Belfast Zoo)*

Formerly the Hazelwood Estate, the area became a public park in 1920. The land was acquired in 1910 and planned as a garden from 1911 when tramways extended to the vicinity. Bellevue Gardens – Belfast's New Pleasure Grounds, were not however begun until after the First World War. Cheals Nurseries were employed to lay out the site. One of the features was a Grand Floral Staircase to reach the heights on the steeply sloping hillside. This is no longer in use but is recorded as it appeared in its hey-day in the photographs from the Green Collection. The top area was known as the Hanging Gardens of Babylon and there are stories of problems of subsidence during the construction. This is now part of the Zoo car park and there are still fine views from behind the remaining stone balustrades. The Zoo was opened on the site in 1934; the added attraction of the Floral Hall was built in 1936 and gardens were extended to surround them. The early landscaping is recorded in the photographs in the Hogg Collection taken during the 1930's.

*Belfast Castle*

Belfast City Council Parks Department took over the site in 1962 and upgraded the planting and layout from 1974 to a high standard. SMR ANT 57:10 Hazelwood crannog. Public access is possible.

*Botanic Gardens (The Belfast Botanic Gardens Park)*

The park has a notable history and is important in the present day as a heavily used public park and thoroughfare, which has excellent features and planting. It was established in 1829 by the Belfast Botanic and Horticultural Society and was open to members. It never became a true botanic garden in that plant collections were not maintained on the site. Belfast Corporation purchased the gardens in 1895 and opened them to the public. Prior to that the Palm House (HB

26/27/3) had been built in 1839 to the designs of Sir Charles Lanyon, with wings constructed by Turner of Dublin and the dome, added in 1852, by Young of Edinburgh. The tropical Ravine was opened in 1889 built to the designs of McKimm. Gate lodges and a Gardener's House were provided, but only one of lodges (1865) remains today (HB 26/27/33). The site is well documented. An early description is by Forbes in his *Memorandum* of 1853, who noted that it was, "...a very valuable institution and a charming spot in every way. The grounds are extensive and in excellent order, and its plants numerous and well kept". Eileen McCracken gives a full account in, *The Palm House and Botanic Gardens* of 1971. There are photographs from the Welch (from 1892), Hogg and Green Collections, which add to the historical analysis of the site. New features have been added during the passage of time, such as the Rose Garden and Bandstand but the formal bedding at the Palm House and the rows of heavy park benches are retained. Two large herbaceous borders are fully maintained, both the Palm House and the Tropical Ravine are planted up with suitable material and the public can enjoy lawns and mature trees. Some land was lost in 1912 for the Ulster Museum and the pond has gone but the basic layout remains of this important green space in a heavily built-up area.

#### *Clifton House*

The present-day grounds are curtailed from an area that once included productive gardens, necessary to support the inmates of the institution. The gardens enhance the important listed building (HB 26/49/1) of 1774, though they are not remarkable in themselves. From early maps it can be noted that there was little ornamental planting on the site. However there are mature trees, which give shelter from the wind to this elevated position and also from the noise and pollution from busy roads adjacent to the property. The garden layout was redesigned and landscaped in 1993 to plans and planting sympathetic with the age of the building. Institutional use.

#### *Cranmore*

This is the site of a noted garden by John Templeton, begun in 1793. There are some mature trees, which are thought to date from that era. J C Loudon in *Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum* of 1844 mentions the 'very fine chestnut trees which are in front of the house, and which were probably planted in the 17<sup>th</sup> century'. He goes on to recall that Templeton was a noted plantsman and collector. The house is in ruins but listed (HB 26/18/10) as it is thought to be the only surviving 17<sup>th</sup> century house in Belfast. Legend has it that William III rested there en route to the Boyne campaign. The ruined house and surrounding trees border school playing fields, which were drained and created in the 1960s. RBAI have owned playing fields on the site since c1925. There has been subsequent tree planting. Access is for school activities only.

#### *Drumglass*

The house was built in 1854-6 and the north western end of the grounds were donated for a park in 1922 and landscaped by 1924. This small park fulfils a need in a built-up part of Belfast and is laid out with grass; bedding and a children's play area. The land was a gift in the will of the owner of the house at Drumglass, Henry Musgrave. He had intended that the area should be larger but in order to make a good sale of the rest of the property a parcel of land was retained by the Executors of the will to sell with the house. The gate lodge to the house is sited in what is now the public park but it is in private ownership (HB 26/18/8). Public access is possible.

#### *Dunville Park*

This small park is in a heavily built up area. The land was donated to the people of Belfast for use as a public park in 1889. The park had been established in the 1860's and was financed as a Trust in memory of a member of the Dunville family but was finally fully donated, together with money to enclose the area with railings, build a gate lodge, erect a fountain in 1891 (HB 26/32/3) and lay out the grounds. The gates and piers were put up in 1892 and are also listed. Photographs by R Welch show the park in 1900 and again in 1930 fully planted up. It is maintained in a simpler form today. Public access is possible.

### *Falls Park*

Formerly part of the Sinclaire Estates, the areas of the park and that which is now occupied by the City Cemetery were acquired by Belfast Corporation in 1866, though at that time these grounds were outside the city boundary. The park opened in 1873 and covers c18ha. The Ranger's Lodge was built in 1879 and is listed (HB 26/25/1). Photographs by R Welch show early development in the park. It was described in 1929 as having, "... great natural beauty situated at the foot of the Black Mountain, which forms the most picturesque background ...". An open-air pool was added in 1924, which no longer exists. The park is well laid out with paths, bedding and trees. There are sports facilities and water features. Public access is possible.

### *Glenbank*

This park was formerly the garden of a late 18<sup>th</sup> century house, which has now gone. The 3.3ha site has been a park since 1922. There are lawns sloping to the south west with views over the city, formal bedding, mature and recently planted trees and a children's play area. Public access is possible.

### *Glencairn and Fernhill*

These former garden sites are now incorporated into parks administered by the City of Belfast Parks Department. Related families owned the two adjoining estates. Fernhill is a mid-19th century gentleman's residence, now no longer used as such.

A lime avenue and some trees remain from the former gardens. There is a photograph of an extensive rock garden in Young's 1909 book, *Belfast and the Province of Ulster*.

The house at Glencairn also dates from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century; there is an oak avenue and some exotic trees remaining from domestic times. The grounds are most under grass at the present time. SMR ANT 60:27 rath. Public access is possible. A lime avenue and some trees remain from the former gardens. There is a photograph of an extensive rock garden in Young's 1909 book, *Belfast and the Province of Ulster*.

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### *Grovelands (Musgrave Park)*

Grovelands is a maintained ornamental garden. This is very well planted with a wide choice of material giving interest all the year round. There are island beds, herbaceous borders, evergreen beds, and formal bedding. The latter are popular for wedding photos. The well placed mixture of trees, shrubs, perennials and annuals make the gardens interesting. There is an enclosed area near the ex-Parks Director's House, which is open to the public during working hours, which is laid out in compartments demonstrating garden styles. The park was until recently used as a training centre for Belfast City Council Parks Department apprentices and manual staff, a scheme centred at Grovelands since 1974. A gate pier from Fortwilliam Park, formerly one of the most exclusive villa-lined roads of Belfast, has found a home at Grovelands. It is listed (HB 26/15/1) and was built in the 1860's to the designs of William Barre.

The site occupies c2.9 ha and was created as a hedged off corner of the informal and much larger Musgrave Park.

Henry Musgrave presented the land for the park to the Belfast Corporation in the 1920's. It once had large pond. At the present time it is in grass, with copses of trees and avenues along the thoroughfare. Bulbs are an attraction in the spring. There is a bowling green and tennis courts. Public access is possible.

### *Malone House (Barnett's Demesne)*

The demesne dates from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and today is centred on the present house of 1982, a replica of the 1825 building (HB 26/16/1). An earlier house of c.1665 was near the existing stable block. The layout retains an early 19th century 'landscape' style, which was developed round the site of the present house. The position of the house affords excellent views to and over the River Lagan valley. The view back across to the house is depicted by Molloy in Proctor's, *Belfast Scenery in Thirty Views*, of 1832. There are good stands of mature trees set in parkland, which is maintained and replanted as an informal landscape. The last private owner, Mr Barnett "had bequeathed Malone House and approximately 103 acres to the City to be preserved as a public park for the recreation of the public" (from Craig Wallace and Robert Scott in *Malone House*, 1983). The area of c41ha was opened as a park in 1951 and an avenue of commemorative trees was planted. The gate lodge was rebuilt in 1921 to the designs of Blackward and Jury (HB 26/16/1b). SMR ANT 64:81 fort, 64:91 site of house and bawn on the site of Malone House. Public access is possible. The adjoining Clement Wilson Park was acquired as a public park in 1975. It was already laid out as a recreational area for employees of Wilson's factory, to which the public latterly had access. The Mary Peters Athletics Track, together with 12.5 ha of woodland and paths was acquired from The Queen's University in 1985 by the City of Belfast. These sites form an important part of the Lagan Valley Regional Park.

### *Ormeau (Park)*

This area was developed as a River Lagan-side demesne for the Ormeau Cottage of 1807 and a later house, Ormeau House of 1823, which are now demolished. Following the passing of the Public Parks (Ireland) Act in 1869 Belfast Corporation suggested that the grounds should be acquired for a city park, as the house was by that time derelict and the grazing let out. Part of the holding was sold for building but the present site has been a public park from 1871. It is the first public park to have been set up by the Corporation. The handsome gates and railings (HB 26/3/2 & 4) date from the late 1870's and early 1880's, having been put up by the Belfast Corporation. The Curator's House was built in 1878 and is listed (HB 26/3/3). Timothy Hevey, a young architect, won a competition to plan the layout of the grounds when it was changed from a private to public area. Useful photographs by R J Welch were taken over the years 1884 to 1929. The gardens retain fine mature trees, particularly giving shelter on the western side, though many of those planted by the original owners were felled and the timber sold at the time of their departure. There has been subsequent tree planting; with exotics from the time of the public opening and after lean years, recent planting of stands of many species. Some Victorian bedding remains at the centre of the park and the bandstand (HB 26/3/1), which was added at the turn of the century. The river has since been embanked and the perimeter road built on the western side. There was a lake at the northern end, which has now gone and that area is now devoted to sports fields and associated buildings. The eastern side has a school and a golf course. The walled gardens are used by the Parks Department. There is a children's play area and facilities for bowls. Public access is possible.

### *Stormont Castle and Parliament Buildings*

Stormont Castle is a house dating from 1850 (HB 26/13/14) but the grounds date from the time of a former house of 1830. There are a few mature trees from that era still present. There is a fine restored glasshouse with bothies on the back (c.1857 HB 26/13/15). Formal bedding in the vicinity of the glasshouse and immediately to the west of the house, was recorded in its original form in R Welch's photographs of 1894 but have now gone. The demesne was purchased over the period 1921 to 1978 for the Parliament Buildings and now amounts to c162ha. The main building (HB 26/13/13) dates from 1932. The Prince of Wales straight and impressive driveway up a hill from the southern gate to the building is planted with double rows of lime in the lower section. The north end, beyond a plateau containing the statue of Sir Edward Carson (HB 26/13/19), is lined with fastigate Irish yew and *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*. To either side of the main avenue are lawns and further woodland planting. There are three planted glens and on the north west side a memorial cedar grove with a statue, 'The Gleaner'. At the north east side there is the tomb of Lord

Craigavon (HB 26/13/18), sited in 1940. The design of the layout of the public area is attributed to W J Bean, H Armytage-Moore and later (1950's) by W H Campbell. Gate lodges and ancillary buildings are part of the entire conception and are listed (HB 26/19/16, 17, 20 & 21). Later government buildings and playing fields occupy the eastern part. SMR DOWN 5:1 enclosure/tree ring. Public access to parts of the park is possible.

#### *Stranmillis House (College)*

Stranmillis House is at the centre of a much older establishment. About 19ha of undulating grounds are walled in. The demesne originated in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, though the present house dates from c.1855 (HB 26/17/3). It replaced an earlier house of c.1801 and much of the present planting is associated with these two buildings. The site became a college in 1922 and was subsequently adapted. The well developed and attractively planted ornamental grounds enhance the many buildings that now occupy the site, many of which are listed – the main building of 1928-30 (HB 26/17/49) and two gate lodges of 1933 and 1940s (HB 26/17/50 & 51). There is some interesting plant material amongst the maintained landscape. There is a fine mature shelterbelt and woodland trees, including an impressive turkey oak and a sycamore avenue now hidden in woodland. A photograph by R J Welch shows a very mature oak tree uprooted by a storm on December 23 1894. A pond formed in the ice age from a kettle hole lies in a declivity on high ground. Access for students.

#### *Wilmont (Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon Park)*

The property was given to the Belfast Corporation by Lady Dixon in 1959. The c.53ha were part of a demesne founded in the 18<sup>th</sup> century for a house of 1740, which is now gone. The present Wilmont House, built to the designs of Thomas Jackson, dates from 1859 (HB 26/16/6) and the grounds retain many features from the gardens for this house and many subsequent developments added by the City Council. There are fine mature trees in undulating woodland and parkland, with the River Lagan adding interest. A large part of the park contains the International Rose Trial grounds, set up in 1964 and remodelled from the late 1980's. Judging takes place over a long period but the highlight is Rose Week, which has been marked every year in July from 1975. Camellia trials have taken place since 1981. A Japanese Garden was added in 1991. The walled gardens have been redesigned from their traditional layout and contain interesting plant material. There are also remains from former times, for example, an icehouse, gate lodge (HB 26/16/6b) stable block and a yew walk. The recreational facilities take the form of picnic benches, children's playground, lawns, good planting, band concerts, café and shop. This is not a park designated for organised sports, though part of the original holding is now a private golf course. SMR ANT 64:7 enclosure, 64:8 tree ring, 64:36 church and graveyard, 64:74 tree 'oval', 64:75 tree ring. Public access is possible.

#### *Woodvale Park*

This park is in the grounds of a former house called Woodville. The Belfast Corporation acquired the land in 1887 after successfully advertising for land for a park in the north-west of the City, which was subject to urban expansion at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Gates, piers and railings were erected in 1887 and are now listed (HB 26/38/2). The park of c10ha was laid out and opened in 1888. A pond, Porter's Lodge, shelter and bandstand were subsequently added. Photographs from the Welch collection show some of the features in 1922. There are sports facilities, bedding, mature trees and lawns though the pond has gone. Public access is possible.

#### *Belvoir Park Forest*

Belvoir Park Forest was opened in 1961 and covers 74.8 hectares (179.5 acres) along the south bank of the River Lagan. Although a small forest Belvoir contains not only a wide range of forest tree species managed under commercial forestry conditions, and an arboretum, but also recreational facilities which include a car park, walks, and a caravan site as well as a conservation area for the management of wildlife. There are also several features of historic interest – a very old graveyard, a Norman motte and old estate buildings. In this way Belvoir becomes a microcosm of forestry in Northern Ireland – a varied forest environment together with physical evidence of land

use down through the ages— and as such becomes a unique centre for educational pursuits. To make full use of this the Forest Service offers schools and other organised bodies a 50 seat lecture room equipped with visual aids, an exhibit which portrays all the aspects of Belvoir and an educational trail through the forest<sup>66</sup>. Public access is possible.

#### Belfast Council Area – Supplementary Sites

##### *Ballydrain (Malone Golf Course)*

This demesne dates from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and occupies a fine undulating site dropping to the River Lagan on the east and south sides. The present house was built in 1835 to the designs of Blore (HB 26/16/2) and is the clubhouse for the golf club. A conservatory of 1880 has gone. There are fine mature trees, including a lime avenue, a stocked lake (probably natural), a walled garden – now used for bowling – with a garden house (HB 26/16/9) and a stable block. The site has been a golf club since 1961. SMR ANT 64:6 enclosure,64:76 treering.Private.

##### *Oak Hill*

Begun in 1847, extended in the 1860's and including a conservatory, the house (HB 26/16/8) is surrounded by mature trees which shelter the maintained ornamental gardens. In 1998 part of the site was built over. Private.

##### *Group of Contiguous Sites – Edgehill (College); Lennoxvale; Mount Pleasant; Riddell Hall; Summer Hill*

These grounds are individually worth noting and also together form a large block of planted up area within the urban surroundings of south Belfast.

Edgehill (Methodist College) is a house built in 1875 by Young & Mackenzie (HB 26/17/6). The steeply sloped grounds are separated from the house by a terraced lawn. Shrubs cascade down the slope to an ornamental pond. The site is surrounded by mature trees, including some very large specimens, which add to the importance of the planned landscape of the area. Private.

Lennoxvale gardens were created for the house of 1876 by Young and Mackenzie (HB 26/17/17), which stands in wooded lawns at a high point from which the gardens drop down, via a rockery, to a series of lakes in the valley below. Spring water was retained and the lakes created to provide Belfast's water supply from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century until 1840. The boathouse has gone but there are walks round the lakes. There is a summerhouse in the maintained garden. Private.

Mount Pleasant has a terrace of houses built in 1863 on the south side, which have front gardens in the centre of the cul-de-sac in a unified group. The houses, 1-9 are listed (HB 26/17/1). The gardens are referred to in the UAHS booklet as, '... essential to the character of the terrace'. Private.

Riddell Hall was built as a hall of residence from 1913-15 (HB 26/17/34) to the designs of W H Lynn in a commanding position overlooking terraced lawns. The garden shares an extensive tree covered woodland boundary with Stranmillis House (College) grounds. There are mature trees, a flourishing Embrothrium row, terrace lawns and a former productive garden. The gate lodge is possibly also by Lynn and there is a gardener's cottage. Private.

<sup>66</sup> <http://www.walkni.com/d/walks/252/History%20of%20Belvoir%20leaflet.pdf>

**APPENDIX 19: DEFENCE HERITAGE BELFAST**

**SOURCE:** <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/historic-environment-digital-datasets>

<b>N_ NUMBER</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>TOWNLAND</b>	<b>GRIDREF</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>CONDITION</b>
21.0	Heavy anti-aircraft battery	Ballymiscaw	J405738	Down	Destroyed
140.0	Barrage balloon HQ	Ballynafof	J35017302	Down	Destroyed
142.0	Headquarters	Malone Lower	J33587289	Antrim	Good
143.0	Air raid shelter	Malone Lower	J33747325	Antrim	Fair
176.0	Air raid shelter	Ballynafof	J35307213	Down	Destroyed
181.0	Searchlight battery	Ballynafof	J34987257	Down	Destroyed
182.0	Air raid shelter	Ballynafof	J35157299	Down	Good
183.0	Emergency water supply	Ballymacarrat	J35107365	Down	Destroyed
203.0	Strongpoint	Sydenham	J37387672	Down	Fair
204.0	Strongpoint	Sydenham	J37387672	Down	Poor
206.0	Strongpoint	Sydenham	J37437671	Down	Fair
0.0	Small arms range	Divis	J26987440	Antrim	Good
185.0	Barrage balloon site	Town Parks	J33607402	Antrim	Destroyed
186.0	Air raid shelters	Town Parks	J33347404	Antrim	Destroyed
0.0	Headquarters/Air raid shelter	Ballymiscaw	J40327510	Down	Unknown
0.0	Emergency water supply	Town Parks	J33957438	Antrim	Destroyed
0.0	Small arms range	Upper Ballysillan	J29447884	Antrim	Unknown
160.0	Pillbox	Ballymacarrett	J36427486	Down	Good
216.0	Air raid shelter	Ballyfinaghy	J30087013	Antrim	Poor
0.0	Air raid shelter	Malone Lower	J33257310	Antrim	Destroyed
309.0	NI Regional War Room	Malone Upper	J32127021	Antrim	Good?
0.0	Government sub-control office	Ballycloghan	J40047404	Down	Fair
249.0	Sanger	Malone Lower	J33077181	Antrim	Good
0.0	ZAA Battery	J338767	J338767	Antrim	Destroyed
0.0	Sanger	Edenderry	J32457435	Antrim	Good
0.0	UXB Excavated 1946	Knock	J387729	Down	N/a
0.0	Bomb crater	Skegoneill	J33257699	Antrim	N/a
0.0	Air raid shelter	Town Parks	J33847399	Antrim	Destroyed
0.0	Small arms range	Upper Ballysillan	J29177877	Antrim	Unknown
0.0	Heavy anti-aircraft battery	Malone Upper	J314697	Antrim	Destroyed
0.0	Heavy anti-aircraft battery	Cregagh	J366705	Down	Destroyed
0.0	Air raid shelter	Town Parks	J33307366	Antrim	Good
0.0	nodal point				
0.0	Forward defended locality-Belfast Defence Scheme				
0.0	Forward defended locality-Belfast Defence Scheme				
0.0	Forward defended locality-Belfast Defence Scheme				



**APPENDIX 20: LIST OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE SITES**

**SOURCE:** <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/historic-environment-digital-datasets>

County	Townland	smrno	Location	Grid Ref	Description
Down	Ballymacarrett (Belfast)	02601:089:00	BCDR Main Line, Belfast - Newcastle	J35637473	Railway Junction (Sydenham Bypass)
Down	Ballymacarrett (Belfast)	02601:090:00	BCDR Main Line, Belfast - Newcastle	J34727460	Queens Quay Station site
Antrim	Ballyfinaghy	00062:157:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J30277025	Finaghy Halt
Down	Carnamuck	02581:000:00		J38137257	School House Bridge
Down	Knocknagoney	02510:031:00	BCDR Branch Line, Ballymacarrett Junction - Bangor	J380766	Tillyburn Station
Down	Knocknagoney	02510:032:00	BCDR Branch Line, Ballymacarrett Junction - Bangor	J382768	Tillyburn Station & Bridge
Down	Ballycloghan / Knock / Tullycarnet	02622:000:00	On boundary of Belfast UD	J39177332	Knock Bridge
Down / Antrim	Ballynavally / Malone Upper	02695:000:00		J32496902	Shaws Bridge
Down	Drumbeg	02709:000:00		J30596706	Drum Bridge
Antrim	Ballyaghagan	07305:000:00		J31797885	Quarry & Limekiln
Antrim	Ballyaghagan	07306:000:00		J32137877	Quarry & Limekiln
Antrim	Upper Ballysillan	07307:000:00		J31097856	Quarry & Limekiln
Antrim	Upper Ballysillan	07308:000:00		J31027832	Limestone Quarry
Antrim	Upper Ballysillan	07309:000:00		J30387793	Quarries & Limekilns
Antrim	Legoneil	07310:000:00		J28757817	Quarry & Limekilns
Antrim	Ballyaghagan	07313:000:00		J32577832	Brickworks site
Antrim	Whiteabbey	07315:000:00		J32678086	Quarries & Limekilns
Antrim	Ballygolan	07319:000:00		J32818046	Quarry & Sand Pit
Antrim	Ballygolan	07326:000:00		J33298080	Boyds Bridge
Antrim	Englishtown	07369:000:00		J27807151	Hannahstown Toll Gate
Antrim	Englishtown	07370:000:00		J27887121	Beetling Mill site
Antrim	Ballydownfin	07372:000:00		J29237219	Windmill (pumping)

Antrim	Ballydownfin	07373:000:00		J29367212	Mountain Brewery site
Antrim	Englishtown	07413:000:00		J28457091	Suffolk Linen Mill
Antrim	Ballyfinaghy / Ballymoney	07419:000:00		J30037064	Woodlands Bridge
Antrim	Ballygammon	07420:000:00		J31047104	Model Brickworks
Antrim	Old Forge	07422:000:00		J30566815	Windmill (pumping)
Antrim	Englishtown	07428:000:00		J28157116	Bleach Mill site
Antrim	Englishtown	07429:000:00		J28187104	Beetling Mill
Antrim	Finaghy	07430:000:00		J30727037	Brickfield
Antrim	Townparks	10000:001:00	Belfast, Cavehill Road	J32847671	Reservoir
Antrim	Townparks	10000:002:00	Belfast, Cavehill Road	J33087644	Reservoir
Antrim	Townparks	10000:003:00	Belfast, Antrim Road	J33207638	Ice House
Antrim	Cavehill Road	10001:001:00	Belfast	J32497831	Tramway (? Building)
Antrim	Skegoneill	10002:001:00	Belfast, Kenbella Avenue	J33087731	Tramway Depot
Antrim	Malone Lower	10002:002:00	Belfast, Lisburn Road	J33347304	Tramway Depot
Antrim	Malone Lower	10002:003:00	Belfast, Napier Street	J33287310	Tram Construction - Sandy Row Tramway Depot
Antrim	Low-Wood	10002:004:00	Belfast, Shore Road	J34197839	Tramway Depot
Antrim	Edenderry	10002:006:00	Belfast, Estoril Pk, Ardoyne	J31517605	Ardoyne Tramway Depot
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10002:007:00	Belfast, Falls Road	J30687264	Falls Tramway Depot
Down	Ballymacarrett	10002:008:00	Belfast, Mountpottinger Rd	J35487401	Mountpottinger Tram Depot
Down	Upper Newtownards Road	10002:009:00	Belfast	J386739	Knock Tramway Depot
Antrim	Skegoneill	10004:000:00	Belfast, O'Dempsey Street	J34247683	York Road Brewery - Belfast Mineral Water Works
Antrim	Skegoneill	10005:000:00	Belfast, Skegoneill Avenue	J33937708	Skegoneil Brickworks
Antrim	Townparks	10006:000:00	Belfast	J34247349	Soap Works
Antrim	Low-Wood Intake	10007:000:00	Belfast, Northern Road	J35147701	Drainage Pumping Station No.2
Down	Belfast Harbour	10008:000:00	Belfast	J36287700	Lighthouse
Antrim	Townparks	10009:000:00	Belfast, Brookvale Street	J32837644	Bakery - Soap Works
Antrim	Townparks	10010:000:00	Belfast, Reillys Place	J34217354	Cromac Steam Saw Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10011:000:00	Belfast, Limestone Road	J33747620	Belfast Pottery, Brick & Tile Wks - City Brick & Terracotta Wks

Antrim	Townparks	10012:000:00	Belfast, Limestone Road	J33597625	Mount Collyer Linen Factory
Antrim	Skegoneill	10013:000:00	Belfast, Alexandra Park	J33437657	Brick & Tile Works
Antrim	Skegoneill	10014:000:00	Belfast, North Derby Street	J34297620	Jennymount Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Low-Wood Intake	10015:000:00	Belfast, Milewater Road	J34427636	Dock Building Works (Sawing, Planing & Moulding)
Antrim	Low-Wood Intake	10016:000:00	Belfast, Milewater Road / Duncrue Street	J34547638	Coolmore Works (Asphalt)
Antrim	Low-Wood Intake	10017:000:00	Belfast, Milewater Road	J34617629	Timber Ponds - Ulster Timber Depot (Sawing, Planing & Moulding)
Down	Queens Island	10020:000:00	Belfast, Docks area	J35687630	Lighthouse
Antrim	Townparks	10022:000:00	Belfast, (off) Landscape Terrace	J32917556	Gasometer
Antrim	Townparks	10023:000:00	Belfast, St. James Street	J33337550	Limekilns
Antrim	Townparks	10024:000:00	Belfast, Dawson Street	J33517552	Lodge Mill (Cotton Spinning)
Antrim	Townparks	10025:000:00	Belfast, Lepper Street	J33587549	Gasometer
Antrim	Townparks	10026:000:00	Belfast, Ilchester Street	J33577594	Ice House
Antrim	Skegoneill	10029:001:00	Belfast, North Derby Street	J34257612	Flax Mill - Meal Mill
Antrim	Belfast Harbour	10030:003:00	Belfast	J35207586	Ferry
Antrim	Townparks	10030:004:00	Belfast, Corporation Square	J34497507	Graving Docks, Clarendon Dock
Antrim	Townparks	10030:005:00	Belfast, Pilot Place	J34437522	Ship Repair Yard - Iron Workshops
Antrim	Townparks	10030:006:00	Belfast, Corporation Square	J34337498	Harbour Office
Antrim	Townparks	10030:007:00	Belfast	J34857541	Albert Quay
Antrim	Townparks	10030:008:00	Belfast	J34407469	Donegall Quay
Antrim	Belfast, River Lagan	10030:009:00	Belfast	J34397430	Quay
Antrim	Townparks	10030:010:00	Belfast, Custom House Square	J34287458	Custom House
Antrim / Down	Belfast Harbour, River Lagan	10030:011:00	Belfast	J34637501	Ferry
Antrim	Townparks	10030:012:00	Belfast, Donegall Quay	J34437490	Ferry Terminal
Antrim / Down	Belfast Harbour, Queens Quay	10030:030:00	Belfast	J34557461	Ferry / Ferry Office
Down	Ballymacarrett	10030:031:00	Belfast	J34557460	Queens Quay
Antrim	Townparks	10031:000:00	Belfast, Duncrue Street	J34457570	Saw Mill
Antrim	Townparks / Skegoneill	10032:000:00	Belfast, Duncrue Street	J34457590	Flour Mill - Dufferin Flour & Meal Mills
Antrim	Skegoneill	10033:000:00	Belfast, Duncrue Street	J34527608	City Saw Mills

Antrim	Skegoneill	10034:000:00	Belfast, Duncrue Street (off)	J34577596	Saw Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10035:000:00	Belfast, York Road	J34147591	Saw Mill
Antrim	Skegoneill	10037:000:00	Belfast, York Road	J34237600	Saw Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10039:000:00	Belfast, Garmoyle Street	J34487550	Saw Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10040:000:00	Belfast, Albert Quay	J34937560	Limekilns
Antrim	Skegoneill	10041:000:00	Belfast, Northern Road	J34607600	Pacific Flour Mills
Antrim	Townparks	10043:000:00	Belfast, Lepper Street	J33477540	Reservoir
Antrim	Townparks	10044:000:00	Belfast, Agnes Street	J32767524	Linen & Cotton Weaving Fty - Agnes St. Weaving Fty - Belfast Collar Fty
Antrim	Townparks	10047:000:00	Belfast, York Street	J33917500	Starch Works
Antrim	Townparks	10048:000:00	Belfast, York Lane	J33797485	Cotton Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks	10049:000:00	Belfast, York Street	J33867489	Tobacco Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10050:000:00	Belfast, York Lane	J33747494	Starch Works, Flour Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10051:000:00	Belfast, York Lane	J33727500	Starch Works
Antrim	Townparks	10052:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Street	J33657496	Biscuit Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10053:000:00	Belfast, Little Donegall Street	J33637492	Starch Works
Antrim	Townparks	10054:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Street	J33697490	Foundry, Biscuit Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10055:000:00	Belfast, Frederick Lane	J33757503	Starch Works
Antrim	Townparks	10056:000:00	Belfast, Upper Library Street	J33567493	Tan Yard
Antrim	Townparks	10057:000:00	Belfast, Washington Street	J33837492	Starch Works
Antrim	Townparks	10059:000:00	Belfast, Cullingtrees Street	J33207396	Alexandra Finishing Factory (Linen)
Antrim	Townparks	10061:000:00	Belfast, Corporation Street	J34267511	Clarendon Mills (Oatmeal)
Antrim	Townparks	10062:000:00	Belfast, Garmoyle Street	J34467540	Princes Dock Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10063:000:00	Belfast, Garmoyle Street	J34377525	Felt Works, Saw Mills (Steam)
Antrim	Townparks	10064:000:00	Belfast, Meadow Street	J34127547	Meadow Street Flax Spinning Mill, Corn Mill, Flour Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10065:000:00	Belfast, Upper Library Street	J33587485	Bus Station
Antrim	Townparks	10066:000:00	Belfast, York Street	J34107536	Saw Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10067:000:00	Belfast, York Street	J34037532	York Street Linen Factory (Spinning & Weaving)
Antrim	Edenderry	10068:000:00	Belfast, Falls Road	J32807443	Belfast Mills (Corn)
Antrim	Townparks	10069:000:00	Belfast, Academy Street	J33887476	Flax Stores
Antrim	Townparks	10070:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Street	J33917454	Brown Linen Hall

Antrim	Townparks	10071:000:00	Belfast, Kent Street	J33697469	Cotton Factory, Linen Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10072:001:00	Belfast, Wine Tavern Street	J33637459	Bus Station
Antrim	Townparks	10072:002:00	Belfast, Wine Tavern Street	J33577456	Bus Station
Antrim	Townparks	10073:000:00	Belfast, Upper Library Street / Carrick Hill	J33537472	Alabaster & Cement Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks	10074:000:00	Belfast, Millfield	J33507466	Starch Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks	10075:000:00	Belfast, Millfield	J33507446	Smithfield Brewery / Foundry - Millfield Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10076:000:00	Belfast, King Street	J33517434	Tannery
Antrim	Townparks	10077:000:00	Belfast, Millfield Place	J33477437	Match Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10078:000:00	Belfast, Millfield Place	J33497436	Flour Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10079:001:00	Belfast, King Street	J33477423	Tannery
Antrim	Townparks	10079:002:00	Belfast, Hamill Street	J33437424	Reservoir
Antrim	Townparks	10080:000:00	Belfast, Divis Street	J33327435	Distillery - Flax & Corn Stores
Antrim	Townparks	10083:001:00	Belfast, Boyd Street	J33417462	Starch Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks	10083:002:00	Belfast, Boyd Street	J33417462	Engineering Works
Antrim	Townparks	10084:000:00	Belfast, Wilson Street	J33427451	Brass Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10085:000:00	Belfast, Boyd Street	J33477467	Starch Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks	10087:000:00	Belfast, Townsend Street	J33247461	Atlas Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10088:001:00	Belfast, Townsend Street	J33267471	Townsend Street Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10088:002:00	Belfast, Townsend Street	J33267469	Brass Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10089:000:00	Belfast, Browns Square	J33297469	Starch Works - Browns Square Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10090:000:00	Belfast, Carrick Hill Place	J33487475	Limekilns
Antrim	Townparks	10091:000:00	Belfast, Lime Street / McClellands Lane	J33327480	Limekilns
Antrim	Townparks	10092:000:00	Belfast, Woodford Street / New Forge Road	J33357480	Tile Kiln
Antrim	Townparks	10094:000:00	Belfast, Boundary Street	J33067454	Flour Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10095:000:00	Belfast, Peters Hill	J33197470	Starch Works
Antrim	Townparks	10096:000:00	Belfast, Townsend Street	J33197462	Ulster Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10097:000:00	Belfast, Townsend Street	J33157454	Soho Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10098:000:00	Belfast, Campbells Row	J33147457	Townsend St. Flax Spinning Mill - Bath Place Mill (Flax Spinning)
Antrim	Townparks	10099:000:00	Belfast, Townsend Street	J33197453	Machine Works
Antrim / Down	Townparks / Ballymacarrett	10100:002:00	Belfast, River Lagan	J34447435	Queens Bridge

Antrim	Townparks	10102:000:00	Belfast, Ann Street	J34037430	Tan Yard
Antrim	Townparks	10103:000:00	Belfast, Gordon Street	J34037461	Bonded Store
Antrim	Townparks	10104:000:00	Belfast, Upper Church Street	J34157426	Alabaster & Cement Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10105:000:00	Belfast, Victoria Square	J34137423	Soap Works
Antrim	Townparks	10106:000:00	Belfast, Ann Street	J34257431	Iron Works
Antrim	Townparks	10107:000:00	Belfast, Marlborough Street	J34307445	Bonded Store - Marlborough Mills
Antrim	Townparks	10108:000:00	Belfast, Gamble Street	J34307476	Bacon Factory - Donegall Quay Mills (Flour & Meal)
Antrim	Townparks	10109:000:00	Belfast, Tomb Street	J34277470	Bacon Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10110:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Quay	J34347481	Bonded Store
Antrim	Townparks	10111:000:00	Belfast, Albert Quay	J34267465	Bonded Store
Antrim	Townparks	10112:000:00	Belfast, Tomb Street	J34217471	Bonded Stores
Antrim	Townparks	10113:000:00	Belfast, Talbot Street	J34007473	Bonded Store
Antrim	Townparks	10114:001:00	Belfast, Distillery Street / Genoa Street	J32857370	Linfield Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10114:002:00	Belfast, Genoa Street	J32887373	Clarence Clothing Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10114:003:00	Belfast, Distillery Street	J32837370	Alexandra Weaving Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10115:000:00	Belfast, Cullingtree Road	J32887398	Bottling Stores ; Aerated Water Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks (Belfast, Donegall Road)	10116:001:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J33207311	City Hospital Train Halt
Antrim	Malone Lower (Belfast, Lisburn Rd / University Rd)	10116:003:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J33497304	Railway Tunnel
Antrim	Malone Lower (Belfast, Botanic Ave)	10116:004:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J33657308	Railway Bridge
Antrim	Malone Lower (Belfast, Donegall Rd)	10116:005:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J33147313	Bridge (road over rail)
Antrim	Malone Lower (Belfast, Ormeau Rd)	10116:006:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J34227312	Bridge (road over rail)
Antrim	Townparks	10116:007:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J34657392	Bridge (road over rail)

	(Belfast, East Bridge St)				
Antrim	Malone Lower (Ormeau Gasworks)	10116:008:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J34427336	Bridge (rail over river)
Antrim	Malone Lower (Belfast, Botanic Ave)	10116:009:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J33727311	Botanic Avenue Railway Station
Down	Ballymacarrett (Belfast, Bridge End)	10116:010:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J34817441	Bridge (rail over road)
Down	Ballymacarrett (Belfast, Middlepath St)	10116:011:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J34947450	Bridge (rail over road)
Down	Ballymacarrett (Belfast, Laganview St)	10116:012:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J34697430	Bridge (rail over road)
Antrim	Townparks (Belfast, East Bridge St)	10116:013:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J34647388	Central Station
Antrim / Down	Townparks (Belfast) / Ballymacarrett	10116:015:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J34657415	Lagan Viaduct (railway over river & road)
Down	Ballymacarrett (Belfast, Sydenham Rd)	10116:016:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J35347463	Halt
Antrim	Townparks	10117:000:00	Belfast, Durham St. / Albert St.	J33147413	Flax Spinning & Weaving Mills site
Antrim	Townparks	10118:000:00	Belfast, Cullingtree	J33247400	Cullingtree Weaving Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10119:000:00	Belfast, Linfield Road	J33357368	Linen Spinning & Weaving - Whitehall Tobacco Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10120:000:00	Belfast, Linfield Road	J33247361	Rope Walks
Antrim	Townparks / Malone Lower	10121:000:00	Belfast, Sandy Row	J33407367	Saltwater Bridge (road over river)
Antrim	Townparks / Malone Lower	10122:000:00	Belfast, Great Victoria Street	J33567373	Dublin Bridge (road over river)
Antrim	Malone Lower	10123:000:00	Belfast, Dublin Road	J33737358	Dublin Bridge (road over river)

Antrim	Townparks	10124:000:00	Belfast, Durham Street	J33317383	Clarence Linen Factory
Antrim	Malone Lower	10125:000:00	Belfast, Great Victoria Street	J33537368	Saw Mill
Antrim	Malone Lower	10126:000:00	Belfast, Clarence St / Adelaide St.	J33937371	Saw Mill
Antrim	Townparks / Malone Lower	10127:000:00	Belfast, Clarence St / Adelaide St.	J33897369	Spinning Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10128:000:00	Belfast, Linenhall Street West	J33837368	Weaving Factory
Antrim	Malone Lower	10129:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Avenue	J33877358	Water Reservoir
Antrim	Townparks	10130:000:00	Belfast, Bedford Street	J33727377	Spinning & Weaving Factory (Ewart's Linen Warehouse)
Antrim	Malone Lower	10131:000:00	Belfast, Holmes Street	J33647366	Saw Mill
Antrim	Malone Lower	10132:001:00	Belfast, Great Victoria Street	J33667369	Weaving Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10132:002:00	Belfast, Bedford Street	J33717369	Weaving Factory
Antrim	Malone Lower	10133:000:00	Belfast, Holmes Street	J33687362	Weaving Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10134:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Square	J33837398	The White Linen Hall
Antrim	Townparks	10135:000:00	Belfast, Stanfield Street	J34537371	Cromac Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10136:001:00	Belfast, McAuley Street	J34437360	Inglis Bakery
Antrim	Townparks	10136:002:00	Belfast, McAuley Street	J34347358	Flour Silo
Antrim	Townparks	10137:000:00	Belfast, Eliza Street	J34337370	Ribbon Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks	10138:000:00	Belfast, Eliza Street	J34257374	Tile Works
Antrim	Townparks	10139:000:00	Belfast, Cromac Street	J34197369	Cromac Brewery
Antrim	Townparks	10140:000:00	Belfast, Cromac Street	J34137365	Cromac Street Brewery - Bakery
Antrim	Townparks	10141:000:00	Belfast, Raphael Street	J34177359	Pipe Works
Antrim	Townparks	10142:000:00	Belfast, McAuley Street	J34227363	Match Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10143:000:00	Belfast, Turnley Street	J34497386	Weaving Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10144:000:00	Belfast, Little May Street	J34167394	Union Foundry
Antrim / Down	Townparks / Ballymacarrett	10145:000:00	Belfast, River Lagan	J34967395	Albert Bridge
Antrim	Townparks	10147:000:00	Belfast, East Bridge Street	J34777397	Electric Light Station (Belfast Corporation)
Antrim	Malone Lower	10148:000:00	Belfast, Dorchester Street	J32957315	Central Brickworks
Antrim	Malone Lower	10149:000:00	Belfast, Coolfin Street	J32927301	Blackstaff Brickworks - Windsor Brickworks
Antrim	Malone Lower	10150:000:00	Belfast, Dublin Rd / Marcus Ward St.	J33757348	Royal Ulster Works (Linen)

Antrim	Malone Lower	10151:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Avenue	J33967355	White Linen Hall
Antrim	Malone Lower	10152:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Street	J34057317	Bakery
Antrim	Malone Lower	10153:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Rd / Blackstaff Lane	J33297315	Weaving Factory
Antrim	Malone Lower	10154:000:00	Belfast, Utility Street	J33097321	Malone Felt Works - Cripples Institute
Antrim	Malone Lower	10155:000:00	Belfast, Sandy Row	J33387346	Glue & Starch Works - Ulster Brewery
Antrim	Malone Lower	10156:000:00	Belfast, Linfield Road	J33137342	Spinning & Weaving Mills site
Antrim	Malone Lower	10157:000:00	Belfast, Britannic Street	J33197342	Rope Walk
Antrim	Malone Lower	10158:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Road	J34267336	Gasworks
Antrim	Malone Lower	10158:001:00	Belfast, Ormeau Avenue / Bankmore Street	J34047352	Gasworks Office / Depot
Antrim	Malone Lower	10159:000:00	Belfast, Cromac Street / Ormeau Rd.	J34127350	Paper Mill Bridge (road over rail)
Antrim	Malone Lower	10160:000:00	Belfast, Belgravia Avenue	J32977264	Quarry
Antrim / Down	Malone Lower / Ballynafoy	10161:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Road	J34407249	Ormeau Bridge
Antrim	Malone Lower	10162:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Road / Rugby Avenue	J34277273	Ulster Building Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10163:000:00	Belfast, Ridgeway Street	J33797182	Bottle Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10164:000:00	Belfast, Lockview Road	J33827145	Soup Works
Antrim	Low-Wood Intake	10165:000:00	Belfast, Duncrue Street	J34487635	Soap Works
Antrim	Low-Wood Intake	10166:000:00	Belfast, Northern Road	J34787638	Chemical Works
Antrim	Low-Wood Intake	10167:000:00	Belfast, Milewater Road	J34497630	Bus Depot
Antrim	Townparks	10168:001:00	Belfast, Duncrue Street	J34467623	Bus Depot
Antrim	Low-Wood Intake	10169:000:00	Belfast, Duncrue Street	J34557658	Duncrue Saw Mills
Antrim	Skegoneill	10170:000:00	Belfast, York Road	J34247647	Grit Mills
Antrim	Skegoneill	10171:000:00	Belfast, York Road	J34287663	Kilns
Antrim	Skegoneill	10172:000:00	Belfast, York Road	J34267718	Concrete Works
Antrim	Skegoneill	10173:000:00	Belfast, Fortwilliam Park	J34137769	Quarry
Antrim	Skegoneill	10174:000:00	Belfast, Alexandra Park	J33427670	Motor Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10175:000:00	Belfast, Short Street	J34427532	Bonded Store
Antrim	Townparks	10176:000:00	Belfast, Great Georges Street	J34117508	Engineering Works
Antrim	Townparks	10177:000:00	Belfast, Great Georges Street	J34167505	Bonded Store (Mitchell & Co. Ltd)
Antrim	Townparks	10178:000:00	Belfast, Corporation Street	J34197490	Bonded Store
Antrim	Townparks	10179:000:00	Belfast, Princes Dock Street	J34497528	Princes Dock Mill (Maize)
Antrim	Townparks	10180:000:00	Belfast, Great Patrick Street	J34007488	Bonded Store

Antrim	Townparks	10181:000:00	Belfast, between Coates Lane & Charles Lane	J33947486	Bonded Store
Antrim	Townparks	10182:000:00	Belfast, Academy Street	J33917480	Bonded Store
Antrim	Townparks	10183:000:00	Belfast, Lilliput Road	J34097592	Ulster Bakery
Antrim / Down	Malone Lower / Ballynafof	10184:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Embankment / River Lagan	J34597293	Ferry & Landing Stage
Antrim	Malone Lower	10185:000:00	Belfast, Artana Street	J34487265	Irish Confectionery Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10186:000:00	Belfast, University Street	J34097288	Belfast Building & Engineering Works
Antrim / Down	Malone Lower / Ballynafof	10187:000:00	Belfast, Stranmillis Embankment	J33997186	Kings Bridge
Antrim	Townparks	10188:000:00	Belfast, Grosvenor Road	J32917388	Saw Mill
Antrim	Malone Lower	10189:000:00	Belfast, Hunter Street	J33047326	Bakery
Antrim	Townparks	10190:000:00	Belfast, Lagan Bank Road	J34737406	Pumping Station (Belfast Corporation)
Antrim	Malone Lower	10191:000:00	Belfast, Alfred Street / Ormeau Avenue	J34017359	Woollen Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10192:000:00	Belfast, Great Georges Street	J34147495	Pheonix Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10193:000:00	Belfast, Peter's Hill	J33427468	Glass Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10194:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Avenue / Bankmore Street	J34077351	Joy's Paper Mill
Antrim	Malone Lower	10195:000:00	Belfast, Claremont Street	J33357288	Brewery
Antrim	Malone Lower	10197:000:00	Belfast, Claremont Mews	J33437284	Bakery
Antrim / Down	Malone Lower / Ballynafof	10202:000:00	Belfast, Stranmillis Embankment - River Lagan	J33847160	Governor Bridge (road over river)
Antrim	Malone Lower	10203:000:00	Belfast, Maxwell Street (off Sandy Row)	J33377327	Antrim Clothing Company
Antrim	Malone Lower	10204:000:00	Belfast, Glenalpin Street	J33487344	Albion Suit Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks / Malone Lower	10205:000:00	Belfast, Great Victoria Street	J33537372	Print Works, Gelatinising Works
Antrim	Townparks / Malone Lower	10206:000:00	Belfast, Great Victoria Street	J33597372	Print Works
Antrim	Townparks	10209:000:00	Belfast, Laganbank Road	J34867400	Disinfecting Station
Antrim	Malone Lower	10210:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Avenue / Adelaide Street	J33937363	Hemstitching Works
Antrim	Townparks / Skegoneill	10211:000:00	Belfast, York Road	J34107610	Castleton Building Works
Antrim	Edenderry	10212:000:00	Belfast, Percy Street	J32907448	Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10213:000:00	Belfast, Gardiners Place	J33427470	Campbell & Co. Clothing Manufacturers
Antrim	Townparks	10214:000:00	Belfast, Lancaster Street	J33827504	Factory

Antrim	Townparks	10215:000:00	Belfast, Stephen St. / Donegall St. / Library St.	J33647482	Printing Works
Antrim	Townparks	10216:001:00	Belfast, Union St, Little Donegall St / Library St	J33697477	Mattress / Bedding Factory
Antrim / Down	Townparks / Ballymacarrett	10217:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Quay, River Lagan	J34437443	Queen Elizabeth Bridge (road over river)
Antrim	Townparks	10218:000:00	Belfast, Oxford Street	J34427418	Oxford Street Bus Station
Antrim	Townparks	10219:000:00	Belfast, off Gordon Street	J34107459	Scott's Bedding Manufactory
Antrim	Malone Lower	10220:000:00	Belfast, South of Lennoxvale	J33457162	Reservoirs
Antrim	Townparks / Skegoneill	10222:000:00	Belfast, York Road	J34147607	Bridge (road over river)
Antrim	Townparks	10223:000:00	Belfast, North Queen Street	J34027610	Bridge
Antrim	Townparks	10224:000:00	Belfast, York Street	J34037549	Gallaher & Co. Tobacco Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10225:000:00	Belfast, Winetavern Street	J33527456	Winetavern Street Flax & Tow Mill - Smithfield Mill (Spinning & Weaving)
Antrim	Townparks	10226:000:00	Belfast, King Street Mews	J33447420	Neill's Flour Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10227:000:00	Belfast, Hastings Street	J33247444	Iron Works
Antrim	Townparks	10228:000:00	Belfast, Hastings Street	J33227446	Bobbin Factory
Antrim	Malone Lower	10229:000:00	Belfast, Great Victoria Street	J33547368	Spence Bryson Linen Warehouse
Antrim	Malone Lower	10230:000:00	Belfast, Clarence Street / Adelaide Street	J33937371	Handkerchief Works
Antrim	Townparks	10232:000:00	Belfast, McAuley Street	J34467360	Belfast Iron Works
Antrim	Townparks	10233:000:00	Belfast, McAuley Street	J34387363	Spinning Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10234:000:00	Belfast, Garmoyle Street	J34517549	Felt Works
Antrim	Townparks	10236:000:00	Belfast, Hastings Street	J33237441	Iron Works
Antrim	Townparks	10237:000:00	Belfast	J34057546	York Street Foundry
Antrim	Ballygolan	10238:000:00	Belfast, Antrim Road	J33488007	Reservoir
Antrim	Ballygolan	10240:000:00	Belfast	J33078046	Reservoir
Antrim	Greencastle	10241:000:00	Belfast, N of Grays Lane	J33607961	Bleach Mill
Antrim	Low-Wood	10244:000:00	Belfast, W of Antrim Road	J33187858	Quarry
Antrim	Low-Wood	10245:000:00	Belfast, Shore Road	J34247839	Pumping Station
Antrim	Ballygolan	10277:000:00	Belfast	J32908029	Quarry
Antrim	Ballygolan	10278:000:00	Belfast	J33388020	Limekiln
Antrim	Greencastle	10279:000:00	Belfast	J34117927	Limekilns

Antrim	Greencastle	10280:000:00	Belfast	J33347954	Limekiln
Antrim	Greencastle	10281:000:00	Belfast	J33417981	Limekiln
Antrim	Ballyaghagan	10287:000:00	Belfast, Upper Cavehill Road	J32647838	Reservoir
Antrim	Low-Wood	10288:000:00	Belfast, Upper Cavehill Road	J32427875	Quarry
Antrim	Old Park	10289:000:00	Belfast, Carr's Glen	J31567826	Print Works - Flour Mill - Glencar Beetling Mill
Antrim	Ballygolan	10308:000:00	Belfast	J33018021	Reservoir
Antrim	Legoniel	10309:001:00	Belfast, Wolfhill Avenue	J29467755	Wolfhill Bleach Works - Corn Mill
Antrim	Legoniel	10309:002:00	Belfast, Mill Avenue	J29597764	Wolfhill Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Legoniel	10309:003:00	Belfast, Mill Avenue	J29677771	Wolfhill Mill
Antrim	Legoniel	10310:002:00	Belfast, off Legoniel Road	J30097762	Limekiln
Antrim	Legoniel	10311:000:00	Belfast, Wofhill Avenue	J29937745	Legoniel Bridge (road over rail)
Antrim	Legoniel	10312:000:00	Belfast, Legoniel Road	J30187737	Mountain Flax Spinning Mills
Antrim	Legoniel	10312:001:00	Belfast, Legoniel Road	J30207731	Gasometer
Antrim	Old Park	10313:000:00	Belfast, Old Westland Road	J325775	Carr's Glen Reservoir
Antrim	Ballysillan Lower	10314:000:00	Belfast, Legoniel Road	J30217717	Legoniel Spinning Mill
Antrim	Ballysillan Lower	10315:000:00	Belfast, Legoneil Road	J30257713	Ballysillan Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Ballysillan Lower / Legoniel	10316:000:00	Belfast, Legoniel Road	J30227707	Legoniel Weaving Factory - Confectionary Works
Antrim	Ballysillan Lower	10317:000:00	Belfast, Legoneil Road	J30327725	Brickworks
Antrim	Legoniel Road	10318:000:00	Belfast	J30667707	Brickworks
Antrim	Ballysillan Lower	10319:001:00	Belfast, Legoniel Road	J30517669	Glenbank Bleach Works
Antrim	Ballysillan Lower	10319:002:00	Belfast, Legoniel Road	J30407674	Beetling Mill
Antrim	Old Park	10320:001:00	Belfast, Westland Road	J32427718	High Service Reservoir
Antrim	Old Park	10320:002:00	Belfast, off Oldpark Terrace	J32217716	Pumping Station
Antrim	Old Park	10322:000:00	Belfast, Oldpark Road	J32157675	Beetling Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10323:000:00	Belfast, Ardoyne Road	J31457609	Damask Factory
Antrim	Old Park	10324:001:00	Belfast, Jamaica Street	J31997626	Corn Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10326:000:00	Belfast, Etna Terrace	J31967613	Reservoir
Antrim	Ballysillan Lower	10327:001:00	Belfast, off Somerdale Park	J30937584	Bleach Works
Antrim	Ballysillan Lower	10327:002:00	Belfast, off Somerdale Park	J31017596	Bleach Works
Antrim	Ballysillan Lower	10327:003:00	Belfast, off Somerdale Park	J31007603	Bleach Works
Antrim	Edenderry	10328:000:00	Belfast, Ballygomartin Road	J31097558	Beetling Mill

Antrim	Edenderry	10329:000:00	Belfast, Ballygomartin Road	J31157545	Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10330:001:00	Belfast, Flax Street	J32157595	Highfield Weaving Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10330:002:00	Belfast, Flax Street	J32127588	Prospect Flax Spinning Mills
Antrim	Edenderry	10331:001:00	Belfast, Flax Street	J32027576	Spinning Mill
Antrim	Old Park	10324:002:00	Belfast, Oldpark Road / Havana Street	J32077633	Printing Works - Spinning & Weaving Factory
Antrim	Old Park	10325:000:00	Belfast, Oldpark Road	J32207614	Brickfield - Old Park Brickworks
Antrim	Edenderry	10331:002:00	Belfast, Flax Street	J32017585	Rosebank Weaving Factory
Antrim	Edenderry	10332:000:00	Belfast, Flax Street / Crumlin Road	J31997569	Brookfield Flax Spinning Mills
Antrim	Townparks / Edenderry	10333:000:00	Belfast, Crumlin Road	J32087566	Corn Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10334:000:00	Belfast, Crumlin Road	J32227572	Ewart's Crumlin Road Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10335:000:00	Belfast, Crumlin Road	J32097552	Edenderry Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10336:000:00	Belfast, Crumlin Road / Everton Street	J32417558	Saw Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10337:000:00	Belfast, Ardilea Street	J32337585	Brickfield
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10338:000:00	Belfast, Ballymagarry Lane	J30317495	Limekiln
Antrim	Edenderry	10339:000:00	Belfast, Ballygomartin Road	J31277515	Parkview Brickworks, Brickfield
Antrim	Edenderry	10340:000:00	Belfast, Ainsworth Avenue	J31657490	Brickworks
Antrim	Edenderry	10341:000:00	Belfast, Esmond Street	J31917483	Limekilns
Antrim	Edenderry	10342:000:00	Belfast, Fingal Street	J31757540	Brickfield
Antrim	Edenderry / Ballymagarry	10343:000:00	Belfast, Ballygomartin Road	J31167538	Bridge
Antrim	Townparks	10344:000:00	Belfast, Sydney Street / Mill Street West	J32117531	Brookfield Spinning Mill - Flour Mill
Antrim	Townparks / Edenderry	10345:001:00	Belfast, Cambrai Street	J32067523	Corn Mill
Antrim	Townparks / Edenderry	10345:002:00	Belfast, Cambrai Street	J32067520	Distillery
Antrim	Edenderry	10345:003:00	Belfast, Cambrai Street	J31997521	Brookfield Weaving Factory, Bleach Works
Antrim	Townparks / Edenderry	10346:000:00	Belfast, Shankill Road	J32037497	Glenwood Mill (Corn & Flour)
Antrim	Townparks	10347:000:00	Belfast, Sydney Street / Tennants Street	J32197530	Brookfield Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10348:000:00	Belfast, Sydney Street / Silvio Street	J32387526	Belfast Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10349:000:00	Belfast, Howe Street	J32497522	Brickfield

Antrim	Townparks	10350:000:00	Belfast, Snugville Street	J32507487	Bakery
Antrim	Townparks	10351:000:00	Belfast, Beresford Street	J32657484	Corn Mill
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10352:001:00	Belfast, Ballygomartin Road / Springfield Road	J30327426	Bleach Mill - Whiterock Beetling Works
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10352:002:00	Belfast, Ballygomartin Road	J30257426	Whiterock Bleach Green - Whiterock Beetling Wks - Springhill Dyeing Wks
Antrim	Edenderry	10353:000:00	Belfast, Springhill Road	J31367470	Forth River Brick & Tile Wks - Engineering Wks
Antrim	Edenderry	10354:000:00	Belfast, Springhill Road	J31657458	Brickfield, Brickworks
Antrim	Edenderry	10355:000:00	Belfast, Cupar Street	J31867456	Cupar Street Weaving Factory
Antrim	Edenderry	10356:000:00	Belfast, Mayo Street	J31857469	Doagh Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Ballymagarry	10357:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Road	J31287454	Springfield Bleach Works - Franklin Laundry
Antrim	Ballymagarry	10358:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Road	J31427441	Springfield Cotton Factory - Biscuit Factory
Antrim	Ballymagarry	10359:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Road	J31487440	Beetling Mill
Antrim	Ballymagarry	10360:000:00	Belfast, Forfar Street	J31567436	Thread Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10361:000:00	Belfast, Forfar Street	J31727432	Britannia Engineering Works - Mineral Water Factory
Antrim	Edenderry	10362:001:00	Belfast, Forfar Street / Springfield Road	J31757422	Albert Foundry
Antrim	Edenderry / Ballymagarry	10362:002:00	Belfast, Forfar Street	J31647423	Albert Foundry
Antrim	Edenderry	10363:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Street	J31857421	Springfield Linen Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10364:000:00	Belfast, Lawnbrook Street	J32127458	Lawnbrook Weaving Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10365:000:00	Belfast, Mountjoy Street	J32217475	Rope Walk
Antrim	Townparks	10366:000:00	Belfast, Lawnbrook Avenue	J32127473	Rope Walk
Antrim	Townparks	10367:000:00	Belfast, Wilton Square	J32327473	Starch Works
Antrim	Edenderry	10368:000:00	Belfast, Bombay Street	J32057444	Ice House
Antrim	Edenderry	10369:001:00	Belfast, Clonard Street	J32117416	Millfort Flax Spinning, Weaving & Finishing Works
Antrim	Edenderry	10369:002:00	Belfast, Springfield Road	J32047409	Millfort Flax Spinning Mill - Blackstaff Flax Spinning & Weaving Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10370:000:00	Belfast, Clonard Street	J32237420	Clonard Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10373:000:00	Belfast, Shankill Road / Conway Street	J32497479	Gasometer

Antrim	Townparks	10374:000:00	Belfast, Nos.5-15 North Howard Street	J32567451	Falls Foundry - Engineering Works
Antrim	Townparks	10375:001:00	Belfast, Northumberland Street	J32607446	New Northern Spinning & Weaving Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10375:002:00	Belfast, Northumberland Street	J32677447	Falls Weaving Factory - New Northern Spinning & Weaving Factory
Antrim	Edenderry	10376:000:00	Belfast, North Howard Street	J32507435	Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10377:001:00	Belfast, Conway Street	J32487430	Conway Mill (Flax Spinning)
Antrim	Edenderry	10377:002:00	Belfast, Conway Street	J32467430	Linen Weaving Factory, Spinning Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10378:000:00	Belfast, Falls Road / Conway Street	J32507423	Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10379:000:00	Belfast, North Howard Street	J32547429	Upper Falls Flax Spinning Mill - Forth River Mills (Flax Spinning)
Antrim	Edenderry	10380:000:00	Belfast, Falls Road / North Howard Street	J32637428	Falls Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10381:000:00	Belfast, Northumberland Street	J32707439	Falls Road Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10382:000:00	Belfast, Craig Street	J32667440	Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10384:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Avenue / Road	J31937406	Bakery
Antrim	Edenderry	10385:000:00	Belfast, W of Springfield Road	J31987390	Brickworks
Antrim	Edenderry	10386:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Road / Clonard Street	J32127409	Brickfield
Antrim	Townparks	10388:000:00	Belfast, Roden Street	J32547366	Mulhouse Works (Weaving & Finishing)
Antrim	Townparks	10387:000:00	Belfast, Falls Road	J32417408	Clonard Foundry
Antrim	Malone Upper	10392:000:00	Belfast, Stockmans Lane	J31517085	Bridge (road over rail)
Antrim	Dunmurry	10394:000:00	Belfast, off Lisburn Road	J30146898	Gasworks
Antrim	Malone Upper	10395:000:00	Belfast, Newforge Lane	J32876936	Newforge Finishing Wks - Lagan Clog Wks - Newforge Factory
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10399:001:00	Belfast, Whiterock Road	J30507318	Beetling Mill
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10399:002:00	Belfast, off Whiterock Road	J30467326	Glenalina Bleach Works
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10399:003:00	Belfast, off Whiterock Road	J30347326	Beetling Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10400:000:00	Belfast, Broadway	J31997332	Weaving Fty - Broadway Wks (Spinning & Weaving) - Broadway Damask Wks
Antrim	Townparks	10401:000:00	Belfast, Broadway	J31987307	Reservoir
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10402:000:00	Belfast, Falls Road	J31637329	Dye Works - Willow Bank Bleach & Dye Wks - Globe Laundry
Antrim	Ballymurphy / Townparks	10403:000:00	Belfast, Falls Road / Clowney Water	J31707341	Clowney Bridge (road over river)
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10404:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Road	J31717299	Ulster Match Works

Antrim	Ballymurphy	10405:000:00	Belfast, Beechmount Parade	J31627347	Brickworks
Antrim	Malone Lower	10407:000:00	Belfast, Milner Street	J32387339	Grosvenor Finishing Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10408:000:00	Belfast, Empire Drive	J32537322	Richview Brickworks
Antrim	Malone Lower	10409:000:00	Belfast, Distillery Street	J32737335	Royal Irish Distillery
Antrim	Malone Lower	10410:000:00	Belfast, Rydalmer Street	J32407321	Boyne Bridge Works - Clothing Factory
Antrim	Malone Lower	10411:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Road / Nubia Street	J32397305	Star Factory - Clothing Factory
Antrim	Malone Lower	10412:000:00	Belfast, Kitchner Street / Nubia Street	J32437302	Bakery
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10414:000:00	Belfast, Falls Road	J31107263	Dye & Print Works - Milltown Works (Flax & Hemp)
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10415:000:00	Belfast, off Falls Road	J31197260	Quarry
Antrim	Malone Lower	10417:001:00	Belfast, Tates Avenue	J32317259	Bakery
Antrim	Malone Lower	10417:002:00	Belfast, Tates Avenue	J32317257	Sheet Metal Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10418:000:00	Belfast, off Mowhar Street	J32127165	Cranmore Brick & Tile Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10419:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Avenue	J32307243	Brickfield
Antrim	Malone Lower	10420:000:00	Belfast, Lisburn Road	J32287173	Bakery
Antrim	Townparks	10422:000:00	Belfast, Ardilea Street	J32367599	Bakery
Antrim	Townparks	10423:000:00	Belfast, Byron Street	J32457570	Bakery
Antrim	Ballymagarry / Edenderry	10424:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Road	J31377456	Bridge
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10425:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Road	J30887399	Ballymurphy Brickworks
Antrim	Ballymagarry	10426:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Road	J31127403	Clonard Brickworks - Clay Pit
Antrim	Ballymagarry	10427:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Road	J31127403	British Asphalt & Bitumen Works
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10428:000:00	Belfast, off Clowney Street	J31407366	Clowney Brickworks
Antrim	Ballymagarry	10429:000:00	Belfast, off Springfield Road	J31667384	Falls Brickworks - Clay Pit
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10430:000:00	Belfast, Beechmount Avenue	J31687366	Bakery
Antrim	Ballymurphy / Malone Lower	10431:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Road / Glenmachan Street	J32027294	Donegall Road Weaving Factory
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10432:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Road	J31867294	Factory
Antrim	Malone Lower	10433:000:00	Belfast, Rydalmer Street	J32447320	Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Malone Lower	10434:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Road	J32557315	Richview Jam Factory
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10435:000:00	Belfast, off Ballygomartin Road	J30407488	Quarry
Antrim	Edenderry	10437:000:00	Belfast, Ladbrook Street	J31617593	Brickfield
Antrim	Townparks	10438:000:00	Belfast, Crumlin Road	J32227549	Quarry

Antrim	Ballymurphy	10440:000:00	Belfast, Falls Road	J30737275	Falls Bleach Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10442:000:00	Belfast, off Lisburn Road	J32497167	Brickfield
Antrim / Down	Malone Upper / Ballylesson	10445:000:00	Belfast	J32066744	Footbridge
Antrim / Down	Ballynavally / Malone Upper	10454:000:00	Belfast, Malone Road	J32516905	Shaws Bridge
Antrim / Down	Malone Lower / Galwally	10455:000:00	Belfast, Lockview Road	J34097091	Flood Gate, Footbridge
Antrim	Malone Upper	10456:000:00	Belfast, Deramore Park	J33447038	Lesters Dam / Basin
Antrim	Malone Lower	10458:000:00	Belfast, Lockview Road	J33977098	Asphalt Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10459:000:00	Belfast, Lockview Road	J33967091	Paper Mill
Down	Queens Island	10485:000:00	Belfast Harbour, East Twin Island	J36187631	East Twin Power Station
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10486:001:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35127492	Engineering Works (Harland & Wolff)
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10486:002:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35007485	Abercorn Engineering Works (Harland & Wolff)
Down	Queens Island	10486:003:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J34867501	Abercorn Basin, Slipways & Hamilton Graving Dock (Harland & Wolff)
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10486:004:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35227507	Engineering Works
Down	Queens Island	10486:005:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35207534	Harland & Wolff Administration Block
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10486:006:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35247518	Electricity Generating Station (Harland & Wolff)
Down	Queens Island	10486:008:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35207549	Shipyard - Harland & Wolff North Yard
Down	Queens Island	10486:009:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35037544	Shipbuilding Works (Harland & Wolff)
Down	Queens Island	10486:010:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35547595	Alexandra Graving Dock (Harland & Wolff)
Down	Queens Island	10486:011:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35377575	Shipbuilding Yard
Down	Queens Island	10486:012:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35617606	Thompson Pump House (Belfast Harbour)
Down	Queens Island	10486:013:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35667613	Thompson Graving Dock (Belfast Harbour)
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10486:014:00	Belfast, Connsbank Road	J36117536	Musgrave Shipyard - Harland & Wolff East Yard
Down	Queens Island	10486:015:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J36207679	Graving Dock - Belfast Dry Dock
Down	Queens Island	10486:016:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35607589	Ship Building Works

Antrim	Queens Island	10486:017:00	Belfast Harbour, E of Victoria Channel	J35277574	Victoria Wharf
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10487:000:00	Belfast, East Road / Connswater Road	J36107495	Oil Depot
Down	Ballymacarrett	10488:000:00	Belfast, Severn Street	J36097460	Victoria Cotton & Linen Weaving Factory
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10489:000:00	Belfast, Sydenham Road	J35427477	Saw Mill
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10490:000:00	Belfast, Sydenham Road	J35487477	Saw Mill
Down	Ballymacarrett	10492:000:00	Belfast, Loughview Street	J355746	Felt Works
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10494:000:00	Belfast, Sydenham Road	J35197477	Copper Works
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10495:000:00	Belfast, Sydenham Road	J35057475	Saw Mill
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10496:000:00	Belfast, Sydenham Road	J34977474	Copper Works
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10497:000:00	Belfast, off Sydenham Road	J34927485	Electric Light Station
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10498:000:00	Belfast, Sydenham Road	J34877479	Engineering Works
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10499:000:00	Belfast, off Sydenham Road	J34737491	Brass Foundry
Down	Ballymacarrett	10501:000:00	Belfast, Middlepath Street	J34927455	Felt Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10502:000:00	Belfast, Middlepath Street	J34837453	Vitriol Works - Chemical Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10503:000:00	Belfast, Middlepath Street / Dalton Street	J34787446	Engineering Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10504:000:00	Belfast, Middlepath Street / Dalton Street	J34737444	Queens Bridge Saw Mills - Saw Mills
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake / Strandtown / Victoria Park	10507:000:00	Belfast, East Road, Sydenham By-Pass	J36557503	Connswater Bridge
Down	Ballymacarrett	10508:000:00	Belfast, Severn Street	J36507453	Bottle Works - Irish Distillery - Conswater Distilleries - Gallahers Bonded Warehouse
Down	Ballymacarrett	10509:000:00	Belfast, Bridge End	J34527431	Union Foundry (Iron)
Down	Ballymacarrett	10510:000:00	Belfast, Greggs Quay	J34567427	Queens Bridge Pumping Station
Down	Ballymacarrett	10511:000:00	Belfast, Rotterdam Street	J34647425	Ice Factory

Down	Ballymacarrett	10512:000:00	Belfast, Laganview Street	J34697423	Riverside Corn Mill
Down	Ballymacarrett	10516:000:00	Belfast, Short Strand	J35047429	Chemical Works - Galvanising Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10518:000:00	Belfast, Short Strand	J35057415	Lagan Felt Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10519:000:00	Belfast, Mountpottinger Road	J35197414	Ulster Galvanising Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10521:000:00	Belfast, Mountpottinger Road	J35087436	Mountpottinger Foundry (Iron & Brass)
Down	Ballymacarrett	10523:000:00	Belfast, Madrid Street / Templemore Avenue	J35587403	St. Ann's Iron Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10524:000:00	Belfast, Baskin Street	J35847426	Bakery
Down	Ballymacarrett	10525:000:00	Belfast, Chamberlain Street	J35917427	Iron Foundry
Down	Ballymacarrett	10526:000:00	Belfast, Gawn Street	J36057440	Granville Bakery
Down	Ballymacarrett	10527:001:00	Belfast, Newtownards Road	J36137434	Strand Spinning Mills (Linen)
Down	Ballymacarrett	10527:002:00	Belfast, Newtownards Road	J36137434	Felt & Asphalt Works - Weaving Sheds
Down	Ballymacarrett	10528:000:00	Belfast, Templemore Street	J36127404	Connswater Spinning Fty - Avoneil Distillery - Bonded Warehouse
Down	Ballymacarrett	10529:000:00	Belfast, Beersbridge Road	J36057352	Creamery
Down	Ballymacarrett	10530:000:00	Belfast, Beersbridge Road	J36037340	Brickworks
Down	Ballymaconaghy	10531:000:00	Belfast, Castlereagh Road	J36187313	Loopbridge Flax Spinning Mill - Loopbridge Printing Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10532:000:00	Belfast, Redcar Street	J35837308	Castlereagh Laundry
Down	Ballynafof	10533:000:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Avenue	J35567284	Mineral Water Works
Down	Ballynafof	10534:000:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Avenue	J35497285	Engineering Works - Devonshire Laundry
Down	Ballynafof	10535:000:00	Belfast, Millar Street	J35417285	Jam Factory
Down	Ballynafof	10536:001:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Avenue / Federation Street	J35317295	Co-Op Belfast Bakery
Down	Ballynafof	10536:002:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Avenue / Federation Street	J35337287	Jam Factory
Down	Ballynafof	10536:003:00	Belfast, Federation Street	J35277283	Co-Op Dairy
Down	Ballynafof	10536:004:00	Belfast, Millar Street	J35407276	Co-Op Meat Processing
Down	Ballynafof	10538:000:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Avenue	J35187301	Volt Works (Electrical & Engineering)
Down	Ballymacarrett	10539:000:00	Belfast, London Road	J35317320	Loopbridge Weaving Factory
Down	Ballymacarrett	10540:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Embankment	J34877348	Saw Mill
Down	Ballymacarrett	10541:000:00	Belfast, Ballarat Street	J34827358	Paper Bag Factory
Down	Ballymacarrett	10542:001:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J35067375	Lagan Iron Foundry
Down	Ballymacarrett	10542:002:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J34957374	Lagan Foundry - Lagan Engine Wks - Lagan Building Wks
Down	Ballymacarrett	10543:000:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J35117367	Royal Bakery

Down	Ballymacarrett	10544:000:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J35107375	Baltic Saw Mill
Down	Ballymaconaghy	10545:000:00	Belfast, Castlereagh Road	J36177300	Brickfield
Down	Ballymacarrett	10546:000:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J35107379	Ravenhill Iron Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10547:001:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J34907363	Vitriol Works - Lagan Tow Works - Cromac Distillery
Down	Ballymacarrett	10547:002:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J35007366	Cromac Brewery
Down	Ballymacarrett / Ballyhackamore	10548:000:00	Belfast, Newtownards Road	J36357423	New Bridge - Connswater Bridge
Down	Ballymacarrett	10549:001:00	Belfast, Albertbridge Road	J36157407	Belfast Rope Works
Down	Ballyhackamore	10549:002:00	Belfast, East Bread Street	J36257398	Belfast Rope Works
Down	Ballyhackamore	10549:003:00	Belfast, East Bread Street	J36437395	Belfast Rope Works
Down	Ballymacarrett / Ballyhackamore	10549:004:00	Belfast, Newtownards Road	J36237405	Bridge (road over river)
Down	Ballymacarrett / Ballyhackamore	10549:005:00	Belfast, Newtownards Road	J36277411	Bridge
Down	Ballymacarrett / Ballyhackamore	10549:006:00	Belfast, Newtownards Road	J36317416	Bridge
Down	Ballyhackamore	10550:000:00	Belfast, East Bread Street	J36387416	Inglis Bakery - Bakery / Biscuit Factory
Down	Ballyhackamore	10551:001:00	Belfast, Beersbridge Road	J36427368	Owen O'Corkl Mills (Flax & Jute)
Down	Ballyhackamore	10551:002:00	Belfast, Beersbridge Road	J36297370	Mill (textile)
Down	Ballyhackamore	10551:003:00	Belfast, Beersbridge Road	J36267368	Mill (textile)
Down	Ballymacarrett	10553:000:00	Belfast, Beersbridge Road	J36367355	Beer's Bridge (road over river)
Down	Ballymacarrett	10554:001:00	Belfast, Grove Street / Fashode Street	J36267336	Grove Weaving Factory
Down	Ballymacarrett	10554:002:00	Belfast, Grove Street East	J36357336	New Spinning Fty - Grove Mill (Flax & Tow Spinning)
Down	Ballymaconaghy / Ballyrushboy	10555:000:00	Belfast, Castlereagh Street	J36317293	Loop Bridge (road over river)
Down	Multyhogy	10556:000:00	Belfast	J37337317	Corn Mill
Down	Ballynafoy	10557:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Embankment	J34207229	Steel Works
Down	Ballynafoy	10558:001:00	Belfast, Ormeau Road / Ava Avenue	J34517208	Ormeau Bakery
Down	Ballynafoy	10558:002:00	Belfast, Ava Avenue	J34397215	Ormeau Bakery
Down	Ballynafoy	10570:000:00	Belfast, Annadale Embankment	J34127207	Hay Park Brickworks
Down	Ballynafoy	10571:000:00	Belfast	J35077224	Brickfield
Down	Ballynafoy	10573:000:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J35277270	Brickworks

Down	Ballyhackamore	10574:000:00	Belfast, East Bread Street	J36227389	Bloomfield Factory (Linen)
Down	Ballycloghan	10575:000:00	Belfast, Knock Road	J38647346	Knock Bridge (road over river)
Down	Ballymacarrett	10578:000:00	Belfast, Clara Street	J36057347	Windmill
Down	Ballymacarrett	10579:000:00	Belfast, Templemore Street	J35967363	Brickfield
Down	Ballynafoy	10580:000:00	Belfast, Ava Street	J34327196	Ormeau Brickworks
Down	Ballymacarrett	10582:000:00	Belfast, Bright Street	J35957419	Brickfield
Down	Ballymacarrett	10583:000:00	Belfast, Chemical Street	J35187431	Rope Walk
Down	Ballymacarrett	10584:000:00	Belfast, Albertbridge Road	J35117392	Brickfield
Down	Ballymacarrett	10586:000:00	Belfast, Templemore Avenue	J35697382	Windmill
Down	Strandtown	10587:000:00	Belfast, Belmont Church Road	J38047444	Brickfield
Down	Ballymacarrett	10588:000:00	Belfast, Bridge End	J34937438	Glass Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10589:000:00	Belfast, Queens Quay	J34637452	Salt Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10590:000:00	Belfast, Scrabo Street	J34867457	Rope Walk
Down	Ballymacarrett	10591:000:00	Belfast, Bridge End	J34787443	Chemical Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10592:000:00	Belfast, Bridge End	J34827439	Pottery
Down	Ballymacarrett	10594:000:00	Belfast, Middlepath Street	J34637449	Oil & Corn Mills
Down	Ballymacarrett	10595:000:00	Belfast, Scrabo Street	J34717454	Limekilns
Down	Ballymacarrett	10596:000:00	Belfast, Scrabo Street	J34727454	Felt Manufactory
Down	Ballymacarrett	10597:000:00	Belfast, Scrabo Street	J34737454	Limekilns
Down	Ballymacarrett	10598:000:00	Belfast, Middlepath Street	J34727444	Chemical & Manure Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10600:000:00	Belfast, Sheriff Street	J35177434	Rope Walk
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10603:000:00	Belfast, Sydenham Road	J34987487	Ulster Iron Works
Down	Ballynafoy	10604:000:00	Belfast, off Ravenhill Avenue	J35227298	Ravenhill Brick & Tile Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10605:000:00	Belfast, Woodstock Road	J35507355	Oil & Colour Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10606:000:00	Belfast, Walmer Street	J34367178	Ulster Brickworks
Down	Ballymacarrett	10608:000:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J35007387	Limekilns
Down	Ballymaghan	10609:000:00	Belfast, Old Holywood Road	J38837557	Kennel Bridge (road over stream)
Down	Ballymaghan	10610:000:00	Belfast	J39347583	Quarry
Down	Ballymaghan	10611:000:00	Belfast	J39477579	Quarry
Down	Ballymaghan	10612:000:00	Belfast	J39417568	Quarry
Down	Knock	10614:000:00	Belfast	J38677333	Corn & Logwood Mill

Antrim	Malone Lower	10634:000:00	Belfast, off Lockview Road	J34157100	Glue Works
Antrim	Townparks	10639:000:00	Belfast, Linenhall Street / Franklin Street	J33837381	Linen Warehouse
Antrim	Townparks	10640:000:00	Belfast, No.28 Bedford Street	J33777381	Linen Warehouse
Antrim	Townparks	10641:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Square North	J33857411	Robinson & Cleaver Linen Warehouse
Antrim	Townparks	10642:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Square North	J33897412	Linen Shop / Warehouse (Richardsons)
Antrim	Townparks	10643:000:00	Belfast, Nos.36-38 Victoria Street	J34217440	Seed Warehouse
Antrim	Townparks	10644:000:00	Belfast, Clifton Street	J33577510	Poor House (Hand Cotton Manufacturer)
Antrim	Townparks	10645:000:00	Belfast, Nos.16-18 Donegall Square North	J33737409	Linen Warehouse
Down	Ballymacarrett	10649:000:00	Belfast, Connswater Street	J36357427	Industrial Premises (Furniture Works ?)
Down	Ballymacarrett	10651:000:00	Belfast, Newtownards Road	J36087438	Warehouse
Down	Ballymacarrett	10652:000:00	Belfast, Mersey Street	J36557459	Bridge (road over river)
Down	Ballymacarrett	10653:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Embankment	J34807354	Factory
Down	Ballymacarrett	10654:001:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J35007384	Victor Coates Lagan Foundry
Down	Ballymacarrett	10654:002:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J35007393	Dixon & Campbell Building Works
Antrim	Townparks	10657:000:00	Belfast, Amelia Street	J33647375	Linen Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10658:000:00	Belfast, Nos.51-53 McAuley Street	J34317359	Millin & Rankin, Mineral Water Manufacturers
Antrim	Townparks	10659:000:00	Belfast, Nos.26-28 Chichester Street	J34127414	Belfast Coach Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10660:000:00	Belfast, Nos.1-5 Victoria Square	J34087417	Cantrell & Cochrane's Aerated Water Manufacturers
Antrim	Townparks	10661:000:00	Belfast, Nos. 7-19 William Street South	J34037419	Ross's Aerated Water Works
Antrim	Townparks	10663:000:00	Belfast, No.1 Donegall Place	J33787427	Anderson & McAuley Linen Warehouse
Antrim	Townparks	10664:000:00	Belfast, No.1 May Street	J33957393	Cambric Handkerchief, Linen Manufacturers & Bleachers
Antrim	Townparks	10665:000:00	Belfast, Broughan Street	J34207559	Fisher's Wagon Works
Antrim	Townparks	10667:000:00	Belfast, Castle Place	J33717430	Linen Shop - Bank Buildings
Antrim	Malone Lower	10668:000:00	Belfast, Great Victoria Street	J33607349	Grattan's Aerated Water Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks	10669:000:00	Belfast, Franklin Street	J33967386	Franklin Steam Laundry
Antrim	Townparks	10670:000:00	Belfast, No.12 Rosemary Street	J33927442	McHugh's Shirt Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10671:000:00	Belfast, Clifton Street	J33537503	Millar & Co. Ltd. Confectionery & Preserve Manufacturers
Antrim	Townparks	10672:000:00	Belfast, Fountain Street	J33717425	William Coates & Son, Foundry & Engineering Works

Antrim	Townparks	10673:000:00	Belfast, North Queen Street	J33677513	Mulryne's Coach Building Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10674:000:00	Belfast, Alfred Street / Clarence Street	J34007373	Linen Finishing Building
Antrim	Townparks	10675:000:00	Belfast, Chapel Lane	J33607433	Electricity Generating Station
Antrim	Townparks	10677:000:00	Belfast, Alfred Street	J33997387	Harden's Linen Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10678:000:00	Belfast, Nos.114-126 Cromac Street	J34187365	William Corry, Aerated Water Works
Antrim	Townparks	10679:000:00	Belfast, Great Victoria Street	J33597375	William Cleland Print Works
Antrim	Townparks	10682:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Square South	J33917392	Weaving Co. Offices / Warehouse
Antrim	Townparks	10683:000:00	Belfast, Bedford Street	J33837385	Linen Warehouse / Offices
Antrim	Low-Wood Intake	10684:000:00	Belfast, Herdman Channel Road	J35707737	Richardsons Chemical Works
Antrim	Townparks	10685:000:00	Belfast, McCaughey Road	J35807689	Grain Silo
Antrim	Townparks	10687:000:00	Belfast, Dufferin Road	J35077601	Workman Clark Ltd. Ship Building Yard
Antrim	Townparks	10688:001:00	Belfast, Dufferin Road	J34827593	Grain Silo
Antrim	Townparks	10688:002:00	Belfast, Dufferin Road	J34687586	Grain Silo
Antrim	Townparks	10689:000:00	Belfast, McCaughey Road	J35327644	West Twin Electricity Generating Station
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10691:000:00	Belfast, Sydenham Road	J35367476	Engineering Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10693:000:00	Belfast, No.6 Dublin Road	J33747355	Engineering Works
Antrim	Townparks	10695:000:00	Belfast, Victoria Square	J34107421	Whiskey Warehouse
Down	Townparks	10696:000:00	Belfast, Nos.19-21 Scrabo Street	J34687452	Coal Store
Antrim	Townparks	10750:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Square South	J33737391	Ewing, Sons & Co. Linen Offices
Antrim	Townparks	10751:000:00	Belfast, Stewart Street	J34607385	Abattoir (Belfast Corporation)
Antrim	Townparks	10753:000:00	Belfast, Royal Avenue	J33787445	Belfast City & District Water Commissioners Offices
Antrim	Townparks	10754:000:00	Belfast, Queens Street	J33617425	Electrical Engineering Works (British Cables Ltd)
Antrim	Townparks	10755:000:00	Belfast, Church Lane	J34087435	Gregg, Sons & Phoenix Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10756:000:00	Belfast, Pottingers Entry	J34047437	Anderson's Window Blind Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks	10757:000:00	Belfast, Montgomery Street	J34057403	Jamison & Topping Coach Builders
Antrim	Townparks	10758:000:00	Belfast, Ann Street	J34037429	Balmer's Leather Warehouse
Antrim	Townparks	10759:000:00	Belfast, North Street	J33667465	Gardners Bakery
Antrim	Townparks	10761:000:00	Belfast, Rosemary Street	J33817442	Johnston's Umbrella Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks	10762:000:00	Belfast, Rosemary Street	J33807441	Thomson's Watch & Clock Manufactory
Down	Ballymacarrett	10763:000:00	Belfast, Mount Pottinger Road	J35117431	Collar & Cuff Manufacturers

Down	Ballynafoy	10764:000:00	Belfast, No.7 Elgin Street	J34297228	Machine Makers & Engineering
Antrim	Malone Lower	10765:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Road / Glenmachan Street	J32097303	Building Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10766:000:00	Belfast, Lisburn Road	J31887121	Mineral Water Works
Antrim	Ballymagarry	10767:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Road	J31127427	Engineering (Building ?) Works
Antrim	Townparks	10769:000:00	Belfast, Whitla Street / Nelson Street	J34437561	Headling Sheds (?)
Antrim	Townparks	10770:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Street	J33897459	Brookfield Linen - Offices & Warehouse ?
Antrim	Townparks	10772:000:00	Belfast, Talbot Street	J33977467	Distillers & Wine Merchants
Antrim	Townparks	10773:000:00	Belfast, Browns Square	J33317464	Hackle, Gill & Flax, Hemp & Jute Manufacturers
Antrim	Townparks	10775:000:00	Belfast, Corporation Square	J34157479	Distillery / Brewery
Antrim	Townparks	10776:000:00	Belfast, Great Patrick Street	J34137483	Engineering Works
Antrim	Townparks	10777:000:00	Belfast, High Street	J34187447	Quay
Antrim	Malone Lower	10778:000:00	Belfast, Bedford Street	J33777361	Handkerchief, Fancy Linen & Blouse Manufacturers
Antrim	Townparks	10779:000:00	Belfast, College Street	J33707415	The Irish Linen House
Antrim	Townparks	10780:000:00	Belfast, Bedford Street / James Street South	J33737388	Wolfhill Spinning Company - Town Office
Antrim	Townparks	10781:000:00	Belfast, Wellington Place	J33637408	Northern Linen Company
Antrim	Townparks	10782:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Square West	J33727395	Flax Spinners, Linen Manufacturers
Antrim	Townparks	10783:000:00	Belfast, Murray Street	J33467395	The Belfast Linen Handkerchief Company
Antrim	Townparks	10784:000:00	Belfast, Queen Street	J33597419	Belfast Corporation Gas Department Showrooms
Antrim	Townparks	10785:000:00	Belfast, Ann Street	J34257433	Printers
Antrim	Townparks	10786:000:00	Belfast, Victoria Street	J34187423	Seedman
Antrim	Townparks	10787:000:00	Belfast, Smithfield	J33637438	Machinery Stores & Furniture Warehouse
Antrim	Townparks	10788:000:00	Belfast, Amelia Street	J33657376	Handkerchief Manufacturers & Merchants
Antrim	Townparks / Malone Lower	10789:000:00	Belfast, Lincenhall Street	J33867364	Linen Manufacturers
Antrim	Townparks	10790:000:00	Belfast, Franklin Street	J33707383	Letter Press Printers, Lithographers, Bookbinders & Account Bookmakers
Down	Ballymacarrett	10791:000:00	Belfast, Beersbridge Road / Abetta Parade	J36427351	Footbridge - Conn O'Neills Bridge
Antrim	Townparks	10794:000:00	Belfast, Winetavern Street	J33627463	Clay Pipe Manufactory
Antrim	Malone Upper	02680:045:00	Lagan Canal	J31986752	Lock

Antrim	Malone Upper	02680:046:00	Lagan Canal	J31966745	Lock House
Antrim	Malone Upper	02680:048:00	Lagan Canal	J31566707	Ballydrain Lock
Antrim	Malone Upper	02680:049:00	Lagan Canal	J31356686	Chimney Bridge
Antrim	Old Forge / Malone Upper	02680:052:00	Lagan Canal	J30616716	Bridge site
Antrim	Skegoneill	10019:000:00	Belfast, Duncrue Street	J34547621	Main Drainage Pumping Station No.1
Down	Ballymacarrett	10514:000:00	Belfast, Short Strand	J34877420	Sirocco Engineering Works
Antrim	Townparks	10676:000:00	Belfast, Clarence Street	J33987378	Dunville & Co. Bonded Warehouse
Antrim	Malone Lower	02680:078:00	Lagan Canal	J33997125	Lock
Antrim	Malone Upper	00062:199:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J31437084	Balmoral Station
Antrim	Malone Upper	00062:200:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J31497087	Bridge (rail over road)
Antrim	Malone Lower	00062:201:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J31707105	Bridge (rail over road)
Antrim	Ballyfinaghy	00062:202:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J30247023	Bridge (road over rail)
Antrim	Malone Lower	00062:208:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J32257196	Adelaide & Windsor Railway Station
Antrim	Malone Lower	00062:209:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J32447259	Railway Bridge (road over rail)
Down	Sydenham Intake	10648:000:00		J37197607	Shorts Complex
Antrim	Belfast	00062:211:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J32667311	Blackstaff Bridge - Donegall Road Bridge
Antrim	Townparks (Belfast), Great Victoria Street	00062:212:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J33427372	GNR Terminus - Great Victoria Street Station
Antrim	Townparks (Belfast), Grosvenor Road	00062:213:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J33107375	GNR Goods Sheds
Antrim	Townparks (Belfast)	00062:214:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J33397373	Boyne Bridge (road over rail & river)
Down	Ballymacarrett / Ballymacarrett Intake	02510:040:00	BCDR Branch Line, Ballymacarrett Junction - Bangor	J36017476	Bridge
Down	Ballymacarrett / Strandtown / Victoria Park	02510:041:00	BCDR Branch Line, Ballymacarrett Junction - Bangor	J36577501	Connswater Bridge (rail over river)
Down	Strandtown / Victoria Park	02510:042:00	BCDR Branch Line, Ballymacarrett Junction - Bangor	J36637506	Victoria Park Halt
Down	Strandtown / Victoria Park	02510:043:00	BCDR Branch Line, Ballymacarrett Junction - Bangor	J36627504	Bridge (rail over road)

Down	Strandtown (Belfast)	02510:044:00	BCDR Branch Line, Ballymacarrett Junction - Bangor	J37137551	Sydenham Station
Down	Ballymacarrett	02510:045:00	BCDR Branch Line, Ballymacarrett Junction - Bangor	J36097477	Ballymacarrett Halt
Down	Ballyhackamore	02601:096:00	BCDR Main Line, Belfast - Newcastle	J37277367	North Road Bridge (road over rail)
Down	Ballycloghan	02601:098:00	BCDR Main Line, Belfast - Newcastle	J38667347	Knock Station
Antrim	Malone Upper	02680:079:00	Lagan Canal	J33707010	Lock, Lock House & Weir site
Antrim	Old Forge	02680:203:00	Lagan Canal	J30556720	Footbridge
Antrim	Town Parks (Belfast)	05585:068:01	BNCR Branch Line, Bleach Green - Larne Harbour	J34277579	BNCR Terminus & Midland Hotel
Antrim	Town Parks (Belfast)	05585:068:02	BNCR Branch Line, Bleach Green - Larne Harbour	J34257580	York Road Railway Station
Antrim	Town Parks (Belfast, York Road)	05585:070:03	BNCR Branch Line, Bleach Green - Larne Harbour	J34227592	Engine Sheds
Down	Ballymacarrett	10650:000:00	Belfast, Newtownards Road	J36047433	Shorts Factory
Antrim	Ballymurphy	11009:000:00		J30597266	Bleach Mill
Down / Antrim	Ballynafoy / Malone Lower	02680:081:00	Lagan Canal	J34547319	McConnells Lock & Weir
Antrim	Old Forge / Malone Upper	02680:086:00	Lagan Canal	J306673	Towpath Culvert Bridge
Antrim	Low-Wood / Low-Wood Intake	05585:056:00	BNCR Branch Line, Bleach Green - Larne Harbour	J34307837	Rail Bridge
Antrim	Malone Lower	10406:000:00	Belfast, off Donegall Road	J32147313	Weaving Factory - Monarch Laundry
Antrim	Malone Upper	02680:076:00	Lagan Canal	J31536705	Lock House
Antrim	Malone Lower, Belfast	00062:196:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J32177179	Adelaide Marshalling Yards, Goods Sheds, Engine Sheds etc.
Down	Ballymacarrett	02601:091:00	BCDR Main Line, Belfast - Newcastle	J35397466	Sydenham Bypass Footbridge

## APPENDIX 21: SHIPWRECK DATABASE

Source: DAERA

### Submerged Landscape Paleocology

Site	Lat_DD	Long_DD	Material	Ref
Castle Arcade, Belfast	54.598290	-5.928941	Peat	Manning et al, (1970)
Castle Arcade, Belfast	54.598290	-5.928941	Wood	Manning et al, (1970)
Belfast Harbour	54.600000	-5.800000	Peat	Charlesworth (1963), GSNI boreholes

### Known Wrecks

Name	Date_lost	Type	Cargo	Depth	Position_q	Condition
David Abdreus	24/11/1992	Motor tug (British)		6m	Unreliable	Sank within Barnett's Dock, Belfast
Unknown		Unknown wreck		8m	Reasonable	removed between 1968-1971

### Submerged Landscape Archaeology

Site name	Site_numbe	Type_of_si	Archaeolog	Further_in
Sydenham Station	DOW004:004	Collection of finds (unstratified)	Early Mesolithic	Intertidal lithic collection, possible hearth, animal bone. Now buried under airport
Ormeau Bridge	??	Collection of finds (unstratified)	Mesolithic	Lithic material and 1 deer bone from poss midden in intertidal estuary
Kinnegar	??	Collection of finds (unstratified)	Stone Age	Lithic collection from offshore shingle bar. Precise location uncertain, now reclaimed land?

## Belfast Wrecks

OBJECTID	Number	Area	Name	Date of Loss	Port of origin	Cargo	Type of Vessel	How Lost	Place of Loss
838	mrd	Belfast Lough	advance	08.07.1885	glasgow	ballast	1467 ton ship	burnt, total loss	e twin island, belfast lough
843	mra	Belfast Lough	alexander and mary	14.04.1815			240 ton ship	aground. Went to pieces	near belfast
853	mrd	Belfast Lough	anne	06.02.1850	workington			ashore. Seriously damaged	belfast
854	mrd	Belfast Lough	anne	07.10.1850	portaferry				at garmoyle
855	mra	Belfast Lough	antrim	26.04.1826			73 ton smack	struck, filled, sank	garmoyle
858	mrd	Belfast Lough	athlone	20.10.1847			steam vessel	ashore	at belfast
859	mra	Belfast Lough	auric	15.04.1889	belfast	coal	222 net ton steamship	bolier explosion. Partial loss	abercorn basin belfast
864	mrd	Belfast Lough	betsey	28.05.1854	donaghadee	general	14 net ton lugger	calm, collision, sank	below garmoyle stonebeacon
876	mra	Belfast Lough	colleen bawn	07.08.1861		ballast	897 ton sailing vessel	abandoned	s. light belfast - Dock or Mew Isl.?
879	mra	Belfast Lough	commodore	22.12.1894	belfast	ballast	21 ton steam tug	collision. Total loss	belfast harbour new dock (Pollock?)
905	mrd	Belfast Lough	fame the	?.?.1811				driven in distress	driven into belfast
907	mra	Belfast Lough	farmer	04.01.1854	maryport	bonedust, salt	133 ton vessel	se10, aground. Later got off	at sea, run on w bank
924	mra	Belfast Lough	harmonia do cul the	?.?.?.				aground fell over	belfast river
925	mra	Belfast	hayle	?.?.1829	newcastle		294 ton	broken up	at belfast

		Lough					vessel		
927	mra	Belfast Lough	helena	12.06.1889	c'fergus owned		10 net ton steam tug	sank	belfast lough (near garmoyle light)
928	mrd	Belfast Lough	helena	12.06.1889	unr (local)	ballast	10 net ton steam tug	e2, foundered. Total loss	near garmoyle light belfast lough
929	mra	Belfast Lough	henry and thomas	??.1835				stranded	near belfast
930	mra	Belfast Lough	hero	12.11.1847			142 ton sailing vessel	ashore	near belfast
933	mra	Belfast Lough	hugh wallace the	23.01.1818				took fire, badly damaged	at belfast
934	mra	Belfast Lough	hull packet	05.02.1850	dublin	coal	62 ton schooner	wnw10, ashore. Badly damaged	belfast
963	mra	Belfast Lough	louisa the	??.1787				lost mizen mast, boats, cargo etc	put into belfast + berthed
967	mra	Belfast Lough	lune	30.07.1898-99	english own	coal	95 ton sailing lighter	wnw9, collision. Total loss	abercorn basin belfast harbour
986	mra	Belfast Lough	minerva	21.01.1854	workington	coal	101 ton brig	ssw8, collision. Later docked + repaired	at belfast garmoyle roads
987	mra	Belfast Lough	miss hughes	08.01.1917	aberystwyh	coal	100 gross ton ketch	collision, cut in 2, sank	victoria channel
988	mra	Belfast Lough	miss peggy	05.08.1900	unr (local)	pleasure cruise	3 ton cutter (yacht)	e1, collision. Total loss	entrance to victoria channel
1001	mra	Belfast Lough	ospray (osprey)	??.1833				wrecked	at belfast
1012	mra	Belfast Lough	princess victoria	29.10.1872	british		58 ton schooner	stranded	belfast
1016	mra	Belfast Lough	queen	16.09.1862	british		steam tug	sank	belfast river
1025	mra	Belfast Lough	rory o'ÇÖmore	27.02.1900	belfast	coal	wherry (lighter)	foundered. Total loss	belfast harbour queens quay

1040	mra	Belfast Lough	sophia	03.05.1847			sailing vessel	dismasted & c	at belfast
1084	mra	Belfast Lough	york the	??.1815		timber		fire, burnt to water's edge	at belfast
1095	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1871	british		sailing vessel	lost or damaged	belfast harbour
1096	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1871				collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1097	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1871	british		sailing vessel	lost or damaged	belfast harbour
1098	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1871	british		steam vessel	lost or damaged	belfast harbour
1099	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1871				foundered. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1100	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1872	british		sea-going vessel	stranded. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1101	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1872	british		sea-going vessel	collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1103	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1873/4				stranded	twin island belfast lough
1104	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1873/4	british		sea-going steam vessel	stranded. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1105	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5				stranded	twin island belfast lough
1106	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5	british		sea-going vessel	foundered. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1107	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5	british		sea-going vessel	stranded. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1108	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5	british		sea-going vessel	collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1109	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5	british		sea-going vessel	collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1110	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5	british		sea-going vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour

1111	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5	british		sea-going vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1112	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5	british		sea-going vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1113	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5	british		sea-going vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1114	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5	british		sea-going vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1115	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1875/6			sea-going sailing vessel	total loss	belfast harbour
1116	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1875/6			sea-going vessel	serious casualty	belfast harbour
1117	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1875/6			sea-going vessel	serious casualty	belfast harbour
1119	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1876/7	british			serious casualty	belfast harbour
1120	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1876/7	british			serious casualty	belfast harbour
1121	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1876/7	british			serious casualty	belfast harbour
1122	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1877/8				stranded	twin island belfast harbour
1123	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1877/8				stranded	twin island belfast harbour
1124	mrd	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1878/9				stranded	queen's island belfast river
1125	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1878/9	british			serious casualty	belfast harbour
1127	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1878/9	british			serious casualty	belfast harbour
1128	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1879/80				stranded	twin island belfast lough
1129	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1879/80				stranded	twin island belfast lough

1130	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1879/80				stranded	twin island belfast lough
1131	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1879/80				stranded	twin island belfast lough
1132	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1879/80				stranded	twin island belfast lough
1133	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1879/80				stranded	twin island belfast lough
1134	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1879/80				stranded	twin island belfast lough
1135	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1879/80				partial loss	belfast harbour
1136	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1879/80				partial loss	belfast harbour
1140	mra	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1880/1	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour
1141	mra	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1880/1	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour
1142	mra	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1880/1	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour
1143	mra	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1880/1	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour
1144	mra	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1880/1	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour
1145	mra	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1880/1	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour
1146	mra	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1880/1	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour
1147	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1148	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1149	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1150	mra?	Belfast	name unknown	??.1881/2	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river

		Lough							
1151	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1152	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1153	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1155	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2				stranded	belfast harbour/river
1156	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2				stranded	belfast harbour/river
1157	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2				stranded	belfast harbour/river
1158	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2				stranded	belfast harbour/river
1159	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2				stranded	belfast harbour/river
1160	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2				stranded	belfast harbour/river
1161	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2				stranded	belfast harbour/river
1167	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1168	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1169	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1170	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1171	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1172	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1173	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)

1174	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1175	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1176	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1177	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1179	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.6.1884/5	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1180	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.6.1884/5	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1181	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.6.1884/5	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1182	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.6.1884/5	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1183	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.6.1884/5	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1188	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1885/6	british			total loss	belfast harbour
1189	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1885/6	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1190	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1886-30.06.87	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1191	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1886-30.06.88	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1192	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1886-30.06.89	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1193	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1886-30.06.90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1194	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1886-30.06.91	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1195	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1886-06.87	british			total loss	belfast harbour/river
1197	mra?	Belfast	name unknown	1887-				partial loss	belfast harbour/river

		Lough		30.06/88					
1198	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1887-30.06/88				partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1199	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1887-30.06/88				partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1200	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1887-30.06/88				partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1201	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1887-30.06/88				partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1202	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1887-30.06/88				partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1203	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1887-30.06/88				partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1204	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1887-30.06/88				partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1205	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	09.07.1888	unr		170 ton steam dredger	collision. Total loss	belfast harbour
1206	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1888-89				partial loss	belfast harbour
1207	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1888-89				partial loss	belfast harbour
1208	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1888-89				partial loss	belfast harbour
1209	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1888-89				partial loss	belfast harbour
1210	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1888-89				partial loss	belfast harbour
1211	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1888-89				partial loss	belfast harbour
1212	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1888-89				partial loss	belfast harbour
1218	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour

1219	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1220	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1221	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1222	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1223	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1224	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1225	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1226	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1227	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1228	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1229	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1231	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1890-91				partial loss	belfast harbour
1232	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1890-91				partial loss	belfast harbour
1233	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1890-91				partial loss	belfast harbour
1234	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1890-91				partial loss	belfast harbour
1235	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1890-91				partial loss	belfast harbour
1237	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1891-92	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1238	mra?	Belfast	name unknown	30.06.1891-92	british			partial loss	belfast harbour

		Lough							
1239	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1891-92	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1240	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1891-92	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1241	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1891-92	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1242	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1891-92	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1243	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1891-92	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1244	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1891-92	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1245	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1892-93	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1246	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1892-93	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1247	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1892-93	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1248	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1892-93	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1252	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1893-94	british				belfast harbour
1253	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1893-94	british				belfast harbour
1254	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1893-94	british				belfast harbour
1255	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1893-94	british				belfast harbour
1256	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1893-94	british				belfast harbour
1257	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1893-94	british				belfast harbour
1259	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1894-95				collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour

1260	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1894-95				collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1261	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1894-95				collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1262	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1894-95				collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1263	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1894-95				collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1264	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1894-95				collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1265	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1894-95				collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1267	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1895-96					belfast harbour
1268	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1895-96					belfast harbour
1269	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1895-96					belfast harbour
1270	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1895-96					belfast harbour
1272	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1896-97				stranded. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1273	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1896-97				stranded. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1274	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1896-97				stranded. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1275	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1896-97				stranded. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1276	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1896-97				stranded. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1278	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1897-98				partial loss	belfast harbour
1279	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1897-98				partial loss	belfast harbour
1280	mra?	Belfast	name unknown	30.07.1897-98				partial loss	belfast harbour

		Lough							
1281	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1897-98				partial loss	belfast harbour
1282	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1897-98				partial loss	belfast harbour
1283	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1897-98				partial loss	belfast harbour
1284	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1897-98				partial loss	belfast harbour
1285	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1897-98				partial loss	belfast harbour
1291	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1898/9				partial loss	belfast harbour
1292	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1898/9				partial loss	belfast harbour
1293	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1898/9				partial loss	belfast harbour
1294	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1898/9				partial loss	belfast harbour
1295	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1898/9				partial loss	belfast harbour
1296	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1898/9				partial loss	belfast harbour
1299	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1899/00				partial loss	belfast harbour
1300	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1899/00				partial loss	belfast harbour
1301	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1899/00				partial loss	belfast harbour
1302	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1899/00				partial loss	belfast harbour
1303	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1899/00				partial loss	belfast harbour
1304	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1899/00				partial loss	belfast harbour

1306	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1900/01				partial loss	belfast harbour
1307	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1900/01				partial loss	belfast harbour
1308	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1900/01				partial loss	belfast harbour
1309	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1900/01				partial loss	belfast harbour
1310	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1900/01				partial loss	belfast harbour
1311	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1900/01				partial loss	belfast harbour
1312	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1900/01				partial loss	belfast harbour
1316	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	02.05.1901	of campbeltown	artificial manure	80 ton schooner	ene5 collision. Total loss	belfast harbour, outside clarendon dock
1318	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1901/2	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1319	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1901/2	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1320	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1901/2	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1321	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1901/2	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1322	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1901/2	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1323	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1901/2	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1324	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1901/2	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1325	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1902/03	british			collision partial loss	belfast harbour
1326	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1903/04	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1327	mra?	Belfast	name unknown	30.07.1903/04	british			partial loss	belfast harbour

		Lough							
1328	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1903/04	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1329	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1903/04	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1330	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1903/04	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1331	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1904/05	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1332	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1904/05	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1333	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1904/05	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1334	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1905/06	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1335	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1905/06	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1336	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1905/06	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1337	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1905/06	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1338	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1905/06	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1339	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1905/06	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1340	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1905/06	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1341	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1905/06	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1344	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1906/07	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1345	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1906/08	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1346	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1906/09	british			partial loss	belfast harbour

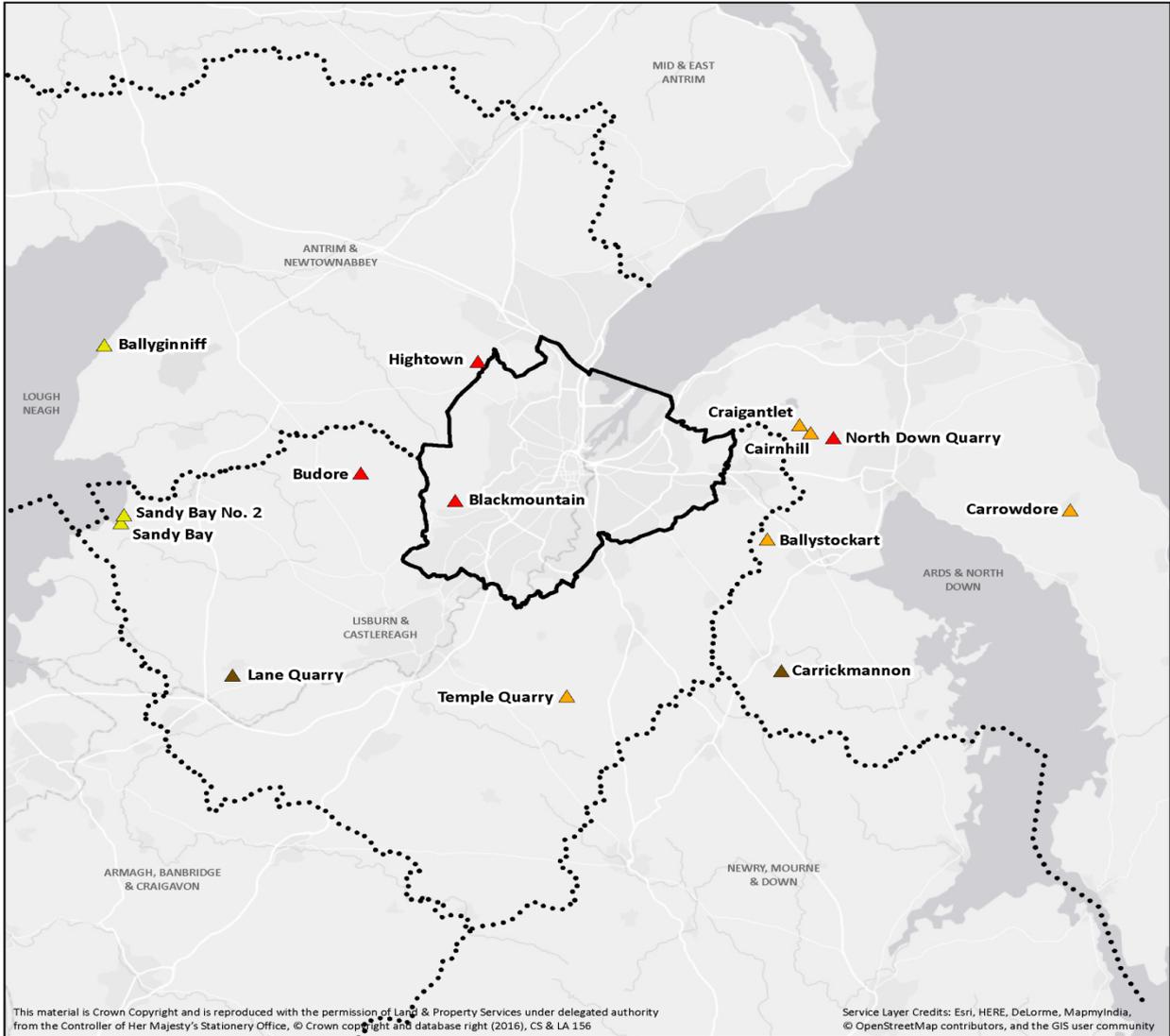
1347	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1906/10	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1348	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1907/08	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour
1349	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1907/08	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour
1350	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1907/08	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour
1351	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1908/09	british		steam vessel	collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1352	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1912/13	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1353	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1912/13	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1354	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1912/13	british			partial loss	belfast harbour

**APPENDIX 22: QUARRIES WITHIN THE BELFAST COUNCIL AREA AND SURROUNDING COUNCIL AREAS**



**Belfast City Council**

MINERALS



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**Quarry Locations and Commodities**

Quarry Commodity:

- ▲ Basalt
- ▲ Mudstone
- ▲ Sand and Gravel
- ▲ Sandstone

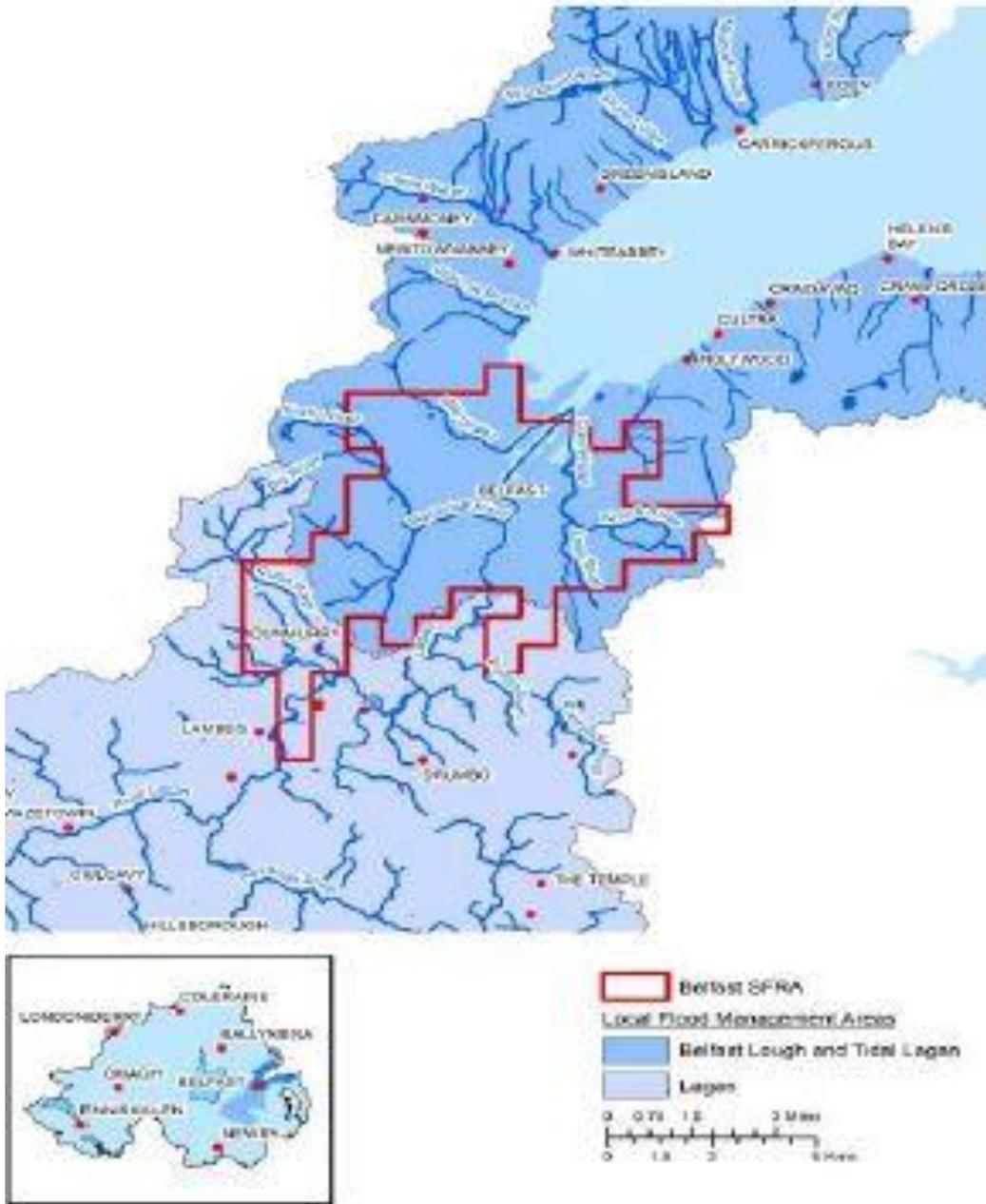
- ▭ Belfast City Council Area
- ..... Council boundary

Source: Geological Survey of Northern Ireland, DETI



**APPENDIX 23 BELFAST LOUGH AND TIDAL LAGAN LOCAL FLOOD MANAGEMENT AREA AND BELFAST SFRA**

**SOURCE: North Eastern Flood Risk Management Plan**



## APPENDIX 23: SCOPING REPORT CONSULTATION RESPONSES

Consultee Comment	Response/comment and how it was addressed in the final SA Scoping Report (January 2017)
<b>Northern Ireland Environment Agency</b>	
<p><b>A1: Identifying Other Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives</b></p> <p>The following strategies and policies should be included (page 7):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN Agenda for Sustainable Development</li> </ul> <p>Under International and European Plans (page 19), Policies and Directives, please add:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN Agenda for Sustainable Development</li> </ul> <p>Under National Plans, Policies and Directives (page 19), please add:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cross Departmental Working Group on Climate Change (CDWGCC) Annual Report (2016) and Greenhouse Gas Action Plan 2015/16.</li> <li>• UK Climate Change Projections (UKCP09).</li> <li>• Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaptation Programme (2014).</li> <li>• UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report-Summary for Northern Ireland.</li> </ul> <p>Page 63, please refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UK Climate Change Projections (UKCP09)</li> </ul>	<p>Noted. The UN Agenda for Sustainable Development has not been added to page 7. The list on page 7 refers only to NI Executive and Council strategies. The Agenda has been added to the list of International and European Directives on (page 19) and included in Appendix 1.</p> <p>Noted. The requested Plans Policies and Directives have been added to the national list on page 19.</p> <p>Noted. The UK Climate Change Projections have now been referred to in the Water infrastructure section to reflect the impact future climate change may have on the drainage system within the plan area. <sup>278</sup></p>

<p>Page 83- Climate Change Risk Assessment, please refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report- Summary for Northern Ireland.</li> <li>• UK Climate Change Projections (UKCP09)</li> </ul> <p>Page 94- Climate Change, please refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaptation Programme (2014).</li> <li>• UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report- Summary for Northern Ireland.</li> <li>• Cross Departmental Working Group on Climate Change (CDWGCC) Annual Report (2016) and Mitigation Action Plan (or 'Greenhouse Gas Action Plan 2015/16')</li> </ul>	<p>Noted. The Climate Change section now reflects findings from the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report- Summary for Northern Ireland as well as the UK Climate Change Projections.</p> <p>Noted. The requested documents have been referred to under the climate change section within the likely evolution of key sustainability issues in Belfast without implementation of the LDP.</p>
<p><b>A2: Collecting Baseline Information</b></p> <p><b>Water Quality</b></p> <p>Page 60 states there is no local data available in relation to the performance of Waste Water Treatment Work's in the Belfast area. There is detailed information on the compliance history of all WWTW's in the Belfast area, and as Belfast is served by a comparatively smaller number of WWTWs than other areas this information can be easily obtained and referenced. The attainment of this information is vital as sewerage infrastructure will act as a significant constraint to further development, as acknowledged on page 62. NIEA are currently highlighting concerns regarding further connections to Belfast WWTW, in our planning responses. This information should be available from NI Water.</p> <p><b>Tree Protection Orders</b></p> <p>TPOs already within the council area should be indicated within the baseline, especially as these may be used for monitoring of the plan.</p>	<p><b>A2: Collecting Baseline Information</b></p> <p><b>Water Quality</b></p> <p>Noted. Information has been added to the 'Water Infrastructure' section of the Scoping Report</p> <p><b>Tree Preservation Orders</b></p> <p>Noted. TPO's was included in the environmental baseline in Chapter 4 and a corresponding map in Appendix 8 showing their locations.</p>

## **Landscape**

Paragraph 4.3.12 page 74. NIEA suggest that reference is also made to Areas of High Scenic Value (AofHSV), Local Landscape Policy Areas (LLPAs) and Landscape Wedges.

## **Seascape**

NIEA would suggest that consideration should be given including some text around 'seascape'.

## **A3: Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems**

### **Open Space**

NIEA suggests the following is included in table 18:

- Under open space page 88- 'Identify and promote green linkages throughout the City and to the surrounding hills' and 'Encourage more open space provision along rivers and the waterfront and link to seascape where appropriate'.

### **Air Quality**

On pages 91-92 NIEA suggest that the LDP should take account of 'air quality management area'

In relation to identifying sustainability issues, increasing tree cover should be considered under air quality, page 91 and Green Infrastructure, especially SuDS under water, page 92.

## **Landscape**

Noted. AofHSV, LLPA's and Landscape Wedges have been added to the 'Landscape section' of the environmental baseline.

## **Seascape**

Noted. Belfast Harbour Seascape Character Area has been added to the environmental baseline.

## **A3: Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems**

### **Open Space**

Noted. Table 18 has been updated to include both comments.

### **Air Quality**

Noted. Table 18 has been updated to reflecting the suggestion.

Noted:

- Comment on 'increasing tree cover should be considered under air quality', has been added to the column 'Implications for the LDP under Air Quality; and
- Comment on 'Green Infrastructure, especially SuDS under water' has been added the the column 'Implications for the LDP under Water

**Water**

Page 92 under 'water', there is a piece of the DfI Living with Water Programme, which is good to see. However, more needs to be added here. All water bodies within the River Lagan, tidal Lagan and inner Belfast Lough are currently failing to meet their WFD objectives. This is being addressed through LWWP and the North-East River Basin Management Plan. There is a need to be explicit about the extent of failure within Belfast.

The LDP must specifically include the need to meet the requirements of the North-Eastern River Management Plan (NE RBMP)

On page 95, only water quantity issues are highlighted. Water quality issues must be included, and the need to meet the water quality requirements under the NE RBMP must be explicitly mentioned here.

**Landscape**

On page 93, add the following;

- 'Protect the landscape character, setting and local distinctiveness of the City'
- 'Identify and protect key views and vistas'
- Promote tree and woodland planting throughout the City'
- 'Promote high standards of design, maintenance and management'.

**Water**

Noted. The following text was added to Table 18: All water bodies within the River Lagan, tidal Lagan and inner Belfast Lough are currently failing to meet their WFD objectives, which is being addressed through the LWWP and the North East River Basin Management Plan (NE RBMP)

Noted and included in the 'Water' section and added under 'Implications for the LDP'.

Noted. Page 95 refers to the SA Framework and SA objective 17 states, 'Promote the quality, efficient use of water resources and effective management against flood risk'. The error in the text relating to this objective 'and effective management against flood risk' has been removed to read "Promote the quality, efficient use of water resources'. The correct revision of SA objective 17 had been used in the subsequent chapters of the Scoping Report. This SA objective references water quality. However, it is noted that this comment may possibly refer to the 'Water' section in the identification of sustainability issues and problems outlined in Table 18. The comment is noted to include text around water quality issues, and the NE RBMP is noted as a consideration for the LDP.

**Landscape**

Everything noted and added to Implications for the LDP in the Landscape section of table 18.

<p>Under table 20, SA/SEA Framework for Belfast City Council's LDP, there should be a link on 'Health and Wellbeing' to the biodiversity indicators, water indicators and potentially many more of the environmental protection indicators, like air quality etc.</p>	<p>Noted. The following proposed 'Sub-Objectives' were added to SA Objective 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it encourage access to ecological networks by encouraging green infrastructure, providing walking and cycle routes to heritage and other recreational places of interest?</li> <li>• Will it contribute to improving air quality?</li> <li>• Will it contribute to improving water quality?</li> </ul>
<p><b>A4 Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Framework</b></p> <p>SEA objective 17, page 94, should be split into two objectives. There should be one to address the protection of water quality and efficient use of water resources, and a second one to address flooding.</p> <p>The two issues are separate and combining them is inappropriate as they are significant.</p> <p>Page 105, Consultation Question 8: please refer to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in the: UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p>	<p>Noted. This was an error in Table 19 and the correct revision of SA Objective 17 had been used in the subsequent chapter.</p> <p>As above.</p> <p>Noted. Text added in to the beginning of Chapter 6 outlining the links between SA Objectives and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Reference to the 2030 Agenda has been added in which cites the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Appendix 1 'Plans, Policies and Programme Review'.</p>
<p><b>Appendix 1 Plans, Policies and Project Reviews</b></p> <p>NIEA would expect reference to the Aichi targets within the international plans, policies and programme review section.</p> <p>Regarding legislation on pp110-111, alongside Directive 2008/50/ec, Directive 2004/107/ec also needs cited here.</p> <p>Under 'other international' (page 112), please add: UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p>	<p>Noted. Aichi targets have been referred to and added into Appendix 1 Plans, Policies and Programme Review.</p> <p>Noted. Directive 2004/107/EC is cited below Directive 2008/50/EC.</p> <p>Noted. The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has been added as well as the 17 goals of sustainable development.</p>

<p>On page 117, please remove the sentence below that is highlighted in red:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UK Climate Change Act 2008, “Established a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reduction path. Provided for the introduction of carbon budgets and the 2050 target of reducing UK emissions by at least 80% in 2050 from 1990. Northern Ireland’s Environment Minister is developing plans for a Northern Ireland Climate Change Act.</li> </ul> <p>On page 124, Climate Change Risk Assessment for Northern Ireland 2012- Please add the most recent documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report-Summary for Northern Ireland.</li> <li>Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaption Programme CCRA (2014)</li> </ul>	<p>Noted. The sentence highlighted in red has been removed.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Climate Change Risk Assessment for Northern Ireland 2012 has been removed and has been replaced with the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report- Summary for Northern Ireland.</li> <li>The Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaption Programme CCRA (2014) has been added.</li> </ul>
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### Appendix 1: Additional Suggested insertions and amendments regarding the marine environment.

The following are additional suggested insertions and amendments to appendix 1: Plans, Policies and Programme Review.

Section	Plan/Policy/Strategy etc	Objective/Requirement	Implications	Type of Change
International: European	Maritime Spatial Planning Directive	Sets down a common approach to the planning of maritime areas for EU countries, by introducing a common timeframe and minimum common requirements	The Local Plan must adhere to the articles set out	New
Regional	UK Marine Policy Statement	Sets out the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment	The Local Plan must take into account the considerations set out due to the potential impacts on the marine area.	New
	Draft Marine Plan for Northern Ireland	Sets out the framework for the management of the Northern Ireland marine area.	The Local Plan must take into account the policies set out due to the potential impacts on the marine area.	Amendment to text

	(2017)			
	Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	The Act provides a management system for the marine area, including marine planning system; changes to marine licensing and marine fisheries. It also provides the designation of conservation zones.	The Local Plan must adhere to the regulations set out.	Amendment to text.
	The Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013	The Act provides the framework for Northern Ireland seas based on the system of marine planning that will balance conservation, energy and resources needs; improved management for marine nature conservation; and the streamlining of marine licensing for some electricity projects.	The Local Plan must adhere to the regulations set out.	Amendment to text.

**Response/ Comment and how it was addressed in the final SA Scoping Report (January 2016)**

Noted. Additional suggested insertions and amendments regarding the marine environment have been added.

**Appendix 4: Belfast Priority Species List 2015**

The species list for Belfast includes species that are no longer present in Belfast or NI e.g. Corncrake and Small Blue Butterfly. It would be preferable to highlight which species have been lost or indicate the list includes all species ever recorded in the area to avoid confusion.

Noted. The following text has been added to Appendix 4: Belfast Priority Species List 2015:  
**‘Please note, the following list includes all species ever recorded in Belfast and may not accurately reflect the current situation’.**

## Historic Environment Division (Department for Communities)

### A2: Collecting Baseline Information

#### Baseline Data

HED would advise that other baseline evidence in relation to Cultural and Built Heritage which needs to be considered for your plan includes:

- Battlesites and Defence Heritage- these GIS datasets are available for download.
- Shipwrecks- these are available as spatial data on request.
- The zip file attached via email with this response provides indicative GIS data on the positions of Belfast's Historic Town defences, some of which survive as archaeological remains and defined by streetscapes today.

#### Undesignated Heritage Assets- i.e. Local Listings

#### Gaps

- There are many other sites of heritage interest which are not-yet listed in our records. These include historic boundaries such as townland boundaries, surviving air raid shelters and some historic cemeteries.

### A2: Collecting Baseline Information

#### Baseline Data

Noted:

- Battlesites and Defence Heritage datasets have been added to the Cultural and Built Heritage Section of the environmental baseline.
- Information on Shipwrecks has been included into 'Cultural and Built Heritage' section of the Scoping Report and a database has been added to Appendix 21.
- Noted.

#### Undesignated Heritage Assets including Local Listings

Noted. The following paragraph has been added to the 'Cultural and Built Heritage' section of the Scoping Report. 'There are many sites of heritage interest which are not or have not yet been listed in HED's records. According to HED these include historic boundaries such as townland boundaries, surviving air raid shelters and some historic cemeteries. The SA will update these records as we progress and the Council will consider where appropriate, undesignated heritage assets including local listings as they may become available through the update of HED's datasets'.

#### Gaps

- Noted. The following text has been added to the end of the 'Cultural and Built Heritage' section of the Scoping Report, 'The Council will continue to update the Scoping Report and appropriate documents with any new datasets updated throughout the development of the plan to reflect any changes, the update of new assets/records or statutory designations.'

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A large amount of excavation undertaken in Belfast in the past 17 years has highlighted the extent and survival of archaeological remains relating to the city’s evolution. Information on excavations which have happened in Belfast are available through visiting the Monuments and Building Record at Klondyke Building in Belfast.</li> <li>• Sections on the economic baseline 4.2.9, page 36 in relation to Belfast Harbour and Belfast City Centre. HED believe that the importance of heritage assets and the contribution these make to the economy and particularly tourism should be further articulated e.g. Titanic Belfast, City Hall etc.</li> <li>• We also believe that the key role Belfast’s Maritime and Industrial Heritage have in the tourism sector needs to be articulated in the Tourism section, 4.3.10, page 38.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted. The following text has been added into the sub section relating to Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest under the Cultural and Built Heritage section, ‘A large amount of excavation undertaken in Belfast in the past 17 years has highlighted the extent and survival of archaeological remains relating to the city’s evolution. All information recorded during an archaeological excavation or survey has been documented in the Sites and Monuments record which can be viewed in appendix 13.’</li> <li>• Noted. Text has been updated in the ‘Tourism’ section of the Scoping Report baseline.</li> <li>• Noted. Text has been updated in the ‘Tourism’ section of the Scoping Report baseline.</li> </ul>
<p><b>A3: Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems</b></p> <p><b>Sustainability Issues Cultural and Built Heritage</b></p> <p>Additional Implications to those articulated in your document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LDP should recognise historic character of townscape</li> <li>• LDP should raise awareness for developers of potential areas where archaeological works will be required.</li> </ul> <p>Additional points re likely evolution without LDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of sites on the Built Heritage at Risk Register is likely to increase</li> <li>• Erosion of historic character and townscape</li> </ul>	<p><b>A3: Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems</b></p> <p><b>Sustainability Issues Cultural and Built Heritage</b></p> <p>Noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Included in Cultural and Built Heritage section in table 18 in Chapter 5: Identifying Sustainability Issues and problems</li> <li>• As above</li> </ul> <p>Noted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Included in Cultural and Built Heritage section in table 18 in Chapter 5: Identifying Sustainability Issues and problems</li> <li>• As above</li> </ul>

<p><b>A4 Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Framework</b></p> <p><b>Sustainability Objectives and Indicators</b></p> <p>HED recommend that objective 13 should be reworded to: ‘Protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings’.</p> <p>Decision Making Criteria- further criteria should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it articulate statutory requirements in relation to Scheduled Historic Monuments (i.e. requirement for consent)</li> <li>• Will it recognise and work to preserve and enhance the historic townscape?</li> <li>• Will it foster Heritage Led Regeneration?</li> <li>• Will it promote heritage based, sustainable tourism?</li> </ul> <p>Indicators- further indicators could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of scheduled monuments in poor condition or at high risk (scoring on scheduled monuments can be made available on request from HED)</li> </ul>	<p><b>A4 Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Framework</b></p> <p><b>Sustainability Objectives and Indicators</b></p> <p>Noted. Objective 13 has been reworded to reflect HED’s suggestion.</p> <p>Noted. The suggested decision making criteria has been included in Table 20 SA/SEA Framework for Belfast’s LDP of Chapter 6 of the Scoping Report.</p> <p>Noted. The suggested decision making criteria has been included in Table 20 SA/SEA Framework for Belfast’s LDP of Chapter 6 of the Scoping Report.</p>
<p><b>Appendix 1: Plans, Policies and Project Reviews</b></p> <p><b>Policies, Plans and Programmes</b></p> <p>HED suggest the following should be included:</p> <p><b>International and European</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta 1992)</li> <li>• Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (Granada 1985)</li> <li>• Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro 2005)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Appendix 1: Plans, Policies and Project Reviews</b></p> <p><b>Policies, Plans and Programmes</b></p> <p><b>International and European</b></p> <p>Noted. The suggested documents in International and European have been added to the updated review of Policies, Plans and Programmes which can be found in <b>Appendix 1</b> of this report.</p>

<p><b>Regional</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995 (and supplementary Class Consents Order 2001). It is important that the LDP is cognisant to this legislation in designating potential areas for development.</li> <li>• HED recommend cognisance of explanatory text in PPS 6 in relation to background to policies on Archaeology and the Built Heritage.</li> </ul> <p><b>Local</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation Management Plans for heritage assets such as HMS Caroline and Alexandra Dock and the TQ area.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Regional</b></p> <p>Noted. The suggested documents in Internation and European have been added to the updated review of Policies, Plans and Programmes which can be found in <b>Appendix 1</b> of this report.</p> <p><b>Local</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation Management Plans have been added to the updated review of Policies, Plans and Programmes which can be found in <b>Appendix 1</b> of this report.</li> <li>• Conservation Management Plan for TQ has not been included yet. HED are coordinating the source of this plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Further Comments</b></p> <p>HED would suggest that Objective 10, page 8 could be slightly reworded to the lines of 'To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, historic assets and their settings, through effective management of proposed development and ensuring high quality design'.</p> <p>Please ensure to check our digital downloads regularly, as these datasets are subject to changes as new assets are discovered and added to the record or receive statutory designation. It will be important that you continue to use up to date information from these going forward.</p>	<p><b>Further Comments</b></p> <p>Noted. Response sent back to HED stating "The draft LDP Vision, Aims and Objectives were approved at Council in October 2016. Whilst the Scoping Report does not specifically consult on the Vision, Aims and Objectives, there is however opportunity to put forward comments on these during the Preferred Options Paper (POP) consultation process in the New Year. In the meantime, we have held your suggestions for consideration as part of the POP consultation".</p> <p>Noted.</p>