

Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme



LOTTERY FUNDED

Submitted by
the Lough
Neagh
Partnership
Jan 2016

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Executive Summary

This Lough Neagh Landscape Conservation Action Plan (LCAP) has been developed by the Lough Neagh Partnership, as part of an application to the Heritage Lottery Fund under the Landscape Partnership Programme. This LCAP is based on the research and consultation carried out by the Lough Neagh Partnership over the last two years. The scheme covers an area of 393 km² and has the Lough Neagh wetlands area as its heart. It contains 27 integrated landscape projects that relate directly to the conservation of the Lough's cultural, built and natural heritage. A steering group made up of partners associated with the plan met on a monthly basis from June 2014 to Jun 2015 to provide strategic direction and advice and a common vision for the LCAP.

The main lead partner is the Lough Neagh Partnership, which has an existing track record of working together delivering externally funded programmes including the Rural Development Programme, INTERREG, Tourism NI and Heritage Lottery Projects. This strong experience will be of assistance in the effective implementation of the plan from 2016 – 2021.

The plan intends to address the risk of the continued increased loss of important internationally recognised wetland habitat for breeding wetland birds as a result of encroachment of scrub in and around the shoreline and small islands. This will lead to further declines in the wetland bird populations. The plan intends to protect important remnants of peatland and wet grassland in the southern shores of Lough Neagh, and in the Lough Beg area, and to innovatively work with the private sector to address habitat loss and in some instances restore and create new places for wildlife and outdoor recreation. The plan will also attempt to address the encroachment of scrub into the shoreline area of the Lough that was lowered and introduce a more sustainable shoreline management plan. Lough Neagh is the only Lough in Ireland that could be recognised as a working Lough with a major sand extraction industry and eel fishery. These industries are recognised in the plan as a unique and important part of the heritage of the Lough that has added to and have had a significant impact on the landscape, economy and cultural identity of the Lough and the people who live around its shores. A major focus has therefore been placed on the Lough's rich built and cultural heritage and two major archaeological and signage plans have also been worked up and included as part of this LCAP.

The LCAP identifies over 27 heritage projects which are strongly related and interconnected and have been developed in partnership with seven main partners to address the main heritage needs of the Lough and provide real outcomes and positive impacts on the unique waterways landscape. Some projects will still be subject to formal impact assessment and statutory permissions.

The Lough is also different in that it has no formal government or interdepartmental management body responsible for its integrated management. This LCAP is therefore intended to act as a tool to not only address heritage needs, but to stimulate other people to take responsibility for the protection of the Lough and its shores and to provide a long term legacy for its future sustainable management.

We trust this plan will provide an understanding of the conservation and heritage needs of Lough Neagh, the vision we are working towards, the work of all partners that is required and the legacy that will be left.

LOUGH NEAGH LCAP PART ONE

Introduction

The Lough Neagh Landscape has in the past been viewed by local people as a vast, wild, and dangerous place. Until recent times it was viewed by many local people not as an important landscape to be protected or conserved but as resource to be used and harvested for its sand, peat and fish. And whilst government departments in more recent times took on statutory responsibility for its protection and conservation through designations such as Area of Scientific Interest, Ramsar and Special Protected Area status, this has been managed at a distance from local people and without any real interdepartmental or partnership approach. The landscape's protection has been seen as a monitoring spatial exercise rather than an on the ground interventionist exercise. The vast size of the Lough has also impacted on the local government involvement in the Lough in that it has always been split up between different council areas and not under a unitary authority. Even after recent local government reform the Lough Neagh Landscape is still split between five local authority areas.

A number of common characteristics of the Lough's landscape, agreed by all parties who work live and manage the Lough Neagh Landscape, are its genuine natural and cultural uniqueness and importance in the history of Ireland and the United Kingdom. It is different and unique in many ways from its sheer size and vastness, it's very flat shorelines, the internationally important number of wetland and wintering wildfowl who visit the Lough, the individual species of fish including Dollaghan and Pollan, the cyclic Atlantic journey of the Lough Neagh Eel, the rich and diverse wetland habitats that surround the Loughs shoreline, the cultural heritage of the people who work on the Lough, the important early arrival of man into Ireland down the river Bann and around the shores of the Lough, its early church history, its strategic importance in the end of Gaelic Ulster to the planation of Ulster, its importance as a navigational hub in the development of Irish Canals and as a WWII as training and aircraft base.

The main purpose underpinning the development of this Landscape Partnership is therefore to firstly get local people, local authorities and statutory bodies to recognise that Landscape is the product of all the past decisions collectively made by society (good and bad) and to act in a more co-ordinated landscape basis. This is essential for developing a clear 'vision' and ensuring that national statements and designations are linked with the desires of local people and that actions are worthwhile, meaningful and pragmatic.

The boundary identified in the original stage one HLF Landscape Partnership application included the five main Landscape Character Assessment areas as defined by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency. However, after early consultation with partners at the early part of the stage two development, it was recognised that the rivers flowing into and out of the Lough could not be ignored and so it was agreed that they are included in the Landscape Boundary. The boundary is outlined in the map overleaf although a full detailed digital map and AI hard copy map will also be provided to the Heritage Lottery Fund as per their guideline requirements. The map also identifies project locations and also location of the main elements of the larger RSPB natural heritage and LNP archaeology projects.

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Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

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The Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme and the drawing up of the Lough Neagh Landscape Conservation Action Plan has been developed by the Lough Neagh Partnership. The Lough Neagh Partnership (hereafter known as LNP) is a stakeholder body responsible for and involved in the conservation, promotion and sustainable development of Lough Neagh for over 10 years. It has been involved in a variety of on the ground environmental, heritage and tourism projects, working in partnership with the 7 Local Authorities (now 5), Government bodies such as the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure (DCAL), Tourism NI, the Northern Ireland Environmental Agency and local communities. In March 2013 the Partnership agreed to apply to the HLF under the Landscape Partnership Grant Programme and in Oct 2014 HLF allocated £2.58m in funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) subject to a full detailed Landscape Conservation Action Plan being drawn up. Funding was also provided for a development officer and a part time admin officer to draw up the plan. Extensive consultation has been carried out to date with the holding of five main public consultation meetings and the creation of a steering group made up of local partners and stakeholders who meet on a monthly basis and who provided guidance and advice on the drawing up of the Conservation Plan. The Landscape Conservation Action Plan is to be submitted to the HLF in Jan 2016. The plan is broken down into four main parts.

Part One introduces the Lough Neagh landscape, the threats and opportunities it faces, and how we plan to manage the programme of works to improve the landscape.

Part Two is an overview of our priority themes and the projects to be delivered through the scheme.

Part Three provides a summary of all finances associated with the application

Part Four (in separate digital folder within HLF Application) contains all of the detailed project template plans and will be a living document that will change and adapt over.

The Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme

The development of the Landscape Partnership Scheme for Lough Neagh is led by an organisation known as the Lough Neagh Partnership. (LNP) The Partnership has been in existence since 2003 and has the overall purpose of:

“Managing, conserving and enhancing the Lough Neagh Wetlands environment whilst developing economic and social opportunities for local people and visitors.”

Lough Neagh Partnership Ltd is a not for profit limited company made up of local stakeholders from around the shores of the Lough. The Board of the Lough Neagh Partnership Ltd is made up of 21 Directors with representatives from the five Local Councils, local community groups, local businesses and representatives from special interest groups. The Shaftesbury Estate, which is the main owner of the bed and soil of the Lough, has a representative on the Board. The Department of Culture Arts and Leisure and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency representatives attend Board meetings as observers.

Lough Neagh Partnership Board Members

Position	Title	First Name	Last Name	Organisation
Director	CLlr	Kate	McEldowney	Mid Ulster District Council
Director	CLlr	Ronan	McGinley	Mid Ulster District Council
Director	CLlr	Wills	Robinson	Mid Ulster District Council
Director	CLlr	Derek	McKinney	Mid Ulster District Council
Director	Ck	Malachy	Quinn	Mid Ulster District Council
Director	CLlr	Leo	Cassidy	Ballinderry Rivers Trust
Director	Mr	Patrick	Close	Lough Neagh Fishermen's Co-Operative Society Ltd
Director	Mr	Conor	Corr	CWSAN
Director	CLlr	Henry	Cushinan	Antrim&Newtownabbey Council
Director	CLlr	Brian	Duffin	Antrim&Newtownabbey Council
Director	CLlr	Trevor	Beatty	Antrim&Newtownabbey Council
Director	CLlr	David	Hollis	Antrim&Newtownabbey Council
Director	Ald	Roderick	Swann	Antrim&Newtownabbey Council
Director	Mrs	Mary	Devlin	Tabbda
Director	Ms	Una	Johnston	Tidal Ltd
Director	Ald	Sam	Hanna	Mid and East Antrim Borough Council
Director	CLlr	Stephen	Nicholl	Mid and East Antrim Borough Council
Director	Mr	Aidan	Hannon	Lough Neagh Fishermens Association
Director	Ald	Arnold	Hatch	Tada Rural Network / ABC
Director	Mr	Conor	Jordan	c/o Norman Emerson & Sons Ltd
Director	Mrs	Elizabeth	Meharg	Shaftesbury Estate
Director	The Hon	Shane	O'Neill	Shanes Castle Estates
Director	Mr	Drew	Nelson	IWAI
Observer	Ms	Rosemary	Petrie	DCAL
Observer	Ms	Anne	McCourt	NIEA

The Partnership receives core funding from the 5 Local Councils and has three members of staff, a Manager, a Marketing and Admin officer and until very recently an Environment Officer. The Manager is employed on a part time basis with the time worked dependant on the workload and funding available. The Marketing/Admin Officer is currently working full time. The Manager reports to the Board on a monthly basis and also holds regular meetings with Local Authority staff. The board meets every month and has the following overall purpose and objectives

- (I) To encourage the protection, management and sustainable development of Lough Neagh and its environs (the "area of benefit") and to ensure local stakeholders have equal input to this process.
- (II) To promote rural regeneration for the benefit of the public, inhabitants, persons having an interest in property, interested parties and users of Lough Neagh and its environs in the interests of social, environmental and economic welfare.
- (III) To facilitate the development, management and marketing of the Lough Neagh Wetlands region which is broadly defined as Lough Neagh, Lough Beg, the satellite loughs, associated waterways and low-lying surrounding hinterland and areas adjacent thereto.
- (IV) To protect, conserve, sustain, enhance and raise appreciation and awareness of the natural and built environment and heritage
- (V) To provide and facilitate the provision of recreational opportunities for the local population and visitors.
- (VI) To provide and facilitate the provision of opportunities to raise the social and cultural identity of the wetlands amongst local people and visitors.
- (VII) To undertake a co-ordination and networking role with other agencies and interested parties within the public, private and community sectors involved in rural regeneration, the environment and tourism.

A steering group of interested parties and partners helped the development officer with the drawing up of the Lough Neagh Landscape Conservation Action Plan at development stage. However, the strategic management of whole scheme once approved will be governed by the Lough Neagh Partnership. A new Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Board will also be set up on approval of the Scheme and oversee the effective delivery of the Lough Neagh Landscape Conservation Action Plan and the integrated delivery of all 27 projects. It will be made up of the Landscape Scheme Partners and interested bodies and will retain many of the members of the original steering group in the development stage. At a project level, each project will have a nominated lead partner that will deliver the project. The day-to-day management of the scheme on the ground will be the responsibility of a 5-person Lough Neagh Team, which will report to the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Board. All employees will be employed by the Lough Neagh Partnership.

The Project Development and Selection Process

The culmination of the work of the original steering group, partners and other organisations during the development phase of the scheme was the design of an integrated suite of 27 projects – presented within this LCAP.

Between Dec 2014 and May 2015 the development officer and the original steering group went through a thorough project review and selection process in order to decide which projects should be included within the LCAP and to ensure that projects had been designed to a suitable level of detail and quality. There was also a strong emphasis on ensuring the integration of all of the projects within a landscape context and identifying a strong legacy.

Project Development Timeline

Projects went through a three-stage process of development and review, starting with the collection of initial Project Ideas, the production of Draft Project Plans (submitted and reviewed in April 2015), and final Detailed Project Plans and Budgets (submitted at end of Jul 2015). This allowed a process of filtering, reviewing and checking projects, whilst providing sufficient time for problems to be identified and resolved.

The project development timetable is presented below

Date	Activity
Jan 2013 – Mar 2013	Preparing Stage 1 bid
2013 – 2014	Develop needed studies including signage and archaeology
May 2014	Steering Group develop criteria for defining a good project
May 2014 – Aug 2014	Collection of project ideas through working groups, partners and community consultations
Sep 2014	Screening of project ideas
Oct – Dec 2014	Refining themes and projects
Jan 2015	Submission of first draft of project sheets and review by Sub Group
Apr 2015	Screening of projects against potential impacts on the Special Protection Area (Habitats Regulation Appraisal)
Mar/Apr/May 2015	Best Practice Visits to other HLF projects
May 2015	Finalisation of budget
June 2015	Steering Group and LNP Board sign off Project List and Budget
Jul 2015	Submission of Stage 2 bid

Over five formal consultation events were carried out through the summer and autumn of 2014. Ten individual Community Group meetings were also held to discuss potential projects and

gain feedback. The events were held around the whole of the Lough and an extra one was held on the east shore in Glenavy as few expressions of interest had originated from that side of the Lough. The events took the format of a public event whereby the Landscape Officer provided a summary of the Landscape Scheme Proposal to date and a summary of HLF requirements and themes of a Landscape Scheme Proposal. This was followed by an open debate and discussion about what the heritage needs of each area were and what was special and significant about their part of the Lough. A number of common issues and local projects arose from the consultation. These included:

Washing Bay	Antrim	Oxford Island	Ballyronan	Glenavy
Access to ramparts in Derryloughan	WWII Oral History	Aghagallan Rath/Henge	Arrival of Man to Ireland through Lough	Community and Youth involvement
Royal School Lands	Cranfield Heritage	Flexibiliy/Small Grants /Contingency	Dredger and Markers	Crew Hill and Balance House
Quality of Water / Poor Water Quality	Biodiversity projects with farmers on shore	Better Promotion of Loughs Heritage	Seamus Heaney and Food tours of area	Heritage through Drama and youth
Revival of Swimming	Use small Grants	Specific ASSI species projects	Tradd and Ardboe Point	History through Maps
Brocagh wet grassland	Fishing and Eels Heritage	Heritage Tours	Eel Industry	Rams Island Heritage
Archaeology underused	Folklore and traditions	Bathing and Water Quality	Farming and CMS	Hedge Schools
Health and Spirituality	Rubbish from Rivers addressed	Shore Litter	Church Island conservation	Artefacts and WW1/11

Changes to Development Application

As a result of the consultation and the individual meetings with project developers, other NGOs, Communities, Businesses, Government Departments and Councils, a number of themes and ideas that were highlighted in the original stage one application were changed. Although it is worth noting that the main risks and approach to addressing the needs of the Lough Neagh Landscape remain unchanged and the bulk of the original proposal remains the same. The following is a summary of some of the changes that have occurred:

1) Dredger Proposal: A number of discussions were held with Waterways Ireland regarding the development of a dredger for the Lough. The purpose was to maintain the markers on the Lough, regularly dredge the harbours and rivers flowing into the Lough, carry out conservation work on islands and shoreline and examine the possibility of using spoil to create new wetland habitats. Whilst support for the idea was initially good after four development meetings with Waterways Ireland they confirmed that they did not wish to become a partner or provide match funding to the project. It was also suggested that whilst the dredger addressed a real strategic need for the Lough it was an economic, safety and social need and not necessarily a heritage need. It was therefore agreed to reallocate funding to new projects.

2) Removal of a Small Grants Programme: The holding of consultation and local community group meetings around the Lough created a very strong interest and demand from groups wanting to become actively involved in the development of the Landscape Proposal and to develop specific heritage projects in their local area. However, there did not seem to be a strong demand for a rolling Small Grants Programme and after further discussions within the steering group and between Lough Neagh Partnership Staff it was decided not to proceed with one but that the programme would have a contingency fund.

3) Promotion and Marketing: The need to develop real heritage tours was highlighted at a number of consultation meetings. The growing number of visitors coming to Northern Ireland are not coming to Lough Neagh and not sampling the rich heritage that is there. Therefore, there is a need to develop three major heritage tours based on heritage of eels and food, plantation of Ulster/Nine Years War and natural heritage and beauty of sites. As such the budget for developing and promoting these heritage tours was increased so that the heritage of the Lough can be promoted to people living outside the Landscape area.

4) Contingency: Whilst contingency is only to be used for very exceptional and unforeseen circumstances it was felt that in comparison with other Landscape Schemes that the amount was too small. It was therefore increased to £100,000 which it is believed will provide real insurance in the event of any problems occurring.

Whilst the Partnership has a strong track record in implementing major programmes on the ground, and will provide strategic direction, governance and financial integrity to the Landscape Scheme but a new Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Board will be set up to oversee the implementation of the Landscape Conservation Action Plan and associated projects on the ground.

Delivery of the New Landscape Scheme

During the development phase, various management structures were discussed including the creation of working groups, or the creation of groups to oversee the biggest projects such as the RSBP natural heritage project, the archaeology project and the signage project. However, it was felt that the best model was the simple model of two overseeing structures of the Lough Neagh Partnership Board and the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Board, each with specific roles and responsibilities

The Lough Neagh Partnership intends to secure funding from the Heritage Lottery Scheme to implement the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme. The Lough Neagh Partnership will act as the Lead Partner with responsibility for overall strategic co-ordination of the Scheme.

The Lough Neagh Partnership Board will be responsible for:

- Employing all staff associated with the scheme and providing office facilities
- Providing the Scheme Manager and team of staff
- Submitting grant claims to HLF
- Reporting to HLF
- Arrangement of outreach office facilities
- Receiving, managing and banking the monies that are received from HLF for the Scheme

- Record keeping and reporting in accordance with any terms and conditions imposed by HLF regarding the administration of the Scheme and any money the parties receive from HLF for the Scheme
- Ensure all agreed outputs and outcomes are attained
- Providing necessary information to assist with plan delivery
- Providing a framework and structure for the implementation of the long term legacy of the Scheme
- Be part of the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Board
- Raise awareness and promote Lough Neagh and Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme

The day to day delivery of the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme will be governed by the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Board. At a project level, each project will have a nominated lead organisation for the delivery of that project. The day-to-day coordination and management of the scheme is the responsibility of a 5-person LNP Team, who report through the Scheme manager to the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Board.

The Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Board will have responsibility for:

- The effective Delivery of the Lough Neagh Conservation Action Plan
- Ensuring all associated projects are delivered on time and reach required outputs and outcomes
- Develop appropriate systems and policies for the implementation of the Lough Neagh Conservation Action Plan
- Day to day management of staff and in particular their health and safety
- Day to day financial processing and reporting to Lough Neagh Partnership and assist with and preparation of claims to HLF on behalf of LNP
- Arrangement of training for all staff
- Resolving management issues and problems that may arise between projects or partners and acting as the advocate of the Landscape Scheme for the Landscape team and external audiences.
- Linking with the Lough Neagh Partnership Board to ensure a shared vision and common legacy for the Lough and agree the long term legacy
- Liaise with HLF when necessary
- Arrange publicity and raise awareness of the Landscape Scheme for HLF

It is important that the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme relates to the wider aim of the Lough Neagh Partnership Board for the future sustainable development of Lough Neagh. As such the legacy of the Landscape Scheme is paramount and must continue to address the long term heritage conservation needs of the Lough. It is therefore suggested that a separate legacy sub-committee is set up to ensure both the Lough Neagh Partnership Board and Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Board meet on a bi annual basis to ensure there is strong synergies created, there is no duplication, that tools are left for the future and that the long term needs of the Lough are addressed even after the Landscape Scheme is completed. It is expected that the main people associated in the steering group which helped develop the Scheme in the development phase will remain on the new Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Board although new members will be co-opted. Eg representative of South Lough Neagh Regeneration Association. It is important to note that the main partners who have signed the Partnership Agreements and NIEA who provided a letter of commitment will be represented

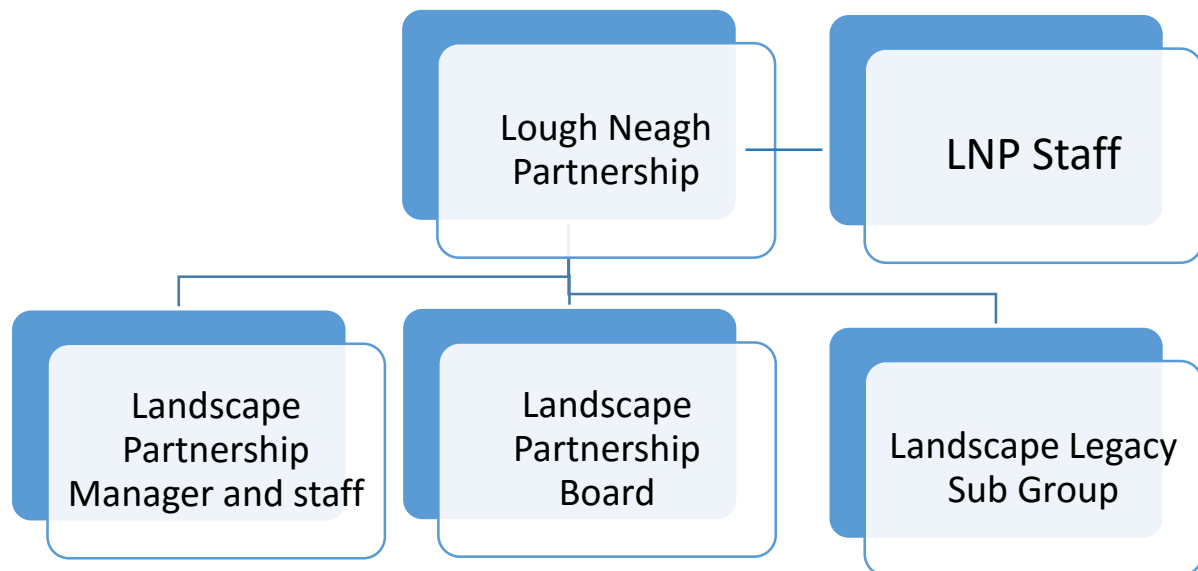
on the Landscape Partnership Board. It is envisaged that Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Board will be made up of the following members.

New Potential Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Board Members

Title	First name	Last name	Organisation
Cllr	Peter	Bateson	Mid Ulster District Council
Mr	Seamus	Burns	Royal Society For The Protection Of Birds
Mr	Pat	Close	Lough Neagh Fishermen's Co operative
Mr	Conor	Corr	Cookstown and Western Shores Community Network
Cllr	Henry	Cushinan	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
Cllr	Paul	Duffy	Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council
Mr	John	Farr	Glenavy Youth Project
Mr	Pat	Grimes	Ardboe Historical Society
Ald	Sam	Hanna	Mid and East Antrim District Council
Mr	David	Jewson	Tradd and Ballyronan Development Association
Mr	Conor	Jordan	Norman Emerson Ltd and Lough Neagh Sandtraders
Mr	Drew	Nelson	River Bann and Lough Neagh Association
Cllr	John	Palmer	Lisburn and Castlereagh District Council
Mr	Mark	Horton	The Rivers Trust
Mr	Richard	Weyl	Northern Ireland Environment Agency, Natural Heritage
Cllr	Padraig	Quinn	Mid Ulster District Council
Mr	Ernie	Cromie	Ulster Aviation Society
Ms	Rosemary	Mulholland	Armagh Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council
Mr	Colm	Donnelly	Queens University (CAF)
Ms	Mary	McKeown	Mid Ulster District Council
Ms	Vicky	Ginn	Northern Ireland Environment Agency, Built Heritage
Mr	Stephen	Toal	Lisburn and Castlereagh District Council
Ms	Stephen	Douglas	Waterways Ireland
Mr	Michael	Browne	Mid Ulster District Council
Mrs	Cathy	Chauhan	Lough Neagh Fishermen's Co-operative society
Mrs	Mary	Mc Alinden	South Lough Neagh Regeneration Association

See page 7 for details of Lough Neagh Partnership Board members.

Lough Neagh Landscape Scheme Management and Governance Structure



The Lough Neagh Partnership will have responsibility for employing and managing all staff and overseeing their conditions of employment, receiving and managing the HLF grant and managing the projects. Two staff members will be based in the LNP offices in Ballyronan, one in the RSPB offices in Portmore Lough and two at Oxford Island in the Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon District Council Offices.

The Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Manager will be directly responsible for the management of all staff and will oversee these staff to ensure outputs and outcomes, as agreed in the Landscape Conservation Action Plan, are adhered to. The staff team will meet together on a weekly basis. The Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Manager will liaise regularly with staff who are not based in Ballyronan and ensure good communication lines and relationships with the staff in the RSPB and ABC Council offices are maintained.

There will be five members of staff in total. It is envisaged that these will be based in offices around the Lough and with partnership agreements with the RSPB and Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon Councils. The Landscape Partnership Manager is fundamental to the smooth operation of the Scheme. He/She will manage all staff and be responsible for the successful delivery of the scheme. Details of the job descriptions of each post are attached in Appendix Two.

- Landscape Partnership Manager based in LNP offices
- Natural Heritage Officer based in RSPB offices
- Built/Cultural Heritage Officer based in ABC and LNP offices
- Volunteer and Skills coordinator based in ABC and LNP offices
- Finance and Administration Officer based in LNP offices

Financial Management

The Lough Neagh Partnership will act as the lead body and will receive and manage the HLF grant. Funds will be drawn down from HLF every quarter after the submission of financial and progress reports and claims. Whilst most of the work will be paid in arrears it would be expected that staff and revenue costs for the Lough Neagh Partnership and partners would be provided up front. Whilst the Lough Neagh Partnership has extensive experience of managing substantial financial programmes, it is still a community based NGO and would not have reserves or substantial overdraft facilities to pay for items up front. It is up to the Partners to manage their own funds and pay up front, although attempts will be made to synchronise claims and payments around the quarterly claim to HLF. Financial reports for the Landscape Scheme will continue to be provided to the Lough Neagh Partnership board so that they can monitor cash flow and auditing requirements. A specific bank account will be set up for the Scheme and reconciled monthly. The majority of funding will be raised and paid for by partners upfront and the LNP will process the retrospective payment of grant on a quarterly basis, based on the agreed percentages as detailed in the partnership agreements. This will be done after all invoices and claims from the partners are collectively gathered and forwarded to HLF for processing with the associated update reports. These update reports will be fed back to the Lough Neagh Partnership Board. Payment of Landscape staff will have to be paid for by an upfront funding arrangement from the HLF. Finally, it is important to note that during the phase one development stage, discussions have occurred with an independent VAT expert to assess all VAT implications of the scheme and contact has also been made with the Ian Tomlinson DEFRA, regarding projects that may have “State Aid” concerns.

Management of Match Funding and Procurement

The Lough Neagh Partnership will hold some funding on behalf of the Scheme, including some of the partner contributions to fund the projects which are directly delivered by Lough Neagh Partnership and staff costs. Many projects have also identified in-kind and volunteer contributions within their budgets. These will be recorded in standard timesheets, signed off by the lead partner for the project, and submitted to the LNP team on a quarterly basis. Payments will be made to partners on the submission of invoices and receipts for work completed. All tenders associated with the Landscape Scheme will be procured according to HLF financial guidelines and requirements. Preferred Single Tender Contractors may be identified.

Contingency

A contingency budget of £100,000 has been set aside. This was increased from £25,000 which was originally earmarked in the first application. This was changed on the advice from the HLF mentor who indicated that the original level was possibly insufficient in the event of any significant problem. These funds are only for exceptional and unforeseen circumstances and are not to be used as an additional budget.

State Aid

Contact was made with DEFRA regarding projects which may be affected by State Aid. Those projects raised in reply have references made to exemptions detailed in the Budget heading within the Project Template

The Lough Neagh landscape, its heritage and its people

Lough Neagh and its shoreline was designated as an Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) in 1992 and as a Special Protection Area (SPA) in 1998. Within the Lough Neagh Wetlands an additional eight individual ASSIs have been designated and there are three Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and six National Nature Reserves (NNR).

Lough Neagh and its Landscape is vast in size and it is not surprising that it contains a variety of important and designated habitats and eco-systems. The largest and most obvious is the open water of Lough Neagh itself, but there are also a range of important habitats along its shorelines and fringes including wet woodland and scrub, fens, swamps, reed beds, peat lands, wet grassland, ditches and drains. Many of these habitats are broken up or improved for agriculture and are in continuous danger of being lost or fragmented even more. The Lough Neagh Landscape is also important for a range of wetland species including birds, plants, invertebrates and fish. The Northern Ireland Biodiversity Group has published a list of priority species which require conservation action because of their decline, rarity and importance. The number of these species relate directly to species dependant on wet grassland, peat land and fen/swamp habitats found in the area.

Over forty rare or local vascular plants have been recorded in the landscape area since 1970, the most notable are Eight-stemmed Waterwort (*Elatine hydropiper*), Marsh Pea (*Lathyrus palustris*), Irish Lady's Tresses Orchid (*Spiranthes romanzoffiana*), Alder Buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*), Narrow Small-reed (*Calamagrostis stricta*) and Holy Grass (*Hierochloa odorata*). All these plants are protected under Part 1 of Schedule 8 of the Wildlife (NI) Order 1985.



Irish Lady's Tresses Orchid/



Green Hairstreak Butterfly

The Lough and its margin are also home to a large number of rare invertebrates, including two aquatic and two terrestrial molluscs, a freshwater shrimp (*Mysis salemaai*), eight beetles, five hoverflies, seven moths and two butterflies. Of the rare beetles recorded, two, *Stenus palposus* and *Dyschirus obscurus*, have their only known Irish location around the Lough. The Lough also supports twelve species of dragonfly.

Three notable fish also occur in the Lough, the River Lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*) and the Pollan (*Coregonus autumnalis*); both Irish Red Data Species, and the Eel (*Anquilla anquilla*), which is present in large numbers and commercially fished, although numbers have declined over the last 30 years, reflecting a wider European trend.

Internationally important numbers of waterfowl regularly winter on the Lough, with the peak number averaging over 66,800 birds since 1988 (Lough Neagh ASSI Citation). Individually species which qualify as internationally important are: Whooper Swans (*Cygnus cygnus*), Pochard (*Aythya ferina*), Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*), Scaup (*Aythya marila*) and Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*). Species which qualify as nationally important are Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*), Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*), Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*), Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*), Wigeon (*Anas penelope*), Gadwall (*Anas strepera*), Teal (*Anas crecca*), Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) and Coot (*Fulica atra*).

In the summer the Lough supports internationally important numbers of breeding Black-headed Gulls (*Larus ridibundus*) and has the largest concentration of Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*) in Ireland. Nationally important numbers of breeding Redshank (*Tringa totanus*), Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*), Tufted Duck, Pochard, Shoveler and Gadwall are found (the last three being Irish Red Data Species). Maps detailing the main designations and location of the main habitat and species can be found in Appendix Three.

The geology of the Lough's surrounding area is also quite unique in that it is very flat. This is due to a major subsidence of the whole basin in the early Tertiary period. This has produced a significant drainage system from the rim of the basin into Lough Neagh that ultimately drains northwards via the Lower Bann. So the wetland nature of the Landscape is a direct result of its original geological formation. The north of Ireland has also experienced repeated glaciations during the Pleistocene period that has produced vast amounts of debris to form the glacial deposits that cover 90% of the landscape. Their present morphology was shaped principally during the last glacial cycle (the Midlandian), with subsequent modification throughout the post-glacial Holocene period. The Lough Neagh Basin was a major dispersion centre of ice and as a consequence large amount of sand debris in the Lough and on surrounding land in the form of Drumlins and Moraines and Eskers have been created. This glaciation debris is the basis of the sand extraction industry today. It should be noted that Lough Neagh ASSI also contains a nationally important Earth Science Conservation Review Site (ESCRS) at Traad Point, in the form of a sand bar development.

The development of lowland bog in Ireland as a result of climate change from the 1st millennium BC, has resulted in the formation of peat land to be found mainly in the southern part of the Lough Neagh Landscape. The extraction of the peat for fuel and later horticulture has also had a very negative impact on this area with large swaths of prime bog and wetland

removed and the landscape scarred. Although it should also be pointed out that the extraction of peat is also part of the industrial and cultural heritage of the Lough.

The remnants of the rich and unique vernacular buildings associated with fishing and sand trading industries of the Lough are very few and it would be hard to describe most of the present day buildings as of a “Lough Neagh Tradition or Design”. The cultural associations of traditional buildings being viewed as “buildings of the poor”, together with the high demand for modern private dwelling building sites and replacement dwellings has exacerbated their demise. However, Lough Neagh still has a high concentration of ancient buildings and monuments particularly those relating to the early Christian and the Plantation of Ulster period. The Lough played a major role in one of the most important historic events in the history of Ireland namely the end of Gaelic Aristocracy and the Plantation of Ulster in the end of the 16th century and start of the 17th. The Lough allowed access by boat into the heart of Tyrone and the base of Hugh O Neill and it is the forts and landing bridges in this 9 Years War and the follow up plantation buildings that will be investigated as part of the major archaeological project within the Landscape Scheme.

The later industrial period of the 18th and 19th centuries together with World War II, also provided a strong economic boost and revival to the Lough Neagh Landscape. Significant social and cultural change as a result of the connecting the Lough with Belfast, Dublin and the rest of Ireland through the building of Canals and later the railways. The bringing of clean water and electricity and the development of agriculture practices all brought a better quality of life to people who lived around the Lough.

New industries such as Linen, Distilling and Milling and Coal mining also emerged and brought new wealth to the towns around the Lough. People living close to the shores still lived a very subsistence lifestyle, working poor agricultural land and depending on fishing, weaving, basket making and sand extraction for small additional financial reward. These industries have left a particular cultural legacy with the traditional methods of fishing still in use.



Lough Neagh Eel Fishermen

Indeed, the Lough Neagh Eel Fishery is the last wild eel fishery left in Europe. The arrival of industrialisation had a major impact on the water levels associated with the Lough Neagh Landscape. Because the Lough empties through one river, the Lower Bann River, the levels could be regulated by the introduction of a significant sluice gate at the beginning of the river. The first drainage scheme was the McMahon Scheme which began 1847-1858 and lowered the water level by 0.76m. This was followed by the Shepherd Scheme (1930-1942) and additional schemes in 1952 and 1959 which lowered the average water levels by a further 1.26m. The overall lowering over 160 years was 2.02m. The purpose of the schemes was to minimise flooding and increase land for agricultural use but it has undoubtedly had a major impact on the natural heritage of the Lough with thousands of hectares of fen, reed bed and wet grassland lost. Whilst a lot of this land was improved for agriculture, a sizeable fringe all the way around the lough has now scrubbed over. This area has the potential to be restored to more pristine wetland habitat.



Curlew on Lough Neagh Wet Grassland (Fastest declining bird in Ireland)

The partition of Ireland in 1921 and the formation of Northern Ireland had an impact on the Lough Neagh Landscape and its people. The last of the canals linking the Lough to the rest of Ireland closed in 1931 and the Lough transformed from acting as an economic and transport hub, connecting to other parts of Ireland to an enclosed water system with only one way in and one way out. The Lough also no longer had a navigation authority to oversee its development and management and became the bit responsibility of a variety of different departments in the new Northern Ireland Government. With the Good Friday Agreement in 1996 an opportunity to take the Lough into full management was identified but for whatever reason the lough remained outside the remit of Waterways Ireland and to this day has no statutory management or navigation authority.

Opening and Closing Dates for Canals linked to Lough Neagh

- Newry Canal (opened 1742, derelict 1949)
- Coalisland Canal (opened 1787, abandoned 1954)
- Lagan Canal (opened 1763, abandoned 1958)
- Ulster Canal (opened 1841, abandoned 1931)
- Lower Bann Navigation (opened 1847 and still operating)
- Upper Bann Navigation (opened 1742, abandoned 1954)



Lagan Canal in 19th Century

World War 1 and II also left a strong heritage legacy associated with the Lough. Over five airfields were built during this period and whilst many of the airfields and associated buildings are now gone, some parts of them still do survive in quiet fields or at the back of industrial estates. There would be a real need to research and identify what buildings still remain and the memories of people who worked on the airfields during the War.



WWII Planes on Lough Neagh

Lough Neagh and the out-flowing river Bann system sustains the largest remaining commercial wild eel fishery in Europe, producing 3% of the entire EU supply and 25% of the total recorded EU wild catch. Fishing rights to all eel life stages are owned by the Lough Neagh Fishermen's Co-operative Society. Eels are caught in two ways, the yellow eel catch and the silver eel catch.

The yellow eel catch is based on catching eels in the Lough by boat. The yellow eel catch runs from (May-September 5 days a week). Silver eel catch is based on mature eels which return to the sea and these are taken by static Coghill nets at 3 weirs along the river Bann. Today the number of people employed by the Co-operative has decreased but it still supports approximately 100 boats each with a crew of 2 men. Eels are collected and marketed centrally by the co-operative. The Lough Neagh Eel now has EU Protected Geographic Indicator Status as a unique and distinctive food produce thus again highlighting the quality and significance of the Lough Neagh Eel as a special food product. Some 300 families derive and depend on income from the fishery.

The Lough Neagh Landscape would also have a strong folklore associated with it and in particular folklore associated with water, wells, its healing powers and associated Pre Christian gods. Indeed the folklore associated with the creation of the Lough itself involves the overflowing of a well and its named after Eochaid. Eochaid and his daughter Liban have strong



associations as water gods living in the Lough and again is a story that has not really been told or interpreted. This very ancient pre Christian folklore is still relevant today and there are places such as the Holy River and Cranfield Holy Well where people still leave offerings or gifts. These places are clearly still very important to local people and have a strong “sense of place”.

Cranfield Holywell

Whilst the plantation of Ulster had a strong impact on the social and cultural heritage of the Lough and the introduction of English Language as the main day to day language in use, the main place names and landscape names around the Lough are based on the Irish Language. This rich language heritage can be used to identify and describe the local places and provide a greater “sense of place”

There has been a strong tradition of communities swimming on the shores of Lough Neagh. This practice occurred throughout the 19th and 20th centuries right up to the 1970s, when pollution and an associated algae bloom put an end to the practice. Sites where swimming occurred included Washing Bay, Tradd Point and Maghery. The Lough has also underwent considerable improvement in water quality, through investment in major water treatment plants in the 1990s. Some groups such as Maghery Sean Mc Dermotts GAA have recently revived the tradition of wild swimming through the Maghery to Coney Island one mile swimming Challenge.

One of the greatest heritage legacy left to the Lough has been through the poetic interpretation of the landscape by the late Nobel Prize winner for Literature, Seamus Heaney. Seamus Heaney was born and reared near the shores of the Lough and has written many poems describing its rich natural and cultural landscape from “Lough Neagh Sequences” to “At Ardboe Point. Seamus Heaney referred to this landscape of Lough Beg at the top of Lough Neagh as the "Country of the Mind" when he wrote the following in support of wet grassland restoration carried out by the RSPB in 2010)



Nobel Laureate Seamus Heaney

"Newferry, Church Island, The Mullach, Aughrim - for me and for anyone of my generation brought up in the Lough Beg area, these places belong first and foremost in memory and imagination. They evoke the dream land that was once the real land, a shore at evening, quiet water, wind in the grass, the calls of birds, maybe a man or a woman out in a back field just standing looking, counting cattle, listening. Wet grassland management at Lough Beg intends to make that "Country of the Mind" a reality once again, to bring back a landscape where the peewit and the curlew and the whirring snipe are as common as they used to be on those 1940s evenings when I'd go with my father to check on our cattle on the strand"

The new Mid Ulster Council is investing over £6 million into the development of a new "Seamus Heaney Centre" in Bellaghy and there would be good opportunities to link with this development to celebrate this rich literary legacy.

People with a stake in the Lough Neagh Landscape

The Lough Neagh Communities – A Statistical Snapshot

There are 15 electoral wards that directly border Lough Neagh. The Council which has the most wards that directly border Lough Neagh is Antrim and Newtownabbey Council with six. At the 2011 Census there were 53,386 people living in the 15 wards. Of the 15 wards 14 of them experienced an increase in population between the 2001 and 2011 Census. Aldergrove is the only ward to experience a decline in population. The average increase in population across these 14 wards was 18.80%, which is significantly higher than the Northern Ireland average (7.45%). There are 13 wards which experienced a decline in the number of people under 16 years old between the 2001 and 2011 Census. Of the 13 wards 6 of them experienced a decline that was larger than the Northern Ireland average. There were also 13 wards that have seen an increase in the number of people aged 65 and over between the 2001 and 2011 Census. This indicates that there is an aging population in the wards which directly border Lough Neagh. The two wards which experienced a decline in the number of people aged 65 and over were The Birches and The Loop. The health of the population was better than the Northern Ireland average in 13 wards. However, Ardboe and Balloo contain more people who have long-term health problems compared to the Northern Ireland average.

There were 11 wards which have fewer people with no or low levels of qualifications compared to the Northern Ireland average. Ardboe, Killycolpy, Balloo and Toome were the 4 wards that had a higher percentage of people with no or low levels of qualifications. Economic activity is higher than the Northern Ireland average in 12 wards. However economic activity in Ardboe, Killycolpy and Washing Bay is lower than the Northern Ireland average.

Ardboe, Killycolpy, Washing Bay, and Balloo are the most deprived wards that directly border Lough Neagh. Ardboe is the only ward to be ranked in the top 20% for proximity to services, employment, health, income, and education deprivation. The least deprived wards that directly border Lough Neagh are: Aldergrove, Cranfield, Glenavy, Ballymaguigan, Randalstown, Crumlin, Derrytrasna, Aghagallon, and The Birches. Randalstown and Crumlin are the only two wards that do not suffer any form of deprivation.

Proximity to services deprivation is the most frequent type of deprivation across the 15 wards. Killycolpy, Ardboe, The Loop, The Birches, Glenavy and Toome are ranked in the top 20% for proximity to services deprivation. Finally the type of deprivation which occurs the least across the 15 wards is living environment deprivation.

Community Activity

Community involvement along the shores of the Lough are quite strong and there are five community development bodies which oversee and support these groups. The main community based groups around the shores of Lough Neagh are listed in Appendix Four. There is a strong self-help culture associated with local communities which has resulted in a number of high quality community facilities along the shores of the Lough. These include the TABDA community centre, The Battery Harbour Association, Brocagh Community Centre, Aghalion Village Hall, Maghery Community Hall, Washing Bay Community Centre, Glenavy Youth Building, and TIDAL community and business offices.

There are a number of significant historical and cultural heritage organisations around the whole of Lough Neagh. Most of them are based in the main towns such as Antrim and Cookstown, Dungannon and do not have a specific Lough Neagh Focus. However, many of them are based on the Lough and have some Lough Neagh heritage remit. Whilst most have a focus on research and publication some are keen to become involved in small heritage projects. Appendix Five provides a list of potential heritage groups. A number of projects have been worked up with local community and heritage groups and are included in the Landscape Conservation Action Plan.

There are a number of groups actively involved in conservation and volunteering projects on the Lough. The most significant would be the River Trusts on four of the rivers flowing into the Lough. The Northern Ireland Rivers Trust Association is keen to become part of the Landscape Scheme and use their large bank of community volunteers in real conservation based projects. The River Bann and Lough Neagh Association is also a strong group and represents the interests of boaters and other stakeholders on the Lough. They have a long term lease on the biggest island on the Lough, Rams Island and are actively involved in working up new conservation projects for the LCAP.

Finally, there are a number of strong community organisations in the southern shores of the Lough who are keen to become involved in exciting new projects. These include the South Lough Neagh Regeneration Association, The Washing Bay Community group and the Lough Neagh Traditional Boat Building Group.



Lough Neagh Traditional Cot

There is also a strong tradition of holding heritage events around the shores of the Lough and many of these are organised by local community groups and there will be a strong thirst for communities to become actively involved in future heritage events as part of the LCAP. Examples of past heritage events are provided below

1. Viking Living History Event. A two day event organised by the South Lough Neagh Regeneration Association (SLNRA), the South Lough Neagh Historical Group, The Lough Neagh Traditional Boat Builders Association, the Craigavon Museum Service and the Magnus Viking Association (MVA). The event was held in 2013.
2. European Heritage Day. European Heritage Open Days held one event on the Lough in Sept last year. The event was an archaeology day on Rams Island.
3. O'Neill Summer School. A major summer school focussing on the history of the O'Neill clan and the history of Lough Neagh was held every year in Shanes Castle for over 4 years. It was very successful and the only summer school which really celebrated the history of the

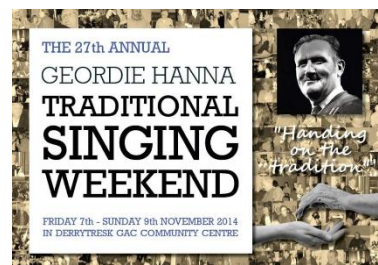
Lough. Funding for the festival unfortunately stopped and it no longer runs. However, the revival of the summer school or at least some sort of Lough Neagh Summer School, should be seriously considered.

4. Lough Neagh Fest. In the past, the Lough Neagh Partnership worked with Councils and community groups to develop a series of events around the whole shore of the Lough. These would cover nature walks, heritage talks, boat rallies etc. However, sometimes because they were held over a week and at different disperse venues then its impact was minimal and there may be a need to focus on 3 or 4 big events.

5. Geordie Hanna Traditional Singing weekend: This traditional singing weekend is held in Derrytresk. It had its 25th anniversary last year and is one of the biggest traditional singing festivals in Northern Ireland.

6. Eel Fishery Open Day. The Lough Neagh Fisherman's Co-operative opened its premises in 2014 and had over 2500 visit the premises in one day.

7. On Home Ground. This is a new literary festival taking place at Laurel Villa Guest House. It is weekend of events and activities in September 2014 celebrating the people and places associated with Seamus Heaney.



All Ireland Traditional Singer Geordie Hannn

Community interest in the Landscape Scheme has been strong and a number of primary heritage projects have been worked up including the Toome Lockhouse restoration with TIDAL the conservation of Cranfield Graveyard and Holywell with Creggan History Group and the creation of a wetland nature park with Brocagh Community Group. The development of the archaeology programme and the volunteer skills programme will also see the large involvement of communities and the retaining of the small grant scheme will also facilitate the development of future small community based conservation schemes throughout the life of the Scheme.

Lough Neagh Landscape Boundary

Lough Neagh is situated in the centre of Northern Ireland and is the largest lake in the British Isles (Surface area 383km² and an immediate shoreline of 125km²). It is bounded by 5 counties (Armagh, Down, Antrim, Derry and Tyrone) and 5 Local Authorities. The Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme area relates primarily to the wider wetland shoreline and islands of Lough Neagh, a total land area of 393 km². The Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme area is defined as the integrated combination of 6 identified Landscape Character Areas around the shores of the Lough Neagh. These Landscape Character Areas (LCA) are part of a series of 130 Landscape Character Areas for Northern Ireland as identified under the Landscape Character Assessment undertaken by Environment and Heritage Service in 2000. Consultation with partners and community organisations also raised the prospect of the boundary to include the river systems flowing into and out of the Lough. It was argued that the rivers have such an impact on the heritage of the Lough in terms of fish migration, water quality, pollution and Flotsam and Jetsam, water levels and historic links that to exclude them would be irrational. As such the suggestion was agreed at the Lough Neagh Partnership Board that the rivers of the Lough would be included but that projects on the rivers would be minimal and relate to the main channel and not the comprehensive catchment. Whilst the area is larger than the recommended maximum 200km² it is important to note that most of the associated projects are close to the immediate shoreline and so the impact will be real and tangible and feedback from communities and stakeholders has been positive and supportive.



Lough Neagh Reed Bed

These 6 smaller NIEA defined landscape character areas that touch the Lough Neagh shore and constitute the whole Lough Neagh Landscape Boundary area are detailed as follows:

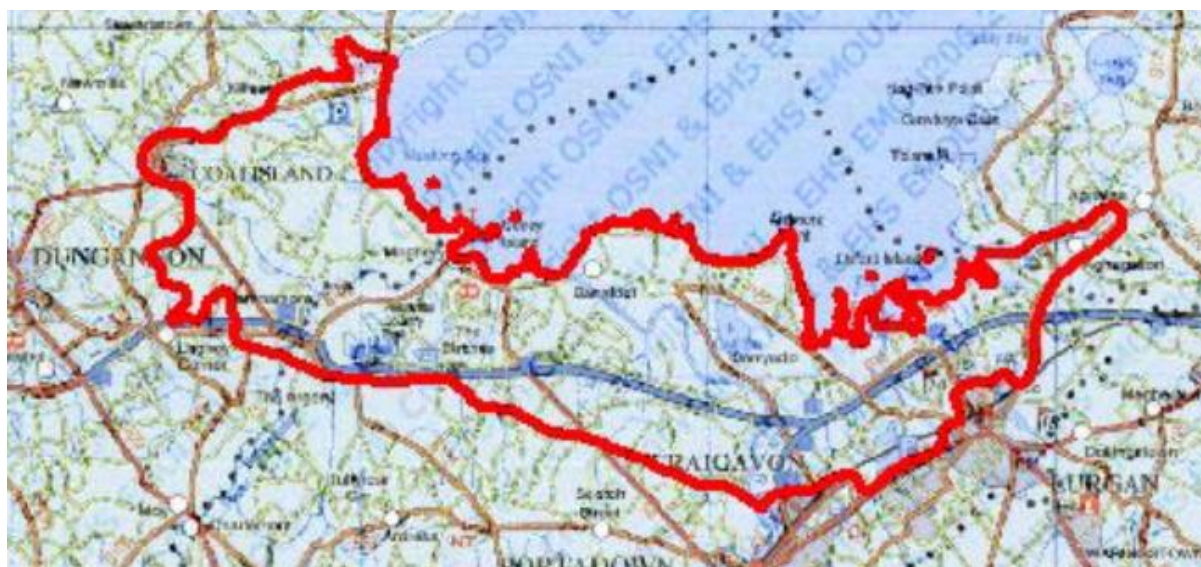
1) West Lough Neagh Shores LCA 48

The landscape of the West Lough Neagh Shores is found to the east of Cookstown, on the extensive floodplain of the Ballinderry River and its tributaries. The land is relatively low-lying, with a transition from shallow drumlins on the edges of the floodplains, to extensive flat farmland on the fringes of Lough Neagh. Extensive wet grassland and reed bed around the fringes of the Lough have been lost. The landscape has a relatively homogeneous landscape pattern, with extensive flat pastures surrounded by drainage ditches and a well-connected network of straight hedgerows. There are numerous hedgerow trees and the mature hedgerow oaks are a special, distinctive feature of the area. There are important historical sites including Ardboe Cross and Abbey and Salterstown Bawn.



2) South Lough Neagh Peatlands LCA 64

The South Lough Neagh Landscape was previously made up of lowland raised bog, found on the southern shores of Lough Neagh. Much of the area has been previously worked for peat and has been extensively modified through extraction. This is particularly true of the Derryloughan peatland area. There are distinct sharp changes of level marking areas where



peat extraction has taken place. There are areas of regenerating birch and willow scrub and farmland, wherever drainage permits. The M1 motorway cuts a swathe through the area and provides the first bridges over the river Blackwater and Upper Bann. This sometimes gives the

area a sense of being cordoned off and difficult to access by car. There are small orchards and areas of horticulture (mostly strawberries) on the old peat beds. The scattered traditional farmsteads and small lough edge and drumlin villages have been supplemented by groups of new residential dwellings. The vernacular homesteads have more or less disappeared. The area is renowned for townlands with the prefix “Derry”. This relates to the Irish for a place with Oaktrees and the many drumlins that were at one time sitting above the flooded wetlands area had small settlements with mature trees. The two main rivers that connected the Lough to the towns of the southern shores are now silted up and this industrial and cultural connection between the Lough and Towns has now been closed.

3) Portmore Lough Fringe Landscape LCA 63

This is an area of pasture and fen on the low-lying flat landscape on the shores of Portmore Lough. The area is underlain by Lough Neagh Clay and becomes increasingly waterlogged towards the margins of the lough. The larger pastures on higher land towards the edges of the Lough Neagh Shores are enclosed by overgrown hedgerows. The fields around the margins of the Lough become progressively overgrown by regenerating scrub and fen carr but this has now been removed by the owners of the site RSPB creating quality wet grassland habitat for wetland birds.



There are numerous drainage channels and many of the straight, narrow roads are raised on embankments and bordered by ditches and there is a main drainage ditch connecting the Lough to Montaighs Moss which is a NIEA Nature Reserve. This is an opportunity to create a wildlife corridor connecting both important sites. There has been some recent ribbon development in the area but by and large the landscape retains a rather wild, remote character.



Volunteers On Rams Island Lough Neagh

4). East Lough Neagh Points LCA 62

A rolling agricultural landscape with relatively small fields and overgrown hedgerows on an area underlain by Lough Neagh Clays on the eastern fringes of Lough Neagh. The rolling farmland to the east is mostly small in scale, with overgrown hedgerows and numerous small-holdings. The fringes of Lough are renowned for their wildlife and habitat value with nature reserves at Portmore and the Montiags. Extensive areas are designated as ASSI for fen/marsh and moss habitats which support many rare examples of flora and fauna. Sand and gravel extracted from east Lough at Sandy Bay. The biggest Island on the Lough Rams Island is on the east shore of the Lough and has some reedbed and ancient woodland. The Island is becoming a significant recreational facility attracting visitors to get onto the Lough itself. The area is also home to Aldergrove International airport and the area is littered with remnant buildings from previous airport developments associated with WW11 particiularly at Langford Lodge and Sandy Bay.



5) North Lough Neagh Shores LCA 61

This landscape has much in common with the East Lough Neagh Points. It comprises a 2km to 3km wide belt of flat land that fringes the northern shores of Lough Neagh between Toome and Antrim. The lough banks are carved into localised troughs and hummocks with incised streams but remain predominantly flat. The shoreline itself follows a meandering line of bays, inlets and headlands and to its west in particular, countless tiny islands a few metres off shore. In the west, the area merges seamlessly with lower slopes of the Long Mountain Ridge. Long Mountain Ridge extends almost to the lough but to the east, the land rises quite steeply from the lough shore. Here, it is fringed by broadleaf woodland which runs almost continuously over 6km from Portlee to Farris Bay where it links with the extensive Randalstown Forest of The Shanes Castle Estate. Ancient woodland remnants can be found in both these forests. Reas



wood on the shores of the Lough at Antrim Town and Faars By are both Nature Reserves and Special Areas for Conservation.

A border of reed beds is quite characteristic along much of the shoreline, giving a soft and distinct edge. In other marshy areas, patchy rushes and low growing alders create pockets of semi-natural habitat. Villages such as Churchtown, Knockaphort and Dostree have open aspects overlooking the expanse of the lough. Indeed, lough views are perhaps the most distinguishing characteristic of this landscape. The area contains the only main town (Antrim) on the actual shores of the Lough and sees the drainage of the Lough at Toomebridge on the west of the area through the River Bann. Toomebridge has a significant flood gate and wild eel fishery in operation with eel nets covering 4/5s of the river exit. The area is also home to Cranfield Church and Holywell. This has very strong pre-Christian cultural associations with the water of the Lough and offers fine shore views.

6) LCA 52. Lower Bann Valley (Only up to Portglenone)



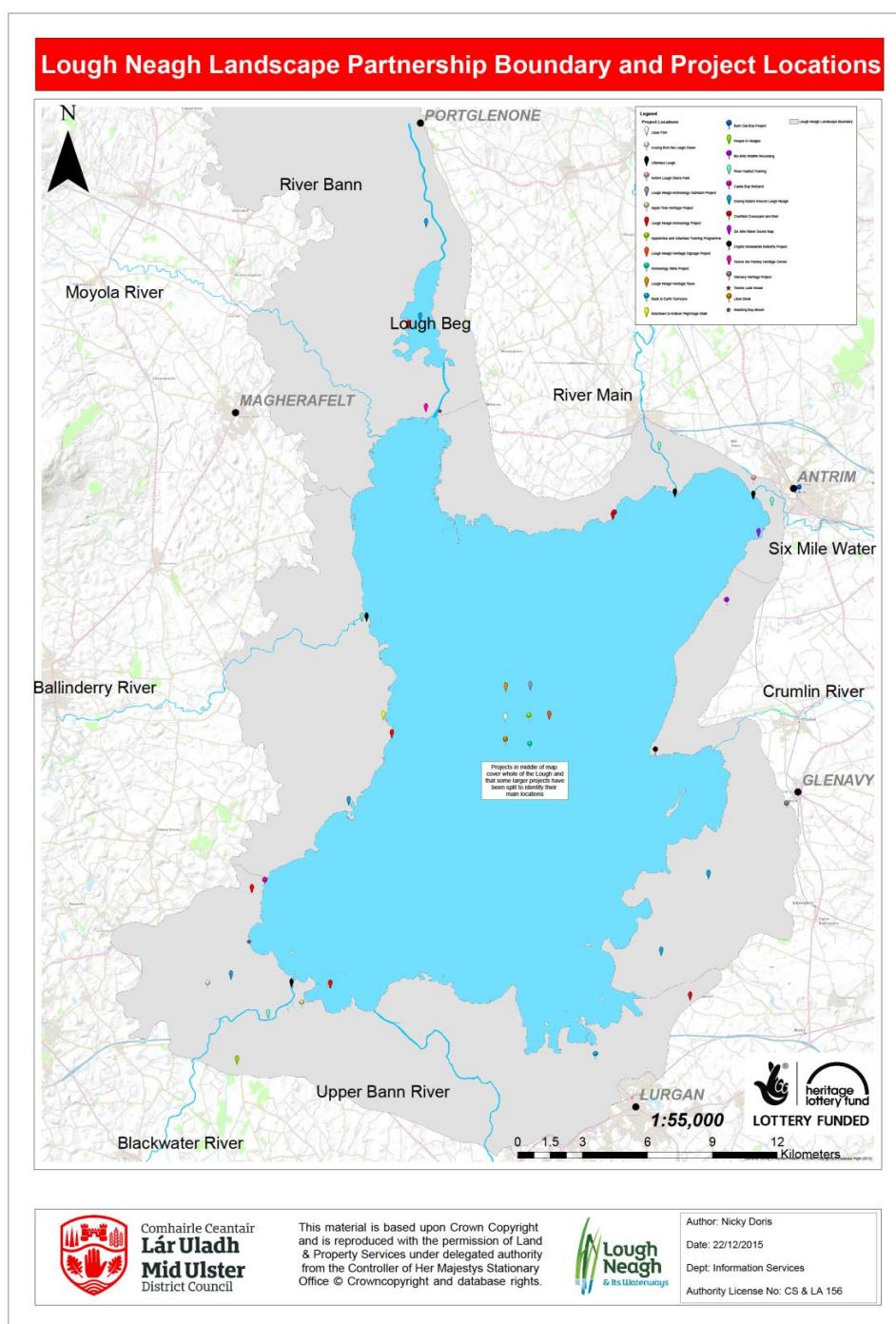
The Lower Bann Valley landscape extends along the wider floodplain of the Lower Bann, from Ballymoney to Castledawson. It includes the lower reaches of the Moyola River and the Clady River, which converge with the Bann. The land is relatively low-lying, with a transition from shallow drumlins on the edges of the floodplains, to extensive flat pastures, bog and wet woodlands on the fringes of Lough Neagh and Lough Beg. Stretches of the rivers are enclosed by embankments and are often hidden from view by extensive woodlands on wet, low-lying land.

The landscape is generally secluded, with a prominent network of hedgerows containing numerous hedgerow trees, particularly hedgerow oaks. An exception is the low-lying floodplain to the north of Lough Beg, where the

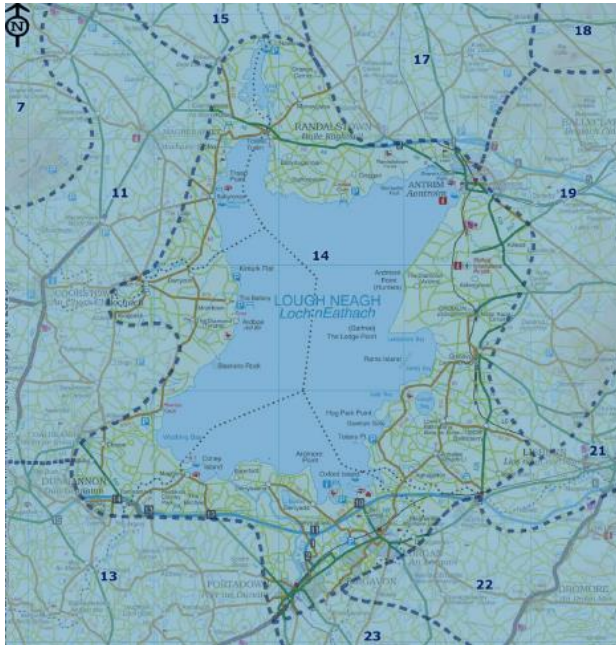
landscape is relatively open, giving long views to the broader ridges enclosing the floodplain. The fringes of Lough Beg are particularly remote, with extensive woodland and reedbeds hiding the shores from view. The spire of the church on Church Island stands out as a landmark above the low woodland in a deeply tranquil and remote wetland fringe landscape. The Landscape is renowned for its poetic interpretation by the Nobel Laureate Seamus Heaney. Church Island has an ancient Holy well and medieval church and still has an ancient pilgrimage practice.

The six main rivers flowing into the Lough move through a variety different landscapes from areas of wet rush pasture and wet grassland adjacent to the river, to demesne and parkland to trees, hedgerows, woodland and scrub vegetation all of which are areas of wildlife and nature conservation importance. The rivers also have important built and cultural heritage associations from scutching mills and dams and also canal locks as on the river Blackwater. A lot of pollution and invasive species stems the river systems and the amount of flotsam and jetsam at the river mouths is particularly bad. This combined with the prevailing south east winds means

that a lot of litter found is around the mouths of the Maine and Six Mile Water. The mouths of the rivers can become silted up and need constant dredging to allow boat access. Only one of the rivers crosses the border namely the Blackwater River. There is no dredging arrangements for the Upper Bann and Blackwater River. Below, gives a map of the Lough Neagh Landscape Boundary including the river systems. A full A1 page map at 1:50,000 scale will be provided in the hard copy of the HLF landscape application. A full digital copy of the Lough Neagh Landscape Boundary Map with projects will also be provided in the electronic application as per HLF guidelines.



New Draft Landscape Character Assessment Boundary for Lough Neagh



At the time of writing this HLF Lough Neagh Landscape Conservation Action Plan, the new Lough Neagh Landscape Character Assessment document and boundary definition was still in draft form and open to consultation. The Lough's new Landscape will be described under the whole Lough Neagh Landscape Character Assessment of LCA14, Lough Neagh Basin. Due to the strategic nature of the updated assessment, the description of the Lough's landscape characteristics are less detailed and as a result some of the detailed characteristics and aspects that make the Lough unique have been omitted. For that reason the existing NI LCAs detailed previously have been a more useful tool in the development of this Landscape

Conservation Action Plan. Appendix One contains a summary of the description of the new proposed regional Landscape Character Assessment.

Management Information

Existing management of the Lough Neagh Landscape

Lough Neagh is the biggest Lough by area in Britain and Ireland and has the largest ASSI and SPA in Northern Ireland and Ireland and yet there is no formal statutory management body to oversee and manage the Lough. It would be very unlikely that this lack of management would exist in the rest of Britain. Lough Neagh is also the last working industrial Lough in Northern Ireland and Ireland and yet does not have a navigation authority with safety by laws and maintenance systems for navigation markers.

The Lough itself after recent local Government reform has five new administrative boundaries of Mid and East Antrim Council, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, Lisburn and Castlereagh Council, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council and Mid Ulster Council. Each of these councils now has responsibility for developing their own plans for local development with an increased community planning focus. Councils are now responsible for identifying the organisations, central government departments and agencies operating in their areas that will help them plan and provide services for their citizens, and contribute to achieving their regional objectives. Each of the new Councils are now in the process of developing these community plans and the draft Lough Neagh Conservation Action Plan has fed into this early process. It is also important to note that the new Councils around the Lough have also taken on responsibilities for planning. Each Council is now at the very early stages of drawing up Local Area Plans for each of their Council areas.

A Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) was drawn up by the Lough Neagh Partnership in 2014 to help to highlight the habitats and species of conservation importance in local areas and focus conservation action through partnership working. The LBAP will be attached as a separate document in the HLF application. The habitats that the Partnership wish to focus on are wet grassland, fen and reed bed, raised bog and wet woodlands.

Lough Neagh/Beg and its shoreline was designated as an Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) in 1992 and as a Special Protection Area (SPA) in 1998. Within the Lough Neagh Wetlands an additional eight individual ASSIs have been designated and there are three Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and six National Nature Reserves (NNR). While all these designations reflect the national and international importance of the area, a number of locally important sites have been recognised through designation as Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI) and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs). These are non-statutory planning designations, identified through the Development Plan Process. Whilst there is an ASSI Management Statement there is no formal engagement process from NIEA with local stakeholders to facilitate its implementation and up until the development of the HLF Landscape Scheme contact with the Lough Neagh Partnership was minimal.

Nature Conservation Designations in the Lough Neagh LandScape Designation	Site name(s)	Area (hectares)	Interest
Ramsar	Lough Neagh/Beg	39,500	Waterfowl
SPA	Lough Neagh/Beg	41,188	Wintering waterfowl; breeding Common Tern
SAC	Rea's Wood and Farr's Bay	41.81	Alluvial forest

	Montiagh's Moss	151.28	Marsh Fritillary
	Peatlands Park	207.3	Raised bog/bog woodland
ASSI	Lough Neagh	39777	Breeding and wintering birds; Vascular plants; fish; invertebrates
	Lough Beg	1,125	Breeding and wintering birds, plants
	Portmore Lough	286	Wintering waterfowl, wetland habitats
	Peatlands Park	207.3	Raised bog/bog woodland
	Montiaghs Moss	151.28	Wetland habitats
	Drumcrow		
	Culnafay (Earth Science)		
	Toome (Earth Science)		
	Aghandarragh (Earth Science)		

The Lough Neagh Partnership was responsible for drawing up a number of relevant strategies in 2014. These including a Cultural Heritage Audit and Action Plan, a Lough Neagh Marketing Strategy and a Tourism Destination Plan. The Cultural Heritage Audit and Action Plan has been an important working document and has provided suggested projects for the Landscape Partnership including the heritage signage trail, the community based archaeological programme and the development of a cultural heritage marketing programme. Likewise the Tourism Destination Strategy has identified important links between tourism and cultural, natural and built heritage. Suggested relevant projects include engagement with private tour company to develop and promote a Lough Neagh Heritage Tour, establish two swimming beaches on Lough with water/wild swimming activities and revive 3 lost customs and traditions associated with specific Lough projects.

The European Union Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) saw the publication of the Neagh Bann River Basin Management Plan in 2009. The Plan provides an integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment of Lough Neagh and the River Bann. Its aim is to:

- improve the ecological health of our waters and prevent any further deterioration;
- support more sustainable use of water as a natural resource;
- create better habitats for wildlife in and around water;
- reduce or phase out discharges and emissions of hazardous substances;
- reduce the pollution of groundwater;
- contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and drought.

Within the Plan there has been two catchment groups set up to engage local stakeholders. The Groups include representatives from agriculture, businesses, planning authorities, environmental organisations and other water users including the Lough Neagh Partnership. They provide a forum for anyone interested in local water issues to raise their concerns and have them addressed by both statutory agencies and non-government organisations at a local level. The Neagh Bann River Basin District includes the Lower Neagh Bann, Upper Neagh Bann and part of the Carlingford & Mourne Catchment Stakeholder. The Partnership has sat on the catchment groups since their inception and has identified a major litter lift programme around the shores of the Lough as a top water quality joint project.

Open bathing is regulated under the EC Bathing Water Directive (76/160/EEC). This requires member States to identify areas where bathing is traditionally practised by a large number of bathers. This has occurred on Lough Neagh in the past and whilst present bathing areas are all coastal there would be an opportunity to suggest sites to the Department of Environment working closely with communities and Local Councils.

The Rural Development Programme 2009 – 2014 is coming to an end and has provided substantial funding through the Local Action Groups for recreational development and heritage management. The new programme for 2014 – 2020 has been drawn up and priorities identified. There would be opportunities to link into some of the new measures including “Village Renewal and Basic Services”, “Investment in Forest Area Development”, “Agri Environment Climate Change” “Cooperation” and the “Leader Local Development Measure” processed through the Local Action Teams which are co terminus with the new Council Area.

Most of the land in the Landscape Area is in private ownership, the majority of which would be small farms on Less Favoured Area land. Whilst there are restrictions within the HLF Landscape scheme on working with the private sector possible joint initiatives under the countryside management scheme could be investigated.

The major part of the bed and soil of the Lough is owned by Shaftsbury Estates. The lowering of the lough over the last 160 years has created a ring of land on the edge of the Lough. Legally, Shaftsbury Estate own this land, although they have agreed an arrangement with any land owner who edges the land that they can buy the lowered part for a nominal fee. To date 60 farms have bought the lowered edge part of the Lough but up to 90% of the edged lowered land is still owned by Shaftsbury Estate. Most of this land has scrubbed over and could be managed much better. A substantial amount of land in the Landscape Boundary is still owned by Local Authorities and NIEA. There are six nature reserves around the shores of the Lough managed by both NIEA, the RSPB a conservation Charity and Local Authorities. There are also five Local Nature Reserves managed by local Councils and the RSPB. All of these sites need careful management and there would be concerns that the substantial cutbacks in NIEA budgets would affect the main sites. As such there is demand for a large apprenticeship and volunteering programme to develop their conservation skills through the management of these sites. This will be worked up with Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon Council across south Lough Neagh and the Lough Beg area.

Statement of Significance

The Lough Neagh is geographically located at the heart of Northern Ireland. It has been of strategic importance in the past in that it was the gateway for the first people to come to Ireland, a centre for early Christian ecclesiastical settlement, the geographic fulcrum in the move from Gaelic Ulster to Planted Ulster, the hub of a thriving canal transport system that created a 19th century economic boom and an important training and airfield base that contributed to the winning of World War Two.

Whilst its strategic importance has decreased over the years with the closure of the Irish Canal System, the partition of Ireland, and the drainage of much of the wetland, it still has significance in a number of important ways. Its sheer size automatically makes it significant in being the biggest Lough in the United Kingdom, it supplies 50% the water to a significant population of Northern Ireland, it is the largest designated site in Northern Ireland being both an Area of Special Scientific Interest and a Special Protected Area, it still has the last wild eel fishery in Europe and the Lough Neagh Eel is recognised with its European Protected Geographic Indicator Status and finally it is still a working industrial lough with over 400,000 tonnes of sand extracted from its bottom every day

The geology of Lough Neagh has played a significant role in its subsequent use and development. The low flat nature of Lough and surrounding land is a result of a massive fault which happened in the tertiary geological period. This has given the Lough many of its natural wetland features as water finds it hard to run off quickly and is limited by only one river exit. The recent glacial past has also given the Lough the main bounty of sand that has been deposited both in and on the shores of the Lough, thus keeping the industrial nature of the Lough. Likewise glaciation has created the small hilly landscape of Drumlins that surround the Lough on the west and southern shores and has left us with the magical fish species of Pollan that is s surviving remnant of our cold arctic past.



Lough Neagh Pollan

Six main rivers flow into Lough Neagh covering 40% of the river catchment of Northern Ireland supplying it with its main water content but also hold many other wonderous species of fish from the Lough Neagh Dollaghan to the Lough Neagh Eel. The Lough Neagh Dollaghan is an indigenous species of trout which grows to a very large size and migrates and breeds only in the associated Lough Neagh Rivers. It is a priced game fish and people come from all over Ireland and Britain to fish for this unique species.



Lough Neagh Dollaghan

The journey of the Lough Neagh eel is sometimes hard to believe, living in the Lough for over ten years, swimming out of the Lough down the river Bann to swim over 6000 miles to the Sargasso Sea. Having mysteriously breed in the sea, the new embryonic eels float back over the Atlantic Ocean on the North Atlantic Gulfstream and then remain in the estuary of the Bann

River until the right conditions of the moon are right and returns back to the Lough to start the whole natural cycle again.



Lough Neagh Eel Fishery Toome 1950s

Woodlands and forests are rare within the Lough Neagh Landscape area and are mostly focussed on new scrub and carr created at the shore edge from the lowering of the Lough. Whilst a lot of this has turned into good wet woodland habitat much of it is taking over more important wet grassland fen and reed bed and is in need of better management. But it is still an individual and unique feature of Lough Neagh.

The population of wintering wildfowl coming to Lough Neagh have decreased significantly dropping from over 100,000 to under 45000 per year (45,514 "waterbirds" is the 5 year mean for 2009 - 2014Ref Water birds in the UK 2013/14 Annual Report) together with the decline in wetland birds this is still the main reason associated with the Habitats Directive Special Protected Area Status and thus is a significant aspect of the Lough's Landscape. As such it is important to ensure the right habitat still exists to ensure numbers remain significant and that the Special Protected Status is maintained.

The primary food chain associated with the Lough which provides a major food source for fish, eels and wintering diving birds is the chironomid midge, the "Lough Neagh Fly". Every April a major natural phenomenon happens on the shores of the Lough with magnificent swarms of flies hatching from the shorelines. Infact, they are called flumes as they resemble the smoke from large fires. This is without doubt a significant aspect of the Loughs Natural heritage.

Throughout history, the society and economy of Lough Neagh has been closely connected to the landscape's wealth of natural resources. The great amount of salmon, dollaghan and eels that occur in the Lough through the River Bann was what first attracted the first hunter gatherer man to the shores of Lough Neagh. Deep myths and legends associated with water and its healing power seem to have emerged from the enigmatic Irish Iron Age period and the natural wilderness isolation of the Lough in the early Christian Period attracted early Celtic monasteries wishing to live an ascetic lifestyle on its shores. The Lough is unique in having two round towers at Antrim and Rams Island and one of the finest high crosses in Ireland at Ardboe,



Hugh O'Neill

Lough Neagh stood at the centre of old Gaelic Ireland and its closeness to Dungannon, the centre of Ulster Gaelic power, deemed it as strategically important in the Nine Years War between the Irish and English forces in the Elizabethan period. The defeat of Hugh O'Neill was facilitated by the access of English troops across the Lough and the creation of an important bridgehead at Mountjoy on the south west corner of the lough just 15 miles from Dungannon. Numerous forts and bridgeheads associated with this famous Irish War are scattered around the shores of the Lough. The subsequent plantation of Ulster had also a significant impact on the Landscape of the Lough with the building of new plantation defensive buildings and the clearing of the great ancient forests such as Glenconcoyne on the northern shores of the Lough.

The planation of Ulster brought new culture, religion, language and technology. The creation of new agricultural technologies increased the amount of arable farming along its shores, together with the creation of new market town and settlements such as Salterstown, Bellaghy, and Cookstown. The 18th century saw new industrial technologies again change the landscape of the Lough through the arrival of a new canal systems and the creation of new industries such as coalmining, clay pipe making, distilling and the linen industry. The remains of many of the old buildings, houses and features of this industrial past have still left a significant impact on the landscape of the Lough.

The flat topographical landscape of the Lough also attracted the American and British Airforces in World War 11 who built five airfields on the flat shores of the Lough at Cluntoe, Toome, Aldergrove, Langford Lodge and The Maze and used the Lough itself for landing seaplanes at Sandy Bay. Nobody has actually carried out a full survey of what remains of these sites or the cultural legacy and impact of the airfields on the local people of Lough Neagh.

The changes to the Landscape of the Lough has also left a cultural heritage legacy in the many traditions, songs and language used to describe the Lough. The southern shores of the Lough have a strong Traditional singing culture with the holding of the Geordie Hanna singing festival every year. A celebration and thanks giving for the resources of the Lough is also held in the form of "eel suppers" every year. Prior to the decrease in water quality during the 1970s there used to be a big tradition of people swimming and bathing in the Lough and now that water quality has improved a number of groups are keen to see this tradition revived. Strong associations with the healing power of the waters of the Lough are still kept at both the Holy River Site and at Cranfield Holy Well and interest in these sites seems to be growing. This is a rich and deep tradition going well back to the early Iron Age and would be important to preserve. These ancient ties and almost spiritual and sublime connection to the Lough's Landscape were written about and interpreted through the poetry and writings of Ireland's most famous poet Seamus Heaney who lived near the shores of Lough Neagh. This is one of the Loughs great significant cultural legacies and must be protected and nurtured for future generations



Collection Of Seamus Heaney Poetry

Up until the last 20 years recreational pursuits on the lough were very limited. Throughout the 1960s, 70s and 80s the Lough remained to be seen as a place for resources to be extracted and a place that was “not pretty” or “dangerous” or just infested with flies. However, the arrival of new European funds and the work of the Local Councils, Lough Neagh Advisory Committee and the Lough Neagh Partnership started to develop more recreational facilities with the improvement of marinas and shore tourism facilities. People started to look towards the Lough and not turn its back on it. This is one of the most significant recent cultural changes that has happened on Lough Neagh and the coming of the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme will not only continue with this change of mind-set but start to encourage people and communities to take more responsibility for its protection and conservation and start to celebrate one of Northern Ireland’s internationally significant wetland resources.

Threats And Opportunities To The Landscape

Natural Heritage

Lough Neagh is one of the most important wetland landscapes in the United Kingdom and Ireland and has been significantly designated in terms of its environmental importance. This includes designations such as an Area Special Scientific Importance, a Natura 2000 site (Special Protected Area and number of satellite Special Areas of Conservation) and a Ramsar Site. It also has a number of nature reserves and special areas of conservation around its shores of the Lough. The integrity of the Lough has come under threat over the last 30 years with poor water quality and decreases in wintering wildfowl, waders and loss of important habitats. The following is a summary of the strategic threats that exist on the Lough.

1 Loss of Wet Grassland for Breeding Waders

There is a high risk of the continued loss of important wet grassland habitat for breeding waders, and a range of rare plants and invertebrates, as a result of encroachment of scrub around the shoreline of Lough Neagh and Lough Beg. If left unchecked, this will most certainly lead to further decline in the breeding wader population, which have decreased across Northern Ireland. Action to restore and manage wet grassland habitat at a large landscape-scale is required around Lough Neagh. Major restoration work has already taken place at Portmore Lough and at Lough Beg in recent years and this sets the scene for what can take place at a larger scale around Lough Neagh. Indeed, Lough Beg and Portmore Lough will play major roles throughout the period of the Lough Neagh LPS, acting as demonstration of best practice to illustrate how this habitat can be restored and managed effectively. The 1985-87 Northern Ireland Breeding Wader Survey surveyed lowland damp grasslands for breeding waders. The survey identified 3284 ha of lowland damp grassland sites around Lough Neagh. However, follow-up surveys commissioned by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) around Lough Neagh have confirmed that there have been significant losses of this habitat since then. There is a clear need to try and address this loss through a range of measures, including an uptake of appropriately designed agri-environment agreements with farmers who own and manage land along the Lough shore, and effective management of existing publically owned sites where these can be used to lead by example. The report from the last Lough Neagh ASSI condition assessment identified the habitat to be unfavourable condition, and pointed to some general actions that need to be taken to restore this feature. This includes controlling invading scrub that is encroaching these once open landscapes, and managing dense rushes. As demonstrated at Lough Beg and at Portmore Lough, this can be achieved around Lough Neagh through the use of farm machinery, including specialist low pressure machinery developed especially for accessing wetland conditions, and appropriate grazing regimes.



Lapwing Wetland Bird



Lough Beg Wetlands

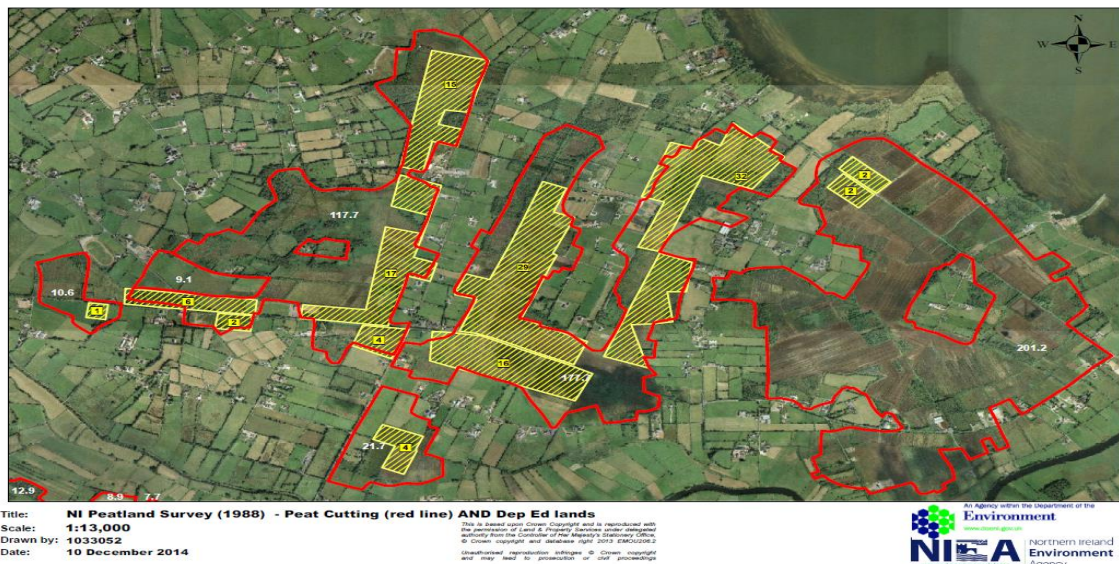
2 Loss of Peatland

Most blanket bog, lowland raised bog and fen in Northern Ireland has been impacted by peat-cutting, drainage and inappropriate grazing levels and the area and condition of lowland raised



bog and fen is still considered to be declining significantly (NIEA ASSI condition monitoring reports and UK BAP report 2008). The majority of the lowland raised bog resource in the south of the Lough Neagh Wetlands has been damaged to some extent, with much of it drained, cutover or improved for agriculture.

Large tracts of land in the Lough Neagh area have been extracted by commercial peat extraction companies. Early discussions with companies in the Newferry/Lough Beg area and in the south-west Lough Neagh area have taken place regarding potential wetland restoration. In addition, a mosaic of prime bog land owned by the Department of Education and Learning has also been identified in the south-west corner of Lough Neagh, and conservation work here will be undertaken as part of the biggest natural heritage conservation project associated with the HLF Landscape Partnership proposal. The Department of Education lands are surrounded by peat extraction sites and early discussions with the main peat extraction company in this area have indicated in principle support for restoring some of this damaged land. Peat extraction site at Newferry is close to the Lough Beg ASSI and wetland restoration work here will help create bigger, better more connected landscape for nature. The Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme will involve local people in the creation a shared vision for these landscapes.



Department of Education Land in South Lough Neagh

3 Scrub Encroachment and Wetland Wood Management

Wet woodland around the shores of Lough Neagh is generally unmanaged and is often utilized for grazing and shelter by livestock. In the past, parts of the wet woodland around Lough Neagh containing willow were coppiced. Similar to wet grassland, this habitat is also primarily situated on land left by the lowering of Lough Neagh over the last 160 years, and much of the current resource is largely secondary and of relatively recent origin, less than 100 years old. However, managed appropriately at a landscape-scale around Lough Neagh the conservation value of wet woodland can be improved and brought into a more favourable condition, by increasing the percentage of native trees and protecting key indicator species. This is best done by taking a holistic approach to restore and manage the best sites, in locations where there is opportunity to increase the extent of the habitat. The Landscape Scheme seeks to take this landscape-scale holistic approach in partnership with others.

4) Wintering Wildfowl

The highest number of diving duck recorded in the early 1990s was 81,362 (the average for the early 1990s was 63,372). In 2013/14 the figure for diving duck was 17,399 (the average for the last 5 years is 21,058). The 5 year average for all waterbirds in the early 1990s was 102,541. The average for all water birds for the last 5 years (2009/10 - 2013/14) is 45,514

A recent PhD thesis into the causes of the decline of diving ducks on Lough Neagh carried out by Irena Tománková in 2013 also noted the stark decline in wintering wildfowl on the Lough:

“80,000 individual diving ducks overwintered in Lough Neagh during the early 1990s, however, by the winter of 2003/04, populations of pochard (*Aythya ferina*), tufted duck (*A. fuligula*), scaup (*A. marila*) and goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) had declined to 23 500 individuals.”

Intrinsic causes suggested included pollution, disturbance, food availability, competition. and habitat deterioration. However, the two main causes identified were extrinsic consequences of global warming whereby birds were stopping off in other sites in Europe and the decrease in eutrophication levels in the Lough resulting in reduction of food source levels of benthic

macroinvertebrates.



Wintering Wildfowl Birds on Lough Neagh

5) Loss of Fen, Reedbed and Swamp

The wide spread drainage of the shores of Lough Neagh over the last 150 years have also had a devastating impact on the loss of Reed bed Fen and Swamp habitat. The Northern Ireland Biodiversity Group has published a list of priority species which require conservation action because of their decline, rarity and importance. The number of these species relate directly to species dependant on wet grassland, peatland and fen/swamp habitats. These include waders such as Lapwing, Redshank, Curlew and small birds such as tree sparrow, butterflies such as the marsh fritillary and small heath and plants such as marsh clubmoss and saxifrage and Irish Ladies Tresses. *

The NIEA “Prioritised Action Framework for Natura 2000 Sites” has identified a number of European Species of Community Interest (SCIs) that are also Northern Ireland priority species

and relate to wetland habitats. These include the Marsh Fritillary and Irish Ladies Tresses Orchid. Priority habitats also identified include, wet heath, and active and degraded raised bog.

The Lough Neagh Biodiversity Strategy just recently published in 2014 has identified habitat loss and fragmentation along the shores and edge of the Lough as a major issue. It has also identified habitats such as fen, reed bed, wet grassland as priority habitats and together with breeding waders and the Irish Damselfly as priority species. The need for work to the nature reserves around the shores of Lough Neagh has also been identified in the recent Policy Position Statement on the Selection, Establishment and Management of Statutory Nature Reserves 2011. It identified the need to maximise the contribution of the nature reserve series towards delivering government's responsibilities and targets for conserving the natural heritage of Northern Ireland under National, European and other international obligations and to maximise the public benefit deriving from the nature reserve series. The document identifies the need for "NIEA to work in partnership with other bodies to oversee the management of the Nature Reserves to ensure that biodiversity conservation is optimised and, where appropriate, public facilities are created."



Irish Damselfly

Opportunities to protect and manage these important habitats, and redress the damage, can be identified in the strategic objectives and management recommendations contained within the Lough Neagh ASSI Management Statement. There is also a large amount of good best practice developed by the RSPB at Portmore Lough and Lough Beg and there are opportunities to transfer this knowledge and best practice to other important wetland sites around the Lough shore. These include:

- Transfer knowledge from wet grassland sites managed by the RSPB, to facilitate the restoration and management of other sites around the shores of Lough Neagh
- Develop and implement management plans for all priority wet grassland, bog and fenland sites
- Develop and implement a continued low intensity grazing scheme with local public and private Landowners and encourage cutting or topping of rushes to prevent overgrowth of vegetation and scrub
- Encourage the blocking of drains to prevent grassland drying out on public and private land sites where feasible.
- Work with the RSPB and the Woodland Trust to develop a holistic management plan for the removal of scrub from wet grassland habitats, and the restoration of wet woodland the priority woodland sites along the fringe
- Work at a landscape-scale to create wetland corridors and connect as many sites as possible

- Work in partnership to manage important reedbed sites that have been identified in need restoration or management
- Target the south Lough Neagh Area and set up new Local Nature Reserve (LNR) for Derryloughan Bog in partnership with Mid Ulster District Council and the Dept of Education
- Work with Peat Extraction companies, local authorities, government agencies and nature conservation charities to restore and manage exhausted peatland sites
- Work with Schools and Local Volunteers to manage wetland sites better and increase local conservation knowledge and skills of population
- Develop strong partnerships with government agencies and local landowners / farmers
- Use other EU funding to attract additional resources

Built and Archaeological Heritage

1. The reduction of the budgets of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency has placed great pressure on the maintenance and conservation of some of its scheduled and non-scheduled sites. Lough Neagh sites in turn have received little attention. Whilst it is not the responsibility of the Heritage Lottery Fund to subsidise the work of the NIEA there are opportunities to work more closely with and share resources to maximise built conservation outputs



Church Island Lough Beg

2. Many of the important buildings, monuments and archaeological sites associated with the Lough have not been sufficiently promoted and provided with relevant and modern information. There is therefore a threat that the understanding of these sites is decreasing or may be lost. The lack of awareness of the richness and diverse nature of Lough Neagh's built and archaeological heritage is a major threat to its conservation and enhancement. This lack of awareness can be attributed to poor access to heritage sites, a disconnect from shoreline communities and difficulties in co-ordination due to its large geographic size.

3. Many of the WW11 sites associated with the Lough and of historic international and UK significance have been lost and the remaining relevant buildings are falling into disrepair. There is also a risk that local people are forgetting about the historical importance of the airfield sites to the history of Northern Ireland and Europe.

4. The Lough has a rich vein of important archaeological sites but there is a threat that these have not been fully recorded or researched and there is still a lack of understanding in this area. It is thought that some have potential for revealing significant new historical insight into

important Irish and British historical events, eg early Christian monasticism and the end of the Nine Years War and the Plantation of Ulster.

5. A significant number of ancient artefacts from digs on Lough Neagh sites have never been exhibited in or at Lough Neagh locations. There is a strong feeling that the actual heritage of the Lough has been taken away and stored in museum storerooms, never to be displayed or if displayed, done so out of local context. However, the Lough Neagh Partnership wish to strategically develop this as an opportunity to market Lough Neagh to the high volume of people visiting places like Ulster Museum in Belfast, and co-ordinate activity on the ground to welcome and cater for these visitors. Bringing artefacts to display in the local context of Lough Neagh will only work when the visitor numbers are sufficiently high enough to see them.

Whilst the threats may be strong there is also a large interest in the Local Community to help conserve its local built heritage and opportunities would include:

- Getting local people involved in local field surveying and historical research and actively involved in local digs
- Develop quality local historical tours for people to visit and learn about the history of the Lough
- Develop strong partnerships with the NI Universities, Museums and the NIEA built heritage staff
- Provide better directional and information signs about the built and archaeological heritage of the Lough
- Reconnect with Local People to develop skills, and knowledge of Loughs Built heritage
- Improve the maintenance and conservation of local built heritage sites

Cultural Heritage

1. The Enigmatic Lough Neagh Eel

There are strong traditions and a deep history associated with Lough Neagh eel fishing industry on the Lough. The history of Lough Neagh Eel as one of the last remaining UK wild eel fishery has never really been fully recorded and there is a risk that a lot of older people associated with the industry are dying and that their stories and understanding of the Lough may be missed. (Though some work has been captured in Memories of Lough Neagh – Pat Grimes). The local indigenous heritage food associated with the lough has been totally underutilised.

2. Traditions and Customs

There were many traditional events and customs associated with the Lough that have now been lost or at risk of being totally lost. These include the healing traditions on the Holy River in Washing Bay, St Johns Bonfire nights, Stations of the Cross ceremonies at Cranfield Holy Well and the apparition of the Virgin Mary at Ardboe in 1954.

3. Lough Neagh Beaches.

Swimming on beaches on the Lough used to be a major social gathering event in the 1950s and 60s but this tradition has been totally lost as water quality decreased in the 1970s and 1980s. There is a risk that the memory and practice of this social tradition would be totally lost.

4) Water Worship

The Lough has a number of special places that still have strong associations with the ancient Iron Age worship of water and the power of water to heal or to connect to the “other world”. Many of the ancient folklore stories of the Lough relate to wells, springs, water gods and goddesses and it would be a marvellous opportunity to revive and celebrate many of these stories and practices.

There are many opportunities that are equally available to begin to address some of the cultural threats to the Lough. For example, the following areas could be considered:

- Develop and promote the journey of the Lough Neagh Eel and the work of the Lough Neagh Fishermen through a new visitor centre
- Promote the historical importance of the Lough’s importance in Ireland’s Canal and Inland Waterway development through a new community based exhibition
- Promote the PGI food status of the Lough and use it to develop a heritage food tour
- Develop economic tourism opportunities from Loughs rich heritage
- Preserve and revive some of the lost cultural traditions of the Lough
- Revive and promote the ancient folklore and pre Christian heritage associated with Lough Neagh
- Involve local communities in telling the Lough Neagh Story

Strategic Threats

The strategic threats to the Lough Neagh Landscape are a fragmented management approach, poor image, disconnect from local communities, lack of awareness and loss of access to its waterways.

1. One of the main risks to the heritage of Lough Neagh is that of fragmentation or lack of coordination. This is due to the fact that the responsibility for management of the Lough is split between a number of Northern Ireland Government Departments. This has led to a general lack of investment or political interest in the protection and sustainable development of the Loughs heritage. It is only recently that Government Departments and political interests have expressed an interest in trying to improve the powers of a coordinating body for the Lough. This disinterest is unique in the whole of the United Kingdom as other loughs/lakes of similar size and environmental significance are managed in a more integrated manner. The development of a whole Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership proposal will assist in reducing this risk of fragmentation.

2. Lough Neagh suffers from poor image, lack of understanding and awareness of the richness of the natural, built and cultural heritage and disconnect from local shoreline communities which have largely turned their focus away from the Lough and towards the surrounding towns. The result is that the heritage of Lough Neagh has not been widely promoted and even local people are unaware of its significance.

3. Access to the rivers flowing into the Lough is decreasing as the river mouths become fully silted up. The threat is that the rivers will become inaccessible from the Lough resulting in the riverside communities becoming even more detached from the Lough.

The development of this Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme will provide great opportunities to promote and celebrate the heritage of the Lough through the promotion and

telling of good news and interesting stories associated with the HLF Landscape Scheme. There is also an opportunity to increase access along the shores and up the rivers flowing into the Lough Neagh Landscape. The Scheme is also an opportunity to continue to lobby mainstream government about the need to provide a new integrated management structure for the Lough.

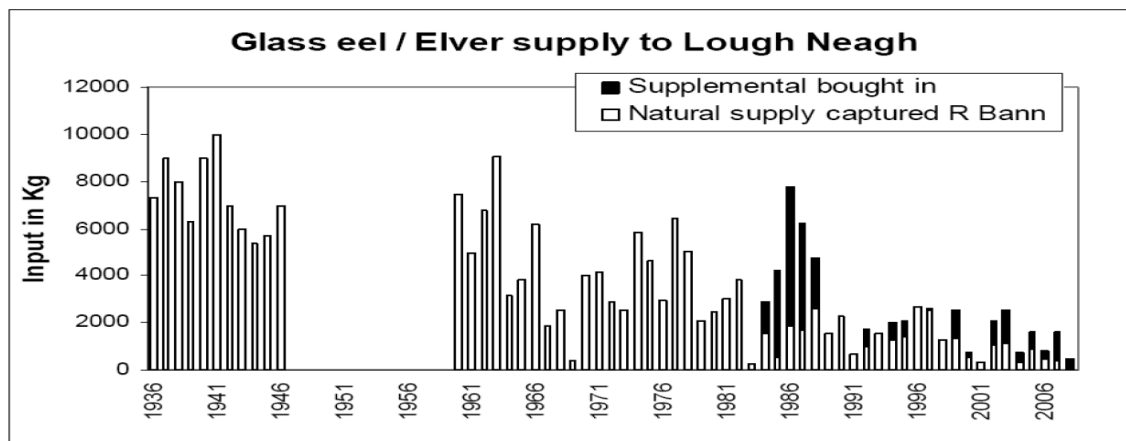
Climate Change

The effects of Climate change on the Lough Neagh Landscape are already noticeable. In 2013 a PHD study sponsored by Queens University called “The causes of diving duck population declines on Lough Neagh, Northern Ireland” recorded the significant drop in wintering wildfowl numbers on Lough Neagh. Over 100 000 individual diving ducks overwintered at Lough Neagh during the early 1990s, however, by the winter of 2003/04, populations of pochard (*Aythya ferina*), tufted duck (*A. fuligula*), scaup (*A. marila*) and goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) had declined to 23, 500 individuals. Two main causes were identified one intrinsic cause being the decline in biomass of Lough Neagh Fly larvae which was a major food source for the birds. (Ironically, it was suggested that this was due to the improvement in water quality). The other main extrinsic cause suggested was the effects of climate change on the migratory flight paths of the birds whereby they were now stopping in northern sites that were now relatively warmer.

“A meta-analysis of count data suggested rapid climate-driven shifts in the wintering distributions of three common water bird species including tufted duck and goldeneye in response to increasingly mild winter temperatures, making waterbodies at northern latitudes more suitable as overwintering sites. It is concluded that intrinsic and extrinsic factors coincidentally conspired to make Lough Neagh a less attractive overwintering site, leading to a marked decline in diving duck numbers shortly after the winter of 2000/01.”

Likewise, the equally serious decline in returning elver numbers back into the lough Neagh system has been suggested to be aligned to climate change. DCAL, under the powers of the Fisheries Act (NI) 1996, enforce the European Eel Regulation (EC) No1100/2007 in Northern Ireland making it a requirement to introduce Eel Management Plans (EMP) for each eel river basin. Northern Ireland is home to three such basins. There are three plans in total of which the Neagh Bann is one. According to the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure’s Eel Fishing regulations 2010 report the reasons for the decline in eel numbers is “*“a story of scientific mystery, climate change, business interest and tangled political intervention”*”. What is clear, however, is that the eel has become “*one of Europe’s top conservation priorities*”. Much scientific work has been carried out by AFTBI into the lifecycle of the eel at sea but there is still a strong need to examine the life cycle of the eel in the Lough and rivers.

Chart indicating the decline in elver numbers in the Lough Neagh system



Broader political issues and policy changes

The effects of government cutbacks on the reduction of budgets to environmental and heritage groups such as the Lough Neagh Partnership has just recently been realised. It was anticipated that the budgets would be significant but in reality they may result in the total closure of the sector altogether with most NGO grant assistance from NIEA being cut to zero. At the same time the Councils with the Lough Neagh Landscape have changed and reduced from seven to five. However, it would be true that there has been some rationalisation with three new Councils sharing the majority of the shoreline and landscape boundary. However, it is also important to note these Councils have got a lot bigger and many of them have new geographic locations that move away from the Lough Shore and furthermore no real environmental or heritage legislation requirements have been transferred over to the new Council structures. The timing of the development of the Lough Neagh Landscape Scheme is also unfortunate in that the new Council bodies were just set up in Apr 2015 and their financial and policy focus is probably unsettling in and addressing internal Council issues before prioritising external partnerships with the Lough Neagh Partnership. However, the Landscape Scheme comes at a time when these Councils obtain responsibilities to protect the landscape around Lough Neagh through new Area Plans. Therefore, the Scheme will help to advocate that Area Plans highlight the importance of Lough Neagh and the landscape for economic benefits of a growing tourism economy in Northern Ireland.

Social and economic changes

Access in and around the shores of the Lough is minimal and focussed mainly at Council and statutory nature reserves or recreational facilities. However, it is noticed that at these sites, the amount of people out walking has significantly increased for both health and leisure reasons. Likewise, the number of boats on Lough Neagh for recreational purposes has increased significantly with three RYA sailing training centres now on the Lough. However, access off the Lough up rivers is still limited due to the silting up of the mouths of the rivers. This is relatively easy to address and could increase access to over 700 boats on the Lough to important heritage sites such as the Argory, Portadown Quay, and Blackwatertown. There is also a general increase in people wanting to get involved in volunteering and volunteering in the southern shores of the Lough is very strong. There is a big opportunity to build on this growing interest particularly to develop the heritage skills of local people and to also examine

employment opportunities for apprenticeships for young people. The large amount of conservation work associated with the Landscape Scheme could provide real experience for young people. Through this initiative, we intend to create opportunities for unemployed people in the area and develop working partnerships with councils and employment training bodies.

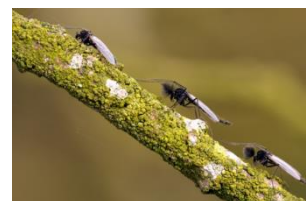
Attitudes and Understanding

Three common attitudes to Lough Neagh used to be prevalent in the 1970s and 1980s. These were that the Lough was “very dangerous”, that it was “fly infested” that it was “polluted”. As with all stereotypical views there was a certain truth to them but attitudes have also changed in recent times.

The 1970s witnessed the significant increase in nitrate and phosphate levels in Lough Neagh with major algae blooms occurring on an annual basis in the summer time and the Lough becoming “hyper eutrophic”. This had a serious effect on people’s attitudes to the Lough with the reduction of people swimming and bathing in the Lough and the general view that it is “polluted”. However, the introduction of the Nitrates Directive in the late 1990s began to see the gradual reduction in phosphate and nitrate levels and there has been no re occurring algae blooms. As such people have been slowly getting the message that the quality of water on the Lough has been improving and that events such as the triathlon and the Coney Island Swim indicates this change in attitude.

Whilst people still recognise that the Lough is and can be dangerous in certain windy conditions the Lough has also witnessed recent a recent increase in the number of recreational boats particularly sailing boats. All of the four main marinas on the Lough have been improved and extended and there are now three RYA training centres to train up power and sail boats.

Large flocks of flies hatching on the Lough can be seen in late April of each year. And whilst there is some evidence that the level of flies is decreasing as the levels of eutrophication reduces there is also a greater understanding that the flies are the basic food chain for the fish and birds on the Lough and really the main reason why the wildlife on the Lough are so unique and special.



Local issues

The conflict between the management of important built and natural heritage sites and the development of tourism and recreational development on Lough Neagh is minimal. Whilst tourism has developed over the last twenty years it has been focussed on specific honey pot sites at Antrim, Ballyronan, Oxford Island and the two Islands. The rest of the Lough has been fairly untouched in terms of increased visitor numbers and whilst the number of boats on the Lough has also increased it is still relatively small at an estimate of 500 berthed boats. This compares with nearly 10,000 berthed boats on the Lough Erne and Upper Shannon system.

Need For Long Term Management

Long term core funding for the Lough Neagh Partnership which will oversee the Landscape programme comes mainly from the Local Councils within the Landscape Area. Long term core and maintenance funding resources from NIEA are more precarious with the introduction of draconian cutbacks. However, the Minister for the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development has clearly stated in May 2015 that a new management body for the

Lough will be set up and funded from Apr 2016. This will be in the form of a Lough Neagh Trust. This coincides with the projected start of the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme and will hopefully ensure that the long term management of the HLF scheme and thereafter will be addressed. However, the long term management of the Lough Neagh Landscape is not just an issue of long term funding but also an issue of connecting the protection and maintenance of the Lough with local people.

A Vision for the Lough Neagh Landscape

In Jan 2015 the steering group carried out a visioning exercise. Stakeholders were asked to identify future ambitions for the Lough and how they would like to see it in five years' time. Stakeholders were asked to identify what makes the Lough special but also how this might change over time. A number of common themes were identified. These included:

- Lough Neagh should remain a working Lough
- It should be regarded a vibrant hub in the middle of Northern Ireland
- People need to re-engage with the Lough
- Needs to be more connected east to west and north to south
- Should be better protected and conserved
- Lough Neagh does not have dramatic scenery but remains a special and different place
- There is a need for stronger co-ordinated government involvement

After much discussion and feedback from the notes made at each of the previous consultation events, a common vision for the Lough Neagh Landscape was agreed. This was defined as:

“Lough Neagh Landscape should remain a working vibrant hub, whereby local people, Councils and central government become more connected and involved in the future co-ordinated protection, celebration and long term management of its rich and unique wetland heritage”

Emphasis was placed on the dynamism of the people of Lough Neagh and that it is a living landscape where people can work and enjoy but also protect. Reference was also made of how people are beginning to reconnect with the Lough and view it not just as a resource to be used but a landscape to be protected and that new connections and perceptions are being developed. To deliver the vision it was agreed it was necessary to:

- Change perceptions of the Lough
- Redress loss of habitats and species
- Celebrate the rich natural built and cultural heritage of the Loughs Landscape
- Gain greater interest and coordination from central and local government
- Reconnect people to the Lough Neagh Landscape and to actively become involved in its protection

It was agreed the scheme should have long term objectives which will assist with the implementation of the vision and relate directly to the developing 27 integrated projects. The main objectives of the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme are therefore to:

- 1) Conserve and restore natural heritage features, especially wetlands and peatlands that have been affected by past agricultural drainage, pollution, lowering of water levels and mismanagement.
- 2) Restore, preserve and understand significant features of the landscape's built and archaeological heritage.
- 3) Celebrate the unique cultural heritage of the Lough Neagh Landscape

- 4) Use the Lough's rich heritage to regenerate areas and make them a better place to live
- 5) Increase awareness and understanding of the Loughs rich heritage through a comprehensive series of events, walks, talks, workshops, conferences, exhibitions and tours.
- 6) Reconnect people to the Lough Neagh Landscape through volunteering, training skills development and community involvement
- 7) Provide signage and interpretation of the natural, built and cultural heritage of the landscape, increasing understanding and appreciation of its value by local people.

Part B of this Action Plan sets out in some detail how these objectives will be met through the 27 distinct but complementary projects. The projects have been developed to have an integrated impact across the whole landscape and they are balanced in terms of a mix of delivery bodies, including the Lough Neagh Partnership itself, communities, Councils and NGO bodies. These projects are a mix of site specific and whole Lough landscape wide projects, organised into seven strategic themes that reflect the agreed objectives of the Strategy. By and large the integrated projects also reflect the themes and issues raised in the first stage one application. The table below shows the associated outputs and outcomes for each of the projects and how they relate to the strategic objectives of the overall Landscape Scheme. It also makes reference to the HLF strategic outcomes which are fundamental to the approval of the stage two application.

Outcomes for heritage:	Outcomes for people:	Outcomes for communities:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better managed • In better condition • Identified/recorded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed skills • Learnt about heritage • Volunteered time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative impacts reduced • More and wider range of people engaged • A better place to live, work or visit

In terms heritage outputs of the Landscape Scheme will be significant. For example, the Scheme will make a major difference to the conservation of the Loughs rich heritage. Many of the important wetland peatland, and woodland habitats in public, community and RSPB ownership along the shores of the Lough will be improved and restored thus improving the favourable status and condition of many of the sites and safeguarding the ASSI and SPA status of the Lough. Some important species will also be targeted and associated management systems to improve their protection will also be developed. The development of a major apprenticeship and volunteer training programme will help Councils and environmental NGOs such as the RSPB better manage important sites on the shores of the Lough and create a pool of locally trained people. The major archaeological programme associated with the LCAP will identify and record important information about the Loughs built and cultural heritage and celebrate the heritage through exhibitions and outreach community programme.

The Landscape Scheme will also make a difference to the lives of people on the ground. The development of a major apprenticeship and volunteer training programme will help develop important local skills such as field surveying, scrub clearance and management, peat land restoration, invasive species control and river habitat creations. This will create a new skilled bank of volunteers who will provide a skills legacy to help with the future management of the Lough. The involvement of the River Trusts associated with the main rivers flowing into the

Lough will involve a significant amount of Volunteers time and effort. The employment of a Skills and Volunteer Officer together with the implementation of the archaeology outreach programme will increase people's knowledge and understanding of the Lough.

The Scheme will also make a difference to communities who live around the Loughs Shores. The involvement of the Loughs River Trusts will attempt to reduce the amount of invasive species and pollution entering the Lough through the main inflowing rivers thus reducing any negative impacts. Much of the Department of Education Peatland in the Southern Shores of the Lough has been destroyed and extracted illegally. Working with the environmental Departments and local communities, the RSPB will attempt to reduce this hugely negative environmental impact on the wetland shorelines. There are a number of individual projects such as the Toome Lockhouse, Oxford Island Crannog and the Castlebay Wetland Park and various exhibitions that will help provide real recreational facilities that will make the Lough a better place to live. The Lough Neagh Heritage Signage project will help make the Lough a better place to live in and visit. Overall a wider amount of people will become involved in the management of the Lough through the Landscape Scheme through the volunteer and outreach programmes associated with the major archaeology programme.

Lough Neagh LCAP Outputs and Outcomes Matrix

[illegible]

	OBJECTIVE TWO: RESTORE, PRESERVE AND INCREASE OUR UNDERSTANDING OF SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF THE LANDSCAPE'S BUILT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE.						
02001	ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT GOAL 1 AND 2	NIEA/CMA/CAF	CHURCH ISLAND, RAMS ISLAND, CONEY ISLAND AGHAGALLON, CRANFIELD, ARDBOE MOUNTJOY	DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAMME INCLUDING GOAL 1 TO INCREASE UNDERSTANDING THROUGH EXCAVATION RESEARCH, AND GOAL 2 TO REPAIR AND CONSOLIDATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS ON SHORES OF LOUGH	LOCAL COMMUNITY GROUPS LOCAL VOLUNTEERS HISTORY GROUPS LOCAL COUNCILS UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	6 ARCHAEOLOGY INVESTIGATIONS AND SURVEYS CARRIED OUT 3 BUILDINGS CONSERVED ALL WWII AVIATION SITES AUDITED AND RESEARCHED	INCREASE UNDERSTANDING OF LOUGH NEAGH BUILT HERITAGE FOR LOCAL PEOPLE AND SCHOOLCHILDREN MAKING SHORELINE BETTER PLACE TO LIVE CONTRIBUTING TO THE LOCAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT INCREASING THE NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE LOUGH NEAGH LANDSCAPE BUILT HERITAGE BETTER PRESERVED AND MANAGED
02002	CRANFIELD GRAVEYARD	CREGGAN LOCAL HISTORY GROUP	CRANFIELD GRAVEYARD AND	CONSERVATION OF CRANFIELD GRAVEYARD AND HOLY WELL	HISTORY GROUP LOCAL COMMUNITY VISITORS BOATING SECTOR	SURVEY OF GRAVEYARD RESTORATION OF GRAVESTONES MEMORIAL SCULPTURE TREE PLANTING UPLIGHTING TERMON CROSS HOLY WELL RAMP REVIVAL OF WELL AND CHURCH TRADITIONAL RITUAL	ENGAGEMENT OF PEOPLE IN PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION OF LOCAL HERITAGE RECORDING OF GRAVESTONES NAMES MAKING AREA A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE IN INCREASING PEOPLE'S UNDERSTANDING INCREASING NUMBER OF VISITORS TO LOUGHSHORE LANDSCAPE
02003	BACK TO EARTH TURMOYRA	ABC COUNCIL	TURMOYRA	BUILT HERITAGE STUDY	ANDC COUNCIL VISITORS TO SILVERWOOD CONSERVATION VOLUNTEERS	SURVEY OF SITE AND BUILDINGS TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION DRAWN UP FOR RESTORATION	INCREASE UNDERSTANDING OF MUD WALL BUILT HERITAGE REDUCE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS MAKE AREA A BETTER PLACE TO VISIT
	OBJECTIVE THREE: CELEBRATE THE UNIQUE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE LOUGH NEAGH LANDSCAPE						
03001	A SONG FROM LOUGH SHORE	GEORDIE HANNA SOCIETY	DERRYLOUGHIN	TRADITIONAL SINGING PRESERVATION	LOCAL COMMUNITY GROUP LOCAL GAA FESTIVAL COMMITTEE TRADITIONAL SINGERS	COLLATE AND PUBLISH BOOK OF TRADITIONAL SONGS OF LOUGH NEAGH	RECORD AND ARCHIVE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF LOUGH ENGAGE IN LOCAL COMMUNITY INCREASE UNDERSTANDING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OF LOUGH

03002	SOUTH LOUGH NEAGH REGENERATION PROGRAMME	SLNRA	SOUTH LOUGH NEAGH AREA	TREE HERITAGE PROJECT	SOUTH LOUGH NEAGH REGENERATION GROUP LOCAL COMMUNITIES ABC COUNCIL	PLANTING OF 5-12 APPLE VARIETIES IN 7 SCHOOL GROUNDS. PLANTING OF ONE HOLLY AND YEW TREE IN 7 LOCAL GRAVEYARDS PLANTING OF 100 OAKS IN EACH "DERRY" EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS A NURSERY AT EACH OF 7 SCHOOLS COOKERY DEMOS	CELBRATION OF UNIQUE NATURAL TREE AND FRUIT HERITAGE OF SOUTH LOUGH NEAGH ENGAGEMENT FO LOCAL PEOPLE AND IN PARTICULAR LOCAL SCHOOLS INCREASE UNDERSTANDING AND LEARNING ABOUT TREE HERITAGE OF SOUTH LOUGH
03003	LIBAN FILM	CATHY HATT	LOUGH NEAGH AND RIVER BANN	FILM INTERPRETATION OF FOLKLORE OF LIBAN	VISITORS TO LOUGH NEAGH LOUGH NEAGH SHORELINE COMMUNITY	PRODUCTION OF FILM INTERPRETATION OF THE FOLKLORE STORY OF LIBAN	INCREASE UNDERSTANDNG OF LOUGH NEAGH FOLKLORE MAKING MORE PEOPLE AWARE OF LOUGHS FOLKLORE DEVELOP LINKS BETWEEN LOUGH AND SEE THROUGH RIVER BANN
03004	LIBAN BOOK	CATHY HATT	LOUGH NEAGH AND RIVER BANN	ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF THE FOLKLORE JOURNEY LIBAN	VISITORS TO LOUGH NEAGH LOUGH NEAGH SHORELINE COMMUNITY	PRODUCTION OF BOOK INTERPRETATION OF THE FOLKLORE STORY OF LIBAN	INCREASE UNDERSTANDING OF LOUGH NEAGH FOLKLORE MAKING MORE PEOPLE AWARE OF LOUGHS FOLKLORE DEVELOP LINKS BETWEEN LOUGH AND SEA
	OBJECTIVE FOUR: USE THE LOUGH'S RICH HERITAGE TO REGENERATE AREAS AND MAKE THEM A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE						
04001	ANTRIM LOUGH SHORE PARK	ANTRIM&NEWTOWN ABBEY DC	ANTRIM SHORE PARK	SCULPTURE/BEACH/INTERPRETATION/AUDIO TRAIL	LOCAL ANTRIM RESIDENTS COUNCIL OFFICIALS BOATING SECTOR COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS LOCA SCHOOLS WILD SWIMMERS	CREATE SCUPLTURE AT LOUGH SHORE INTERPRETING A FOLKLORE MYTH PROVIDE HERITAGE INTERPRETATION AT NEW GATEWAY CENTRE PROVIDE FACILITY FOR BEACH AND SWIMMIING AT LOUGH SHORE	CONNECT LOUGH WITH PEOPLE INCREASE UNDERSTANDING OF HERITAGE OF ANTRIM LOUGH SHORELINE THROUGH AUDIO VISUAL INTERPRETATION IMPROVE HEALTH AND WELL BEING THROUGH ENCOURAGEMENT OF SWIMMING ON LOUGH MAKE ANTRIM A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE INTERPRETATION OF LOCAL HERITAGE FOLKLORE AND RASING AWARENESS OF ANCIENT PAST
04002	CASTLEBAY LANDSCAPIN	BROCAGH AND DISTRICT	BROCAGH CENTRE AND SHORELINE	COMBINED NATURAL ACCESS AND CULTURAL HERITAGE	BROCAGH COMMUNITY	CREATE WETLAND PARK	IMPROVE FAVOURABLE STATUS OF SHORELINE AREA

	G AND CULTURAL PROJECT	REGENERATION GROUPS			LOCAL SCHOOLS BOATING	SERIES OF WALKS AND TALKS IMPROVE ACCESS TO QUAY	ENCOURAGE PEOPLE TO LINK WITH NATURAL HERITAGE AND ENGAGE IN CONSERVATION IMPROVE HEALTH AND WELL BEING OF LOCAL PEOPLE INCREASE BOATING ACCESS TO AREA AND INCREASE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
04003	TOOME LOCKHOUSE	TIDAL /WI	TOOMEBRIDGE	RESTORATION OF TOOME LOCKHOUSE AND PROVISION OF INTERPRETATION AT TOOME LOCKHOUSE	VISITORS LOCAL COMMUNITY ANDC BOATING SECTOR	RESTORATION OF LOCKHOUSE RESTORATION OF PIER PROVISION OF EXHIBITION OF LOUGH NEAGH WATERWAYS	CONSERVATION OF LOUGH NEAGH BUILT HERITAGE INCREASE IN UNDERSTANDING OF WATERWAYS AND INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE OF LOUGH INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES IN PRESERVING BUILT HERITAGE MAKING TOOME AND LOUGH NEAGH SHORELINE A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE IN CONTRIBUTION TO LOCAL ECONOMY INCREASED SUSTAINABILITY OF LOCAL COMMUNITY BUSINESS
04004	MOORTOWN TO ARDBOE PILGRIMAGE WALK AND CAR PARK FACILITY	LNP/MUC	BATTERY TO ARDBOE	ACCESS DEVELOPMENT ALONG SHORELINE FROM MOORTOWN TO ARDBOE ABBEY	VISITORS TO LOUGH SHORE LOCAL BATTERY AND ARDBOE COMMUNITY LOCAL LANDOWNERS	CREATE 3 KM OF NEW ACCESS CREATE A NEW PILGRIMAGE WALK TO ARDBOE ABBEY	INCREASE PHYSICAL ACCESS TO HERITAGE OF LOUGH NEAGH ENGAGE WITH LOCAL PEOPLE IMPROVE HEALTH AND WELL BEING OF LOCAL PEOPLE ATTRACT VISITORS TO AREA AND DEVELOP HERITAGE AS A TOURISM PRODUCT PROVIDING TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE MAKING PLACE A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE
04005	WASHING BAY BEACH AND SWIMMING AREA	MUNITIR NA MOINTEACH	WASHING BAY HEALTH LIVING CENTRE	CREATION OF WALKWAY AND BEACH FACILITY	WASHING BAY COMMUNITY LOCAL GAA CLUB VISITORS TO SITE MUC COUNCIL	REMOVE RUBBISH AT SITE CREATE SMALL ACCESS FACILITY CREATE BEACH VIEW FACILITY FOR PEOPLE TO ENJOY VIEW OF LOUGH HOLD 2 BEACH /SWIMMING EVENTS PER YEAR FOR 3 YEARS ATTRACT 1000 PEOPLE PER YEAR TO BEACH SITE	INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL PEOPLE REMOVE ILLEGAL DUMPING INCREASE PEOPLE'S ENGAGEMENT WITH LOUGH SHORE REVIVE TRADITION OF SWIMMING IN LOUGH INCREASE USE OF LOUGH AS HEALTH RESOURCE INCREASE LOCAL INVOLVEMENT IN MANAGEMENT OF SITE INCREASE VISITORS TO SITE

	OBJECTIVE FIVE INCREASE AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE LOUGHS RICH HERITAGE THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE SERIES OF EVENTS, WALKS, TALKS, WORKSHOPS, CONFERENCES, EXHIBITIONS AND TOURS.						
05001	PROMOTION AND MARKETING	LNP	LOUGH BEG, SOUTH WEST SHORE, SOUTH EAST SHORE	LOUGH NEAGH HERITAGE TOURS	INTERNATIONAL VISITORS LOCAL VISITORS COMMUNITIES SCHOOLS	DEVELOP THREE HERITAGE TOURS FOR FOOD, NATURAL HERITAGE AND 9 YEARS WAR DVELOPED OVER 4 YEARS	PROMOTE AND CELEBRATE HERTAGE OF LOUGH LANDSCAPE ENGAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO HERITAGE OF LOUGH NEAGH INCREASE UNDERSANDIING OF RICH HEROTAGE OF LOUGH
05002	ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT PART OF GOAL THREE	NIEA/CMA/CAF	CHURCH ISLAND, RAMS ISLAND, CONEY ISLAND AGHAGALLON, CRANFIELD, ARDBOE MOUNTJOY	DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR ARCHEOLOGY PROGRAMME INCLUDING PART OF GOAL 3 WHICH WILL PROVIDE EXHIBITION SPACE AND HOLD A SERIES OF EVENTS, WALKS AND TALKS	LOCAL COOMUNITY GROUPS LOCAL VOLUNTEERS HISTORY GROUPS LOCAL COUNCILS UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	3 EXHIBITIONS 20 CULTURAL EVENTS/WALKS TALKS PLACENAMES, WWII, AND FISHERMEN REMINISENCE PROJECTS 300 SCHOOLS SESSIONS 6 CONFERENCES WORKSHOPS	INVOLVEMENT OF WIDE GROUP OF PEOPLE IN PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THEIR BUILT HERITAGE CONTRIBUTING TO THE LOCAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT INCREASING THE NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE LOUGH NEAGH LANDSCAPE INCREASE UNDERTSTANIDNG OF LOUGHS UNIQUE HERITAGE
05003	TOOME EEL FISHERY VISITOR CENTRE	EEL COOPERATIVE	TOOMEBRIDGE	EXHIBITION AND VISITOR CENTRE AND SHOP	VISITORS LOCAL SCHOOLS LOCAL COMMUNITY FISHING SECTOR FOODAND RESTAURANT SECTOR	NEW HERITAGE SHOP AUDIO VISUAL NEW EXHIBITION CENTRE FORMAL HERITAGE TOURS AT EEL FISHERY	CELEBRATION OF LOUGHS FISHING AND FOOD HERITAGE INCREASING PEOPLES UNDERSTANDING OF LOUGH NEAGH FISHING INDUSTRY MAKE TOOME A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE CREATE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FROM FISHING HERITAGE
	OBJECTIVE SIX; RECONNECT PEOPLE TO THE LOUGH NEAGH LANDSCAPE THROUGH VOLUNTEERING, TRAINING SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT						
06001	VOLUNTEER AND APPRENTICS HIP TRAINING PRGRAMME	LNP/ABC	WHOLE LOUGH NEAGH	PROVIDE TRAINING FOR ALL VOLUNTEERS AND DEVELOP A APRENTICESHIP COURSE	YOUTH OF LOUGH NEAGH VOLUNTEERS AROUND SHORES OF LOUGH NEAGH	TRAIN 200 VOLUNTEERS TRAIN 30 CONSERVATION APPRENTICESHIPS	INCREASE HERITAGE MANGEMENT SKILLS IMPROVE MANAGEMENT AN CONSERVATION OF LOUGH NEAGH SPA NATURAL HERITAGE SHORELINE AND LANDSCAPE ENCOURAGE VOLUNTEERING AND INCREASE ENGAGEMENT IN MANAGEMENT OF LOUGH NEAGH DEVELOP VOLUNTEER BANK FOR FUTURE LEGACY

06002	RIVER HABITAT TRAINING	NI RIVERS TRUST	FOUR RIVER FLOWING INTO LOUGH NEAGH	RIVER HABITAT CREATION AND INVASIVE SPECIES REMOVAL TRAINING	LOCAL VOLUNTEERS FOUR RIVER TRUST 6 ANGLING CLUBS 3 LOCAL COUNCILS	6 TRAINING PROGRAMMES DELIVERED TRAIN UP TO 120 VOLUNTEERS ON RIVER HABITAT IMPROVEMENT AND INVASIVE SPECIES REMOVAL	INCREASE SKILLS OF LOCAL VOLUNTEERS INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL VOLUNTEERS BETTER CONSERVATION AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT ENGAGE MORE PEOPLE IN CONSERVATION OF NATURAL HERITAGE
06003	ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT GOAL 3 TO DEVELOP SSOCIATED HERITAGE SKILLS SETS FOR LOCAL PEOPLE	NIEA/CMA/CAF	CHURCH ISLAND, RAMS ISLAND, CONEY ISLAND AGHAGALLON, CRANFIELD, ARDBOE MOUNTJOY	DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR ARCHEOLOGY PROGRAMME INCLUDING SKILLS WORKSHOPS	LOCAL COOMUNITY GROUPS LOCAL VOLUNTEERS HISTORY GROUPS LOCAL COUNCILS UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ULSTER ARCHEOLOGY SOCIETY	6 ARCHAEOLOGY 7 REPLICA BOATS 2 RELICA LOG BOATS 12 FORGING/SMELTING EVENTS 29 SKILLS WORKSHOPS 20 CULTURAL	INVOLVEMENT OF WIDE GROUP OF PEOPLE IN PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THEIR BUILT HERITAGE INCREASE SKILLS AND UNDERSTANING OF LOUGH NEAGH BUILT HERITAGE FOR LOCAL PEOPLE AND SCHOOLCHILDREN MAKING SHORELINE BETTER PLACE TO LIVE BUILT HERITAGE BETTER PRESERVED AND MANAGED THROUGH NEW SKILLS BASE
06004	BIOBLTZ WILD LIFE RECORDING	ANTRIM&NEWTOWN ABBEY DC	THROUGHOUT THE LOUGHSHORE AREA OF ANDC	BIODIVERSITY RECORDING AND LOUGH NEAGH WILDLIFE AWARENESS	LOCAL VOLUNTEERS AND PUBLIC FARMERS AND LANDOWNERS NI ENVIRONMENTAL NGOS SUCH AS RSPB, WILDLIFE TRUST VISITORS TO THE AREA	10 RECORDING VOL TRAINED UP FOR FUTURE 6 TRAINING AND RECORDING SESSIONS OVER 2 YEARS 2 SITES USED OVER 2 YEARS 300 PEOPLE ATTENDED 2 BIOBLITZ EVENTS OVER 2 YEARS	INCREASE OF RECORDING OF LOUGH SHORE SITES INCREASE OF RECORDING SKILLS AND EXPERTISE INVOLVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PARTNERS WITH LOCAL PEOPLE GENERAL INCREASE ENGAGEMENT WITH ENVIRONEMNET AND APPRECIATION OF LOUGH NEAGH HABITATS
06005	IN SEARCH OF THE CRYPTIC WOOD WHITE	ANTRIM&NEWTOWN ABBEY DC	ANTRIM LOUGH SHORE FROM GLENNAVY RIVER TO LOWER BANN	ESTABLISH DISTRIBUTION OF CRYPTIC WOOD WHITE BUTTERFLY	CEDAR BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION NI LOCAL LOUGH SHORE VOUNTEERS ANDC BIDIVERSITY STAFF	5 TRAINING EVENTS 40 VOLUNTEERS TRAINED UP IN BUTTERFLY ID AND RECORDING TECHNIQUES	IMPORTANT SPECIES IDNETIFIED AND RECORDED LOCAL PEOPLE ENGAGED AND SKILLED UP RAISE AWARENESS OF IMPORTANT LOUGH NEAGH HABITATS
06006	SIX MILE WATER SURFACE TENSION	ANTRIM&NEWTOWN ABBEY DC	SIX MILE WATER TO	TO CREATE SOUND A MAP FOR SIX MILE WATER AND LOUGH NEAGH	SIX MILE WATER TRUST LOCAL PEOPLE ANDC BIODIVERSITY STAFF	4 WILDLIFE SOUND RECORDING 60 PEOPLE TRAINED UP	INCREASED AWARENESS OF WATER QUALITY, AND BIOIVERSITY OF LOUGH SHORE NEW INNOVATIVE WAY OF ENGAGING PEOPLE IN LOCAL ENVIRONEMENT

							INCREASED UNDERSTANDING OF LOUGH NEAGH WETLANDS
06007	PEOPLE AND HEDGES MAKE BIODIVERSITY	ABC COUNCIL	ABC COUNCIL PARKS AND NATURE RESERVES	HEDGE RESTORATION AND VOLUNTEER INVOLVEMENT	LOCAL VOLUNTEERS PARKS AND CONSERVATION STAFF OF ABC COUNCIL	6 TRAINING HEDGE PLANTING AND LAYING COURSES PROGRAMMES 30 VOLUNTEERS INVOLVED 1KM OF HEDGE MANAGED OR LAYED	INCREASE IN SKILLS LEVELS INVOLVEMENT IN LOCAL PEOPLE MAKING AREA A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE INCREASE UNDERSTANDING OF TREES AND HEDGES AND LIVESTOCK PROTECTION
06008	GLENNAVY HERITAGE PROJECT	GLENNAVY YOUTH	GLENNAVY AND SURROUNDING AREA	CONNECTING HERITAGE WITH COMMUNITY	LOCAL SCHOOLS LOCAL YOUTH GROUP LOCAL COMMUNITY HISTORY GROUPS WW2 VETERANS	PROVIDE A SERIES OF HERITAGE PROJECTS THROUGH WORKING WITH LOCAL HERITAGE GUIDE/EXPERT PROJECTS INCLUDE POETRY COMPETITION, RECIPES, DRAMA, MURAL, CREW HILL MARKER, HERITAGE CALENDAR MAP, AND WEBSITE	ENGAGEMENT WITH LOCAL YOUNG PEOPLE AND INCREASING UNDERSTANDING OF LOCAL HERITAGE GETTING LOCAL PEOPLE INVOLVED IN HERITAGE MANAGEMENT ISSUES INTERPRETING LOCAL HERITAGE MAKING GLENNAVY THROUGH HERITAGE INVOLVEMENT A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE
	OBJECTIVE SEVEN PROVIDE SIGNAGE AND INTERPRETATION OF THE NATURAL, BUILT AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE LANDSCAPE, INCREASING UNDERSTANDING AND APPRECIATION OF ITS VALUE BY LOCAL PEOPLE.						
07001	HERITAGE SIGNAGE	LNP	AROUND THE WHOLE OF LOUGH NEAGH	DEVELOPMENT OF LOUGH NEAGH HERITAGE TRAIL	LOCAL COUNCILS VISITORS TO LOUGH NEAGH LANDSCAPE COMMUNITY GROUPS LOCAL PEOPLE WHO LIVE AROUND SHORES	42 NEW DIRECTIONAL HERITAGE SIGNS 40 INTERPRETATION SIGNS COMMON BRANDING	INCREASE PEOPLE'S UNDERSTANDING OF LOUGH NEAGH HERITAGE IMPROVE TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES MAKE THE SHORES OF LOUGH NEAGH A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE IMPROVED INTERPRETATION AND RECORDING OF LOCAL INFORMATION IMPROVING ACCESS THROUGH BETTER DIRECTIONAL SIGNAGE

Risk Management

It is important to assess the possible risks associated with the implementation of the Lough Neagh Landscape Scheme. The following is a summary of the main risks.

Risk Type	Risk	Consequence	Action you will take to help prevent the risk
Strategic	One or more partners withdraw from partnership	Loss of key organisation's commitment and/or funding.	Maintain good communication links Minute of Agreement includes clause that withdrawing partners retain obligations for management / maintenance
Operational	Communities and partners loose buy in	Could threaten delivery of some projects	Work with strong enthusiastic partners and keep lines of communication open.
Operational	Poor Contractors unable to carry out work	Contract may be broken or costs increase.	Ensure good tendering procedure. Use contractors with local good reputation to ensure high quality contractors. Tie all work down with tight contract Use Single Tender Arrangements if possible
Operational	Quality of staff is poor	Reduce effectiveness of programme and cause	Take time with recruitment. Re advertise and delay rather than employ any one
Financial	Unable to secure matched funding	Lack of matched funding would mean that that the project would have to be scaled down or possibly withdrawn	Secure funding and submit applications as early as possible. Make partners apply for match funding. Use staff in period after submission of Stage 2 bid to support funding bids
Reputational	Lack of political or media support	Low media coverage of projects and no political buy in limited wider awareness of landscape and what it is trying to achieve	Ensure strong political representation on LNP board and provide update reports to Councils and MLAs

Legacy

Although Lough Neagh is the largest lake in the UK and Ireland it is largely unknown, not fully managed on an integrated basis and has many important aspects of its heritage not managed and conserved. The overall legacy of the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme will be to heighten awareness of Lough Neagh's unique heritage, ensure future integrated management and to its continued conservation.

The legacy of the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme will be discussed throughout the length of the Landscape Partnership Scheme and a special Legacy sub group will be set up with representatives from the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Board and the Lough Neagh Partnership Board

At this point it is anticipated that the legacy will manifest itself in a number of ways:

1. Through local residents refocusing on Lough Neagh.
2. Through enhanced management, co-ordination and interaction between the Lough Neagh Partnership (LNP) the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme (LNLPS) and potentially the Lough Neagh Trust – see below.
3. Through the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme acting as a tool to assist in the future integrated protection and management of the Lough but also to help other bodies and organisations through offering g practical best practice guidance and workshops for other bodies in NI and the UK.
4. Through the active involvement of a large range of partners, working together in a strategic manner for the common good of Lough Neagh
5. Through better and stronger relationships with the new councils and new government departments
6. Through building up a bank of active volunteers and a closer relationship with local schools
7. Through the creation, for the first time, of a Lough Neagh Heritage Trail, which can be enjoyed long after the end of the Landscape Partnership Scheme.
8. Through the successful implementation of a range of theme based projects which will themselves contribute to the conservation of the heritage of the area

1 Refocusing people towards Lough Neagh

Over the past few decades, the focus of the shoreline residents has drifted away from the Lough and towards the nearest towns. This is in part due to the lowering of the water levels and the resultant creation of a “buffer” of land around the water's edge. This has resulted in a disconnect between the shoreline residents and the Lough.

The LNLPS Scheme is a whole lough scheme with projects around the entire shoreline and, when taken together with the active involvement of volunteers and schools, will help to refocus the attention of the local residents back to the lough. This is important in that it will rekindle an awareness of the heritage of Lough Neagh, something that is in danger of being lost.

2. Management and Co – ordination

LNP is the main organisation for co-ordinating activities on Lough Neagh. However, its resources are limited and the implementation of the LNLPS scheme will be a huge boost to its management capabilities for the area.

The Manager and Board of the Lough Neagh Partnership will have overall strategic responsibility for the successful implementation of the LNLP Scheme, including financial arrangements, whilst the LNLP Scheme Manager and the LNLP Board will have responsibility for delivery on the ground in regard to projects, match funding, partnership agreements and technical input. The fact of the two Managers and Boards working together will not only enhance delivery of the Scheme but will ensure that the Scheme objectives are taken into account in overall Lough Neagh policy decisions.

Recently the DARDNI Minister commissioned Development Trust NI to develop a community trust model for Lough Neagh. The proposal is that the Lough Neagh Trust would eventually be responsible for the management and potentially the ownership of the lough. The successful implementation of a LNLP Scheme, with strong community involvement and partnership, has been mooted as an example of how a community trust would engage with local communities and organisations for the overall good of the lough. If this application is successful, the LNLP would most likely be implemented at the same time as the proposed LN Trust and would be a useful innovative model for it in a number of facets.

3. Tool for future integrated protection and management.

Lough Neagh Partnership is currently working with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) to develop a Conservation Management Plan for Special Protected Areas and Areas of Special Scientific Interest in the Lough Neagh basin. This plan will take account of a number of projects within the LNLP Scheme such as those relating to peatlands and wet grasslands. The work carried out under the LNLP Scheme will be taken into account in the Management Plan and will act as a tool for future integrated protection and management and will take into consideration the effects of climate change on the Lough. The legacy of the LNLP Scheme will be that it will be considered as best practice in regard to preserving the heritage of peatlands and wet grasslands. It would be envisaged that the knowledge and best practice information gained in many of the publically owned sites within the Scheme also will be transferred to farmers and landowners. Also provide help for other bodies wishing to set up HLF type landscape programmes. It is also important to note that the creation of 30 skilled up new conservation apprentices will also be available to find employment in the local area. It is expected that employment journeys will be mapped for each apprenticeship to try and find employment with local Councils and the Lough Neagh Partnership in the future and to use the skills and knowledge gained to again improve future integrated protection and management.

4.Partnership Working

The LNLP Scheme involves a large number of partners working towards a common purpose, the preservation of the heritage of Lough Neagh. Partners involved include the five District Councils, RSPB, Waterways Ireland, NI Rivers Trust, NIEA, community organisations, volunteers, schools, special interest groups and landowners.

The fact that these organisations are prepared to work together during the Scheme will encourage them to work together when it has ended. Working with landowners on conservation management is particularly important.

5. Involving new Council Structures

The five councils have “bought into” the LNLP Scheme, in particular the three Council with the large shorelines, Mid Ulster, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon and Antrim and

Newtownabbey. This is demonstrated by their willingness to provide significant match funding at a difficult financial time.

The delivery of the LNLP Scheme will be a very valuable mechanism in ensuring that the Councils continue to invest in Lough Neagh and that it continues to be recognised as a unique landscape. Councils have now taken on planning responsibilities and the Scheme will help with the drawing up of new Council area plans.

6. Volunteers and Schools

The LNLP Scheme includes a large element of volunteering, skills programmes and programmes with local schools. This will be one of the major legacies of the Scheme. The Volunteer Bank, established during the Scheme, will continue after the Scheme has ended as will the links with the local schools. Importantly, the mechanisms for maintaining the bank of volunteers will be developed during the Scheme.

7. Lough Neagh Heritage Trail

One of the tangible legacies of the LNLP Scheme will be the Lough Neagh Heritage Trail. Previously, heritage sites were owned or managed on a one to one basis by councils or organisations like the National Trust or NIEA. The Lough Neagh Heritage Trail will be a whole lough trail with common signage and interpretation and suitable access. It will develop the Lough Neagh heritage product and open up Lough Neagh's hidden heritage to locals and visitors alike.

8. Projects

The Scheme includes a number of theme based projects focusing on natural, built and cultural heritage. Central themes are about community involvement, volunteering and skills development. The legacy of the projects, when taken as a whole, will mean that the people who live on the Lough Neagh shoreline are aware of its heritage, are involved in preserving it and are proud of it. In short, they will once again be reconnected to the heritage of Lough Neagh.

9) Evaluation and monitoring

Some of the projects such as the RSPB wet grass land for breeding waders will take time to have impact and have long term legacy. As such it is important to continue to monitor those projects that have longer outcomes.

Appendix 6 provides a breakdown of the expected costs associated with the legacy of the Scheme. £72,000 has been set aside as for legacy costs

Evaluation

A mid-term evaluation will be carried out in the summer of year three, identifying how outcomes and outputs have been achieved but more importantly identifying how the Scheme has been governed and how the financial reporting and staff management systems and policy have been implemented. Recommendations for any changes and improvements will be made, A full detailed final evaluation will be carried out in the summer of 2019. This will follow HLF guidelines on LCAP evaluation and will focus on the effectiveness of all of the projects and

the Scheme as a whole and will make reference to future maintenance and legacy requirements of the Scheme. The Output Data Sheet will be used as the main tool for gathering information and monitoring progress on a day to day basis.

LOUGH NEAGH LCAP PART TWO

Scheme Overview

In the original HLF Landscape Partnership Scheme Application, the Lough Neagh Partnership identified how it would deliver the Scheme within the context of the HLF outcome requirements. It outlined how the partnership would seek to deliver projects across all the main HLF Landscape Partnership Scheme outcomes and how it would conserve or restore the built and natural features of the Lough Neagh Landscape, increase community participation and learning in local heritage and improve the quality of life of people living around the shores of the Lough.

Outcomes for heritage: Better managed In better condition Identified/recorded	Outcomes for people: Developed skills Learnt about heritage Volunteered time	Outcomes for communities: Negative impacts reduced More and wider range of people engaged A better place to live, work or visit
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The second development HLF Landscape application, the Lough Neagh Partnership attempted to break the main themes down further and relate them to general themes and issues that were identified through the LCAP planning and research process and the issues that local people raised during the consultation events. These issues were then prioritised and transformed into specific objectives that relate to the agreed overall vision for the whole Lough Neagh Landscape. These were identified as:

- 1) Conserve and restore natural heritage features, especially wetlands, and peatlands that have been affected by past agricultural drainage, pollution, the lowering of water levels and mismanagement.
- 2) Restore, preserve and understand significant features of the landscape's built and archaeological heritage.
- 3) Celebrate the unique cultural heritage of the Lough Neagh Landscape
- 4) Use the Lough's Rich Heritage to regenerate areas and make them a better place to live
- 5) Increase awareness and understanding of the Loughs rich heritage through a comprehensive series of events, walks, talks, workshops, conferences, exhibitions and tours.
- 6) Reconnecting people to the Lough Neagh Landscape through volunteering, training skills development and community involvement
- 7). Provide signage and interpretation of the natural, built and cultural heritage of the landscape, increasing understanding and appreciation of its value by local people.

Over the course of the development process a clear set of distinctive projects have been developed by the LNP development team after extensive consultation and liaison with partners on the ground. The projects however did not appear in isolation but were developed with strong reference to the previous stage one application and the new emerging agreed themes and vision for the Lough Neagh Landscape. Whilst there are 27 projects in total three main projects provide a strong strategic whole Landscape oversight and take up the majority of HLF investment. These include the RSPB Natural Heritage Project, and the LNP Archaeology and Heritage Trail projects. However, the other smaller projects all integrate into a wider Landscape approach and fit into the wider larger projects and the strategic objectives. The following section provides a summary of these projects within their strategic context.

Objective One: Conserve and restore natural heritage features, especially wetlands, and peatlands that have been affected by past agricultural drainage, pollution, lowering of water levels and mismanagement.

Saving Nature around Lough Neagh

The basis of the project is to restore protect over 500 hectares of bog and wet grassland in prime sites around the shores of Lough Neagh. This includes the investigation of developing new a nature reserve in land previously belonging to the Department of Education and Learning. Other restoration sites include, Newferry Peatlands at Lough Beg, creating a wildlife corridor from Montiaghs to Portmore, and improving the management of the Brookend Nature reserve on the west shores of the Lough Neagh Landscape. These sites are important because they involve the protection and restoration of important wetland habitat which is part of the Lough Neagh ASSI and Natura 2000 feature The main beneficiaries will be the local community living in the wider area around each of the important sites

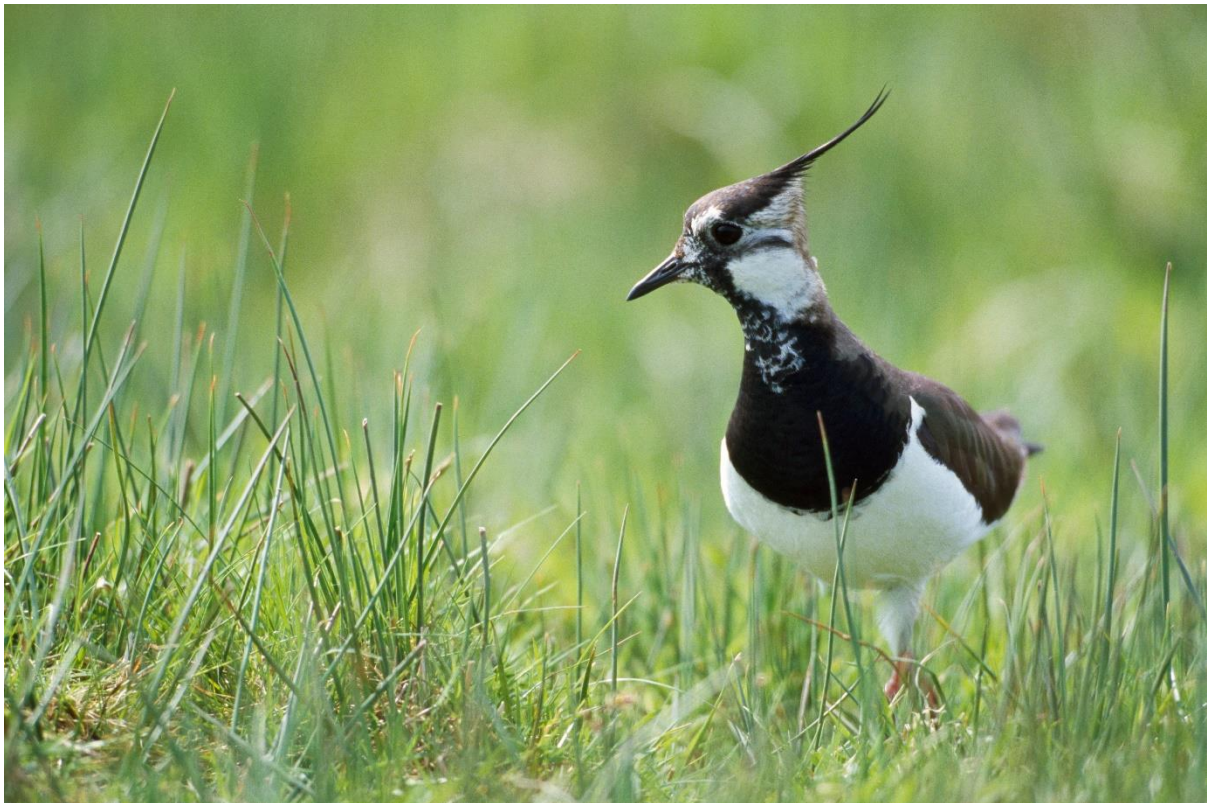


This is the biggest project in the Lough Neagh Landscape Scheme and will be led by the RSPB in partnership with the LNP natural heritage officer. The long term management will be overseen by a local communities Councils and the RSPB and outcomes will include a landscape-scale conservation project of at least 1000ha of

Lough Beg Wetland to the North of Lough Neagh

wetland (500ha wet grassland, 300ha peatland, and 200ha of reed bed or wet woodland) involving at least 150 volunteers from the local area, working at least 5 publically owned

peatland/wet grassland sites to create habitats and opportunities to access and connect with nature and maintain the integrity of the Lough's ASSI and SPA status.



Lapwing

Litter-less Lough



Litter Pickup at Ballyronan,

Stage one application identified the need to address one of the main problems associated with the Lough's Landscape which is litter, flotsam and jetsom on the shores of the Lough. The project will establish dedicated teams within each trust area to collect litter on a regular basis. The project will undertake at least 2 river litter picks and 2 Lough-shore litter picks in each trust area per annum, monitor the type and volume of litter collected in each trust area, identify critical

source areas for litter along the river in each catchment and promote awareness of littering, run education campaigns and competitions, in conjunction with partners to target litter reduction. The outcomes of the project will be to remove the amount of litter at the main river mouths and to enable the reduction in the amount of litter washing down stream to the lough over the course of the 5 year project.

Barn Owl Box Project

Working with the NI Barn Owl group, Wildlife Trust and the RSPB the Antrim and Newtownabbey District Council proposes to provide 10 internal and 10 tree mounted Barn Owl

nesting boxes to address the decline in barn owls in the Antrim Lough shore area. It was identified as a priority species in the Antrim Borough Biodiversity Action (ABBA) Plan and is also an NI Priority Species. The outcomes include the increase in barn owl species, establishing links with local landowners and land managers, agriculture and business communities, raising awareness to people on the Barn owl and its habitat requirements and linking habitat management to the Lough Neagh Wetlands landscape, and important of rough grassland areas for feeding Barn owls.

Objective Two-: Restore, preserve and understand significant features of the landscape's built and archaeological heritage.

Lough Neagh Archaeology Plan Goal 1 and 2



This is the biggest built heritage project which will be overseen and managed by the Lough Neagh Partnership itself. It is the second largest project which has specific goals and objectives relating directly to objective two above. These include:

Goal 1: Increase our understanding of Lough Neagh's unique built and cultural heritage through new research. This will be done through the production and implementation of a series of archaeological site investigations and digs around the shores of the Lough, the compilation of a database of known archaeological artefacts and the dissemination of new research through a series of publications, exhibitions, conferences, blogs and Discover Lough Neagh website. Six potential sites have been identified for research including Toome Castle, Ardboe Abbey, Mountjoy, Coney Island, Rams Island Round Tower, and Aghagallon Henge.

Goal 2: Repair and consolidate archaeological monuments or remains and enhance public access to sites. This will be done through the conservation of the late medieval church on Church Island, Lough Beg, Co. Londonderry, work at Cranfield Holy well. and the Ardboe high cross, Ardboe, Co. Tyrone. Also provide public access to the remains of the medieval monastery at Ardboe, Co. Tyrone and information for new interpretation panels at key archaeological sites as part of a Lough-wide signage project.



Cranfield Ancient Site

Cranfield Church and Holywell are situated on the Northern Shores of Lough Neagh. The site has great views over the Lough and is of important Christian and pre Christian historical significance. There is also an ancient holy well on the site. This has strong cultural associations with Iron Age creation myths of Lough Neagh: that lough was formed from an overflowing well. The site also has strong traditions of pilgrimages to the church and holy well. The Creggan Historical Group wish to restore of old gravestones and perimeter wall of the Cranfield graveyard and pilgrimage walkway around Holy Well, provide a handrail at old steps and replacing shingle interior floor of Church with grass, the erection of memorial sculpture for local eel fishing families, an archaeological survey of site, the planting of trees and wild flower area, the up lighting for nearby Termon Cross and the provision of an educational package to be made available for the local primary school. The main outcome of the project will be to include the restoration of buildings, the revival of lost cultural traditions, the involvement of local communities in the restoration and management of this ancient site. Since the writing of the proposal there has also been issues with the well beginning to dry out and this issue will also be addressed.



Cranfield Holy Well

Back to Earth at Turmoyra Farm

Turmoyra Farm is a traditional farmstead located near the southern shores of Lough Neagh. The farmland is currently being managed for biodiversity by Armagh Banbridge and Craigavon Council, however there are two very old buildings on site – an earth walled, tin-roofed cottage which was probably previously thatched, plus a two storey farmhouse constructed from both field stones and handmade brick thought to be from a local brick kiln. The aim of the project is to carry out a technical feasibility study on the two buildings at Turmoyra Farm. The ultimate aim will be to sustainably restore and re-use these buildings, however this initial study is required in order to begin the project and to ensure that the work will utilise best practice. The benefits of the project will be to initiate the restoration of the two vernacular buildings using traditional methods. It will facilitate the work which is intended to train people in traditional

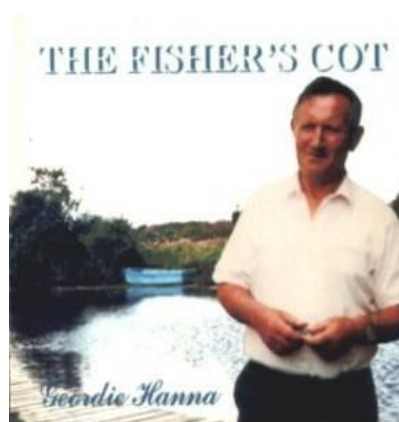
building skills – in particular relating to the restoration of three different materials of construction – earth walled, field stones and hand-made brick.

Objective Three: Celebrate the Unique Cultural and Industrial Heritage of the Lough Neagh Landscape

A Song From the Lough Shore

This project is managed by the Geordie Hanna Traditional Singing Society (GHTSS). Geordie Hanna, was a traditional singer with a distinctly northern and rural style associated with the shores of Lough Neagh. The group wish to encourage participation and foster an interest in traditional singing from a wide audience around the Lough, particularly to connect young people, new to the tradition, with older people, as the 'keepers' of the tradition.

The purpose of this project is to celebrate the Loughs traditional singing culture with the research and publication of a book featuring a collection of songs from Lough Neagh which tell the story of love, emigration, hunting, fishing and humour from around its shores. The book will feature traditional songs from the Lough Shore and attempt to add to the greater Ulster repertoire of traditional songs. The beneficiaries of this book will be all the Lough Shore community and in particular young people who want to learn and sing traditional songs. It will also preserve and record the traditional songs specific to Lough Neagh.



Traditional Singer Geordie Hanna

Tree Heritage Project

The basis of this proposal is to raise awareness of the heritage of unique trees and fruits that grow in the South Lough Neagh Landscape by working with five local schools. The South Lough Neagh Regeneration Association (SLNRA) will offer the children of the area a simple link which will re-connect them with their shared food heritage and long held traditions that where until recently at the very heart of their communities. As a process of enhancing the children's awareness of the native Armagh apples, SLNRA plan to deliver a project which will encourage children to grow lost traditional apple varieties which are distinct to their locality. SLNRA will deliver a series of workshops, a fieldtrip, install a nursery for the apple trees which the children will nurture within each school ground, have a cookery demonstration using apples as a sustainable food produce. As 5 of these schools are adjacent to a churchyard SLNRA are also proposing as part of raising awareness of our natural heritage and Ireland's trees which have a deep symbolic and spiritual relationships within communities to plant an Irish Yew, Holly and Common Yew in the grounds of all local churchyards.

Liban Film

The basis of this proposal is to film and record the specific Lough Neagh geography associated with the ancient story of Liban the water goddess of Lough Neagh. A source of fascination for Celtic scholars, the story is an epic tale which encircles a wide area of Northern Ireland but is centred on Lough Neagh. The project will involve the production of a short film chronicling

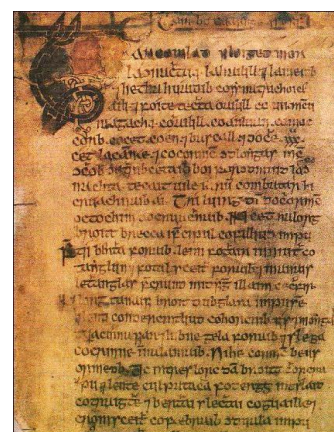
the water goddesses journey from Lough Neagh to the sea and via the Bann and will both preserve and promote the geography of this unique and fascinating cultural heritage.

The partner Catherine Catt has already carried out research on the history of Liban and will work in partnership with Ryan Kernahan, a local film-maker along with other local people. The film will go hand and hand with the proposed book which is part of a separate application and release of the video will be co-ordinated strategically with the book publication. This myth is an important aspect of the cultural heritage of the Lough which is currently unknown to the vast majority of people, The project aims to celebrate and raise awareness of this rich folklore and get local people involved in its production.

The first book to explore the legend of Liban the mermaid of Ulster - from Lough Neagh, up the River Bann and along the North Antrim Coast to Larne.

Liban book

This project is a matching project to the above short Film. It will involve an illustrated book exploring the ancient origin-myth of Lough Neagh and Liban the water goddess/mermaid, as preserved in the 12th century Irish manuscript ‘Lebor na hUidre - the Book of the Dun Cow’ and other key Irish texts. The Lough Neagh book will be a result of extensive research and consultation with folklorists and Irish language scholars, illustrated in full by one of Northern Ireland’s best illustrators Sara O’Neill. The publication of this illustrated book, researched thoroughly yet written for the general reader, will both preserve and promote the unique and fascinating folklore of Lough Neagh and increase our understanding of its heritage.



Lebor na hUidhre

Objective Four: Use the Lough’s Rich Heritage to regenerate areas and make them a better place to live

Antrim Lough Shore Park Heritage

The Lough Shore Park in Antrim is about to be transformed with a new Lough Neagh Gateway Centre. The new Gateway Centre flagship facility will have stunning views over Lough Neagh and will feature a ground floor café with outdoor terrace and first floor dining area. The Centre will also have a ground floor multi-purpose room for hire and modern public toilets incorporating showering facilities for water sports users.

This application is to enhance the heritage elements of the surrounding area of the Park through interpretation and an audio trail to create awareness of Lough Neagh Heritage. There is also a proposal to create a Lough Neagh Beach to encourage people to get near or at the water edge and to revive wild swimming. Finally, the project also intends to install a unique Sculpture for navigational and biodiversity purposes

However, it is important to ensure the heritage value of the surrounding Lough Neagh Shoreline is protected and enhanced. The project will therefore increase peoples understanding of the heritage of the Lough and enhance peoples understanding of the industrial and natural heritage

of the northern shoreline of the Lough through a new Lough Neagh Interpretation & Audio Trail and interpretation in the new Gateway Centre. People will also be encouraged to connect to the water shoreline through the development of a small beach. Access from the water will also be improved through the creation of sculpture which will interpret the folklore of the Lough but also act as a transit navigational marker.

Castlebay Wetland Park and Cultural Project

Brocagh and District Regeneration Group (Badger) wish to develop the Castlebay site for cultural and environmental studies. BADGER facilitated a public consultation meeting held on Wed 26 March 2014 where the development of the quayside and open space were the priorities of the community. The basis of this project is to improve access to the Castlebay Quay, develop a heritage trail and wetland Park. A small environmental impact study will be carried out to ensure ASSI and SPA compliance. The main outcomes and benefits will include a new wetland park which will increase biodiversity of shoreline, protect a wet grassland area, increase access to the western shoreline through boat and car and to increase peoples understanding of the natural heritage of the Lough and make the area a better place to live in.

Toome Lock House and Sand Quay

Toome Lockhouse



The Old Sand Quay At Toome



This project is the biggest community based project within the Lough shore Landscape and comprises the transfer and conversion of an old Waterways Ireland lock house and adjoining large sand quay

to a waterways heritage facility with cafe. Car parking spaces will be provided and a quay converted to an amenity area. The lock house at Toome is no longer required by Waterways Ireland to facilitate a residential lock keeper and the adjoining quay was originally constructed to facilitate commercial sand barges. Waterways Ireland want to develop the location as a recreational strategic hub at the entrance to the Lower Bann Navigation and Lough Neagh and use the new facility to promote and increase the understanding of the importance of Lough Neagh to the inland waterways heritage of the whole of Ireland and to create a new recreational facility at the interface between the Lough and the River Bann. As such they have transferred the assets to TIDAL.

The main outcomes of the project will include the restoration of buildings involved in the industrial and heritage of the Lough. It will also increase people's understanding of the heritage of the waterways of Ireland and the canal major hub that existed on the Lough. It is also important to note that the project is managed by a local community association TIDAL so the project has a strong community ownership aspect to it. TIDAL will also be responsible for its long term maintenance of the building and quay. It is also envisaged that this project will lead to the social and economic regeneration of the Toome village and surrounding area. It will also provide a strategic link as a focal point for the Lough Neagh and Lower Bann Heritage trails.



Lough Neagh Meets The River Bann At Toome

Ardboe Cross to Battery Access Route



Ardboe High Cross (Seanchrois Ard Bó)

Proposal is to lay a shoreline pathway (outside ASSI) from the historic Ardboe High Cross to the Battery Harbour. Ardboe High Cross (Irish: Seanchrois Ard Bó) is a high cross and national monument located in Ardboe, County Tyrone, Northern Ireland. The cross stands at the entrance to a cemetery and a monastery and a church from the seventeenth century which was founded in 590 by Saint Colman, it seems to be the only such cross in Northern Ireland to remain largely complete and original. The purpose of the proposal is to provide car parking access to this ancient site and provide access along the shores of the Lough, making the area a better place to work and live and provide an opportunity for people to make a small pilgrimage journey to the site. An impact assessment will be carried out to ensure compliance with scheduled monument, ASSI and SPA requirements.

Washingbay Access to Nature and Water

Muintir na Mointeach which is a local community group based on the shores of Lough Neagh wish to create a local nature walkway through scrub and infill at a brownfield shore site to emerge onto a beach traditionally used at the Washing Bay. The main outputs include the carrying out of a small environmental impact assessment to gain statutory permissions, the restoration of a small beach, the removal of 0.3 hectare of scrub and infill, increased access to the lough and the attraction of over 1000 visitors per year after year one. The project is at the shoreline of the Washingbay Wetlands Park which is owned by Council. The objectives of the project removing infill from an ASSI area, creating access for visitors to Lough Neagh whilst enjoying the nearby local nature reserve, encouraging people to swim under supervised

conditions and revive a lost cultural tradition and in the long term get more of the local community involved in its management.

Objective Five: Increase awareness of the Loughs rich heritage through a comprehensive series of events, walks, talks, workshops, conferences, exhibitions and tours.

Lough Neagh Heritage Tours

This is one of the small number of proposals which will be developed by the Lough Neagh Partnership itself. The Partnership will develop three major tours on the themes of the “Natural Landscape” of the Lough visiting Portmore, and Oxford Island, the “Nine Year War” visiting the Hill of the O Neill, Mountjoy and Roughan Castle, Belvedere House and then a “Food and Poetry Of The Lough” tour around Heaney Country and Lough Beg visiting the Toome Eel Fishery, the Thatch Pub and the Cross Keys. Focus will be on marketing international tourist and will leave from and return to Belfast. The benefits will be to showcase the heritage of Lough Neagh to a large international audience, and brand and celebrate the Lough Neagh Landscape to a wider audience.

Lough Neagh Archaeology Plan Goal 3

Goal three of the Lough Neagh Archaeology Plan will focus on the area increasing peoples understanding of the heritage of the Lough and reconnecting people. It will achieve this through a series of exhibitions, school’s programmes, cultural and historical events walks and talks all within the Lough Neagh Landscape. This comprehensive programme will be overseen by the Built Heritage Officer. This is a large comprehensive programme and more details can be found in the full archaeology programme description.

Lough Neagh Eel Visitor Centre

The aim of this project is to develop a major heritage exhibition & visitors centre in the Lough Neagh Eel Fisheries Building at Toome Bridge. The new facility will attempt to showcase the journey of the Lough Neagh Eel. It will also highlight the heritage of eel fishing on Lough Neagh, inform visitors about the facts and mystique of the eel & its life cycle, and celebrate its PGI status and the traditional fishermen methods which have been passed down through the ages.

The new heritage centre will provide a mix of displays (information and photos), interactive models (showing how fishing methods have developed over the years and the traditional methods that have remained), workshops (particularly for groups of school children) and audio visual displays (old films & footage of fishermen). The benefits will include an increased understanding of the Loughs fishing heritage and the journey of the Lough Neagh Eel, the development of education tours for local schools and tourist tours for local people



Toome Eel Fishery

and making the Toome area a better place to work and live. It will also record and archive photos and fishing artefacts from the Loughs Fishing Industry.

Objective Six: Reconnecting people to the Lough Neagh Landscape through volunteering, training, skills development and community involvement

Volunteer and Apprenticeship Programme

The aim of the project is to provide a skills base for the management of protected sites in the Lough Neagh area. Because the Lough and its surrounds encompass a number of designations: EU Special Protection Area under the Wild Birds Directive, EU Special Area of Conservation under the Habitats Directive, Area of Special Scientific Interest and Ramsar Site, it requires skilled management to meet the requirements of the designations. The outputs of the project will be: Training for 60 volunteers Training of 10 apprentices a year for 3 years and providing appropriate equipment and materials. The project will be overseen by a full time Volunteer and Skills Officer and based in the ABC Council. The benefits are the protection of important natural heritage sites on and around the Lough which will undergo management work to help to bring them into favourable condition. A range of management techniques and skills associated with the conservation management of sites will be taught eg scrub removal, biological recording, boat handling, invasive species control and removal, interacting with visitors and groups, etc. In addition, the work will deliver conservation objectives for other sites such as Oxford Island National Nature Reserve.

The main benefits and outcomes will include the development of conservation management skills and knowledge of 180 volunteers and 30 apprentices and to provide accreditation for this, to utilise the volunteers and apprentices to carry out actual works to natural heritage sites around Lough Neagh in order to improve the natural heritage and help to bring sites into

favourable condition and to raise awareness and appreciation of the natural heritage of Lough Neagh.

The activities that will be undertaken include:

- Management of wet and species rich grassland – scrub removal.
- Hedgerow management – laying, trimming, planting.
- Wet woodland management – eg removal of invasive species.
- Peatland restoration – water control, scrub removal, alien invasive species removal.
- Rush control.
- Animal husbandry eg care and management of rare breed livestock in conservation grazing.
- Biological surveys – species identification, counting and habitat recording and monitoring.
- Leading groups and delivering walks, talks and community volunteering projects.
- Basic survival skills out of doors.
- Construction of habitat enhancements for animals eg nest boxes, bee hibernacula and otter holts.

Archaeology Plan Goal 4

The main purpose of this part of the Archaeology plan is to develop an associated heritage skills set for local people and volunteers. This will include the implementation of a series of heritage skills workshops such as eel net making, basket making, flint knapping and pottery making. It will also focus on the development of landscape interpretation skills such as archaeology and field walking training sessions and basis surveying and excavation skills. This will allow volunteers to become actively involved in excavations and digs. Full details are within the full archaeological programme document.

River Trust Volunteer Training Programme

Part of the HLF Landscape consultation process identified the need for the rivers flowing into the Lough to be included within the Landscape boundary. The purpose of this project is to upskill four rivers trusts around the Lough Neagh Landscape in standardised river assessment and survey techniques to produce baseline evidence and target action plans for the improvements of these rivers and Lough Neagh. The main outputs will be to provide up to 300



Ballinderry Fish Hatchery, Orritor

upskilling/training opportunities for volunteers in areas such as, First Aid and River Safety, Small streams habitat assessment, Electrofishing (to assess fish stocks), Fisheries Management Planning, Biological Water quality assessment and Invasive plant identification and control planning. Volunteers will use these skills to undertake essential 'health' assessments on the four river helping us to understand the pressures of the rivers and

identify the causes and sources of problems associated with the Lough and to address these issues in the long term. It will also use the valuable recorded information for future scientific research and share it with Cedar and NIEA. The four main rivers which have associated rivers trusts will include the Ballinderry River, The Maine River, The Blackwater River and the Six Mile Water River. The main outcomes will include a better understanding of the links between the Lough and the River, increased fish conservation, recorded fisheries and species data which will help with the future Lough Neagh Fisheries Management Plan, and better control of invasive species.

People and Hedges make biodiversity

This is a project to engage and involve volunteers in the provision and restoration of over 1km of hedge in various sites throughout the ABC Council area within the Lough Neagh Landscape. It will have specific outputs of providing 500 volunteer hours of hedge laying training. 5 Training sessions will be provided in surveying and mapping habitats, 5 Training sessions will be provided in surveying animal populations, 5 x Walks and talks will be held at various sites, 5 School education visits will take place and interpretive panels will be produced. Regarding outputs there will be an increase in people learning about natural heritage and a wider range of people will engage with nature heritage the local area will be a better place to work and live and woodland and hedge habitats will be restored to favourable condition.

BioBlitz

Antrim and Newtownabbey District Council intend to hold a Wildlife recording event concentrated in a 24 - hour period, with walks and events to involve the local public. It will be held in two shoreline local sites covered over a two- year period. The event will raise awareness of biodiversity in the Lough Neagh wetlands and introduce people to wildlife recording, how they can get started, what to do with their records and how to link information to CEDaR. The project will increase wildlife recordings and get over 200 local people involved in recording wildlife in the Lough Neagh, engage residents in collecting wildlife records, hold 2 events, 4 walks and 4 talks, and increase the local communities understanding of the variety of species that are in their area and develop linkages with the scientific and farming.

In Search of the Cryptic Wood White

This project intends to establish the distribution of Cryptic Wood White Butterfly in the north Lough Neagh Wetlands area. It will work in partnership with Butterfly Conservation NI to engage and train local volunteers to carry out annual survey work over 5 years. The importance of this butterfly was identified as an NI Priority species, and action to record was identified in the NI Biodiversity Strategy and the ANDC Biodiversity Strategy. The research will provide an opportunity to learn new wildlife survey skills and be mentored over a 5-year period. 15 volunteer surveyors will be recruited and over 40 people trained. Local people also will join the wildlife recording community be part of the local biodiversity action plan for the area. Finally, the project will improve our knowledge on the distribution of a species along the northern shores of the Lough and can help in their future conservation. All data collected will be placed with CEDaR at the

Cryptic Wood White



Ulster Museum. In the long term the project will be a baseline survey for the Cryptic Wood White in the area.

Six Mile Water ‘Surface Tension

The basis of this innovative proposal is to create a sound album of the six - mile water river using field recording, photography and words to “explore life and biodiversity along the Six Mile Water and Lough Neagh shoreline”. It will be overseen by Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and the Six Mile Water Trust will be the main partner. 4 recording workshops to take place over a 2 - year period in 2017 and 2018, 60 people will be trained and a webpage will be set up following the workshops. The project will raise awareness to a new audience on the importance of wetlands, rivers and loughs. The main outcomes will include the learning of new natural interpretation skills and a greater understanding of our wetlands and the interactions between aquatic plants and animals. The sound recordings and images will be available for future projects.

Protecting Heritage in Glenavy

This is 4 - year programme of small heritage projects run by Glenavy Youth Club and Glenavy Community Association. It will capture the rich heritage of Glenavy and surrounding areas



adjacent to Lough Neagh focussing on education and engagement with young people. The project will use the existing listed building in the Glenaiden Centre and be extended to provide a heritage workshop, education hub and heritage display area in keeping with the historical nature of the site and surrounding environment. The group intend to contract a Heritage Consultant to develop a range of heritage projects including the launch of a Heritage workshop for the development of heritage produce plan, a history project on St. Patrick and Glenavy, heritage projects around the poetry of the area, heritage murals for the village, production of an annual heritage calendar with local past recipes, a local drama event on a historic event, walks and talks regarding history of the Glenavy River and Crewe Hill the inauguration site of the Clandeboye O Neills. The main outcomes will focus on increasing the youth’s understanding of their local heritage and access to it, and getting more volunteers involved in caring for their local area and making it a better place to live.

Objective Seven: Provide signage and interpretation of the natural, built and cultural heritage of the landscape, increasing understanding and appreciation of its value by local people.

Lough Neagh Heritage Signage Programme

This is the third biggest project in the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme. It will be managed by the Landscape Partnership Team and will provide a comprehensive loop of heritage information, directional and promotion signs all around the Lough. It will raise awareness of the Loughs rich heritage and also help develop the tourism sector of the Lough. A full detailed plan has been drawn up in co-operation with all of the Councils around the Lough and it will be one of the first projects implemented in year one.

Location of Directional and Branded Lough Neagh Signs



LOUGH NEAGH LCAP PART THREE

BUDGET SUMMARY

Below is an assortment of tables associated with the financial management of the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme. It is important to note that Partnership agreements have been signed with five main partners who are detailed below. The Northern Ireland Environment Agency has also provided a detailed letter of support. Each partner has agreed to work with the Lough Neagh Partnership to implement specific projects and to provide specific funding both in terms of cash and in kind contribution. Copies of the signed agreements will be provided to HLF through the application process. The partnership agreements have been signed with the following.

1. **Mid Ulster Council** whose registered office is at Cookstown Office,
Burn Road, Cookstown, BT80 8DT
2. **Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council**, Mossley Mill, Newtownabbey, BT36 5QA
3. **Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council**, Craigavon Civic and
Conference Centre, 66 Lakeview Road, Craigavon BT64 1AL
4. **RSPB**: RSPB headquarters, The Lodge, Potton Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 2DL
5. **Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork**: School of Geography, Archaeology and Paleoecology,
Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT7 1NN

Commitments of in kind, volunteer and cash contributions have also been made by community bodies who are directly involved in managing one or a number of the heritage projects

1. Cash Flow

Opening Bank Balance	0.00									
	0.00	22115.63	23241.67	4736.46	106025.54	107564.65	157725.56	159165.66	39687.51	
Income Sources	Jan-16	Apr-16	Jul-16	Oct-16	Jan 17- Dec 17	Jan 18 - Dec 18	Jan 19 - Dec 19	Jan 20 - Dec 20	2021	Total
Staff										
Salary advance - Manager	12500	12500	12500	12500	50000.00	50000.00	50000.00	50000.00		250,000.00
Salary advance - Natural Heritage Officer	2953.13	2953.13	2953.13	2953.13	11812.50	11812.50	11812.50	11812.50		59,062.50
Salary advance - Built Heritage Officer	6562.50	6562.50	6562.50	6562.50	26250.00	26250.00	26250.00	26250.00		131,250.00
Salary advance - Community Outreach Officer	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00	14000.00	14000.00	14000.00	14000.00		70,000.00
Salary advance - Finance Officer	7500.00	7500.00	7500.00	7500.00	30000.00	30000.00	30000.00	30000.00		150,000.00
Training For Staff				7000.00	3000.00					10,000.00
Travel For Staff				12000.00	16000.00	16000.00	16000.00	16000.00	4000.00	80,000.00
Equipment And Materials				10000.00	10000.00					20,000.00
Match funding - projects										
Saving Nature Around Lough Neagh				27680.00	27680.00	27680.00	27680.00	27680.00		138,400.00
Litter-Less Lough				0.00	1029.75	1029.75	1029.75	1029.75		4,119.00
Barn Owl Project				2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		2,000.00
Archaeology Project Goal 1 & 2				43467.00	43467.00	43467.00	43467.00	0.00		173,868.00
Cranfield Graveyard				3000.00	3000.00	3000.00				9,000.00
Back To Earth At Silver Wood Farm				3750.00						3,750.00
A Song From Lough Shore				1250.00	1250.00	1250.00				3,750.00
South Lough Neagh Regeneration Programme					3611.50					3,611.50
Liban Film				3750.00	3750.00					7,500.00
Liban Book				3000.00						3,000.00
Antrim Lough Shore Park					20833.33	20833.33				41,666.65
Castlebay Landscaping And Cultural Project				3750.00	3750.00					7,500.00
Toome Lockhouse				42917.00						42,917.00
Moortown To Ardboe Pilgrimage Walk				23500.00	23500.00					47,000.00
Washingbay Access				4375.00	4375.00					8,750.00
Promotion And Marketing				0.00						0.00
Archaeology Project Part Of Goal 3 (See O2001)				0.00						0.00
Ln Eel Visitor Centre				15000.00	15000.00					30,000.00
Volunteer And Apprenticeship Programme				20833.33	20833.33	20833.33				62,500.00
Rivers Trust'S Training Project				2083.25	2083.25	2083.25	2083.25			8,333.00
Archaeology Project Goal 3 To Develop Ssociated Heritage Skills Sets For Local People (See O2001)				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Bioblitz					1654.18	1654.18				3,308.35
In Search Of The Cryptic Wood White				454.17	454.17	454.17	454.17	454.17		2,270.85
Six Mile Water Surface Tension					1041.68	1041.68				2,083.35
People And Hedges Make Biodiversity					8500.00	8500.00				17,000.00
Glenavy Heritage Project				2312.50	2312.50	2312.50	2312.50			9,250.00
Heritage Signage			10900.00	0.00	5450.00	5450.00	5450.00	0.00		27,250.00
Small Grants Programme				2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00		12,500.00
Natural Heritage Officer Part Time Rspb		3281.25			4375.00	4375.00	4375.00	3281.25		19,687.50
Built Heritage Officer		8750.00			8750.00	8750.00	8750.00	8750.00		43,750.00
Community Outreach Volunteer And Trainng Officer		14000.00			14000.00	14000.00	14000.00	14000.00		70,000.00
Project Grants - HLF										
Saving Nature Around Lough Neagh				39320.00	101420.00	101420.00	66420.00	66420.00		375,000.00
Litter-Less Lough				3295.60	2265.85	2265.85	2265.85	2265.85		12,359.00

Barn Owl Project				400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00		2,000.00
Archaeology Project Goal 1 & 2				66511.75	66511.75	66511.75	66511.75	0.00		266,047.00
Cranfield Graveyard				9000.00	9000.00	9000.00	0.00	0.00		27,000.00
Back To Earth At Silver Wood Farm				3750.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		3,750.00
A Song From Lough Shore				2250.00	2250.00	2250.00	2250.00	2250.00		11,250.00
South Lough Neagh Regeneration Programme				1607.70	1607.70	1607.70	1607.70	1607.70		8,038.50
Liban Film				2500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		2,500.00
Liban Book				9000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		9,000.00
Antrim Lough Shore Park				41666.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		41,666.66
Castlebay Landscaping And Cultural Project				22500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		22,500.00
Toome Lockhouse				130000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		130,000.00
Moortown To Ardboe Pilgrimage Walk				47000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		47,000.00
Washingbay Access				26250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		26,250.00
Promotion And Marketing				16000.00	16000.00	16000.00	16000.00	16000.00		80,000.00
Archaeology Project Part Of Goal 3 (See Q2001)				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Ln Eel Visitor Centre				6000.00	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00		30,000.00
Volunteer And Apprenticeship Programme				12500.00	12500.00	12500.00	12500.00	12500.00		62,500.00
Rivers Trust'S Training Project				5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00		25,000.00
Archaeology Project Goal 3 To Develop Ssociated Heritage				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Bioblitz				0.00	3308.35	0.00	0.00	0.00		3,308.35
In Search Of The Cryptic Wood White				454.17	454.17	454.17	454.17	454.17		2,270.85
Six Mile Water Surface Tension				0.00	2083.35	0.00	0.00	0.00		2,083.35
People And Hedges Make Biodiversity				17000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		17,000.00
Glenavy Heritage Project				5550.00	5550.00	5550.00	5550.00	5550.00		27,750.00
Heritage Signage				16350.00	16350.00	16350.00	16350.00	16350.00		81,750.00
Small Grants Programme				7500.00	7500.00	7500.00	7500.00	7500.00		37,500.00
Professional Fee				3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00		15,000.00
Legacy costs										
Legacy									72000	72,000.00
Other costs										
Recruitment				3000						3,000.00
Publicity and promotion				6600	6600	6600	6600	6600		33,000.00
Evaluation						7500		7500		15,000.00
Full cost recovery		7500.00		11500	19000	19000	19000	19000		95,000.00
Contingency					17500	17500	17500	17500		70,000.00
Increased management and maintenance costs				6000	6000	6000	6000	6000		30,000.00
Non cash contribution				0	0	0	0	0		0.00
Volunteer time					10000	10000	10000	10000		40,000.00
Income	33015.63	66546.88	43915.63	789143.76	704564.35	639686.15	531073.64	417655.39	76000.00	3,301,601.41
Total	33015.63	88662.50	67157.29	793880.22	810589.89	747250.80	688799.20	576821.05	115687.51	
Expenditure										
Staff										
Salary costs -Manager		12500.00	12500.00	12500.00	50000.00	50000.00	50000.00	50000.00	12500.00	250000.00
Salary costs - Natural Heritage Officer		3937.50	3937.50	3937.50	15750.00	15750.00	15750.00	15750.00	3937.50	78750.00
Salary costs - Built heritage Officer		8750.00	8750.00	8750.00	35000.00	35000.00	35000.00	35000.00	8750.00	175000.00
Salary costs - Community outreach Officer		7000.00	7000.00	7000.00	28000.00	28000.00	28000.00	28000.00	7000.00	140000.00
Salary costs- Finance Officer		7500.00	7500.00	7500.00	30000.00	30000.00	30000.00	30000.00	7500.00	150000.00
Training for staff costs		5000.00	2000.00		3000.00					10000.00
Travel for staff costs		4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	16000.00	16000.00	16000.00	16000.00	4000.00	80000.00
Equipment and materials costs		3333.33	3333.33	3333.33	10000.00					20000.00
Other costs										
Recruitment	3000.00									3,000.00
Publicity and promotion	1650.00	1650.00	1650.00	1650.00	6600.00	6600.00	6600.00	6600.00		33,000.00
Evaluation						7500.00		7500.00		15,000.00
Full cost recovery	4750.00	4750.00	4750.00	4750.00	19000.00	19000.00	19000.00	19000.00		95,000.00
Contingency	0.00	3500.00	3500.00	7000.00	14000.00	14000.00	14000.00	14000.00		70,000.00
Increased management and maintenance costs	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00		30,000.00
Non cash contribution	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Volunteer time	0.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	10000.00	8000.00	8000.00	8000.00		40,000.00
Legacy costs										
Legacy									72000.00	72,000.00
Projects cost										
Saving Nature Around Lough Neagh				67000.00	129100.00	129100.00	94100.00	94100.00		513,400.00
Litter-Less Lough				3295.60	3295.60	3295.60	3295.60	3295.60		16,478.00
Barn Owl Project				800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00		4,000.00
Archaeology Project Goal 1 & 2				87983.00	87983.00	87983.00	87983.00	87983.00		439,915.00
Cranfield Graveyard				12000.00	12000.00	12000.00	0.00	0.00		36,000.00
Back To Earth At Silver Wood Farm				7500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		7,500.00
A Song From Lough Shore				3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00		15,000.00
South Lough Neagh Regeneration Programme				2330.00	2330.00	2330.00	2330.00	2330.00		11,650.00
Liban Film				10000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		10,000.00
Liban Book				12000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		12,000.00
Antrim Lough Shore Park				83333.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		83,333.30

Castlebay Landscaping And Cultural Project					30000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		30,000.00
Toome Lockhouse					172917.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		172,917.00
Moortown To Ardboe Pilrimage Walk					5000.00	89000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		94,000.00
Washingbay Access					7000.00	7000.00	7000.00	7000.00	7000.00		35,000.00
Promotion And Marketing					16000	16000	16000	16000	16000		80,000.00
Archaeology Project Part Of Goal 3 (See O2001)					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Ln Eel Visitor Centre					12000.00	12000.00	12000.00	12000.00	12000.00		60,000.00
Volunteer And Apprenticeship Programme					25000.00	25000.00	25000.00	25000.00	25000.00		125,000.00
Rivers Trust'S Training Project					6666.60	6666.60	6666.60	6666.60	6666.60		33,333.00
Archaeology Project Goal 3 To Develop Ssociated Heritage Skills Sets For Local People (See O2001)					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Bioblitz					0.00	3308.35	3308.35	0.00	0.00		6,616.70
In Search Of The Cryptic Wood White					908.34	908.34	908.34	908.34	908.34		4,541.70
Six Mile Water Surface Tension					0.00	2083.35	2083.35	0.00	0.00		4,166.70
People And Hedges Make Biodiversity					17000.00	17000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		34,000.00
Glenawy Heritage Project					7400.00	7400.00	7400.00	7400.00	7400.00		37,000.00
Heritage Signage					21800.00	21800.00	21800.00	21800.00	21800.00		109,000.00
Small Grants Programme					10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00		50,000.00
Professional Fee					3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00		15,000.00
Total Expenditure		£10,900.00	£65,420.83	£62,420.83	£687,854.67	£703,025.24	£589,525.24	£529,633.54	£537,133.54	£115,687.50	£3,301,601.40
Difference	0.00	22115.63	23241.67	4736.46	106025.54	107564.65	157725.56	159165.66	39687.51	0.01	

2. List of Projects with Estimated Costs

PROJECT CODE	NAME OF PROJECT	ORGANISATION	NATURE OF PROJECT	COST EST (EXCL VAT)	VAT REGISTERED?	VAT (€)	GRANT	MATCH
							EST	EST
	LCAP OBJECTIVE ONE: CONSERVE AND RESTORE NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURES, ESPECIALLY WETLANDS AND PEATLANDS THAT HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY PAST AGRICULTURAL DRAINAGE, POLLUTION, LOWERING OF WATER LEVELS AND MISMANAGEMENT.							
O1001	SAVING NATURE AROUND LOUGH NEAGH	RSPB	THE RESTORATION OF PEATLAND AND WETGRASS LAND IN SOUTH LOUGH NEAGH	£513,400.00	Y	£102,680.00	£375,000.00	£138,400.00
O1002	LITTER-LESS LOUGH	NI RIVERS TRUST	RIVER AND LOUGH FROTSAM AND JETSAM PROJECT	£16,478.00	N	£0.00	£12,359.00	£4,119.00
O1003	BARN OWL PROJECT	ANDC	BAWN OWL PRESERVATION	£4,000.00	Y	£800.00	£2,000.00	£2,000.00
				£533,878.00			£389,359.00	£144,519.00
	LCAP OBJECTIVE TWO: RESTORE, PRESERVE AND INCREASE OUR UNDERSTANDING OF SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF THE LANDSCAPE'S BUILT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE							
O2001	ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT GOAL 1 & 2	NIEA/CMA/CAF/LNP	DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR ARCHEOLOGY PROGRAMME INCLUDING GOAL 1 TO INCREASE UNDERSTANDING THROUGH EXCAVATION RESEARCH, AND GOAL 2 TO REPAIR AND CONSOLIDATE ARCHAEOLOGIICAL MONUMENTS O SHORES OF LOUGH	£439,915.00	N	£0.00	£266,047.00	£173,868.00
O2002	CRANFIELD GRAVEYARD	CREGGEN	CONSERVATION OF CRANFIELD GRAVEYARD	36000	N	0	27000	9000
O2003	TURMOYRA BUILDING PLAN AND STUDY	ABC	FEASIBILITY STUDY ON THE TWO BUILDINGS AT SILVERWOOD FARM	£7,500.00	Y	£1,500.00	£3,750.00	£3,750.00
				£483,415.00			£296,797.00	£186,618.00
	OBJECTIVE THREE: CELEBRATE THE UNIQUE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE LOUGH NEAGH LANDSCAPE							
O3001	A SONG FROM LOUGH SHORE	GEORDIE HANNA SOCIETY	TRADITIONAL SINGING PRESERVATION	£15,000.00	N	£0.00	£11,250.00	£3,750.00
O3002	SOUTH LOUGH NEAGH REGENERATION PROGRAMME	SLNRA	REPUBLICATION OF SCIMMING THE STONE BOOK	£11,650.00	N	£0.00	£8,038.50	£3,611.50
O3003	LIBAN FILM	CATHY HATT	FILM INTERPRETATION OF FOLKLORE LIBAN	£10,000.00	N	£0.00	£2,500.00	£7,500.00
O3004	LIBAN BOOK	CATHY HATT	ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF THE FOLKLORE JOURNEY LIBAN	£12,000.00	N	£0.00	£9,000.00	£3,000.00
				£48,650.00			£30,788.50	£17,861.50

	LCAP OBJECTIVE FOUR: USE THE LOUGH'S RICH HERITAGE TO REGENERATE AREAS AND MAKE THEM A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE							
O4001	ANTRIM LOUGH SHORE PARK	ANDC	SCULPTURE/BEACH/INTERPRETATION/AUDIO TRAIL	£83,333.30	Y	£16,666.70	£41,666.65	£41,666.65
O4002	CASTLEBAY LANDSCAPING AND CULTURAL PROJECT	BROCAGH	COMBINED NATURAL ACCESS AND CULTURAL HERITAGE	£30,000.00	Y	£6,000.00	£22,500.00	£7,500.00
O4003	TOOME LOCKHOUSE	TIDAL/WI	PROVISION OF INTERPRETATION AT TOOME LOCKHOUSE	£172,917.00	N	£34,583.00	£130,000.00	£42,917.00
O4004	MOORTOWN TO ARDBOE PILGRIMAGE WALK	LNP/MUDC	ACCESS DEVELOPMENT ALONG SHORELINE FROM MOORTOWN TO ARDBOE ABBEY	£94,000.00	N	£18,800.00	£47,000.00	£47,000.00
O4005	WASHINGBAY ACCESS	MUINTIR NA MOINTEACH	RESTORATION OF WALKWAY TO BEACH AT WASHINGBAY	£35,000.00	N	£0.00	£26,250.00	£8,750.00
				£415,250.30			£267,416.65	£147,833.65
	LCAP OBJECTIVE FIVE INCREASE AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE LOUGHS RICH HERITAGE THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE SERIES OF EVENTS, WALKS, TALKS, WORKSHOPS, CONFERENCES, EXHIBITIONS AND TOURS							
O5001	PROMOTION AND MARKETING	LNP	LOUGH NEAGH HERITAGE TOURS	£80,000.00	N	£0.00	£80,000.00	£0.00
O5002	ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT PART OF GOAL 3 (SEE OBJECTIVE TWO)	NIEA/CMA/CAF/LNP	DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR ARCHEOLOGY PROGRAMME INCLUDING PART OF GOAL 3 WHICH WILL PROVIDE EXHIBITION SPACE AND HOLD A SERIES OF EVENTS, WALKS AND TALKS	£0.00	N/A	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
O5003	LOUGH NEAGH EEL PROJECT	EEL COOPERATIVE	EXHIBITION AND VISITOR CENTRE	£60,000.00	Y	£12,000.00	£30,000.00	£30,000.00
				£140,000.00			£110,000.00	£30,000.00
	LCAP OBJECTIVE SIX; RECONNECT PEOPLE TO THE LOUGH NEAGH LANDSCAPE THROUGH VOLUNTEERING, TRAINING SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT							
O6001	VOLUNTEER AND APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMME	LNP/ABC	BUDGET TO PROVIDE TRAINING FOR VOLUNTEERS, APPRENTICESHIPS, EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS AND TRAVEL EXPENSES	£125,000.00	Y	£0.00	£62,500.00	£62,500.00
O6002	RIVERS TRUST'S TRAINING PROJECT	NI RIVERS TRUST	RIVER HABITAT CREATION AND INVASIVE SPECIES REMOVAL TRAINING	£33,333.00	N	£0.00	£25,000.00	£8,333.00
O6003	ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT GOAL 3 TO DEVELOP SSOCIATED HERITAGE SKILLS SETS FOR LOCAL PEOPLE (see OBJECTIVE TWO)	NIEA/CMA/CAF/LNP	DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR ARCHEOLOGY PROGRAMME INCLUDING SKILLS WORKSHOPS	£0.00	N	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
O6004	BIOBLTZ	ANDC	BIODIVERSITY, RECORDING , AWARENESS	£6,616.70	Y	£1,323.34	£3,308.35	£3,308.35
O6005	IN SEARCH OF THE CRYPTIC WOOD WHITE	ANDC	BUTTERFLY RECORDING PROJECT	£4,541.70	Y	£908.34	£2,270.85	£2,270.85
O6006	SIX MILE WATER SURFACE TENSION	ANDC	TO CREATE A SOUND MAP FOR SIX MILE AND LOUGH NEAGH	£4,166.70	Y	£833.34	£2,083.35	£2,083.35
O6007	PEOPLE AND HEDGES MAKE BIODIVERSITY	ABC	HEDGE RESTORATION AND VOLUNTEER INVOLVEMENT	£34,000.00	Y	£6,800.00	£17,000.00	£17,000.00
O6008	GLENNAVY HERITAGE PROJECT	GLENNAVY YOUTH	CONNECTING HERITAGE WITH COMMUNITY	£37,000.00	N	£0.00	£27,750.00	£9,250.00
				£244,658.10			£139,912.55	£104,745.55
	LCAP OBJECTIVE SEVEN PROVIDE SIGNAGE AND INTERPRETATION OF THE NATURAL, BUILT AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE LANDSCAPE, INCREASING UNDERSTANDING AND APPRECIATION OF ITS VALUE BY LOCAL PEOPLE							
O7001	HERITAGE SIGNAGE	LNP	NATURE OF PROJECT (INCL £20K MANAGEMENT COST)	£109,000.00	Y	£21,800.00	£81,750.00	£27,250.00
				£109,000.00			£81,750.00	£27,250.00
	SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM							
	10 BY 5000		TARGET BALLYMENA AND LISBURN AREA	£50,000.00	Y/N	N/A	£37,500.00	£12,500.00
				£50,000.00			£37,500.00	£12,500.00
	PROFESSIONAL FEES							
		LNP	COSTS OF FEES ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OVERALL PROGRAMME	£15,000.00	N	£0.00	£15,000.00	£0.00
				£15,000.00			£15,000.00	£0.00
	TOTAL PROJECTS TOTAL	PROJECTS		£2,039,851.40			£1,368,523.70	£671,327.70

STAFF								
MANAGER	LNP	OVERSEEING AND NON RSPB NATURAL HERITAGE PROJECTS 5 YEARS	£250,000.00	N	£0.00	£250,000.00	£0.00	
NATURAL HERITAGE OFFICER PART TIME RSPB	LNP/RSPB	RSPB NATURAL HERITAGE PROJECTS 4.5 YEARS	£78,750.00	N	£0.00	£59,062.50	£19,687.50	
BUILT HERITAGE OFFICER	LNP/ABC COUNCIL	IMPLEMENT ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT 5 years	£175,000.00	N	£0.00	£131,250.00	£43,750.00	
COMMUNITY OUTREACH VOLUNTEER AND TRAINING OFFICER	LNP/ABC COUNCIL	WORK WITH ABC TO IMPLEMENT OUTREACH AND VOLUNTEERING TRAINING 4 YEARS	£140,000.00	N	£0.00	£70,000.00	£70,000.00	
FINANCE OFFICER	LNP	MANAGES FINANCES AND SMALL GRANTS 5 YEARS	£150,000.00	N	£0.00	£150,000.00	£0.00	
TRAINING FOR STAFF	LNP	INDUCTION TRAINING	£10,000.00	N	£0.00	£10,000.00	£0.00	
TRAVEL FOR STAFF	LNP	TRAVEL FOR 4 MOBILE STAFF OVER 5 YEARS	£80,000.00	N	£0.00	£80,000.00	£0.00	
EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS	LNP	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT FOR 4 MOBILE STAFF PLUS LAPTOPS	£20,000.00	N	£0.00	£20,000.00	£0.00	
TOTAL STAFF COSTS	STAFF		£903,750.00			£770,312.50	£133,437.50	
OTHER COSTS								
RECRUITMENT	LNP	RECRUITMENT OF 4 STAFF	£3,000.00	N	£0.00	£3,000.00	£0.00	
PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION	LNP	ALL PR INC PUBLICATIONS	£33,000.00	N	£0.00	£33,000.00	£0.00	
EVALUATION	LNP	MID TERM AND FINAL	£15,000.00	N	£0.00	£15,000.00	£0.00	
FULL COST RECOVERY	LNP	BASED ON FIVE HLF STAFF	£95,000.00	N	£0.00	£95,000.00	£0.00	
CONTINGENCY	LNP	BASED ON 14000 PER YEAR	£70,000.00	N	£0.00	£70,000.00	£0.00	
INCREASED MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE COSTS (MAXIMUM FIVE YEARS)	LNP	BASED ON 6000 PER YEAR	£30,000.00	N	£0.00	£30,000.00		
NON CASH CONTRIBUTIONS	LNP	OFFICE OVERHEADS NOT CLAIMED UNDER FULL COST RECOVERY	£0.00	N	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	
VOLUNTEER TIME	VOLUNTEERS	60 VOLUNTEERS	£40,000.00	N	£0.00	£40,000.00	£0.00	
TOTAL OTHER COSTS	OTHER		£286,000.00			£286,000.00	£0.00	
LEGACY COSTS								
	LNP	POST LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE COSTS	£72,000.00	N	£0.00	£72,000.00	£0.00	

3. Summary of Overall LCAP Cost

OVERALL LCAP COST SUMMARY			
	Total	Grant	Match Fnding
PROJECTS Line 56	£2,039,851.40	£1,368,523.70	£671,327.70
STAFF Line 64	£903,750.00	£770,312.50	£133,437.50
OTHER Line 81	£286,000.00	£286,000.00	£0.00
LEGACY Line 79	£72,000.00	£72,000.00	£0.00
TOTAL	£3,301,601.40	£2,496,836.20	£804,765.20
Percentage		75.63%	24.37%

4. Match Funding

PROJECT CODE	NAME OF PROJECT	ORGANISATION	Match funding required	Secured	Pending
LCAP OBJECTIVE ONE					
O1001	SAVING NATURE AROUND LOUGH NEAGH	RSPB	£138,400.00	£138,400.00	
O1002	LITTER-LESS LOUGH	NI RIVERS TRUST	£4,119.00		£4,119.00
O1003	BARN OWL PROJECT	ANDC	£2,000.00	£2,000.00	
LCAP OBJECTIVE TWO					
O2001	ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT GOAL 1 & 2	NIEA/CMA/CAF/LNP	£173,868.00	£115,912.00	£57,956.00
O2002	CRANFIELD GRAVEYARD	CREGGEN	£9,000.00		£9,000.00
O2003	BACK TO EARTH AT SILVER WOOD FARM	ABC	£3,750.00	£3,750.00	
OBJECTIVE THREE					
O3001	A SONG FROM LOUGH SHORE	GEORDIE HANNA SOCIETY	£3,750.00		£3,750.00
O3002	SOUTH LOUGH NEAGH REGENERATION PROGRAMME	SLNRA	£3,611.50		£3,611.50
O3003	LIBAN FILM	CATHY HATT	£7,500.00		£7,500.00
O3004	LIBAN BOOK	CATHY HATT	£3,000.00		£3,000.00
LCAP OBJECTIVE FOUR					
O4001	ANTRIM LOUGH SHORE PARK	ANDC	£41,666.65	£41,666.65	
O4002	CASTLEBAY LANDSCAPING AND CULTURAL PROJECT	BROCAGH	£7,500.00		£7,500.00
O4003	TOOME LOCKHOUSE	TIDAL /WI	£42,917.00		£42,917.00
O4004	MOORTOWN TO ARDBOE PILRIMAGE WALK	LNP/MUDC	£47,000.00		£47,000.00
O4005	WASHINGBAY ACCESS	MUINTIR NA MOINTEACH	£8,750.00		£8,750.00
LCAP OBJECTIVE FIVE					
O5001	PROMOTION AND MARKETING	LNP	£0.00		
O5002	ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT PART OF GOAL 3 (see OBJECTIVE TWO)	NIEA/CMA/CAF/LNP	£0.00		
O5003	LN EEL VISITOR CENTRE	EEL COOPERATIVE	£30,000.00		£30,000.00
LCAP OBJECTIVE SIX					
O6001	VOLUNTEER AND APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMME	LNP/ABC	£62,500.00	£62,500.00	
O6002	RIVERS TRUST'S TRAINING PROJECT	NI RIVERS TRUST	£8,333.00		£8,333.00
O6003	ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT GOAL 3 TO DEVELOP SSOCIATED HERITAGE SKILLS SETS FOR LOCAL PEOPLE (see OBJECTIVE TWO)	NIEA/CMA/CAF/LNP	£0.00		
O6004	BIOBLTZ	ANDC	£3,308.35	£3,308.35	
O6005	IN SEARCH OF THE CRYPTIC WOOD WHITE	ANDC	£2,270.85	£2,270.85	
O6006	SIX MILE WATER SURFACE TENSION	ANDC	£2,083.35	£2,083.35	
O6007	PEOPLE AND HEDGES MAKE BIODIVERSITY	ABC	£17,000.00	£17,000.00	
O6008	GLENNAVY HERITAGE PROJECT	GLENNAVY YOUTH	£9,250.00		£9,250.00

	SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM				
	10 BY 5000		£12,500.00		£12,500.00
	PROFESSIONAL FEES				
		LNP	£0.00		
	STAFF				
	MANAGER	LNP	£0.00		
	NATURAL HERITAGE OFFICER PART TIME RSPB	LNP/RSPB	£19,687.50	£19,687.50	
	BUILT HERITAGE OFFICER	LNP/ABC COUNCIL	£43,750.00	£43,750.00	
	COMMUNITY OUTREACH VOLUNTEER AND TRAINING OFFICER	LNP/ABC COUNCIL	£70,000.00	£70,000.00	
	FINANCE OFFICER	LNP	£0.00		
	TRAINING FOR STAFF	LNP	£0.00		
	TRAVEL FOR STAFF	LNP	£0.00		
	EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS	LNP	£0.00		
	OTHER COSTS				
	RECRUITMENT	LNP	£0.00		
	PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION	LNP	£0.00		
	EVALUATION	LNP	£0.00		
	FULL COST RECOVERY	LNP	£0.00		
	CONTINGENCY	LNP	£0.00		
	INCREASED MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE COSTS (MAXIMUM FIVE YEARS)	LNP			
	NON CASH CONTRIBUTIONS	LNP	£0.00		
	VOLUNTEER TIME	VOLUNTEERS	£0.00		
	LEGACY COSTS				
		LNP	£0.00		
			£804,765.20	£540,495.37	£264,269.83
				67.16%	32.84%

5. Match Funding Summary

TOTAL PROJECT COST	£3,301,601.40
HLF CONTRIBUTION	£2,497,000.00
OTHER CASH FUNDING	£744,601.40
VOLUNTEER TIME	£40,000.00
IN KIND CONTRIBUTION	£20,000.00

6. Five Year Breakdown

PROJECT CODE	NAME OF PROJECT	ORGANISATION	YEAR1	YEAR2	YEAR3	YEAR4	YEARS5	TOTAL COST EST (EXCL VAT)
LCAP OBJECTIVE ONE								£533,878.00
O1001	SAVING NATURE AROUND LOUGH NEAGH	RSPB	£67,000.00	£129,100.00	£129,100.00	£94,100.00	£94,100.00	£513,400.00
O1002	LITTER-LESS LOUGH	NI RIVERS TRUST	£3,295.60	£3,295.60	£3,295.60	£3,295.60	£3,295.60	£16,478.00
O1003	BARN OWL PROJECT	ANDC	£800.00	£800.00	£800.00	£800.00	£800.00	£4,000.00
LCAP OBJECTIVE TWO								£483,415.00
O2001	ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT GOAL 1 & 2	NIEA/CMA/CAF/LNP	£87,983.00	£87,983.00	£87,983.00	£87,983.00	£87,983.00	£439,915.00
O2002	CRANFIELD GRAVEYARD	CREGGEN	£12,000.00	£12,000.00	£12,000.00	£0.00	£0.00	36000
O2003	BACK TO EARTH AT SILVER WOOD FARM	ABC	£7,500.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£7,500.00
LCAP OBJECTIVE THREE								£48,650.00
O3001	A SONG FROM LOUGH SHORE	GEORDIE HANNA SOCIETY	£3,000.00	£3,000.00	£3,000.00	£3,000.00	£3,000.00	£15,000.00
O3002	SOUTH LOUGH NEAGH REGENERATION PROGRAMME	SLNRA	£2,330.00	£2,330.00	£2,330.00	£2,330.00	£2,330.00	£11,650.00
O3003	LIBAN FILM	CATHY HATT	£10,000.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£10,000.00
O3004	LIBAN BOOK	CATHY HATT	£12,000.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£12,000.00
LCAP OBJECTIVE FOUR								£415,250.30
O4001	ANTRIM LOUGH SHORE PARK FOUR	ANDC	£83,333.30	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£83,333.30
O4002	CASTLEBAY LANDSCAPING AND CULTURAL PROJECT	BROCAGH	£30,000.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£30,000.00
O4003	TOOME LOCKHOUSE	TIDAL /WI	£172,917.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£172,917.00
O4004	MOORTOWN TO ARDBOE PILGRIMAGE WALK	LNP/MUDC	£5,000.00	£89,000.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£94,000.00
O4005	WASHINGBAY ACCESS	MUINTIR NA MOINTEACH	£7,000.00	£7,000.00	£7,000.00	£7,000.00	£7,000.00	£35,000.00
LCAP OBJECTIVE FIVE								£140,000.00
O5001	PROMOTION AND MARKETING	LNP	£16,000.00	£16,000.00	£16,000.00	£16,000.00	£16,000.00	£80,000.00
O5002	ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT PART OF GOAL 3 (see OBJECTIVE TWO)	NIEA/CMA/CAF/LNP	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
O5003	LN EEL VISITOR CENTRE	EEL COOPERATIVE	£12,000.00	£12,000.00	£12,000.00	£12,000.00	£12,000.00	£60,000.00
LCAP OBJECTIVE SIX								£244,658.10
O6001	VOLUNTEER AND APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMME	LNP/ABC	£25,000.00	£25,000.00	£25,000.00	£25,000.00	£25,000.00	£125,000.00
O6002	RIVERS TRUST'S TRAINING PROJECT	NI RIVERS TRUST	£6,666.60	£6,666.60	£6,666.60	£6,666.60	£6,666.60	£33,333.00
O6003	ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT GOAL 3 TO DEVELOP SSOCIATED HERITAGE SKILLS SETS FOR LOCAL PEOPLE (see OBJECTIVE TWO)	NIEA/CMA/CAF/LNP	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
O6004	BIOBLTZ	ANDC	£0.00	£3,308.35	£3,308.35	£0.00	£0.00	£6,616.70
O6005	IN SEARCH OF THE CRYPTIC WOOD WHITE	ANDC	£908.34	£908.34	£908.34	£908.34	£908.34	£4,541.70

O6006	SIX MILE WATER SURFACE TENSION	ANDC	£0.00	£2,083.35	£2,083.35	£0.00	£0.00	£4,166.70
O6007	PEOPLE AND HEDGES MAKE BIODIVERSITY	ABC	£17,000.00	£17,000.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£34,000.00
O6008	GLENNAVY HERITAGE PROJECT	GLENNAVY YOUTH	£7,400.00	£7,400.00	£7,400.00	£7,400.00	£7,400.00	£37,000.00
	LCAP OBJECTIVE SEVEN							£109,000.00
O7001	HERITAGE SIGNAGE	LNP	£21,800.00	£21,800.00	£21,800.00	£21,800.00	£21,800.00	£109,000.00
	SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM							£50,000.00
	10 BY 5000		£10,000.00	£10,000.00	£10,000.00	£10,000.00	£10,000.00	£50,000.00
	PROFESSIONAL FEES							£15,000.00
		LNP	£3,000.00	£3,000.00	£3,000.00	£3,000.00	£3,000.00	£15,000.00
	TOTAL PROJECTS TOTAL		£623,933.84	£459,675.24	£353,675.24	£301,283.54	£301,283.54	£2,039,851.40
	STAFF							
	MANAGER	LNP	£50,000.00	£50,000.00	£50,000.00	£50,000.00	£50,000.00	£250,000.00
	NATURAL HERITAGE OFFICER PART TIME RSPB	LNP/RSPB	£15,750.00	£15,750.00	£15,750.00	£15,750.00	£15,750.00	£78,750.00
	BUILT HERITAGE OFFICER	LNP/ABC COUNCIL	£35,000.00	£35,000.00	£35,000.00	£35,000.00	£35,000.00	£175,000.00
	COMMUNITY OUTREACH VOLUNTEER AND TRAINING OFFICER	LNP/ABC COUNCIL	£28,000.00	£28,000.00	£28,000.00	£28,000.00	£28,000.00	£140,000.00
	FINANCE OFFICER	LNP	£30,000.00	£30,000.00	£30,000.00	£30,000.00	£30,000.00	£150,000.00
	TRAINING FOR STAFF	LNP	£2,000.00	£2,000.00	£2,000.00	£2,000.00	£2,000.00	£10,000.00
	TRAVEL FOR STAFF	LNP	£16,000.00	£16,000.00	£16,000.00	£16,000.00	£16,000.00	£80,000.00
	EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS	LNP	£4,000.00	£4,000.00	£4,000.00	£4,000.00	£4,000.00	£20,000.00
	TOTAL STAFF COSTS	STAFF	£180,750.00	£180,750.00	£180,750.00	£180,750.00	£180,750.00	£903,750.00
	OTHER COSTS							
	RECRUITMENT	LNP	£600.00	£600.00	£600.00	£600.00	£600.00	£3,000.00
	PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION	LNP	£6,600.00	£6,600.00	£6,600.00	£6,600.00	£6,600.00	£33,000.00
	EVALUATION	LNP	£3,000.00	£3,000.00	£3,000.00	£3,000.00	£3,000.00	£15,000.00
	FULL COST RECOVERY	LNP	£19,000.00	£19,000.00	£19,000.00	£19,000.00	£19,000.00	£95,000.00
	CONTINGENCY	LNP	£14,000.00	£14,000.00	£14,000.00	£14,000.00	£14,000.00	£70,000.00
	INCREASED MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE COSTS (MAXIMUM FIVE YEARS)	LNP	£6,000.00	£6,000.00	£6,000.00	£6,000.00	£6,000.00	£30,000.00
	NON CASH CONTRIBUTIONS	LNP	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
	VOLUNTEER TIME	VOLUNTEERS	£8,000.00	£8,000.00	£8,000.00	£8,000.00	£8,000.00	£40,000.00
	TOTAL OTHER COSTS	OTHER	£57,200.00	£57,200.00	£57,200.00	£57,200.00	£57,200.00	£286,000.00
	LEGACY COSTS							
	LEGACY COSTS	LNP	£14,400.00	£14,400.00	£14,400.00	£14,400.00	£14,400.00	£72,000.00
			£876,283.84	£712,025.24	£606,025.24	£553,633.54	£553,633.54	£3,301,601.40

7. Stage One and Two Comparison

Delivery Phase Capital Costs (excludes VAT)		STAGE ONE (AS PER APPLICATION)	STAGE TWO (CURRENT COST)	Change %
Cost Heading	Description	£	£	
Repair and conservation work	Office hub, Natural, built heritage projects	£916,667.00	£1,740,851.40	
Other capital work	Signage and access including disability access	£33,333.00	£109,000.00	
Equipment and materials	For conservation work	£20,833.00	£20,000.00	
Other	Boats/dredger, mobile apps, TV story	£208,333.00	£0.00	
Professional fees relating to any of the above	Architect, QS	£12,500.00	£15,000.00	
Total		£1,191,666.00	£1,884,851.40	55.40%
Delivery Phase Activity Costs				
Cost Heading	Description	£	£	
New staff costs	Manager, Heritage Officers(2), Community/ Volunteer Outreach Learning Coordinator, Finance Officer	£905,000.00	£793,750.00	
Training for staff	Induction training	£5,000.00	£10,000.00	
Paid training placements	4 No PHDs	£60,000.00	£0.00	
Training for volunteers	Volunteer skills training	£10,000.00	£10,000.00	
Travel for staff	Travel for 4 mobile staff over 5 years	£156,000.00	£80,000.00	
Travel and expenses for volunteers	Travel and expenses for 60 volunteers	£30,000.00	£30,000.00	
Equipment and materials	Protective clothing and equipment for 4 mobile staff plus laptops	£8,000.00	£0.00	
Other	Grant programme and Apprenticeship costs	£240,000.00	£135,000.00	
Professional fees relating to any of the above		£0.00	£0.00	
Legacy		£0.00	£72,000.00	
Total		£1,414,000.00	£1,130,750.00	-20.10%
Other costs		STAGE ONE	STAGE TWO	
Cost heading	Description		£	
Recruitment		£3,000.00	£3,000.00	
Publicity and promotion		£20,000.00	£33,000.00	
Evaluation		£15,000.00	£15,000.00	
Full cost recovery		£75,000.00	£95,000.00	
Contingency		£25,000.00	£70,000.00	
Increased management and maintenance costs (max five years)		£50,000.00	£30,000.00	
Non cash contribution		£20,000.00	£0.00	
volunteer time		£60,000.00	£40,000.00	
Total		£268,000.00	£286,000.00	6.71%
Total cost of projects		£2,873,666.00	£3,301,601.40	13.71%

8. Timescale Chart

PROJECT CODE	NAME OF PROJECT	ORGANISATION	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	ONWARDS
	LCAP OBJECTIVE ONE							
O1001	SAVING NATURE AROUND LOUGH NEAGH	RSPB						
O1002	LITTER-LESS LOUGH	NI RIVERS TRUST						
O1003	BARN OWL PROJECT	ANDC						
	LCAP OBJECTIVE TWO							
O2001	ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT GOAL 1 & 2	NIEA/CMA/CAF/LNP						
O2002	CRANFIELD GRAVEYARD	CREGGEN						
O2003	BACK TO EARTH AT SILVER WOOD FARM	ABC						
	OBJECTIVE THREE							
O3001	A SONG FROM LOUGH SHORE	GEORDIE HANNA SOCIETY						
O3002	SOUTH LOUGH NEAGH REGENERATION PROGRAMME	SLNRA						
O3003	LIBAN FILM	CATHY HATT						
O3004	LIBAN BOOK	CATHY HATT						
	LCAP OBJECTIVE FOUR							
O4001	ANTRIM LOUGH SHORE PARK	ANDC						
O4002	CASTLEBAY LANDSCAPING AND CULTURAL PROJECT	BROCAGH						
O4003	TOOME LOCKHOUSE	TIDAL /WI						
O4004	MOORTOWN TO ARDBOE PILRIMAGE WALK	LNP/MUDC						
O4005	WASHINGBAY ACCESS	MUINTIR NA MOINTEACH						
	LCAP OBJECTIVE FIVE							
O5001	PROMOTION AND MARKETING	LNP						
O5002	ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT PART OF GOAL 3 (see O2001)	NIEA/CMA/CAF/LNP						
O5003	LN EEL VISITOR CENTRE	EEL COOPERATIVE						
	LCAP OBJECTIVE SIX							
O6001	VOLUNTEER AND APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMME	LNP/ABC						
O6002	RIVERS TRUST'S TRAINING PROJECT	NI RIVERS TRUST						
O6003	ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT GOAL 3 TO DEVELOP ASSOCIATED HERITAGE SKILLS SETS FOR LOCAL PEOPLE (see O2001)	NIEA/CMA/CAF/LNP						
O6004	BIOBLTZ	ANDC						
O6005	IN SEARCH OF THE CRYPTIC WOOD WHITE	ANDC						
O6006	SIX MILE WATER SURFACE TENSION	ANDC						
O6007	PEOPLE AND HEDGES MAKE BIODIVERSITY	ABC						
O6008	GLENNAVY HERITAGE PROJECT	GLENNAVY YOUTH						
	LCAP OBJECTIVE SEVEN							
O7001	HERITAGE SIGNAGE	LNP						

			YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	ONWARDS
	SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM							
	10 BY 5000							
	PROFESSIONAL FEES							
		LNP						
	STAFF							
	MANAGER	LNP						
	NATURAL HERITAGE OFFICER PART TIME RSPB	LNP/RSPB						
	BUILT HERITAGE OFFICER	LNP/ABC COUNCIL						
	COMMUNITY OUTREACH VOLUNTEER AND TRAINING OFFICER	LNP/ABC COUNCIL						
	FINANCE OFFICER	LNP						
	TRAINING FOR STAFF	LNP						
	TRAVEL FOR STAFF	LNP						
	EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS	LNP						
	OTHER COSTS							
	RECRUITMENT	LNP						
	PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION	LNP						
	EVALUATION	LNP						
	FULL COST RECOVERY	LNP						
	CONTINGENCY	LNP						
	INCREASED MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE COSTS (MAXIMUM FIVE YEARS)	LNP						
	NON CASH CONTRIBUTIONS	LNP						
	VOLUNTEER TIME	VOLUNTEERS						
	LEGACY COSTS							
		LNP						

Appendices

Appendix One See PDF attachment to HLF application for Lough Neagh Regional Landscape Character Assessment

Appendix Two: Staff Job Descriptions

1 Full Time Landscape Manager Post

Job Title: Manager, Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme.

Reports To: Lough Neagh Partnership Manager

Duration: 5 Year Contract

The Project: The aim of the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership (LNLP) is to preserve, enhance and manage the natural, built and cultural heritage of the Lough Neagh shoreline and its islands through a series of individual projects. A key part of the Project is to involve local people and communities by developing skills, learning about heritage, volunteering time and making the area a better place to live, work and visit.

Context: The Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Project (the Project) has two phases, development and delivery. During the development phase a Landscape Conservation Action Plan was developed and funding for the delivery of this Plan has been agreed.

The postholder will work with other LNLP staff, HLF and funding partners, local communities and land occupiers to ensure the delivery of the Project

Location Ballyronan

The manager has a central and overarching remit for the successful achievement of the success of the Scheme. He/She will manage all staff and be responsible for the successful delivery of all outputs.

Main duties

1. Overseeing and ensuring the successful co ordination and delivery of the entire Landscape Partnership Scheme
2. To liaise with partners and develop strong working relationships
3. To report to the Landscape Partnership Board
4. To manage staff and evaluate performance
5. Liaise with the Lough Neagh Partnership Manager to ensure the Scheme Legacy
6. To deliver the projects outlined under the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme working with the LNLP Board.
7. To provide assistance and information in the delivery of the Scheme.
8. To oversee the management of the LCAP and associated integrated projects and ensure outputs, timescales, budgets and outcomes are strictly monitored and achieved
9. To intervene in projects where delays or problems occur and find solutions.
10. To be the main liaison person with the Heritage Lottery Fund and be responsible with Lough Neagh Partnership Manager for signing off, and checking all HLF reports, financial claims and data inputs
11. To liaise with project staff, partner organisations, landowners, the local community and interest groups in the development of the Scheme.

12. To provide assistance and information to publicise the events and projects arranged under the Scheme, in accordance with the requirements of the project funders.
13. To be aware of and adhere to safe working practices, health and safety regulations, data protection and freedom of information regulations and other rules, regulations and legislation where applicable.
14. To maintain links with other projects in the UK (in particular the UK and Ireland Lakes Network) to keep abreast of the latest developments within the field.
15. To share the results and experiences gained of the Landscape Project enable project partners and others to learn from the Partnership's experiences.
16. To ensure that the Scheme is delivered within budget.
17. To arrange for the Scheme to be evaluated at the middle and end.
18. Develop an exit and Legacy Strategy for long term sustainable management of the Landscape Scheme.

Knowledge and experience: The successful applicant will have experience of management in a similar type post for a minimum of three years. The post requires a person with a mature approach and an enthusiasm for the historic environment. However, the post holder must also have experience of good solid project management and the delivery of outputs and outcomes on the ground. The post holder should have a degree in heritage or related subjects such as planning, or project management and a clear understanding of countryside management and practical management issues. The post holder will have experience in heritage management and experience of liaising with heritage agencies and partners is important. The post holder will need to be able to work within strict deadlines. Excellent written and oral communication skills are essential as are computer skills and experience of public speaking. It is expected that the post holder will have access to a car. The post will involve some weekend and evening work.

2) Full Time Built and Cultural Heritage Officer

Job Title:	Built and Cultural Heritage Officer, Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme.
Reports To:	Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Manager
Duration:	5 Year Contract
The Project:	The aim of the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership (LNLP) is to preserve, enhance and manage the natural, built and cultural heritage of the Lough Neagh shoreline and its islands through a series of individual projects. A key part of the Project is to involve local people and communities by developing skills, learning about heritage, volunteering time and making the area a better place to live, work and visit.
Context:	The Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme has two phases, development and delivery. During the development phase a Landscape Conservation Action Plan was developed and funding the delivery of this Plan has been agreed.

The post holder will work with other LNLP Manager and other staff, funding partners, local communities and land occupiers to ensure the delivery of the built and cultural heritage elements of the Scheme

Location Based in Oxford Island and Ballyronan but covers the whole Lough Neagh Area and is managed by Lough Neagh Landscape Manager.

Main duties

1. To deliver the built archaeological and cultural heritage projects outlined under the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership LCAP working with the LNLP Manager and LNLP board.
2. Particular responsibility will be for the implementation of the Archaeological Programme and assist with implementation on the ground
3. Provide some direct training and skills development in projects when needed
4. To update data into HLF data sheets and provide reports to manager and HLF when required
5. To provide assistance and information in the LNLP Manager.
6. To be the main liaison officer with NIEA built heritage section and the University of Ulster and Queens University
7. To report to meetings of the LNLP board on the progress and development of the Project.
8. To promote and communicate the goals of the HLF and Landscape Partnership Scheme through press releases and social media and liaise with LNP Marketing Officer
9. To liaise with project staff, partner organisations, landowners, the local community and interest groups in the development of the Scheme.
10. To provide assistance and information to publicise the events and projects arranged under the Scheme, in accordance with the requirements of the project funders.
11. To work with the part time Volunteer and Skills Officer and Armagh Banbridge and Craigavon to develop training opportunities for people to become involved in archaeology and cultural skills development projects.
12. To be aware of and adhere to safe working practices, health and safety regulations, data protection and freedom of information regulations and other rules, regulations and legislation where applicable.
13. To maintain links with other archaeological and cultural projects in the UK and Ireland and develop cross border linkages with academics and professionals
14. To share the results and experiences gained of the landscape scheme and enable project partners and others to learn from the Partnership's experiences.
15. To ensure that the built archaeological and cultural heritage elements of the scheme are delivered within budget.

Knowledge and experience: The successful applicant will have experience of archaeology and cultural heritage development in a similar type post for a minimum of three years. The post requires a person with a mature approach and a great people person and communicator. The post holder should have a degree in archaeology or heritage management and have a clear understanding of heritage management issues. The post holder will have experience in

heritage management. Experience of liaising with heritage agencies is important. The post holder will need to be able to work within strict deadlines. Excellent written and oral communication skills are essential as are computer skills and experience of public speaking. It is expected that the post holder will have access to a car. The post will involve some weekend and evening work.

3) Full Time Volunteer and Skills Development Officer

Job Title:	Full Time Volunteer and Skills Development officer, Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme.
Reports To:	Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Manager.
Duration:	5 Year Contract
The Scheme:	The purpose of the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme is to preserve, enhance and manage the natural, built and cultural heritage of the Lough Neagh shoreline and its islands through a series of individual projects. A key part of the Scheme is to involve local people and communities by developing skills, learning about heritage, volunteering time and making the area a better place to live, work and visit.
Context:	<p>The Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme has two phases, development and delivery. During the development phase a Landscape Conservation Action Plan was developed and funding for the delivery of this Plan has been agreed.</p> <p>The post holder will work with other ABC staff and LNLP Manager and other staff, funding partners, local communities and land occupiers to ensure the delivery of the outreach volunteering and skills development elements of the Project</p>
Location	The post will be a part time post based in Oxford Island but they will be responsible for the development of volunteering and skills development throughout the whole of the Lough. The officer will meet on a weekly basis with the Scheme Manager

Main duties

1. To deliver the volunteering, outreach and skills development programme outlined under the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme working with ABC Head of Conservation and the LNLP Manager and Steering group.
2. To develop and co- ordinate a bank of volunteers and co-ordinate work on HLF, Council and RSPB heritage projects being carried out throughout Lough Neagh
3. Assist with some direct training and skills development if need be
4. To develop an apprenticeship programme and ensure academic and professional standards are kept and match funding is gained from DEL and other education bodies.
5. To develop a schools education engagement programme with local schools
6. To report to meetings of the ABC, Head of Conservation LNLP Manager and Steering Group on the progress and development of the skills and volunteering a.
7. Meet with LNLP Manager on regular basis to ensure outputs and outcomes are delivered.

8. To liaise with project staff, partner volunteer and skills development organisations, schools and colleges, landowners, the local community and interest groups in the development of the volunteering and skills programme.
9. To provide assistance and information to publicise the skills and volunteering events and projects arranged under the project, in accordance with the requirements of the project funders.
10. To make use of new technology and social media to publicise and raise awareness of the volunteer bank and skills programmes
11. To be aware of and adhere to safe working practices, health and safety regulations, data protection and freedom of information regulations and other rules, regulations and legislation where applicable.
12. To maintain links with other volunteer and skills projects in the UK to keep abreast of the latest developments within the field.
13. To share the results and experiences gained of the Scheme enable project partners and others to learn from the Partnership's experiences.
14. To ensure that the skills and volunteering heritage elements of the Scheme are delivered within budget and oversee any tenders or purchase of items as per HLF and LNP/Council requirements.

Knowledge and experience: The successful applicant will have experience of volunteer and skills /education management for a minimum of three years. The post requires a person who is well organised and has good co-ordination skills. The post holder should have a third level education in skills/education development or related subjects and a clear understanding of heritage management and practical management issues. The post holder will have experience in heritage management. Experience of liaising with existing skills and education bodies and agencies is important. The post holder will need to be able to work within strict deadlines. Excellent written and oral communication skills are essential as are computer skills and experience of public speaking. It is expected that the post holder will have access to a car. The post will involve some weekend and evening work.

4) Part Time Natural Heritage Officer

Job Title:	Part time Natural Heritage Officer, Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership (2.5 days a week for 5 years).
Reports To:	RSPB Manager on day to day work load and Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Manager on output and outcome delivery
Duration:	5 Year Contract
The Project:	The aim of the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership (LNLP) is to preserve, enhance and manage the natural, built and cultural heritage of the Lough Neagh shoreline and its islands through a series of individual projects. A key part of the Project is to oversee the large RSPB proposal for bog conservation and restoration in the southern shores of Lough Neagh, Portmore Lough and Lough Beg
Context:	The Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Project Scheme has two phases, development and delivery. During the development phase a

Landscape Conservation Action Plan was developed and funding for the delivery of this Plan has been agreed.

The postholder will be employed and managed by LNLP Manager and he /she will be ultimately responsible to this LNLP Manager for Landscape heritage outcome delivery.

Location Officer will be based in RSPB Portmore office and will work with RSPB to implement conservation projects

Main duties

1. To deliver the RSPB natural heritage projects outlined under the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme working with the RSPB staff, and LNLP Manager
2. To work up conservation management plans for specific sites
3. To provide technical conservation advice to help deliver specific conservation projects on the ground
4. To arrange planning and statutory permissions and carry out environmental impact assessments when required
5. To liaise with the Volunteer and Skills officer in helping with practical conservation projects on the ground
6. To be managed by and report to report on output and outcome delivery to LNLP Manager provide regular finance progress and output reports
7. To liaise with project staff, partner organisations, landowners, the local community and interest groups in the development of the natural heritage projects within the landscape Scheme.
8. To publicise the events and projects arranged under the post in accordance with the requirements of the project funders.
9. To be aware of and adhere to safe working practices, health and safety regulations, data protection and freedom of information regulations and other rules, regulations and legislation where applicable.
10. To maintain links with other projects in the UK to keep abreast of the latest developments within the field.
11. To share the results and experiences gained of the Scheme enable project partners and others to learn from the Partnership's experiences.
12. To ensure that the natural heritage elements of the Scheme are delivered within budget and oversee purchase of items to agreed tendering and purchase order systems.

Knowledge and experience: The successful applicant will have experience of management in a similar type post for a minimum of three years. The post requires a person with a passion for the natural heritage of Lough Neagh. The post holder should have a third level qualification in environmental or countryside management or related subjects and a clear understanding of practical on the ground management issues. The person should have an understanding of wetland and bog conservation and a basic knowledge of hydrology. The post holder will have experience delivering real concrete conservation projects and finding solutions to problems. Experience of liaising with natural heritage agencies is also very important. The post holder will need to be able to work within strict deadlines and deliver. Excellent written and oral communication skills are essential as are computer skills and experience of public speaking. It is expected that the post holder will have a full driving licence. The post will involve some weekend and evening work.

5) Full Time Finance and Administration Officer

Job Title: Finance and Admin Officer, Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Scheme

Reports To: Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Manager

Duration: Full Time 5 Year Contract

The Project: The aim of the Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership (LNLP) is to preserve, enhance and manage the natural, built and cultural heritage of the Lough Neagh shoreline and its islands through a series of individual projects. A key part of the Project is to involve local people and communities by developing skills, learning about heritage, volunteering time and making the area a better place to live, work and visit.

Context: The Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership Project (the Project) has two phases, development and delivery. During the development phase a Landscape Conservation Action Plan was developed and funding for the delivery of this Plan has been agreed.

The postholder will work with other LNLP Manager and other staff, funding partners, local communities and land occupiers to ensure the delivery of the Project

Location: Person will be based in Ballyronan

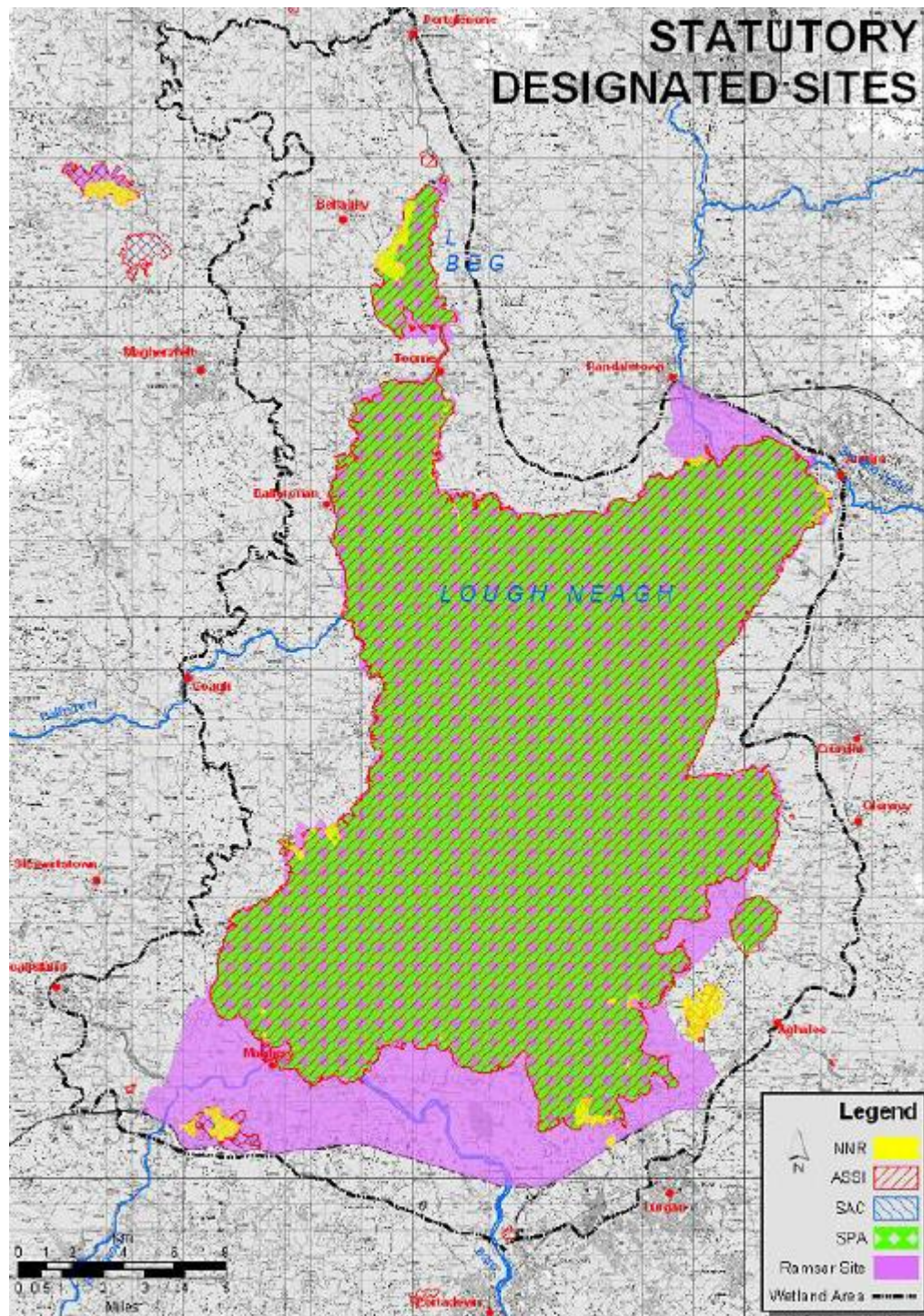
Main duties

- Provide full administrative support to the project
- To prepare HLF grant claims & associated documentation and liaise with funders
- To provide assistance and information to publicise the events and projects arranged under the Scheme in accordance with the requirements of the project funders.
- To share results and experiences gained through the Project to enable project partners and others to learn from the Partnership's experiences.
- Consolidate & input project information
- Maintain a centralised filing & computer system and arrange backup
- Answer phone and queries and be "front" and "first call" for organisation
- Attend meetings & take minute
- Liaise with internal and external departments
- Maintain financial records
- To Process paperwork
- Maintain and update databases
- Other relevant tasks as they arise

Knowledge and experience: Person must have a minimum 3 years previous financial administration experience and knowledge of financial management practices. Person should have a third level qualification in financial management or accountancy and an ability to

manipulate Microsoft packages (Word, Excel, Access, Powerpoint) purchase ledgers, Book-keeping & financial spreadsheets. Knowledge of Sage software would be beneficial Person should be highly organised, have good excellent time management skills and be good people person.

Maps of designations, habits and species







Appendix Four

List of Community Groups around the shores of Lough Neagh

GROUP	CONTACT NAME	ADDRESS	Telephone No.
Ardboe Community Group	Dolores O'Neill	Unit 1, Ardboe Business Park, Ardboe, BT71	867 35737
Brocagh	Sean Donnelly	Castlebay Resource Centre, 187a Mountjoy Road, Coalisland, BT71 5DY	87 740789
Ballinderry River Enhancement Assoc.	Mark Horton	Orritor Road, Cookstown	867 61515
Ballinderry Parish Church Groups	Ivan Hardy	64 Ballinderry Bridge Road, Cookstown, BT80 0BT	867 36717
Ballinderry Women's Group	Elaine Devlin	62 Killymuck Road, Ballinderry Bridge, Cookstown	867 418716
Ballinderry Historical Association	Mary O'Neill	128 Ballinderry Bridge Road, Coagh, Cookstown	867 36124
Coagh & District Local History Group	Mary Mullan	14 Derrygonigan Road, Cookstown	867 62239
Derrytresk Community Assoc	Gerard Ryan	Ashgrove, Washingbay, Coalisland	87 748859
Kinturk Cultural Assoc.	Camillus Quinn	7 Kinturk Road, Coagh, Cookstown	867 36512
Loughshore Youth Forum	Maureen McGuigan	The Marina Centre, Ballyronan	79 418146
Moortown Comm. Dev. Group	Frank McAlinden	51c Aneeter Road, Coagh Cookstown	867 36500

Muintirevlin Historical Assoc.	P J McNally	Annaghmore Road, Coagh, Cookstown	867 37979
Muintir Na Mointeach	Jackie Corr	Washingbay, Doirelochain, Coalisland	87 740636
TABBDA	May Devlin	117 Rouskey Road, Loup, Moneymore	79 418399
South Lough Neagh Regeneration Association	Mary Mc Alinden	Unit 1, Maghery Business Centre, Maghery Rd, Dungannon BT71 6PA.	Telephone: 028 38852550
Antrim Community Forum		15-17 Argyll Street, Springfarm, Antrim BT41 2TW	9446 0591
Randalstown Arches Association		Arches House, 38-40 Main Street, Randalstown, Antrim, BT41 3AB	9447 8471
Stiles Community Association		Ardview Centre, 8-10 Ardnaglass Gardens, Antrim, BT41 3AB	9446 1741
Loughside Volunteer Centre		10d High Street, Antrim, BT41 4AN	9448 5808
Steeple Community Association		2a Oaktree Drive, Antrim, BT41 1DB	9446 6228
Neillsbrook Community Development Group		60 Neillsbrook Park, Randalstown, Antrim BT41 3BQ	9447 9417
Old Mill Community Association		7 Alexandra Park, Muckamore, Antrim, BT41 4RD	9446 5650
Townparks South Community Association		18 Tarragon Park, Townparks, South, Antrim, BT41 4PF	9446 8009
Toome Residents Association		15 McCorley Road, Toome, BT41 3NH	7965 9454
Toome Association of Community Groups		24 Annaghmore Road, Toome, BT41 3NP	7965 0584

Springfarm & District Community Association Same contact details as Antrim Community Forum		15-17 Argyll Street, Springfarm, Antrim BT41 2TW	9446 0591
Rathenraw Community Development Project		Antrim Day Centre, Station Road, Antrim, BT41 4AB	9448 5183
Caddy & District Community Group Same contact details as Neillsbrook Community Dev Group apart from Tel:		60 Neillsbrook Park, Antrim, BT41 3BQ	077 6120 6875
Parkhall Community Association		15 Kilbegs Walk, Parkhall, Antrim, BT41 1ER	9446 0430
Balloo Community Association		23 Hood Court, Antrim, BT41 4HW	077 8214 2345
Antrim Community Development Association		55 Birchill Park, Antrim, BT41 1DE	9446 2100
Antrim Chinese Community Development Association		c/o China Court, 69 Church Street, Antrim, BT41 4BE	9442 8513
Dundrod & District Rural Community Association		49 Carnaghliiss Road, Nutts Corner, Crumlin, BT29 4TT	9082 5431
TIDAL Ltd.		Toome House, 55 Main Street, Toome, BT41 3TF	7965 9199
The Bridge Association		25 Randalstown Road, Antrim, BT41 4LJ	9446 8435
Antrim Lions Club		11 Bridge Park, Templepatrick, Ballyclare, BT39 0AE	9443 2321
Antrim Probus Club		14 Carmavy Road, Nutts Corner, Crumlin, BT29 4TF	9442 2396
Crumlin Together		1b Mill Road, Leathem Road, Crumlin, BT29 4XL	9447 0110
Parkgate Community Association		30 Main Street, Parkgate, Ballyclare, BT39 0DG	9443 2376
Crumlin Festival Group		70 Laurelvale, Crumlin, BT29 4WW	077 5339 8805

Templepatrick Action Community Association		35 Ballyclare Road, Templepatrick, Ballyclare, BT39 0BL	078 3366 3130
Inter Estate Partnership		Unit 3, Parkhall Shopping Centre, Queens Road, Antrim, BT41 1AL	9446 9221
Greystone Resident Association		465 Firmount Drive, Antrim, BT41 1JN	9446 6339

Appendix 5

List History and Heritage Related Groups in Lough Neagh Landscape Area

Antrim and District Historical Society. Contact: Mrs Kathleen Orme, 7 Loughanmore Rd Antrim, BT41 2QP, Tel 028 9446 2323 or email katie@orumu.org

Antrim Art Club. Contact: Mrs Rosemary Holland, 81 Ballybracken Road Doagh, Ballyclare BT39 0TE. Tel 028 9334 0730 / 0797 1363 414 or e-mail stanrosholland@hotmail.co.uk

Burnside Ulster Scots Society. Contact: Mr Jim Armstrong, 134 Caulside Park, Newpark, Antrim, BT41 2DT, Tel 028 9446 1134 / 07841 867864 E-mail jima312@yahoo.co.uk

Creggan Local History Group. Contact: Mr Sean Nelson 158A Staffordstown Road, Randalstown BT41 3IH. Tel 02894 479970 / 02890 366703 / 0788 799 3072 or E-mail: sean@loughshore.co

Dungonnel Ulster Scots and Cultural Society, Contact Mrs Sylvia Beacom 60 Moylena Road Antrim BT41 4PA, Home Tel: 028 9446 2346 Mobile: 07546 769013 E-mail: sylvia.beacom3@gmail.com

Killultagh Historical Society, Contact: Mrs Frances Larkin 3 Bann Lane Tullynewbank, Glenavy, Crumlin BT29 4HP, Home Tel: 028 9442 2494

Muckamore Ulster Scots Address, Contact: Mrs Sandra Mitchell, 3 Maplehill Newpark, Antrim BT41 2BX, Tel 02894 466182 Mobile 07816 524268

Musicians of Antrim District Development, Contact Karen Smyth The Victorian Garage c/o: Clotworthy House Antrim Castle Gardens Antrim BT41 4LH or Mrs Home Tel: 028 9448 1338 Work Tel: 028 9448 1338 E-mail: maddhousestudios@btinternet.com or visit www.maddhousestudios.co.uk

Oriel Theatre Club Address, Contact: Ms Phyllis McKenna Home 72 Bleerick Drive Greystone Antrim BT41 1HX, Tel: 028 9442 8373 Work Tel: 028 9442 6658 E-mail: phyllis_mckenna@hotmail.com

Randalstown Cultural Awareness Association, Contact: Mr Sammy Bell 33 Neillsbrook Park Randalstown BT41 3BG, Home Tel: 07709 105347 Mobile: 07709 105347 E-mail: sambell1965@hotmail.co.uk

Randalstown Historical Society, Contact Mr Graham Seymour, 132 Barnish Road Randalstown Antrim BT41 2NH Home Tel: 028 9447 3329 E-mail: grahamrseymour@hotmail.co.uk

Sixmilewater Cultural Society, Contact: Mr Jim Armstrong, 134 Caulside Park, Antrim BT41 2DT. Home Tel: 028 9446 1134 Mobile: 07877 489483 E-mail: jima312@yahoo.co.uk Burnside Orange Hall Antrim

Steeple Cultural & Heritage Association, Contact: Mr Raymond Taylor, 20 Oaktree Drive Steeple Antrim BT41 1DB Home Tel: 028 9446 0753 Mobile: 07877 779515 E-mail: raysdfb123@hotmail.co.uk

Ulster Scots Cultural Development Trust, Contact: Mr Joe McVeigh, 6 Bridge Street, Antrim BT41 1DA Home Tel: 028 9448 8338 Work Tel: 028 9448 8338 E-mail: uscdt@live.co.uk

The Cookstown Local History, Contact Mr. Raymond McGarvey Tel: 02886 766 02 Secretary: Mrs. R. McKenzie Tel: 02886 758 647

Craigavon Historical Society, Contact Chairman: Miss Rosalind Hadden 103 Drumgor Park Craigavon Co. Armagh Northern Ireland BT65 4AH Email: craigavonhs@btconnect.com

River Bann and Lough Neagh Association, Contact Michael Savage 07715368050, E Mail: Michael@ramsisland.org

Ballinderry Historical Association, Contact: Mrs Mary O'Neill, 17 Mullan Road Cookstown BT80 0DD, Tel 028 8673 6830

Bellaghy Historical Society, Contact: Secretary Ciara Mic Gabhann on (028) 7938 6116. E-mail bellaghyhistoc@btinternet.com

Armagh Diocesan Historical Society. Contact: Cardinal Tomás Ó Fiaich Library 15 Moy Road, Armagh, BT61 7L. Tel: 028 3752 2981. Email Roddy.Hegarty@ofiaich.ie

Brownlow Archaeology Group. Contact Mrs Lauri McAleenan Tel 028 38341067

Coagh & District Local History Group, Contact Mrs Mary Mullan 14 Derrygonigan Road Cookstown BT80 8SU Tel 028 8676 2239

Cookstown Local History Group, Contact Chairman: Mr. Raymond McGarvey Tel: 02886 766 023 or Mrs Ruth McKenzie Ruinville, 4 Arcumber Road Cookstown, BT80 9AQ Tel 028 8675 8947

Muintirevlin Historical Society, Contact: Coyles Cottage, Rose Ryan 41 Annaghmore Road, Cookstown, Tyrone, BT80 0JA Tel 028 8673 7564 Email: mhs@coylescottage.com. Also contact P Mc Nally Annaghmore Road, Coagh, Cookstown. Tel 867 37979

O'Neill Country Historical Society, Contact Hon Secretary Seamus Casey 3 Maydown Terrace, Benburb Dungannon Co. Tyrone, BT71 7LD Tel 07760408211. E mail bmcanallen@gmail.com Also e mail d.gildernew@btinternet.com

Stewartstown & District Local History Society, Contact Chairman: Anne Laverty, email at anne@stewartstownhistory.co.uk or Secretary: Aidan Fee, email at aidan@stewartstownhistory.co.uk . Also Mr James Glendinning 25 Donaghendry Road Stewartstown Tel 028 8773 8281 Email: jamesglendinning@yahoo.co.uk

Lisburn Historical Society, Contact Mr. S.J. O'Sullivan 028 92652226 E mail: info@lisburn.com, Also e mail david.twigg3@btinternet.com

Mid Ulster Cultural and Heritage Association, Contact: Woodvale Cottage, Ballindrum, Moneymore, Magherafelt BT45 7NH Tel 028 867 48396

Friends of Coalisland Canal, Contact: James Walshe 07711649717 E mail James.Walshe@hotmail.co.uk

Muintir na Mointeach, Contact: Jackie Corr Washingbay, Doirelochain, Coalisland E mail info@washingbay.net Tel 028 87 740636

Kinturk Cultural Association, Contact Camillus Quinn, 7 Kinturk Road, Coagh, Cookstown. Tel 867 36512

The Lough Neagh Boating Heritage Association. Contact Kieran Breen at Kieran.Breen2@doeni.gov.uk. Tel number 028 3885 1102 or 07770570347

Craigavon Arts in Motion . Contact is mc-aim@craigavon.gov.uk or tel 028 38311680

Ardboe Heritage Group. Contact is www.ardboeheritage.com or Tel Pat Grimes 028 86737444.

As well as specific heritage organisations around the shores of the Lough there are also a large number community groups who have either been involved in some way with a tourism or cultural Heritage project particularly through the Peace III programme. Appendix 4 provides a full list of those community groups that are particularly near the Lough shore although again this is not exhaustive.

Appendice 6 Legacy Cost Breakdown

1 Refocusing on Lough Neagh and raising awareness

£20,000 over three years will be set aside to continue with promoting and raising awareness of the heritage of the Lough and in particular raising the longer term outcomes and legacy of the Scheme.

2. Best Practice Tool for future integrated protection and management.

£6000 will be set aside to provide workshops and seminars of transferring the knowledge gained from the variety of projects eg wetgrassland management, conservation apprenticeships or the overall management of a Landscape Scheme. £2000 a year will be set aside over 3 years

3. Volunteers and Schools

£40,000 will be set aside to maintain the most important legacy which is the remaining volunteer bank and volunteer tools left. £13,333 a year will be set aside over 3 years to help with continued coordination of the volunteer bank

7. Lough Neagh Heritage Trail

£6,000 will be set aside over 3 years to ensure all the signs are checked and that any repairs and replacements area made

Total Amount is £72000